



## JAIPUR'S UNESCO HERITAGE STATUS – ART & CULTURE

**News:** *The heritage conservation and development of Jaipur will be taken up with a budgetary expenditure of ₹100 crore.*

### What's in the news?

#### Details

- The Walled City of Jaipur was founded in 1727 by Sawai Jai Singh II.
- It was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2019 under criteria (ii), (iv), and (vi) (human values, urban planning, and living traditions).
- It is also known as pink city.

#### Criterion (ii): Exchange of Human Values

- Jaipur represents a mix of Hindu, Mughal, and Western influences in its town planning and architecture.
- The city's grid-iron plan is inspired by Western examples, but enhanced with Vedic architecture.

#### Criterion (iv): Architectural and Urban Planning

- Its urban form contrasts with medieval cities due to its broad streets and linear structure, all designed to facilitate trade and commerce.
- The markets (11 main bazars) represent architectural styles spanning from the 18th to the 20th centuries, with a singular color scheme and unified facades.
- Many havelis and temple complexes are located along the main bazars and at the
- The city's layout features continuous colonnaded businesses, intersecting streets, and large public squares called chaupars and sectors known as chowkris.
- Its markets, shops, residences, and temples along the main streets have uniform facades.

#### Criterion (vi): Living Traditions

- Jaipur has historically been a hub for crafts.
- The city initially planned to house 36 industries (Chhattees Karkhane), many of which continue today.
- Crafts like jewelry making, painting, carving, and other traditional handicrafts are still practiced.

### Jaipur's Inscription Journey

- **The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (Inscribed in 2010):**
  - Jantar Mantar is an early 18th-century astronomical observation site.
  - It includes 20 fixed instruments representing India's astronomical heritage.
- **Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Inscribed in 2013):**
  - It includes forts in Amber Fort (Jaipur), Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, and Jaisalmer.



- These forts demonstrate **Rajput power and culture** from the 8th to 18th centuries.
- **Creative City of Crafts and Folk Art (Inscribed in 2015):**
  - Jaipur is known for its **historical crafts of jewelry making, painting, and carving.**
  - The city hosts the **Jaipur International Heritage Festival.**
  - Other initiatives include:
- **Citizens Outreach Cell and Heritage Walks**
- **Haat museum and Crafts and Folk Art Gallery**
- **Global Art Square.**

## Indian Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (43)

Cultural (35)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agra Fort (1983)</li> <li>• Ajanta Caves (1983)</li> <li>• Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar (2016)</li> <li>• Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)</li> <li>• Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)</li> <li>• Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)</li> <li>• Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)</li> <li>• Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Telangana (2021)</li> <li>• Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)</li> <li>• Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya (2002)</li> <li>• Mountain Railways of India (1999,2005,2008)</li> <li>• Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)</li> <li>• Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)</li> <li>• Red Fort Complex (2007)</li> <li>• Dholavira: a Harappan City (2021)</li> <li>• Elephanta Caves (1987)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sun Temple, Konârak (1984)</li> <li>• Taj Mahal (1983)</li> <li>• The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (2016)</li> <li>• The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)</li> <li>• Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai (2018)</li> <li>• Santiniketan (2023)</li> <li>• Sacred ensembles of Hoysalas (2023)</li> <li>• Moidams (2024)</li> </ul>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)</li><li>• Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013)</li><li>• Historic City of Ahmadabad (2017)</li><li>• Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)</li><li>• Jaipur City, Rajasthan (2019)</li><li>• Kakatiya</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ellora Caves (1983)</li><li>• Fatehpur Sikri (1986)</li><li>• Great Living Chola Temples (1987,2004)</li><li>• Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)</li><li>• Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)</li></ul>	
<p><b>Natural (7)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (2014)</li><li>• Kaziranga National Park (1985)</li><li>• Keoladeo National Park (1985)</li><li>• Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)</li><li>• Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988,2005)</li><li>• Sundarbans National Park (1987)</li><li>• Western Ghats (2012)</li></ul>	<p><b>Mixed (1)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Khangchendzonga National Park (2016)</li></ul>	



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Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/rajasthan/jaipurs-unesco-heritage-status-to-be-strengthened-with-100-crore-expenditure/article68601760.ece>



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