



ISSN: 2395-7852



International Journal of Advanced Research in Arts, Science, Engineering & Management (IJARASEM)

Volume 11, Issue 2, March 2024



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.583

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Attractions of Jaipur Tourism

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ABSTRACT: Jaipur, 'The Pink City' is a major tourist centre of the country. The city is packed with many attractions like beautiful and glorious forts, world famous theatres, gorgeous temples and many more. As a tourist you will be awestruck with the beauty of the monuments in the city. Flamboyant and vivacious bazaars bustle with attractive stuff. Jaipur is legendary for its gemstone and gold jewelry work, fabrics, and 'jutis or mozaries' (traditional footwear) that possess quality are surely a cache for the shoppers. An opportunity to take along 'the glory of the city' as a souvenir of the visit is so amazing. You will wish to revisit the city to explore its beauty and intrigue to the fullest. Feel the grandeur of the Maharajas who lived in such magnificent forts and palaces

KEYWORDS: Jaipur, tourism, pink city, legendary, forts, palaces

I. INTRODUCTION

Jaipur formerly known as Jeypore, is the capital and the largest city of the Indian state of Rajasthan. [1,2]As of 2011, the city has a population of 3.1 million, making it the tenth most populous city in the country. Located 268 km (167 miles) from the national capital New Delhi, Jaipur is also known as the Pink City due to the dominant color scheme of its buildings in old city.^[9]

Jaipur was founded in 1727 by Sawai Jai Singh, the Kachhwaha Rajput ruler of Amer, after whom the city is named.^[10] It is one of the earliest planned cities of modern India, designed by Vidyadhar Bhattacharya.^[11] During the British colonial period, the city served as the capital of Jaipur State. After Indian independence in 1947, Jaipur was made the capital of the newly formed state of Rajasthan in 1949.

Jaipur is a popular tourist destination in India, forming a part of the west Golden triangle tourist circuit along with Delhi and Agra.^[12] The city serves as a gateway to other tourist destinations in Rajasthan like Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota, Mount Abu and has two World heritage sites of Amer Fort and Jantar Mantar. On 6 July 2019, the city was named to the World Heritage Cities list.^[13]

Etymology

Jaipur derives its name from Sawai Jai Singh (1693-1744), the ruler of Amer, who founded the city in 1727.^[9] In Sanskrit, variations of the word "pur" or "pura" are commonly used to refer to a city or town with "Jaipur" essentially meaning "The City of Jai" or "Jai's City," paying homage to Maharaja Jai Singh II, who established the city.^[14]

History

Main article: History of Jaipur



Sawai Jai Singh, the founder of Jaipur

Jaipur was founded by Rajput chief of Kachhwaha clan Jai Singh II on 18 November 1727, who ruled the region from 1699 to 1743. He planned to shift his capital from Amber, 11 kilometres (7 mi) to Jaipur to accommodate the growing population and increasing scarcity of water.^[15] Jai Singh consulted with several architects while planning the layout of Jaipur and established the city on the principles of Vastu Shastra and Shilpa Shastra under the architectural guidance of Vidyadhar Bhattacharya.^[16] The construction of the city began in 1726. During the rule of Sawai Ram Singh II, the city was painted pink to welcome Albert Edward, Prince of Wales in 1876.^[17] Many of the avenues still remain painted in pink, giving Jaipur a distinctive appearance and the epithet Pink city.^[18]

In the 19th century, the city grew rapidly and had a population of 160,000 in 1900. The wide boulevards were paved and its chief industries were the working of metals and marble, fostered by a school of art founded in 1868.^[19] In August 1981, large areas of the city including the airport were flooded due to heavy rains from a cloud burst, resulting in the death of eight people and much damage to the city's Dravyavati River.^{[20][21]} On 6 July 2019, the city was named to the World Heritage Cities list.^[22]

Geography

Topography

Jaipur is located in the northeastern part of Rajasthan and covers a total area of 467 square kilometres (180 sq mi). The city is surrounded by fertile alluvial plains to the east and south and hill chains and desert areas to the north and west.^{[23][24]} Jaipur generally slopes downwards from north to south and then to the southeast.^[25] The city is surrounded by the Nahargarh hills in the north and Jhalana in the east, which is a part of the Aravalli range.^[25]

The Dravyavati River is the primary drainage channel, which by 2014 had degenerated into an untreated sewage nallah. To address this issue, a plan for the rejuvenation of the river was developed by Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) in 2015.^[26] A 13 km (8.1 mi) stretch of Dravyavati riverfront out of 47.5 km (29.5 mi) was opened after rejuvenation in 2018 and the remaining project was completed in 2022.^[27]

Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II invoked the artisans from all over the world and facilitated them with all the things they required, to help in creating the exotic city of beautiful architecture as Jaipur. Today, Jaipur is a hub for rich wedding destinations. Royal weddings are organized here. Exquisite destinations are specially designed for marriages, and offer an experience of one of its kind. Jaipur's forts, monuments, and museums can be read about further.

The temple of Sun God at Galta, Amber fort, Vidyadhar's Garden, City palace, Sisodia Rani Palace, and Sanganer are some of the exquisite attractions that city comprises.

AMBER FORT

Distance from the city center: 10km



Built in: 1592

Charges:

Admission: Citizen INR 10/ Foreigner: INR 50

Photography charges: Citizen/foreigner: Rs 40/25

Video charges: Citizen/foreigner: Rs 100/150 but it includes all the three charges (entrance, still camera and video camera fee).

Timings: 1000 to 1600 hours

Specialty: Sheesh Mahal, Diwan-e-am

CITY PALACE

Distance from the city center: Situated at city center

Built in: 19th century

Charges: Indians Rs. 35.00 and for foreigners Rs.150.00 inclusive of entry to Jaigarh fort

Timings: 930 to 1645 hrs.

Specialty: Temple, Chandra Mahal, Govind Devji, Diwan-e-am

NAHARGARH FORT

Distance from city center: 15 km

Built in: 1734

Charges: Rs. 15 for Indians, Rs. 20 for Foreigners, 30/70 for Camera/Video

Entrance Fees for Indian Citizen Rs. 10.00, Foreign Citizen Rs. 80.00, Indian Students Rs. 2.00,

Vehicle Entrance Fees (Bus charges Rs. 100.00 Gypsy/Car/Jeep/Mini Bus Rs. 65.00 and Motorized two wheeler Rs.10.00

Timings: 1000 to 1700 hrs

Specialty: Madhavendra Bhawan, city view from top of the fort.[2,3]

JAI GARH FORT

Distance from the city center: 15 km

Built in: 1726

Charges: Rs. 15.00 for Indians & Rs. 20.00 for foreigners

Timings: 1000 to 1845 hrs

Specialty: Collection of Ammunition, Worlds largest Canon

FORTS

The Maharajas and their royal families, the palaces where they lived are so exquisite that today, the city has become popular because of them. Initially, the foundation of the city was placed by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder and the ruler.

Amber fort was designed keeping in view his desires. He established his kingdom powerfully which effected the augmentation of the city. However, Jaipur was born as a place for the growing population and was made the capital. The ruler planned the architecture of the city majorly considering the security of the city. The lavish palace for the residence of the king was built 'The City Palace' and the rest is history. The famous forts of the city have been enlightened further.

AMBER FORT

The fort was built for the residence of the Maharaja & the royal family which today, stands as a monument to us. Amber was the capital of the Kachhwaha clan. And it is sited 10 km from Jaipur city. It was the residence of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II. The fort was established keeping in view the desires of the ruler.

Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khaas, Ganesh Pol, Jaleb Chowk, Singh Pol, Jai Mandir, Yash Mandir, Sukh Mandir, Sheesh Mahal (hall of mirrors), Suhag Mandir, Shila Devi temple, Bhoor Bhulaiya, and Zanana Dyodhi (women's apartments) are major attractions of the palace. This astonishing fort was accomplished in two centuries by consistence efforts of three consequent kings following Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II. Amongst all Sheesh Mahal is legendary, mirror work done is so inimitable, and it is so artistically set that even a tiny ray use to fill the hall with light. Maotha Lake adds a charm to the Royal Palace.

CITY PALACE

The City Palace is the present-day residence of the current Maharaja of Jaipur, His Highness, Sawai Bhawani Singh Bahadur. It is also evident of the life spent by Late Raj Mata Gayatri Devi (Queen of Jaipur).

The palace was created using a combination of the Mughal and Rajasthani architecture. Mubarak Mahal, Shri Govind Devji Temple, Badal Mahal, Chandra Mahal, and the City Palace Museum are so appealing. This exquisite palace was built in the sovereignty of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1699-1744).

Beautifully carved two elephants welcome at the entrance, 'The Mubarak Mahal' appears first from the entrance. It is built by Maharaja Madho Singh II in 19th century. Further it is escorted by the Diwan-E-Khaas. It is an open hall also known as 'Hall of private audience', with two huge silver vessels on display. These vessels namely 'Gangajali' (carrier of water from holy Ganges) have been documented in Guinness book of World Records for their size.

Ensure that you must visit Diwan-E-Aam. Actually the hall was meant for the public. Chandra Mahal sports exquisite paintings, mirror work, and lovely floral decorations.

The temple of Govind Devji is renowned for its structure, and is also recorded in Guinness Book of World Records for the Best Concrete Structure award. An area of 15,827 sq. feet was roofed up at a height of 119 feet which rests on four peripheral beams; the temple can put up 5000 people at a time. A display of amazing architecture!

NAHARGARH FORT

An astonishing palace, constructed during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II. The Nahargarh Fort was built using a combination of the Indian and European style of architecture for residence and security. Nahargarh is situated at a height of approx 700 feet, and is about 15 km away from city. The fort was established in 1734, and also known as Tiger Fort. It is one of the first three forts of Jaipur. The name Nahargarh even carries a history with itself. Precisely, it was named after a dead Rathore prince named Nahar Singh. The fort is situated at the top of Aravali range of hills. The fort was made to uphold the city, along with Amber and Jaigarh Fort. With a breathtaking view from the fort, the Man Sagar Lake looks amazing and the sight of the city is stupendous from the top of the fort. It comes alive in the night with beautiful lights surrounding it.

JAI GARH FORT

The only fort in the world that encompasses world's largest cannon on wheels "Jai Ban". Jaigarh is crowned as 'Fort of Victory', constructed by Sawai Jai Singh II and Mirza Raja Jai Singh in 1726. It stands at a height of about 500 feet on the top of the hill named as Cheel ka Teela or Hill of Eagles. The fort is on walking distance from Amber.

The major attraction of the fort is "Jai Ban" the renowned cannon, it was assembled during the sovereignty of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1699-1743). With a diameter of 11 inches, its 20 feet and 2 inches long barrel weighs 50 tons. The circumference near the tip of the barrel is 7 feet 4 inches and that of the back is 9 feet 4 inches. The floral design on the barrel, an elephant on the tip of the barrel and a pair of peacocks is carved in the centre, a pair of ducks decorates the barrel's posterior.

Built in 1691 A.D "Bajrang Ban" is other prestigious cannon. It is beautifully bedecked with dolphins and is stored in foundry of Jai garh. It was that bulky that it engaged thirty two oxen's to drive it to the battlefield.

Famous Shri Ram Hari Har Temple in the fort has two big idols of Lord Shri Ram and Hari-Har. The idol of Lord Shri Ram has four faces depicting various incarnations of Lord Vishnu which are Lion, Boar, Tortoise and Fish. The temple was concluded in 1940 A.D under the dynasty of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II. The gardens, the palaces, the old water harvesting system, the reservoirs, armory, gun foundry, museum and temples all are appealing. Forts also contain the royal Laxmi Vilas, the Dining Hall for Gents, the Dining Hall of Royal Ladies, and Lalit Mandir (summer palace).

MONUMENTS

Jaipur is famous for its monuments, gorgeous forts, and great observatories.

Hawa Mahal, the world famous palace is recognized as "Palace of Winds". This beautiful monument captures so many beautiful views from the horizon to the hustle-bustle of the bazaar at the foot of the mahal. Almost whole of the city can be viewed without being noticed from the top of the palace.

Gaitore is the royal crematorium for the rulers of Jaipur. The chattris (cenotaphs) were built in respect of every departed ruler's soul and are beautifully carved. Most of all, the Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II's cenotaph is magnificent. Gaitore also contains cenotaphs built in the remembrance of the Maharanis too.

JAL MAHAL

One of the most magnificent palaces, Jal Mahal is also recognized as the Water Palace. Built in 1799, Jal Mahal Palace was built in Man Sagar Lake enclosed by the Nahargarh Hills. The palace was once used for the imperial duck shooting parties. The first four floors of Jal Mahal are under water and only the top floor is higher than the water level.[1,2,3]

Jal Mahal is on the way to Amber, at a distance of about 6.5 km from the city. It looks so majestic and romantic in night, where the beauty of the palace is enhanced with colorful lights installed. The mirror image of the palace in the lake, gives it a panoramic view. The lake environment is even a preferred home of a number of migratory and resident birds too.

JANTAR MANTAR

Jantar Mantar is one of the finest monuments and striking creations by astronomers and architectures. It is a compilation of architectural astronomical devices which provided accurate astronomical results. It has even struck the modern approach of science. Jantar Mantar is the most well-known observatories amongst all the buildings formed during the sovereignty of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II.

The observatory showcases two Ram Yantras containing the largest stone of the world and is unique in their isolation. The passion of the king resulted in the creation of such great observatory. These instruments were used to read and map the celestial movements of constellations and stars.

This amazing observatory was constructed in 18th century using red stone and marble. Its complex instruments, the settings, and the shapes are accurately designed. All the features make this monument so unique, and it is the sole in the world. The timings to visit are 0900 to 1630 hrs with an entry fee of Rs. 10.00

HAWA MAHAL

A beautiful and royal creation on display, this elite regal building is renowned for its royalty and architecture. Its 152 windows are arranged in a manner that the palace is also known as ‘Palace of Winds’. The concept behind the creation was to let the royal ladies watch the processions passing through the streets below, unnoticed by outsiders.

Built during the empire of Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, this building consist five stories. It is a semi-octagonal windowed building. Each storey of the building is carved with graceful stone and beautiful Jaalee’s and Jharokha’s (windows) which enhances it to an extra ordinary watch to the grand past.

“Jaipur Past and Present” is another museum which is a lesser form of an archaeological museum is an added star into the tourist spot list. The timings to visit the museum are 10.00 to 16.30 hrs, and the entry fee is Rs. 5.00, camera Rs 50.

As you will proceed from Hawa Mahal and reach the back-side of the monument, you can visit the Govind Devji Temple and then the City Palace situated close to each other. Each construction is legendary, all the monuments are arranged in such a manner that they can facilitate easy reach to the ruler.

Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II lived in City Palace. So, Jantar Mantar was made at a distance that the king could see the actual time as he gets up in the morning. Later, the king wishes to visit the temple, so his desire turned in the form of Govind Devji Temple. It offered the king a convenient view of the temple idols from the palace itself.

Gaitore

This mesmerizing monument was fabricated for the purpose of cremation of the Royal bodies. Each Chhatri is created in the memory of the Kings and Princes. About 15 Km away from Jaipur, this monument is situated on Jaipur Amber Highway. Gaitore is considered to be the Hindi phrase ‘Gaye ka Thor’ affirming ‘resting place of the departed souls’.[3,4,5]

The cenotaphs are beautifully carved in typical forms. Good quality of marble and red stone is carved in such a manner that every chhatri or cenotaphs is exclusive and diverse from others. The main attraction amongst all of them is the one that was made for Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II.

MUSEUMS

Museums are a great place of collecting of art and craft specimens of the historical times. Jaipur has so many museums that hold up a huge collection of things that probably remained unseen. The Central Museum is the one that is under the Government. It houses about 19000 objects all together related to the rare old times. This place is a specialty of the city with architecture of the building, offering a great view. Museum’s carving is done following the Indo-Sarcenic technique of architecture. Another museum is the Dolls Museum of the city. It consists of a enormous compilation of dolls from all over the world.

Central Museum

Central museum is also known as ‘Albert museum’ or ‘Government Central Museum’. This is the oldest museum of the city and was constructed in 1876 beneath the command of Lt. Swinton Jacob. Initially the building was a town hall. But on the order of Maharaja Madho Singh it was transformed into an art museum.

The museum is positioned in the Ramnivas Gardens. The assortment, as well as the building is a sight to behold, with the pillars, the courtyards, and the arches worth seeing. This premium museum was created in 19th century. The museum comprises historic objects related to metal art, arms, furniture, weapons, tiger knives, hilts, swords, armor, and shields. Included are daggers, international art, the Egyptian collection, an Egyptian mummy, Japanese pottery, stone sculptures, pistols, pottery collection and revolvers. Moreover, chillums, musicali, miniature paintings, sculptures, ivory carvings, wood work, jewelry, carpets, lacquer work, and many more beautiful artifacts.

Time to Visit: Open on all days except on the festival of Holi

Preferred Timings: 0930 – 1630 hrs

Admission Fee: Citizen INR 5/ Foreigner: INR 30

City Palace Museum

Built in the 19th century, during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the City Palace has several sections to visit. A great collection has been arranged in the museum with mainly three departments. It consists of the textile, arms, and art museum.

The textile museum has a vast collection of the costumes and ornaments that were worn by the royal family members. The dresses were made of silk mostly. The arms museum consists of all the arms & ammunitions used in the medieval era. From the smallest to the largest, all of them are on display.

One can easily go back to the past by the view they offer with a vast variety of swords, daggers, knives, guns, and many more. The art collection is such that one can feel delighted with beautiful paintings, blue pottery, carpets, and other attractions. Worth watching are temples, the palace itself, the Mubarak Mahal, the gardens, Chandra Mahal, Badal Mahal, etc. This palace is one of the major attractions of Jaipur.

Preferred Timings: 0930 to 1645 hrs

Admission Fee: Indians Rs. 35.00 and for foreigners Rs.150.00 inclusive of entry to the Jaigarh fort.

Dolls Museum

The museum comprises of dolls from various parts of the country as well as international dolls. The museum is placed at a distance of 4 km from the city centre, and was built in 1974, and. Dolls of diverse attires look glorious. Dolls in bridal dresses of different states look colorful & beautiful. The Indian collection comprises of dolls in attires of classical dance forms such as Kathakali, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, and too.

The collections of international dolls showcase national dresses of countries like USA, Mexico, and Sweden. The display also contains dolls that are dressed in bridal costumes of different countries. The compilation consists of some other art forms too, like paintings, woodwork, pottery, sculpture, metal objects, etc.

Preferred Timings: 1000 to 1600 hrs

Entry Fee: 2 Rs.

ZOO

This beautiful city has several palaces, monuments, forts, hotels, museums, gardens and lots more. One of the jewels of the city is the Zoo, or Zoological Garden, located in Ram Niwas Bagh (garden). The garden was built in 1868 by Sawai Raja Pratap Singh, for the purpose of drought relief. As per the records, it cost a huge amount four lakhs to create this historical garden, at that time.

The zoological garden consists of such major attractions for the city containing the zoo, the Albert Hall, the Museum, the zoological park, sports complex, etc.

The zoo was built in 1886, during the reign of Sawai Ram Singh II. It is at a walking distance from Albert Hall. The zoo is divided into two parts. One consists of the animal zoo and the other remains as bird's zoo. A great place for kids and people who love animals and wild life, it contains a collection of 71 varieties of fauna which are on display for visitors.

The bird collection include parrots, ducks, peacocks, white peacocks, geese, pheasants, storks, swans, love birds and lots many more. The zoo holds a big collection of rare animals and varied plant. It is also renowned for its crocodile breeding.

Preferred Timings: 0830 to 1730 hrs (closed on Tuesdays)



Entry fee- Indians Rs. 10/-, foreigners Rs. 100/- children below 5 years free

ROYAL WEDDINGS

This beautiful city celebrates every occasion with enthusiasm, with magnificent colors and lights. Jaipur has been evident for some of the exquisite weddings of the world. The city is fully loaded for celebrations, beautiful locations, great arrangements, and many other things. This city has been a paradise on earth to celebrate the amalgamation of two souls bound for a lifetime. Some of the resorts and hotels prepare themselves for every requirement with the luxuries provided to the guests as regal as royal. The traditions of the city flow in the blood of Jaipur people. The cuisine in fact is fantastic. Few of the amazing places as royal wedding venues are:[5,6,7]

Jai Mahal Palace

Ram Bagh Palace by Taj Group

Oberoi Raj Vilas

Samode Haveli

Khasa Kothi

Narain Niwas Palace

Samode Palace

Cambay Spa & resort

Hotel Le Meridien

Hotel Rajputana Sheraton

Infrastructure

Jaipur Development Authority is the nodal government agency responsible for the planning and development of Jaipur.^[58] The municipal corporation is responsible for maintaining the city's civic infrastructure and carrying out associated administrative duties.^[59] Electricity is distributed through Jaipur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (JVVNL) owned by the Government of Rajasthan.^[60] Jaipur municipal corporation has a fire department wing with 11 fire stations and 50 fire tenders.^[61]

Established in 2018, Jaipur Water Supply and Sewerage Board (JWSSB) is responsible for the management of water supply and sewerage services in the city.^[62] The agency is responsible for water supply as per the standards stipulated by the Bureau of Indian Standards, the State Pollution Control Board and the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).^[62] It will also be responsible for financing, designing, constructing, altering, repairing, operating, and maintaining various water supply and sewerage schemes in addition to commercial services such as meter reading, billing, and revenue collection.^[62] The city has been divided into four main drainage zones with the northern and central zones draining into the Dravyavati river while the western zone drains into the Chandler lake and the eastern and southern areas combined drain into the Dhundh River.^[63] Sewerage systems and STPs have been constructed accordingly with the installed capacity being 730 km of sewer lines and 442 MLD of sewage treatment.^[64] The corporation has a solid waste management system that includes door-to-door collection, transportation of garbage in covered vehicles, proper deployment of dustbins, use of modern equipment.^[65] The system ensures private investment as well as public participation with a small amount of monthly user charges. The size of the JMC garbage can be kept at a manageable level.^[65] Sanitation work in three zones have been contracted out to private agencies.^[65]

Economy

As per the official records released by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (Rajasthan), the GDP (nominal) of Jaipur district is estimated at INR 1,22,140 crores (\$15.8 billion) in 2020–21, with a per-capita GDP of INR 141,305.^[66] In addition to its role as the provincial capital, educational, and administrative center, the economy of

Jaipur is fueled by tourism, gemstone cutting, the manufacture of jewellery and luxury textiles, and information technology.^[67]

Three major trade promotion organizations have their offices in Jaipur: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, (FICCI) the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) which has its regional offices here. In 2008, Jaipur was ranked 31 among the 50 Emerging Global Outsourcing cities.^[68] Jaipur Stock Exchange was one of the regional stock exchanges in India and was founded in 1989 but was closed in March 2015.^[69]

Jaipur has emerged as a hub of automotive industries with JCB, Hero MotoCorp and Robert Bosch GmbH having their manufacturing plants in Jaipur.^{[70][71][72]} There are chemical manufacturers in the city including Emami and National Engineering Industries.^[73] The city is among top emerging IT hubs of India. Mahindra World City is an integrated business zone in Jaipur with several software and IT companies.^{[74][75]} The Government of Rajasthan have built Asia's largest incubator in Jaipur – the Bhamashah Techno Hub.^[76]

Jaipur is a major hub for arts and crafts. It has many traditional shops selling antiques, jewellery, handicrafts, gems, bangles, pottery, carpets, textiles, leather and metal products. Jaipur is one of India's largest manufacturers of hand-knotted rugs.^{[77][78]} Jaipur foot, a rubber-based prosthetic leg for people with below-knee amputations, was designed and is produced in Jaipur.^{[79][80]} World Trade Park Jaipur, is a shopping mall in Jaipur opened in 2012.

II. DISCUSSION

LAKES

Jaipur does not comprise so many natural lakes as it belongs to a desert state. But there have been lots of attractions for people who love to enjoy their days in proximity with nature. One of the major attractions of the royalty of kings is that they have been building all the things they are fascinated with. The biggest example of this is the Ramgarh Lake situated at a distance of about 25 km from Jaipur. This is the famous manmade lake which is a great attraction for the visitors. This is the place where the king stayed before reaching Amber. There are forts and temples that are enhancing the beauty of the place, and the royal architecture attracts the eyes of the visitors. The other lake near to Jaipur is the Sambhar Lake. It is a treasure lake sourcing us from years with salt. The renowned SÄ• mbhar Lake is the largest saline lake of India.^[7,8,9]

RAMGARH LAKE

Pink City is a treasure for all kind of events that can be enjoyed in holidays. For nature lovers a beautiful lake is situated at a distance of about 25 km from Jaipur. The lake offers various activities like boating, fishing, and trekking. The best time to visit the lake is in winter season starting from October and going till March. The beauty of the lake is in its full form during Monsoons, the greenery attract every visitor. Prior poignant to Amber the Kachhawaha's established at Ramgarh, and the temple of Jamwa mata is the biggest evidence. The temple is very beautiful and the architecture is so royal, white temple gives an outstanding look to the lake. The length of this beautiful lake is 4 km and is 2 km in width. Boating can be enjoyed in this huge manmade lake during the time period of October to June, trekking on the mountains also is available. The lake is home for dweller and drifting birds, various species of birds can be observed here. The lake offers a perfect place for nature lovers.

SAMBHAR LAKE

Jaipur is very fortunate to be associated to such a big source of Salt. As we all our now habitual of salt, we must thank God for providing us such great source of salt, imagine if there was scarcity of salt? The Sambhar Lake is renowned resource of salt that has been providing salt from so many years. This is the largest saline lake of India (length 22.5 kms), situated at a distance of 60km from Jaipur. A small town named sambhar is situated on Jaipur Ajmer artery; the name sambhar means 'salt'. As a tourist you can get this opportunity to visit such a legendary place and admire its beauty. This lake even offers a preferred home for a number of migratory and resident birds, Storks, pelicans, redshanks, sandpipers, black-winged stilts, etc. The wildlife lovers can adore these beauties!!

WILD LIFE

The Royal Kings have been fond of hunting; these desires of the kings were taken care by the grounds that were specially designed. The Ranthambore National Park was initially a ground that was used for the hunting games of the Kings. It was then taken under the Project of saving Tigers, and then finally it was declared as a National Park. Today

these shelters are helping a lot in saving the endangered species. The other park namely Sariska National Park is about 107 Km from Jaipur and is serving with the same motto of saving the rare species of animals and birds. These parks not only serve the motive of saving Tigers but also maintain a wide range of Flora & Fauna.[10,11]

RANTHAMBORE NATIONAL PARK

This place can excite your senses; the park offers a view of the 'King of jungle' in its natural surroundings. This park was initially a hunting ground for the Maharaja (King); it was then taken under by 'project tiger' in 1972. The park is located about 145 km from Jaipur near a town named Sawai Madhopur. The park also consist a fort that is situated on the hill top known as Ranthambore Fort. In the year 1980 this hunting ground of the King took the shape of National Park. Best time to visit at the Ranthambore National park is Oct to June.

The park is having a vast area of 400 kms (approx) and is saving the wildlife in a very good manner. The park is surrounded with hills of Aravali's and Vindya ranges. The park has maintained a wide range of wildlife; so many animals can be seen in their native environment. Tigers, Panthers, Jackals, Crocodiles, Mongoose, Hyenas, Foxes and so many more wild animals like Sambhar, Sloth, Lizards, Leopards, etc all are being conserved here.

There are about 30 tigers in the park. The park also consists of a good collection of Flora and Fauna. As per the records the park is having more than 300 genuses of birds & Plants. A beautiful range of migrating birds can also be seen along with the resident birds. Variety of Storks, black eagle, crashed hawk eagle, parakeets, peafowl's, doves, etc. are some resident birds whereas grey lag goose, ruddy shelduck and pintails are few varieties of migratory birds. A wildlife lover can feel mesmerized by being a part of such a beauty.

III. RESULTS

SARISKA NATIONAL PARK

Sariska National park is about 107 km from Jaipur, the park is spread in a vast area of about 800 Km. The major attraction of the park are the famous Bengal Tigers, there are almost 35 tigers here. This park is positioned at Aravali Range's northern part. Sariska National Park was acknowledged as sanctuary in 1955, whereas after coming beneath project tiger it finally became a National Park in the year 1982. Tigers, Panthers, Civets, Jackals, Caracal, Sambar, Chital, Hare, Nilgai, Hyenas, Porcupines, Chowsingha (four horned antelope), Leopards, Rhesus, Wild Boar and Langoor can be found in their natural habitat. The park has also reserved some rare species of Flora & Fauna; the variety of flora includes Peafowl's, Partridge, Quail, Sand grouse, Tree Pie, Kingfisher, Woodpecker, Crested Serpent, Eagle and Great Indian Horned Owl. Various other activities can also be enjoyed like a drive around the surroundings. There are few temples nearby and a fort named Kankwadi is worth a sight for the people who love the architecture of the ancient period. The area is still intact from modern world, as you can even found the tribes over the surroundings. Siliserh Lake is yet another attraction offering nature in its full form. The Entry fee for Sariska National Park is Rs 25 per person. Extra charges have to be paid for cameras (about Rs 10) and vehicles (Rs 100 for a minibus; Rs 75 for jeeps and cars).

CAMEL & ELEPHANT SAFARI

Jaipur the pink city has been renowned for its royal culture & heritage. These animals have been once a trademark for the empires, and only source of transportation during that era. Elephants were used for the kings & queens as these were the signs of their royalty, and elsewhere the camels were with the officers of the Royal troops of the Royal kingdoms. These beautiful animals have been giving their services from decades; today also these are the part of the royal ceremonies. The kingdoms have been demolished now-a-days but the job of these animals and their owners is still continuing as this is the only source of earnings of these families. They have been now-a-days offering the rides from various places. Various monuments and resorts offer these rides as the special attraction like the Amber Palace, Chowki Dhani (resort), and Dessert Trail (resort), etc. Elephants & camels over here are ornamented with colorful stuff, and are beautifully decorated. One can experience the royalty by going through the ride!![11,12,13]

400-500

PRIDES OF JAIPUR

The city is renowned for so many things, in spite of all the famous things and monuments there are few specialty of the city. As we discuss about the prosthetic foot, we can go into the past and see that it was a dream for a physically



challenged person to walk. But these few dreams are such that they changed into reality and served the mankind. Earlier the prosthetic foot was so costly that the people were not able to afford it, but today due to the Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti it is in reach of every human being. The other pride is the Palace on wheels that does not requires any introduction. The train is amongst the 10 best trains all over the world. It offers a world class experience and a great tour to the city of royalty. The city developed according to the time, it was not too far from the silver screen. Raj Mandir Theatre is one of a kind cinema hall that is beautifully designed; one can even visit to the theatre just to adore its beauty.

JAIPUR FOOT

Jaipur Foot is renowned, and it has been changing lives of many physically challenged people. Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti has been working for humanitarian work from so many years. One thought of prosthetic foot has changed the lives of so many families. A person who is physically challenged suffers along with the family, in almost every field of life. Such helpless people are being aid by Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti. The Jaipur Foot was been developed in 1968, which was then carried forward by the Samiti for social cause, in 1975. This is a social organization, it provides all the artificial limbs, wheelchairs, crutches, calipers, ambulatory aids, hand paddled tricycles and other aids and appliances totally free of charge to the physically challenged people. The organization has sixteen branches for Limb / Caliper making, and 9 Permanent Satellite centers. The organization has done foot fitments in 22 foreign countries. The idea of making Jaipur foot was first conceived by Mr. Ram Chandra Sharma who designed and developed the foot and the limb. These limbs are manufactured keeping in view all the factors, the cost, the flexibility, this is made with such technology that it looks almost like natural limb. The limb is so efficient that a person can walk like a normal person, sit in a cross legs position, it helps them to go back to their jobs and can earn for their families. [LINK OF THE SITE](#)

PALACE ON WHEELS

Palace on Wheels or we should say Paradise on wheels!! The train is so exquisite and beautiful, that its experience is unforgettable. The train offers tour that includes the visits to the heritage and culture of the royal cities of Rajasthan. The experience is one-of-its-kind as one can see and adore so many diversities within few days. The tours to the cities are so exclusive, that the train itself is a great place to cherish. The train offers opportunity to visit the beautiful monument and places, this is immense. The train started on 26th Jan 1982, and is based totally on the royal culture and heritage and then equipped with the latest technology to fulfill the desires of the Guests. The train departs from New Delhi and during its tour of eight days; it travels around Rajasthan with stoppages at Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Sawai Madhopur, Chittaurgarh, Udaipur, Bharatpur, and Agra. There are 14 well furnished coaches in the train which are named after former Rajput states. The train is even famous for its restaurants namely 'The Maharani' and 'The Maharaja' that serves all kind of cuisines specializing in royal Rajasthani cuisines. This royalty is incomplete without liqueur, the train has a lavish bar that is stocked nicely, and the lounge inbuilt enhances the facilities that are being provided in the train.

Jaipur is the first stoppage in the tour of eight days, where the train reaches at Jaipur on second day i.e. on Thursday at 02.00 hrs, and departs at 19.30 hrs.

IV. CONCLUSION

Jaipur is a major tourist destination in India forming a part of the Golden Triangle.^[81] In the 2008 Conde Nast Traveller Readers Choice Survey, Jaipur was ranked the seventh best place to visit in Asia.^[82] According to TripAdvisor's 2015 Traveller's Choice Awards, Jaipur was ranked first among the Indian destinations for the year.^[83] The Presidential Suite at the Raj Palace Hotel, billed at US\$45,000 per night, was listed in second place on CNN's World's 15 most expensive hotel suites in 2012.^[84] Jaipur was ranked eighth in "The Top 15 Cities in Asia".^[85]

Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Centre (JECC) is Rajasthan's biggest convention and exhibition center.^{[86][87]} Visitor attractions include the Albert Hall Museum, Hawa Mahal, Jal Mahal, City Palace, Amer Fort, Jantar Mantar, Nahargarh Fort, Jaigarh Fort, Birla Mandir, Galtaji, Govind Dev Ji Temple, Garh Ganesh Temple, Moti Dungri Ganesh Temple, Sanghiji Jain temple and the Jaipur Zoo.^[88] The Jantar Mantar observatory, a collection of 19 astronomical instruments and Amer Fort are World Heritage Sites.^[89] Hawa Mahal is a five-storey pyramidal shaped monument with 953 windows^[90] that rises 15 metres (50 ft) from its high base. Sisodiya Rani Bagh and Kanak Vrindavan are the major parks in Jaipur[14,15,16]

Culture

Jaipur has many cultural sites like Jawahar Kala Kendra established by Charles Correa and Ravindra Manch. Government Central Museum hosts several arts and antiquities. There is a government museum at Hawa Mahal and an art gallery at Viratnagar. There are statues depicting Rajasthani culture around the city.^{[92][93]} Jaipur has many traditional shops selling antiques and handicrafts, as well as contemporary brands reviving traditional techniques, such as Anokhi. The prior rulers of Jaipur patronised a number of arts and crafts. They invited skilled artisans, artists and craftsmen from India and abroad who settled in the city. Some of the crafts include bandhani, block printing, stone carving and sculpture, tarkashi, zari, gota-patti, kinari and zardozi, silver jewellery, gems, kundan, meenakari and jewellery, Lakh ki Chudiya, miniature paintings, blue pottery, ivory carving, shellac work and leather ware.^{[94][91]}

Jaipur has its own performing arts. The Jaipur Gharana for Kathak is one of the three gharanas of the major north Indian classical dance form of Kathak.^[95] The Jaipur Gharana of Kathak is known for its rapid intricate dance forms, vivacious body movements and subtle Abhinaya.^[95] The Ghoomar is a popular folk dance style.^{[96][97][98]} Tamasha is an art form where Kathputli puppet dance is shown in play form.^[41] Major festivals celebrated in Jaipur include Elephant Festival, Gangaur, Makar Sankranti, Holi, Diwali, Vijayadashami, Teej, Eid, Mahavir Jayanti and Christmas. Jaipur is also famous for the Jaipur Literature Festival, the world's largest free literature festival in which authors, writers and literature lovers from all over the country participate.^[99]

Architecture

The city was planned according to the Indian Vastu shastra by Vidyadhar Bhattacharya in 1727.^[100] There are three gates facing east, west, and north. The eastern gate is called Suraj pol (sun gate), the western gate is called Chand pol (moon gate) and the northern gate faces the ancestral capital of Amer.^{[16][101]} The architecture of the city was heavily influenced by the 17th century architectural renaissance during Mughal rule in Northern India. The city was divided into nine blocks, two of which contained the state buildings and palaces, with the remaining seven allotted to the public. Huge ramparts were built, pierced by seven fortified gates.^[102] The city is unusual among pre-modern Indian cities in the regularity of its streets, and the division of the city into six sectors by broad streets 34 m (111 ft) wide. The urban quarters are further divided by networks of gridded streets. Five-quarters wrap around the east, south, and west sides of a central palace quarter, with a sixth quarter immediately to the east. The Palace quarter encloses the Hawa Mahal palace complex, formal gardens, and a small lake. Nahargarh Fort, which was the residence of the King Sawai Jai Singh II, crowns the hill in the northwest corner of the old city^[17,18,19]

Cuisine

Typical dishes include Dal Baati Churma, Missi Roti, Gatte ki Sabzi, Lahsun ki chutney, Ker Sangri, Makke ki Ghat, Bajre ki Ghat, Bajre ki Roti and Laal Maans.^[103] Jaipur is also known for its sweets which include Ghevar, Feeni, Mawa Kachori, Gajak, Meethi thuli, Chauguni ke laddu, and Moong Thal.^{[104][105]}

Transport

Air

Jaipur International Airport is located in the southern suburb of Sanganer, which is located 13 km (8.1 mi) from Jaipur. It is the 13th busiest airport in India in daily scheduled flight operations. The airport handled 363,899 international and 2,540,451 domestic passengers in 2015–2016.^[106] Jaipur Airport also provides air cargo services. During winter, sometimes flights towards Indira Gandhi International Airport are diverted to Jaipur Airport due to heavy fog in Delhi.^[107] The airport was granted the status of international airport on 29 December 2005. The airport's apron can accommodate 14 aircraft, and the new integrated terminal building can handle up to 1,000 passengers at peak hours.

Rail

Jaipur Junction railway station was built in 1875 and is situated at the centre of Rajasthan. Serving almost 35,000 passengers daily, Jaipur Junction is the busiest station in Rajasthan. The cornerstone of the existing Jaipur railway station building was laid on 4 May 1956 by Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II of Jaipur and construction took three years to complete. The station harnesses solar energy technology to power its operations. Jaipur is the headquarters of Jaipur Railway division and North Western Railway Zone of Indian Railways.^[108] Jaipur Junction is the busiest station in Rajasthan with more than 45,000 passengers daily.^[109]

Metro



Jaipur Metro

Jaipur Metro commenced commercial operation on 3 June 2015.^[110] Construction on the mostly elevated part of the first line, called Phase 1A, comprising 9.63 kilometres (5.98 mi) of route from Mansarovar to Chandpole Bazaar, started in November 2010, and was completed in 2014. The Jaipur Metro began commercial service between Chandpole and Mansarovar on 3 June 2015. The Jaipur Metro Rail system is India's sixth metro rail system. The Jaipur Metro is the first metro in India to run on triple-storey elevated road and metro track. Phase 1-B, from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar, began operation on 23 September 2020. Phase-1A is operational between Mansarovar and Chandpole consisting of nine stations namely Mansarovar, New Aatish Market, Vivek Vihar, Shyam Nagar, Ram Nagar, Civil Line, Railway Station, Sindhi Camp and Chandpole.^[111] The Phase-1B was constructed with an estimated cost of ₹97.32 billion (\$1.74 billion).^[112] It became operational on 23 September 2020.^{[113][114]}

Road



Way to Amer Fort (Amber Fort) Jaipur

Jaipur is located on National Highway No.48 connecting Delhi and Mumbai. National Highway 52 links Jaipur with Kota and National Highway 21 links Jaipur with Agra. RSRTC operates bus service to major cities in Rajasthan and other states of New Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat. City buses are operated by Jaipur City Transport Services Limited (JCTSL)^[115] of RSRTC.^[116] The service operates more than 400 regular and low-floor buses. Major bus depots are located at Vaishali Nagar, Vidyadhar Nagar and Sanganer. Jaipur BRTS was approved by the government in August 2006. Jaipur BRTS is managed by JCSTL, a special purpose vehicle formed by Jaipur Development Authority and Jaipur Nagar Nigam. In Phase I, two corridors have been proposed: a "North-South Corridor" from Sikar Road to Tonk Road and an "East-West Corridor" from Ajmer Road to Delhi Road. A section of the North-South Corridor from bypass near Harmada to Pani Pech became operational in 2010.^{[117][118]} Jaipur Ring Road is a project of Jaipur Development Authority to reduce increasing traffic of Jaipur city^[119] which connects NH-21 (Agra Road), NH-48 (Ajmer Road), NH-52 (Tonk Road), and NH-52 (Malpura Road) having a length of 150 km.^[120] The 57 km out of 150 km long six-lane Jaipur Ring Road has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1217 crore. Bhawani Singh Road, which begins from Nehru Sahkar Bhawan and ends at the intersection where Birla Mandir is situated and hosts notable places like Rambagh Palace, Golf Club and Jaipur Development Authority Office falling on its path.^[121]

Education

The city had three colleges, including a Sanskrit college (1865) and a girls' school (1867) opened during the reign of the Maharaja Ram Singh II.^{[122][123]} Public and private schools in Jaipur are governed by the Central Board of Secondary Education or Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, International Board of education and follow a "10+2" plan. This plan entails eight years of primary education and four years of secondary education. The secondary school includes two years of upper secondary education, which is more specific and diverse than the two years of lower secondary education before it.^[124] Languages of instruction include English and Hindi. Notable institutions in the city are: University of Rajasthan, Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, ARCH Academy of Design, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Law University, Rajasthan Sanskrit University, Haridev Joshi University of Journalism and Mass Communication, Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, LNM Institute of Information Technology, National Institute of Ayurveda, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Subodh College and Vedic Kanya College. Admission to Engineering colleges in Jaipur, many of which are affiliated to Rajasthan Technical University (Kota), is through Rajasthan Engineering Admission Process. Some of the colleges

that are affiliated to Rajasthan Technical University are Maharishi Arvind Institute of Engineering & Technology, Poornima College of Engineering, Arya Group of Colleges. Communication

Major telecommunication providers include Airtel, Jio, VI (Vodafone-Idea) and BSNL which are providing mobile telephony and there are also various internet service providers in the city. The government of Rajasthan has started free WiFi at various public places like Central Park, Jantar Mantar among others. Rajasthan's first ISP Data Ingenious Global Limited still providing large number of broadband customers and email services in entire Jaipur.^[125]

Media

Major daily newspapers in Jaipur include Amar Ujala,^[126] Rajasthan Patrika, Dainik Bhaskar, Indian Express, Dainik Navajyoti and The Times of India.^{[127][128]} The state-owned All India Radio is broadcast both on the medium wave and FM band in the city. Private FM stations include Radio Mirchi (98.3 MHz), Radio City (91.1 MHz), My FM (94.3 MHz), FM Tadka 95 FM (95.0 MHz), Mirchi Love (104.0 MHz), Red FM 93.5 (93.5 MHz) and Gyan Vani (105.6 MHz). The city has a community FM channel in FM Radio 7 (90.4 MHz) by India International School Institutional Network. The public broadcaster Doordarshan (Prasar Bharati) provides a regional channel in addition to the private broadcasters.

Sports



Sawai Mansingh Stadium

The main cricket stadium in the city, Sawai Mansingh Stadium, has a seating capacity of 30,000 and has hosted national and international cricket matches.^[129] It is also the home ground of IPL team Rajasthan Royals. Sawai Mansingh Indoor Stadium, Chaugan Stadium and Railway Cricket Ground are the other sporting arenas in the city. A new stadium has been proposed for Chonp Village with a seating capacity 75,000. It would be the third-largest cricket stadium in the world after the Sardar Patel Stadium and the Melbourne Cricket Ground.^{[130][131]} The city is represented in the IPL by Rajasthan Royals (2008–2016; 2018–present)^{[132][133]} and in Pro Kabaddi League by Jaipur Pink Panthers.^[134]

In popular culture

Paul McCartney wrote and recorded the Jaipur tribute song "Riding into Jaipur" (4:08) whose minimalist lyrics say: « riding to Jaipur, riding through the night, riding with my baby, oh what a delight, oh what a delight, it is. » The song was released on his 2001 studio album Driving Rain.

Jaipur is the setting for the film The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel and its sequel, The Second Best Exotic Marigold Hotel, which follow the adventures of a group of senior European ex-pats who retire to Jaipur and in the process discover their true selves.^[20]

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