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Jaipur

Jaipur (/dʒaɪpʊər/ ⓘ; Hindi: ['dʒeəpʊr], also ['dʒəjpʊr]) is the capital and the largest city of the north-western Indian state of Rajasthan. 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.^[11]

Jaipur was founded in 1727 by Sawai Jai Singh II, the Kachhwaha Rajput ruler of Amer, after whom the city is named.^[12] It is one of the earliest planned cities of modern India, designed by Vidyadhar Bhattacharya.^[13] 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.^[14] 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.^[15] It is also known as Paris of India. Due to its beauty C.V. Raman called it "Island of Glory".

Etymology

Jaipur derives its name from Sawai Jai Singh II (1693–1744), the ruler of Amer, who founded the city in 1727.^[11] 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.^[16]

History

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.^[17] 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.^[18] 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,

Jaipur Metropolis

Hawa Mahal
 
City wall of Jaipur Amber Fort
 
Birla Mandir Jal Mahal
 
Albert Hall Museum Jantar Mantar

World Trade Park
Nickname: The Pink City



Sawai Jai Singh, the founder of Jaipur

damage to the city's Dravyavati River.^{[22][23]} On 6 July 2019, the city was named to the World Heritage Cities list.^[24]

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.^{[25][26]} Jaipur generally slopes downwards from north to south and then to the southeast.^[27] The city is surrounded by the Nahargarh hills in the north and Jhalana in the east, which is a part of the Aravalli range.^[27]

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.^[28] 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.^[29]

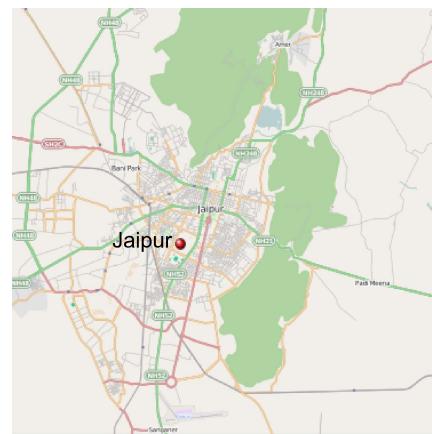
Climate

Jaipur has a monsoon-influenced hot semi-arid climate (Köppen climate classification *BSh*) with long, extremely hot summers and short, mild to warm winters. Annual precipitation is over 625 millimetres or 25 inches, falling mostly in July and August due to the southwest monsoon, causing the average temperatures in these two months to be lower compared to drier May and June. During the monsoon, there are frequent, heavy rains and thunderstorms, but flooding is not common. The highest temperature ever recorded was 49.0 °C (120.2 °F), on 23 May 1994. The city's average temperature remains below 20 °C or 68 °F between December and February. These months are mild, dry, and pleasant, sometimes chilly. The

Prince of Wales in 1876.^[19]

Many of the avenues still remain painted in pink, giving Jaipur a distinctive appearance and the epithet *Pink city*.^[20]

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.^[21] 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



Jaipur

- Show map of Jaipur
- Show map of Rajasthan
- Show map of India
- Show map of Asia
- Show all

Coordinates: 26.9°N 75.8°E

Country	 India
State	 Rajasthan
District	Jaipur
Founded	18 November 1727
Founded by	Jai Singh II
Government	
• Type	Municipal Corporation
• Body	Jaipur Municipal Corporation
• Mayor (JMC Greater)	Somya Gurjar (BJP) ^[1]
• Mayor (JMC Heritage)	Munesh Gurjar (INC) ^[2]
• Commissioner (JMC Greater)	Rukmani Riar, IAS ^[3]
• Commissioner (JMC Heritage)	Abhishek Surana, IAS ^[4]
Area^[5]	
• Total	484.64 km ² (187.12 sq mi)
• Rank	1st in Rajasthan
Elevation	431 m (1,414 ft)
Population (2011)^[6]	
• Total	3,046,163
• Rank	10th India
• Density	6,300/km ² (16,000/sq mi)
Demonyms	Jaipuri, Jaipuriya, Jaipurite
Language	
• Official	Hindi ^[7]
• Additional official	English ^[7]
• Regional	Rajasthani ^[8]
Time zone	UTC+05:30 (IST)
Pincode(s)	3020xx
Area code(s)	+91-141
Vehicle registration	RJ-14 (Jaipur South) RJ-45 (Jaipur North)
GDP Nominal (Jaipur district)	₹192,668 crore (US\$23 billion) ^[9]

lowest temperature ever recorded was -2.2°C (28.0°F) on 31 January 1905, 1 February 1905 and 16 January 1964. Jaipur, like many other major cities of the world, is a significant urban heat island zone with surrounding rural temperatures occasionally falling below freezing in winters.^[30]

Budget	₹895.60 crores (\$121 million) ^[10]
Airport	Jaipur International Airport
Rapid transit system	Jaipur Metro
Website	jaipurmc.org (http://jaipurmc.org) (Jaipur Greater) jaipurmcheritage.org (http://jaipurmcheritage.org) (Jaipur Heritage)
UNESCO World Heritage Site	
Official name	Jaipur City, Rajasthan
Criteria	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)
Designated	2019 (43rd session)
Reference no.	1605 (https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1605)
Region	Southern Asia

Climate data for Jaipur (Jaipur International Airport) 1991–2020, extremes 1952–present													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	31.7 (89.1)	36.7 (98.1)	42.8 (109.0)	44.9 (112.8)	49.0 (120.2)	47.2 (117.0)	46.7 (116.1)	41.7 (107.1)	41.7 (107.1)	40.0 (104.0)	36.4 (97.5)	32.0 (89.6)	49.0 (120.2)
Mean daily maximum °C (°F)	22.5 (72.5)	26.1 (79.0)	32.0 (89.6)	37.6 (99.7)	41.1 (106.0)	39.7 (103.5)	34.8 (94.6)	32.7 (90.9)	34.2 (93.6)	34.1 (93.4)	29.6 (85.3)	25.1 (77.2)	32.5 (90.5)
Daily mean °C (°F)	15.3 (59.5)	19.1 (66.4)	24.9 (76.8)	30.1 (86.2)	34.1 (93.4)	33.5 (92.3)	30.1 (86.2)	28.5 (83.3)	28.8 (83.8)	27.0 (80.6)	21.9 (71.4)	17.1 (62.8)	25.9 (78.6)
Mean daily minimum °C (°F)	8.4 (47.1)	12.0 (53.6)	17.4 (63.3)	22.8 (73.0)	27.1 (80.8)	27.9 (82.2)	26.2 (79.2)	24.9 (76.8)	24.0 (75.2)	20.1 (68.2)	14.4 (57.9)	9.9 (49.8)	19.6 (67.3)
Record low °C (°F)	-2.2 (28.0)	-2.2 (28.0)	3.3 (37.9)	9.4 (48.9)	15.6 (60.1)	18.4 (65.1)	20.6 (69.1)	18.9 (66.0)	15.0 (59.0)	11.1 (52.0)	3.3 (37.9)	0.0 (32.0)	-2.2 (28.0)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	5.9 (0.23)	10.2 (0.40)	4.4 (0.17)	7.1 (0.28)	12.2 (0.48)	61.9 (2.44)	190.5 (7.50)	203.4 (8.01)	79.6 (3.13)	19.4 (0.76)	1.9 (0.07)	3.8 (0.15)	600.3 (23.63)
Average rainy days	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.3	4.2	9.8	9.4	4.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	34.3
Average relative humidity (%) (at 17:30 IST)	38	31	22	18	19	35	62	69	52	32	34	39	38
Average dew point °C (°F)	6 (43)	7 (45)	7 (45)	8 (46)	12 (54)	19 (66)	24 (75)	24 (75)	21 (70)	13 (55)	9 (48)	6 (43)	13 (55)
Average ultraviolet index	5	7	9	11	12	12	12	12	10	8	6	5	9.1
Source 1: India Meteorological Department ^{[31][32][33][34][35]} Climate of Jaipur ^[36] Time and Date (dewpoints, 2005–2015) ^[37]													
Source 2: Weather Atlas ^[38] Tokyo Climate Center (mean temperatures 1991–2020) ^[39]													

Jaipur has been ranked 33rd best “National Clean Air City” (under Category 1 >10L Population cities) in India.^[40]

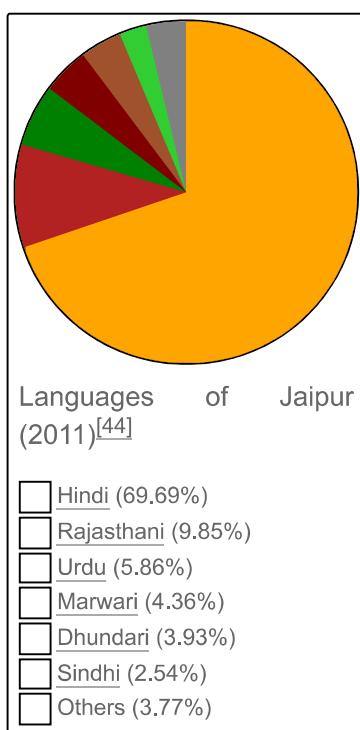
Demographics

Historical population		
Year	Pop.	±%
1881	142,600	—
1891	158,900	+11.4%
1901	160,000	+0.7%
1911	137,100	-14.3%
1921	120,200	-12.3%
1931	144,200	+20.0%
1941	175,800	+21.9%
1951	291,000	+65.5%
1961	403,400	+38.6%
1968	533,200	+32.2%
1971	636,800	+19.4%
1981	1,004,700	+57.8%
1991	1,518,200	+51.1%
2001	2,322,575	+53.0%
2011	3,073,350	+32.3%

Source: Census of India^{[41][42][43]}

As of the official report, Jaipur Municipal Corporation had 5,99,507 households and a population of 3,046,163. 3,87,354 (12.72%) were under the age of 7. Jaipur had a sex ratio of 900 females per 1000 males and a literacy rate of 83.33% for those 7 years and above. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made up 392,285 (12.88%) and 115,258 (3.78%) of the population respectively.^[6]

Languages

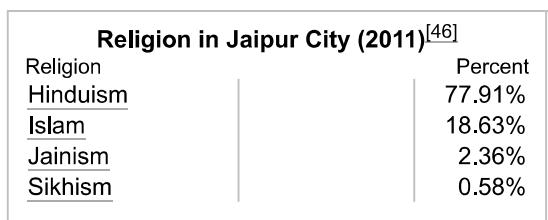


The official language of Jaipur is Hindi and the additional official language is English.^[8] The native and main dialect of the city is Dhundari with Marwari and Standard Hindi dialects are also spoken, along with English.^[45]

According to the 2011 census, 69.69% of the population recorded their language as Hindi, 9.85% Rajasthani, 5.86% Urdu 4.36% Marwari, 3.93% Dhundari and 2.54% Sindhi as their first language.^[44]

Religion

According to the 2011 census, Hindus form the majority religious group accounting for 77.9% of the city's population, followed by Muslims (18.6%), Jains (2.4%) and others (1.1%).^[46]



Other or not stated	0.52%
Distribution of religions	

Government and politics

Administration

Jaipur Development Authority is the main planning authority of the city.^[47] Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC) was established in the year 1994.^[48] The area of the municipal corporation is 467 km² (180 sq mi) and is headed by a mayor.^[49] In 2020, JMC was bifurcated into two Municipal Corporations, namely Greater Jaipur Municipal Corporation and Jaipur Heritage Municipal Corporation with 150 and 100 wards respectively.^{[50][51]} The latest elections were held in October 2020.^{[52][53]} The current mayor of Greater JMC is Somya Gurjar and the mayor for Heritage JMC is Munesh Gurjar since 10 November 2020.^[54] The administration duties are carried out by the municipal commissioner and his group of officials. The estimated municipal budget for the year 2022–23 is ₹8,950 lakh (US\$10 million).^[10] The key revenue sources for the corporation are taxes which include House tax, Urban Development tax and octroi compensation along with various fees and user charges.^[10] Law and order is maintained by Jaipur city police under the jurisdiction of the Rajasthan state department.^[55] There is a district and sessions court at Jaipur to handle civil and criminal cases.^[56]

Politics

Jaipur consists of two parliamentary constituencies Jaipur and Jaipur Rural.^{[57][58]} The Jaipur Lok Sabha constituency comprises eight legislative assembly segments, all of which fall partly in Jaipur city.^{[59][60][61]}

Infrastructure

Jaipur Development Authority is the nodal government agency responsible for the planning and development of Jaipur.^[62] The municipal corporation is responsible for maintaining the city's civic infrastructure and carrying out associated administrative duties.^[63] Electricity is distributed through Jaipur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (JVNL) owned by the Government of Rajasthan.^[64] Jaipur municipal corporaiton has a fire department wing with 11 fire stations and 50 fire tenders.^[65]

Established in 2018, Jaipur Water Supply and Sewerage Board (JWSSB) is responsible for the management of water supply and sewerage services in the city.^[66] 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).^[66] 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.^[66] 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.^[67] Sewerage systems and STPs have been constructed accordingly with the installed capacity being 730 km of sewer lines and 442 MLD of sewage treatment.^[68] 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.^[69] 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.^[69] Sanitation work in three zones have been contracted out to private agencies.^[69]

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.^[70] 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.^[71]

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.^[72] Jaipur Stock Exchange was one of the regional stock exchanges in India and was founded in 1989 but was closed in March 2015.^[73]

Jaipur has emerged as a hub of automotive industries with JCB, Hero MotoCorp and Robert Bosch GmbH having their manufacturing plants in Jaipur.^{[74][75][76]} There are chemical manufacturers in the city including Emami and National Engineering Industries.^[77] 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.^{[78][79]} The Government of Rajasthan have built Asia's largest incubator in Jaipur – the Bhamashah Techno Hub.^[80]

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.^{[81][82]} Jaipur foot, a rubber-based prosthetic leg for people with below-knee amputations, was designed and is produced in Jaipur.^{[83][84]} World Trade Park Jaipur, is a shopping mall in Jaipur opened in 2012.

Culture and cityscape

Tourism

Jaipur is a major tourist destination in India forming a part of the Golden Triangle.^[85] In the 2008 Conde Nast Traveller Readers Choice Survey, Jaipur was ranked the seventh best place to visit in Asia.^[86] According to TripAdvisor's 2015 Traveller's Choice Awards, Jaipur was ranked first among the Indian destinations for the year.^[87] 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.^[88] Jaipur was ranked eighth in "The Top 15 Cities in Asia".^[89]



Nahargarh Fort

Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Centre (JECC) is Rajasthan's biggest convention and exhibition center.^{[90][91]} 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.^[92] The Jantar Mantar observatory, a collection of 19 astronomical instruments and Amer Fort are World Heritage Sites.^[93] Hawa Mahal is a five-storey pyramidal shaped monument with 953 windows^[94] that rises 15 metres (50 ft) from its high base. Sisodiya Rani Bagh and Kanak Vrindavan are the major parks in Jaipur.^[95]

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.^{[96][97]} 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, gotta-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.^{[98][95]}

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.^[99] The Jaipur Gharana of Kathak is known for its rapid intricate dance forms, vivacious body movements and subtle Abhinaya.^[99] The Ghoomar is a popular folk dance style.^{[100][101][102]} Tamasha is an art form where Kathputli puppet dance is shown in play form.^[45] 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.^[103]

Architecture

The city was planned according to the Indian Vastu shastra by Vidyadhar Bhattacharya in 1727.^[104] There are three gates facing east, west, and north. The eastern gate is called *Surj pol* (sun gate), the western gate is called *Chand pol* (moon gate) and the northern gate faces the ancestral capital of Amer.^{[18][105]} 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.^[106] 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.^[95]

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.^[107] Jaipur is also known for its sweets which include Ghevar, Feeni, Mawa Kachori, Gajak, Meethi thuli, Chauguni ke laddu, and Moong Thal.^{[108][109]}

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.^[110] 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.^[111] 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.^[112]



Jaipur International Airport

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.^[113] Jaipur Junction is the busiest station in Rajasthan with more than 45,000 passengers daily.^[114]



Jaipur Railway Station

Metro

Jaipur Metro commenced commercial operation on 3 June 2015.^[115] 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.^[116] The Phase-1B was constructed with an estimated cost of ₹97.32 billion (\$1.74 billion).^[117] It became operational on 23 September 2020.^{[118][119]}



Jaipur Metro

Road

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)^[120] of RSRTC.^[121] 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.^{[122][123]} Jaipur Ring Road is a project of Jaipur Development Authority to reduce increasing traffic of Jaipur city^[124] 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.^[125] 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.^[126]

Way to Amer Fort (Amber Fort)
Jaipur

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.^{[127][128]} 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.^[129] 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.



LNM Institute of Information Technology

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.^[130]

Media

Major daily newspapers in Jaipur include *Amar Ujala*,^[131] *Rajasthan Patrika*, *Dainik Bhaskar*, *Indian Express*, *Dainik Navajyoti* and *The Times of India*.^{[132][133]} 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

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.^[134] 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.^{[135][136]} The city is represented in the IPL by Rajasthan Royals (2008–2016; 2018–present)^{[137][138]} and in Pro Kabaddi League by Jaipur Pink Panthers.^[139]



Sawai Mansingh Stadium

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.

Notable people

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ila Arun ▪ Asrani, actor ▪ Smita Bansal, actress ▪ Daulat Mal Bhandari ▪ Vikrant Bhargava ▪ Vishwa Mohan Bhatt ▪ Apurvi Chandela ▪ Ajay Data, entrepreneur ▪ Gayatri Devi, royal ▪ Anshu Jain, banker ▪ Syed Akbar Jaipuri, poet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hasrat Jaipuri, poet and lyricist ▪ Mungtu Ram Jaipuria, industrialist and educationist ▪ Rajaram Jaipuria, industrialist and educationist ▪ Ravi Jaipuria, businessman ▪ Sitaram Jaipuria, politician ▪ Irrfan Khan, actor ▪ Habib Miyan, oldest man in the world ▪ Aditya J Patwardhan, film producer and director | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ravi Kumar Punia, soccer player ▪ Jesse Randhawa ▪ Kamal Singh Saroha, businessman ▪ Man Singh II, royal ▪ Ashish Sharma ▪ Shubhi Sharma, actress^{[140][141]} ▪ Sunil Vaswani ▪ Hafiz Salahuddin Yusuf |
|--|---|--|

See also

- [History of Jaipur](#)

- [List of districts of Rajasthan](#)
- [Outline of Rajasthan](#)

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