



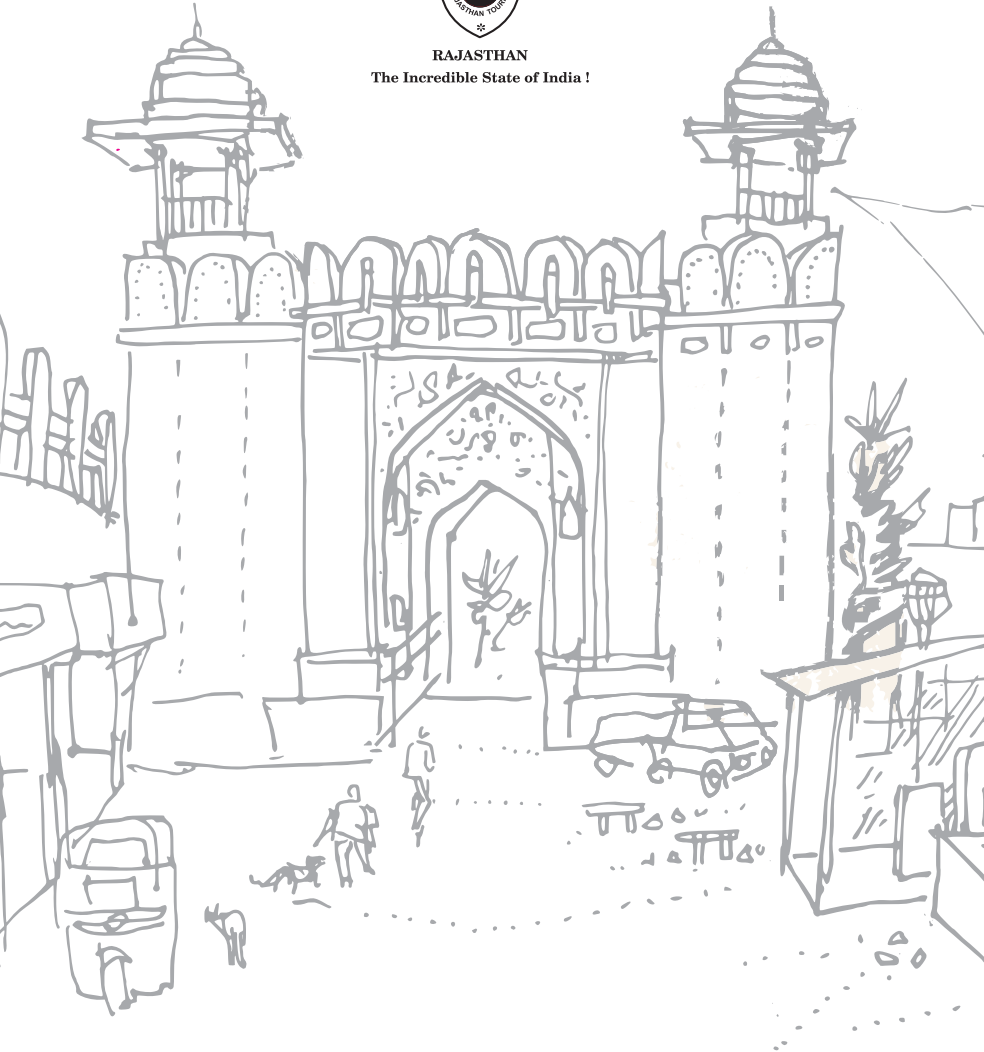
**WALKING TOURS**  
**JAIPUR CITY**

**UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE**





**RAJASTHAN**  
**The Incredible State of India !**



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Photo Courtesy: Anchit Natha, Jai Singh



# JAIPUR

## The Architectural & Cultural Genesis

Raja Man Singh, the chief of Mughal armies was the one who erected the remarkable Amber (Amer) on a hilly terrain conquered from the Meena tribe. It was enlarged and embellished by his Kachhwaha Rajput successors all through the 17 and the 18-centuries. It was Sawai Jai Singh II (r 1699 – 1744) who decided to move his flourishing capital from Amber to the open plains to accommodate the increasing population, merchants and traders.

The foundation of this new walled city planned by Vidhyadhar Bhattacharya, a Bengali architect was laid in 1727. It was developed with a grid-iron plan inspired by the vastu shastra (traditional Hindu treatise on building and architecture). Vidhyadhar also referred to ancient Indian texts on astronomy as well as books by Ptolemy and Euclid.

The city was encircled by a wall and nine gates. The grid plan was divided into nine blocks (chowkris); two comprised state

buildings and palaces, and the remaining seven were for public use. The blocks were defined by straight main streets intersecting at right angles with a continuous line of shops with colonnades creating various market places. The streets form three intersections in the centre creating the important public squares called chaupars. The main temples, schools and other civic buildings were located along these main streets and chaupars.

The area was further divided by secondary streets half the width of three main streets and minor ones that are one fourth of the main arterial road with clusters of houses organized along these.

The three existing main structures including the home of the Maharaja, the Govind Mahal and Badal Mahal are surrounded by further blocks housing many havelis and temples and the mohalla (neighbourhood). A mohalla was demarcated according to the caste, economic status and trade of its occupants and typically accommodated about 40 to 50 residences. The underground canals and tanks ensured provision of water with a refined water conservation mechanism. A proper drainage system was



View of Amber Fort

put in place and provisions for expansion in were ensured.

Envisaged as a trade capital, it offered patronage to artisans and merchants across India in its planned 36-karkhanas (workshops) to drive economic growth and prosperity of this new city.

The 19 century saw the extension of the city beyond the old city walls with structures like civic buildings, schools and hospital influenced by an architectural style categorized as Indo-Saracenic with elements such as semi-circular arches, small pediments, pilasters and stone

railings. In 1876, Maharaja Ram Singh had the entire city colour changed from the earlier lemon-coloured lime wash to pink in honour of the visiting Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII). Since then Jaipur is called the Pink City - a colour associated with hospitality. The early 20 century saw paving of its wide boulevards, verandah were added in front of the shops in Chandpol, Kishanpol and Tripolia bazaars and renovation work of its walls and the gates was done. Jaipur became the capital of the state of Rajasthan in 1956.

Providing backdrops to the city of are the forts of Amber, Nahargarh, Jaigarh and Moti Doongri. The walled city also includes the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Jantar Mantar.

The old city is a bustling place with colours depicting the typical lifestyle spread all over lending a romantic touch to the environs. The broad streets accommodate cars and motors alongside camel carts and rickshaws. The continuity of trade and craftsmanship in the city is an intangible heritage quality of Jaipur.

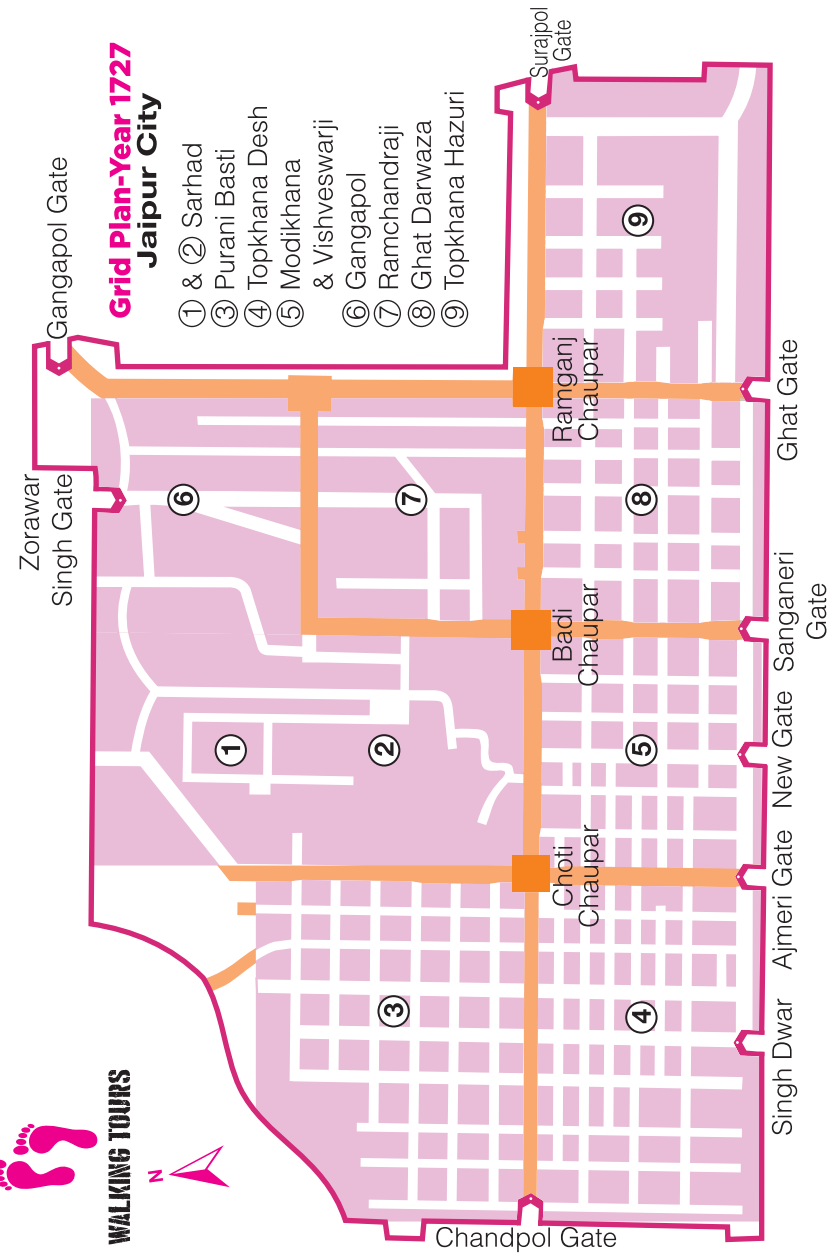
The modern city of Jaipur today has expanded well beyond the original boundaries established in 1727 and continues to grow as new arcades, multiplexes, malls, gardens, hotels, hospitals, flyovers are being laid out.



View from Choti Chaupar



**WALKING TOURS**



## The 9- Chowkaris (Blocks)

### 1& 2 Chowkri Sarhad

is the palace block with royal palaces now mostly forming part of the City Museum and the residence of present Maharaja, Chandra Mahal ; the Govinddevji Temple; UNESCO site of Janatar Mantar; the iconic Hawa Mahal and gardens.

### 3. Chowkri Purani Basti

was the area earmarked for residences of the leading courtiers

### 4. Chowkri Topkhana Desh

had mansions built for the chiefs of state's divisions- Thikanedars

### 5. Chowkri Modikhana & Vishveswarji

one can still find some well maintained havelis with families claiming rich merchants and other royal officials as their ancestral.

### 6. Chowkri Gangapol

### 7. Chowkri Ramchandrajai

housed prominent temples built by the royals and the nobles

### 8. Chowkri Ghat Darwaza

were occupied by merchants in one part and artists and workers in the other

### 9. Chowkri Topkhana Hazuri

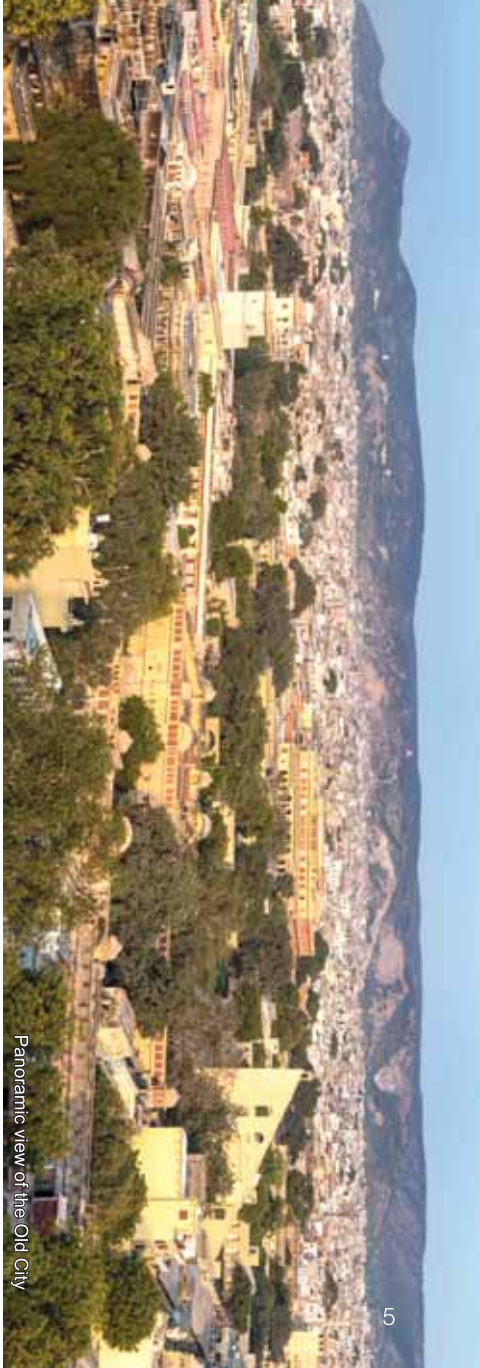
this block along with Gangapol were used by the artillery of the ruler and the labourers.

## The 9- Gates

Suraj Pol, Chand Pol, Ram Pol (Ghat Gate), Singh Pol, Kishan Pol, Ganga Pol, Dhruv Pol (Zorawar Singh Gate), Shiv Pol (Sanganeri Gate) and the Man Pol (New Gate).

## The 3- Chaupars (Squares)

Badi Chaupar, Choti Chaupar and the Ramganj Chaupar.



Panoramic view of the Old City

explore

See the work of local artisans who have been thriving here for generations; the sculptors, bangle makers and metal workers etc. Learn about their tools and process making. Listen to the amazing stories and history about their origin and journey.







Maharaja School of Arts



# JAIPUR HERITAGE WALK

## **Starting Point:**

Maharaja School of Arts, Kishanpol Bazaar

## **End Point:**

Tourist Facility Centre, Chaura Rasta

## **Duration:**

About 2 hrs

## **Distance:**

Approx 2 km

Kishanpol is the first gate of the four southern gates that intersects the main street running from Chandpol Gate in the east to the Surajpol Gate in the west, leading to the Kishanpol Bazaar where **Maharaja School of Arts** is located. From here turn to cross over to **Sanghon ka Rasta** and take to Harsukhaliwal ka Rasta to go to **Pandit Shivdeen ka Rasta**. Here you will see the residence of Pandit Shivdeen, the Prime Minister of Maharaja Ram Singh II (1835-1880). Walk straight to a large open courtyard, **Community Chowk** originally planned as community space between a block of houses. The **Digambar Jain Temple** to the right, built in 1788 has some interesting murals on its walls. Walk to **Maniharon ka Rasta** with small shops dotting the narrow lane famous for lac bangles.

It is intriguing to see the lac (a tree resin) gently moulded in circular shape over burning charcoals and then embellished with glittering glass pieces.





Kala Bhawan

Head to **Sankari Gali** having many of the restored havelis and pass **Heritage Gali** to reach **Arogya Bharati Ayurvedic Hospital**, established in 1956. It offers specialized ayurveda treatment for various health issues. Come to the **Nataniyon ka Rasta** to reach the 250 year old **Anant Bhagwan Temple** enshrining idols of both Krishna and the family of Shiva in their cosmic forms.



Old Haveli in City



Craftman at Thatheron ka Rasta

From here proceed to **Thatheron ka Rasta** to see craftsmen at work who specialise in making household utensils primarily made from metals like copper and brass. Finally from here take the lane to Dawa Bazaar and past Kothari Bhawan exit to the main **Chaura Rasta** and at **Tourist Facility Centre** the walk ends.







# CHANDPOL - TRIPOLIA GATE

## Starting Point:

Chandpol Gate


## End Point:

Tripolia Gate

**Duration:** About 2 hrs

**Distance:** Approx 2 km

Inside of Chandpol Gate is the **Hanuman Temple** dedicated to Lord Hanuman, revered as the God of measureless power. Just ahead you will come across shops selling **Indian spices** especially red chillies and its grinding process. Continue to walk on Chandpol Bazaar Main Street with pink coloured shops well protected with verandah. A little distance away from Hanuman Temple is the **Shri Ramchandrajji Temple** constructed around 1850. It has an ornamental frontage and its sanctum has beautiful frescoes adorning its ceiling and walls. Enter **Kalyanji Ka Rasta** lined up with musical instruments shop. Have a look at the **Akhara**, a wrestling coaching centre. Walk past the intersection of Jhalaniyon ka Rasta with Bhindon ka Rasta to the treasure trove of **Khajanewalon Ka Rasta** crowded with stone carvers crafting marble stone cut sculptures and of interest are also some old dilapidated havelis still occupied by the descendants of the courtiers of royal family. Return to the Chandpol Bazaar and proceed to Choti Chaupar with temples on all sides. The entire stretch of about 1 km from Chandpol Gate to **Choti Chaupar** has



View of Kishanpol Bazaar





Nathaji ki Haveli



Tripolia Gate

shops selling grocery, loose grains, unbranded clothes, colourful fabrics, fancy jewellery etc on bargaining price. Of main interest here is the **Flower Market**. An incredible array of Marigolds, Roses and the Jasmine are briskly traded here. Walk past hardware shops on the main street to see **Isar Lat** or the Swargasuli, the tallest of the historical sites in the walled



Chandpol Gate



Flower Market

city. Further straight ahead is the lofty arched **Tripolia Gate** built in 1734, a gateway with beautiful balconies enclosed by latticed screens at the top end. Past the gate head towards Tripolia Bazaar on way to Badi Chaupar.

Tripolia Bazaar is famous for brassware and iron ware utensils.









# SANGANERI GATE - HAWA MAHAL

**Starting Point:** Sanganeri Gate

**End Point:** Hawa Mahal

**Duration:** About 2 hrs

**Distance:** Approx 2.5 km

Past the gate at the start of the Johari Bazaar is the famous **Hanuman Temple**. Opposite it is the bustling **Fruit and Vegetable Market** trading in a variety of fruits and vegetables sourced from small towns and villages surrounding Jaipur. Enter now into the Chandania ka Rasta and almost at its end at the turning towards KGB ka Rasta is **Sidhi Ganesh Temple** built in 1870 by Padam Singh Daddha. In this area you can also see a Haddi & Jod Rog Visheshagya (street orthopedic specialist, popularly known as **Pehalwan**) treating a patient having sprained ankle or wrist or with a broken bone using a tested traditional method of twisting, pressing and applying some herb mixed jelly. A little ahead is the **Baironji ka Temple** almost at the intersection of Thakur Pachewar ka Rasta and KGB ka Rasta. Continue on Thakur Pachewar ka Rasta to see **Sharma Haveli** with coloured araised walls and the **Neminath Jain Temple** at the Nagorion ka Chowk. Take to the lane Gheewalon ka Rasta to meet at Haldiyan ka Rasta. Some of the very old havelis of Jaipur with original decorations including the **Guda House**, Moluk Chand Sri Mal Haveli and the ancestral house of famous jeweller, Bhuramal Rajmal Surana are located in this area.

Hawa Mahal





Sanganeer Gate

The lane **Haldiyon ka Rasta** meeting at Johari Bazaar past Memio ka Darwaza is a traditional market of walled city where you can see jeweller's gaddis (jeweller workstations) with craftsmen doing famed meenakari and specialty silver work. Back on Johari Bazaar enter the **Ratan Behariji Temple** dedicated to Lord Krishna. Return and on main street towards Badi Chaupar, enroute you can see the coin collectors and people



Purohitji ka Katla



Artisan at Work

engaged in negotiation of semi precious stones near **Jama Masjid**, the main mosque of Jaipur. Take the small lane **Purohitji ka Katla** at the corner of Badi Chaupar. The place is full of shops selling wedding dresses, ceremonial decorative items and turbans. Cross the Chaupar to end the walk at **Hawa Mahal**, the iconic monument of the Pink City.





पुरुष  
पुरुष हीना नाना को  
काम्यु न को

श्री कृष्ण मठ  
पुरुष हीना नाना को  
काम्यु न को



## EARLY MORNING WALK

### Starting Point:

Tarkeshwar Mahadev Temple

### End Point:

Maharaja High School

### Duration:

About 2 hrs

### Distance:

Approx 2 km

Start the walk from the **Tarkeshwar Mahadev Temple** near the Tripolia Gate. The temple built in 1784 enshrines the huge Shivlinga, the golden pictographs, a big bull of brass, big bronze gongs and bells give the temple a unique identity. Take the side gate of Tripolia to **Chandni Chowk**. Visit the **Brijnidhiji Temple** and the **Anand Krishna Behari Temple** on the other side. The former constructed in 1792 was built by Maharaja Pratap Singh on the orders of Lord Govind Devji to atone for a broken solemn vow. Walk out and turn right to the UNESCO World Heritage site, the **Jantar Mantar**. Built by Sawai Jai Singh II in 1728, it has a collection of giant astronomical instruments fashioned out of marble and stone. Move from here to the architecturally beautiful **City Palace** having a museum and the royal residence, Chandra Mahal within its complex. Exit to **Jaleb Chowk** past Jai Niwas Gardens and enter the **Govind Devji Temple**. The most revered temple built in 1735 enshrines an image of Lord Krishna as the guardian deity of Jaipur rulers. It is enchanting to see the Lord attired in ornamented attire during the period of fixed schedules for obtaining the darshan and devotees chanting devotional songs. Behind the temple the sight at the morning **Vegetable Market** is equally gripping with ladies especially haggling with their customers for sale of their fresh





Tarkeshwar Mahadev Temple



City Palace

colourful produce of variety of vegetables. The adjoining **Phool Mandi** (Flower Market) is an unforgettable site of trade of old sacks and old saris bursting full with freshly picked marigolds, roses and jasmine.

Now return to Jaleb Chowk and exit to the Hawa Mahal Road through the **Sireh Deori Gate**. Here one can opt for a rickshaw ride (about 1.4 km) to **Doodh Mandi** (Milk Market) near the Jorawar Singh Gate. The farmers from the surrounding villages come here every morning with their milk produce collected same morning from their cows and buffaloes in large cans to sell to the local residents and the



Jantar Mantar



Entrance to Jaleb Chowk

traders. Return to Sireh Deori Gate and visit the temple dedicated to **Kalki** (future incarnation of Lord Vishnu) on the main road. Next door is the impressive **Ramchandraj Temple** with its seven courtyards. A little distance from here on the opposite side is the **Hawa Mahal**; a five storied pyramidal edifice built in 1799 by Sawai Pratap Singh with latticed balconies and miniature domes and covered with delicately sculpted stone screens. Finally end the walk at **Maharaja High School** right across from Hawa Mahal.









# JAIPUR BY NIGHT

**Starting Point:** Choti Chaupar

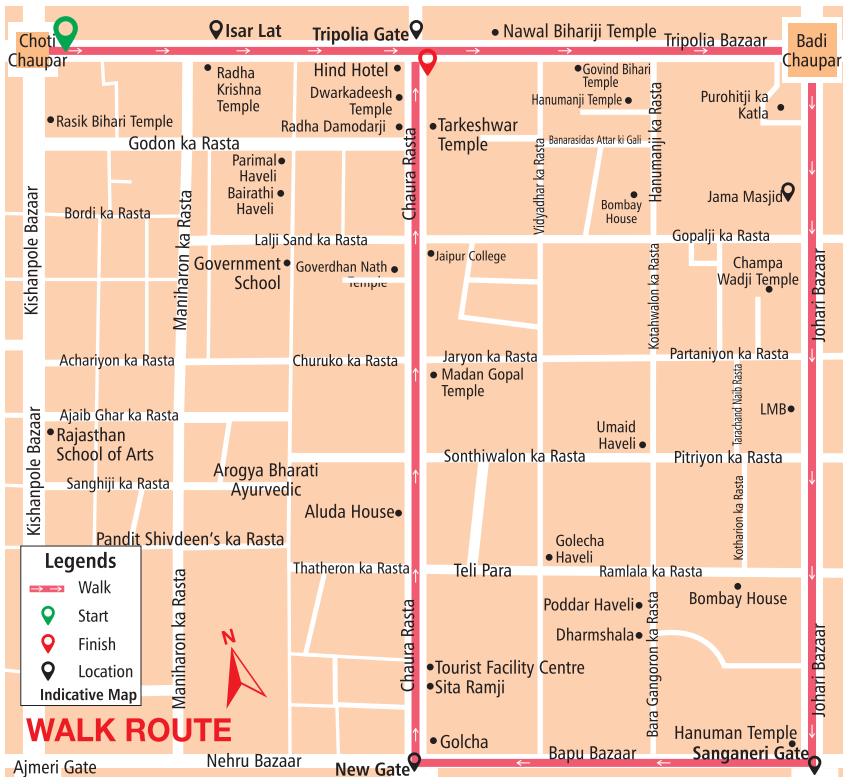
**End Point:** Tripolia Gate

**Duration:** About 2 hrs

**Distance:** Approx 2 km

Start your tour at around 1800 hr from Choti Chaupar and your first destination is the strikingly lit prominent 18 century, 7-story minaret, **Isar Lat** (Swargasuli) and the lofty arched gateway, **Tripolia Gate**. The Tripolia Bazaar tucked in between Choti Chaupar and Badi Chaupar (Manak Chowk) is lined with shops selling hardware, iron and brass ware and kitchen utensils. Turn left from the Badi Chaupar to the distinctive red and pink sand stone 5-story structure, **Hawa Mahal**, looking spectacular in different shades of flood lights. The shops lined on both sides of this iconic building and opposite it in Hawa Mahal Bazaar deal in virtually everything from blue pottery, puppets, souvenir T-shirts, terracotta, tie and dye prints, metal and wood crafts etc to jutis. Return back to Badi Chaupar, a beehive of activities. A little ahead is the brightly lit **Jama Masjid** and continue walking to the bustling Johari Bazaar and its verandahs. It is one of Jaipur's oldest market place known for precious and semi precious stones and gems, bandhej fabric and bridal traditional costumes. The street ends at **Sanganeri Gate**, the protective gate built on the north south through fare of the walled city. Turn to the lane on your right ahead of Sanganeri Gate to the Bapu Bazaar, a busy hub

Night view of the Old City





Isar Lat



Hawa Mahal

popular for Jaipuri printed textile including bed sheets, quilts and mojaris. At its end on the left is the **New Gate** and from here you get a glimpse of the illuminated **Albert Hall** to your left. To the right of the New Gate is the **Chaura Rasta** lined with clothing and stationary shops. The main street is set amidst beautiful buildings like the Aluda House, Madan Gopalji Temple and the **Maharaja Library**



Tripolia Gate



Heritage Building

with unique architectural design.

Throughout the entire stretch of this walk you will find windows, domes, columns, arches and jaalis of the heritage facades mounted with linear yellow lights.

One may also opt to start the walk from Ajmeri Gate also to cover the commercial street of Kishanpol Bazaar.





Jagat Shiromani Temple with  
Amber Fort in Backdrop



Fortified wall of Amber

## AMBER HERITAGE WALK

**Starting Point:** Elephant Stand

**End Point:** Sagar Lake

**Duration:** About 2 hrs

**Distance:** Approx 3 km

Start the walk from the entrance of **Elephant Stand**. Continue walking to the **Sanghi Juntha Ram Temple**, originally a Jain temple but now dedicated to Lord Shiva. From here walk to the 16 century **Jagat Shiromani Temple** that enshrines the idols of Lord Krishna, Lord Vishnu and the saint-poetess Meera Bai. Its walls and ceilings covered in exquisite bas relief carvings and the intricate figures of gods carved on its marble pillars and the columns of its gateway are the highlights of this temple.

Next at the rear entrance of the fort is the **Narsingh Temple** dating back to 15 century and was the royal residence of the Kachhwaha ruler of Amber before the palace of Amber was built. Of main interest is the place of coronation of king, the **Rajtilak Chhatri**, **Balabai ki Saal** the place of performing of marriage rituals and the **Toran Gate** with a sculpture of Lord Vishnu (Narsingh) engraved in marble. Return to Jagat Shiromani Temple to reach to the **Ambikeswar Mahadev Temple** dedicated to Lord Shiva having some carved marble pillars. Behind it is **Panna Mian Ka Kund**, a historic step well known for its picturesque



Badrinathji Temple



Jagat Shiromani Temple



symmetrical 8-storied stairways. The recessed doorways and the octagonal kiosks at each of the four corners make this place a rare site. Walk past some ruined temples and havelis to meet at **Kheri Gate**, the Anokhi Museum of Hand Printing here set in a restored haveli offers on-site demonstration of textile block printing. A small detour from here leads to **Sagar Lake**, a picturesque spot (monsoon dependant) in a depression formed by the surrounding hills. The walk end here.



**Note:** one can also hike the hills of Amber.





RAJASTHAN

The Incredible State of India !

## Department of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan




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