

# Problems and Prospects for Conservation of Traditional Bazaars in Walled City of Jaipur



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**Abstract** India's steady economic growth since independence has positioned it as a leading emerging economy. This growth is crucial for overall development, with cities' commercial base serving as a major pillar. India's unique tradition of blending heritage with commerce contributes to both economic and cultural values. Notable examples of such commercial centres include the Walled City of Jaipur, Walled City of Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, and Delhi. These centres not only drive economic growth but also embody a rich blend of history, tradition, art, and culture. Therefore, safeguarding the resilience of these traditional commercial centres becomes imperative. The Walled City faces issues from changing needs, friction between tradition and development. Historic cities shape modern cities' functionality and economy, with 60% commercial activity in Jaipur's Walled City. Considering socio-economic prospects and development pressures, conserving the bazaars is vital. This study explores issues in Jaipur's traditional commercial centres and proposes sustainable empowerment. A holistic conservation strategy can address Walled City's problems and sustainably preserve its bazaars. The study's prospects act as directive principles, supporting the conservation objectives.

**Keywords** Conservation architecture · Walled City architecture · Urban planning

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## 1 Introduction

Commerce was an important aspect of civilisations all over the globe since historic times. The urban nature of settlements itself is an epitome of people deviating from agriculture and moving towards manufacturing, services, trade, and commerce. As was observed in the cities of Indus Valley Civilisation, people were involved in many different non-agricultural activities that formed the basis of urbanisation in these ancient cities. The Harappan people were involved in many primitive forms of industrial activities like tool manufacturing, precious and semi-precious ornaments, gold and silver jewellery, pottery, ship- building industry, etc. The extensive use of bronze tools led to agricultural surplus, thus making trade of grains possible. Along with agricultural trade, the Harappans also traded in lead from southern India, lapis-lazuli from Afghanistan, Copper from Khetri mines of Rajasthan, and other products like turquoise, jade, amethyst, agate, etc. This primitive form of trade and industry made them commercially active and their cities as important nodes of economic activity. As time progressed, newer economic activities started to arrive, and a financial system started to emerge and through this many different social classes and guilds sprung up in the society. These social classes were formed dominantly on the basis of their professions, and thus, the society started to take a stratified form based on the prosperity of each profession. The urban nature of society was thus driven by the clustering of people with similar profession and aggregation of these professions to form the central market places of the evolving cities. These markets became the economic nerve of the cities. With advancing time, the transition from ancient to medieval period saw the increment of non-agricultural activities, and thus, the commercially active concepts of bazaars emerged in India and with that city became a centre of attraction in terms of growth, opportunities, education, and health.

With the advent of modernity, the world saw a rapid change in technology, and economy became the central idea of growth and development. In the era of globalisation, nations are not just defined on the basis of their political boundaries but more on their economic prowess. This economic growth was majorly banked on the growth of cities, and hence, the economic and social character of urban areas has become highly significant. The central market places as discussed above were becoming the drivers of urban growth and thus came to be known as the central business districts (CBD). 'A CBD is dense area within a city which is characterised by high economic activity and is provisioned with adequate infrastructure and utilities to sustain this activity' (PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry 2015). They help the economic empowerment of cities and impart a unique character to the region.

India being no exception to the globalised world order has its own share of economic prowess. Though the global average population of urban areas has moved above the halfway mark, India has a modest 31% population residing in the urban areas and a contribution of around 60–65% to the national GDP and is estimated that by 2030 it will reach 70–75%. With the rapidly urbanising cities, it is important to keep pace with such huge influx of people and sustain them with sufficient opportunities and utilities. The commercial centres of cities or CBDs hence act as a

pivot of economic and social development that can accommodate the aspirations and provide opportunities for the rising needs of the cities. With such significance, the commercial centres of cities need to be conserved to meet the demands of sustainable development.

## 2 Methodology

The study finds its base in the Walled City of Jaipur, wherein the commercial presence outweighs the economic contribution of the entire metropolitan city of Jaipur. Considering the importance of the commercial streets in the Walled City, the study is based on a broad exploration of the region through a critical visual survey.

The survey was furthered supplemented by informal interviews of the local shop owners. The responses have furthered strengthened the core of this study in terms of evaluating the risks, both economically and socially, to individuals and the community at large.

The output of the survey and interviews were used to determine the significance and characterisation of the study area. Based on these aspects, the pertinent issues were inferred as the problems occurring within the region. On the other hand, prospects in terms of plausible strategies to mitigate identified issues were derived from existing literature and similar cases.

## 3 Significance of Traditional Commercial Centres

The case of Indian city cores is quite unique in terms of their characteristics and evolution. The momentum carried on from ancient period, markets were established in the hearts of cities, and thus, they became the nerve of all economic and social activities of the medieval cities. Later on, with the coming of European powers and colonisation, most of the growth started to accumulate outside the walled cities, and with further technological exchanges and colonial demands of the British Raj, the traditional markets and the artisans were steadily losing their significance from the cities. The period of stagnancy though was side-lined after independence when these markets once again became the hub of economic activity despite the cities sprawling to newer boundaries.

These historic traditional centres have provided economic vibrancy while they also have also subjected to political as well as physical transformations to meet the contemporary needs of modern development. These central commercial centres host traditional economic activities like art, jewellery, handicrafts, textiles and wholesale business (Dhingra et al. 2016). The traditional economy of these commercial core areas is parallelly existing with the modern economical avenues of business corporations, industries and the service sector (Kumari 2020). Though the modern economy has induced a capitalist market-led growth in the society and are capital-intensive

sectors, the traditional commercial centres still continue to be predominantly labour-oriented. Hence, in a country like India, where human resource is more readily available than capital, it becomes indispensable that commercial centres be preserved keeping in mind the social prominence these regions have in Indian economy.

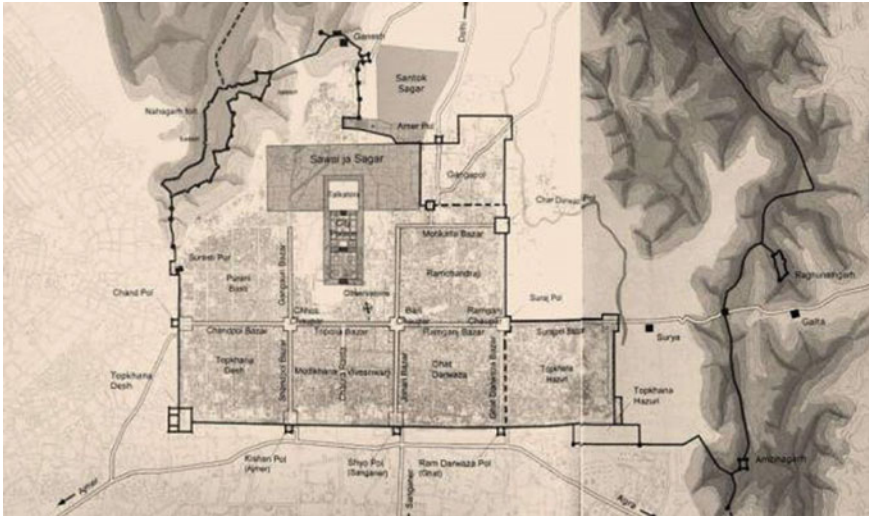
#### 4 Characterisation of Jaipur Walled City

Jaipur is a historic city and serves as the capital to the state of Rajasthan, India. The city of Jaipur is uniquely characterised by its Walled City region. The Walled City of Jaipur (Fig. 1), founded in 1727 by Sawai Jai Singh II, was built in a grid iron pattern and as per the traditional Prastara plan mentioned in the Vedic town planning principles, namely Vastu Shastra (Pusalkar 2022). Main streets donning uniform facades, chaupars, markets and shops, temples built along the main streets are the trademark features of the region. It was designed to be a commercial capital, and the city has maintained its local commercial, artisanal, and cooperative traditions to this day (UNESCO World Heritage 2022). The city was intended to be a trade capital in the region which has driven the market-oriented avenue planning; this feature has still retained in the Walled City through the characteristic bazaars of the city. The architectural marvels like Jantar Mantar, Hawa Mahal, City Palace, Govind Dev Temple, and the Nine Gates add to the heritage value of the Walled City. The meticulous integration of ancient Hindu and medieval Mughal architecture and Western ideas are distinctly visible in the layout of the city. The Walled City of Jaipur thus has served as a lighthouse to guide the development of similar towns in the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan.

The city also hosts the historic *Chattis Karkhanas* roughly translating as ‘36 industries’ which include the traditional industries like gemstones, miniature paintings, moorti-kala, fabric printing, lac jewellery, and few others dedicated on each street. A striking hierarchy of street pattern exists in the Walled City, wherein the traditional commercial shops have been established on the major streets (Funo et al. 2002). With the coming of British colonisation, the artisans and craftsmen found new admirers through the establishment of Rajasthan School of Arts and Albert Hall Museum. In the present time, these traditional activities have helped conserve the historic image of the commercial bazaars, and the flocking tourists have kept alive the interest in heritage of the Walled City of Jaipur.

The Walled City of Jaipur is under constant development pressures with increasing commercialization. Besides this, environmental hazards, poor solid waste management, lack of infrastructure, insufficient parking, unauthorised constructions, new interventions, encroachments, drainage and traffic problems, dilapidated historic structures, and misuse of historic structures are some of the issues that have become a threat for the city fabric.

Considering the socio-economic prospects of the Walled City of Jaipur and the contemporary development pressures, the nerve of socio-economic growth viz., the



**Fig. 1** Walled City of Jaipur (Borie et al. 2020)

bazaars need to be conserved in the overall context of the Walled City region. Considering the social stratification of these bazaars and variety of professions, the holistic understanding of the context becomes highly imperative through which measures can be taken and interventions can be made to target conservation efforts in the Walled City of Jaipur.

### 5 Problems Associated with the Commercial Areas in the Walled City, Jaipur

According to the Jaipur Master Plan 2025, around 60% of the commercial activity of the entire city is concentrated in the Walled City (Jaipur Development Authority, Master Development Plan 2025). At the outset, the Walled City had only four bazaars, namely *Johari Bazaar*, *Kishan Pol Bazaar*, *Gangauri Bazaar*, and *Sireh Deorhi Bazaar*. The unique feature of these bazaar was the presence of a specific craft or product in each rectangular block, and these blocks had shops lined along the streets. Hence, each street eventually came to be known by the name of the professions or community trading on that street, for example, Maniharo ka Raasta (lac bangle shops), Thateron ka Rasta (iron utensil shops), Nataniyo ka Raasta, Patwariyon ka Raasta, Ghee walo ka Raasta, Churukon ka Raasta, Partanion ka Raasta, Sango ka Raasta, Soothleewalon ka Raasta, Telipadon ka Rasta, and many others.

Table 1 depicts the list of traditional bazaars in the Walled City Region and the width of the main street abutting it. Through this Table 1, we can understand the

**Table 1** Important bazaars in Walled City of Jaipur (*Source* Author, Google Earth Pro)

S. No.	Name of bazaar	Abutting road width (m)
<i>North-south</i>		
1	Kishan Pol Bazar	30.40
2	Gangauri Bazar	30.31
3	Chaura Rasta	30.43
4	Johari Bazar	28.08
5	Sireh Deorhi Bazar	34.91
6	Ghat Darwaja Bazar	25.05
<i>East-west</i>		
7	Chand Pol Bazar	32.42
8	Tripolia Bazar	33.45
9	Ramganj Bazar	30.07
10	Suraj Pol Bazar	24

prominence given to the bazaars within the overall context of the Walled City of Jaipur and hence can help in exploring the issues within the region.

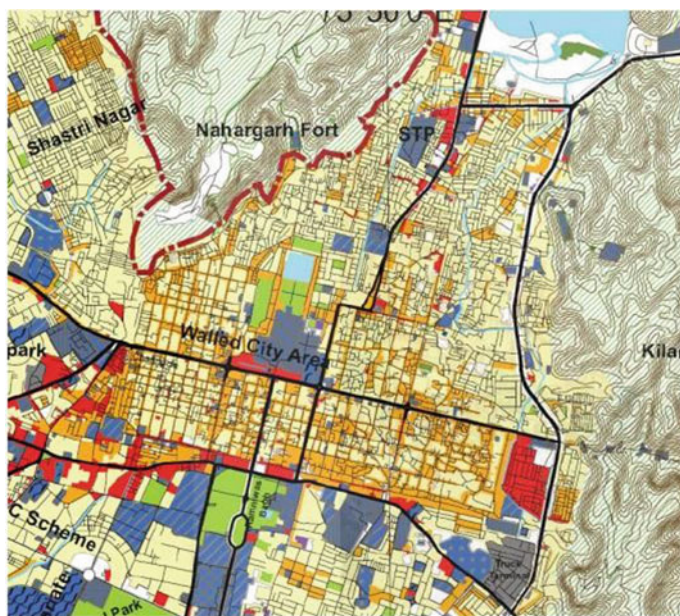
As can be conclusively seen that the main streets abutting the important bazaars in the Walled City region have adequate widths to assimilate the contemporary traffic conditions in ideal conditions, such was the long-sightedness of the planners of the region in the eighteenth century. Despite of such good planning, the city is not free from the encumbrances of contemporary developments and these issues are explored further.

In historic urban areas, the need to assimilate conservation efforts and revitalisation along with socio-economic development while preserving environmental quality is definitely challenging (Doratli et al. 2004). Following are the prominent issues arising in the Walled City region of Jaipur which need to be identified and studied on the detailed scale and approached holistically.

### ***5.1 Changing Functionality of the Walled City***

The Walled City of Jaipur was planned to be more of urban settlement with 62% of area allotted to residential usage while around 2.7% was for commercial aspects and close to 15% towards mixed use (Fig. 2 and Table 2) (SLAC, Town Planning Department, Special Area Heritage Development Plan 2041. Jaipur Nagar Nigam Heritage, Government Report). Despite of such small land share available, the Walled City has transitioned itself as the commercial hub of the entire Jaipur city. This points towards the centralisation of economic activity within the Walled City region and thus acting as a magnet to many other issues. This skewed commercialisation could possibly mean that the traditional economic activities in the Walled City might be getting

side-lined for the modern economic activities and hence becomes a serious issue in conservation of heritage art and livelihoods of traditional artisans and craftsmen.



**Fig. 2** Generalised existing land use in Walled City, Jaipur (SLAC, Town Planning Department, Special Area Heritage Development Plan 2041, Jaipur Nagar Nigam Heritage, Government Report)

**Table 2** Land use structure in Walled City, Jaipur (SLAC, Town Planning Department, Special Area Heritage Development Plan 2041, Jaipur Nagar Nigam Heritage, Government Report)

S. No.	Existing land use	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
1	Residential	418.03	62
2	Commercial	17.92	2.7
3	Mixed	99.76	14.8
4	Industrial	0.58	0.1
5	Public/semi-public	37.71	5.6
6	Recreational	12.77	1.9
7	Circulation	66.22	9.8
8	Others	21.02	3.1
	Total	674	100

## **5.2 *Over-Densification of the Walled City Region***

The Walled City region is subjected to the highest density (930 pph) in entire Jaipur city. This trend is visible in almost all historic towns in India and across the globe too. Higher density might not be the absolute problem but the pressures exerted by high density on the commercial and social aspects within the region are matters to be considered. The densified core areas along with newer formal market invasion will definitely push for more space within the Walled City region and this might happen at the cost of traditional commerce thus affecting the heritage value.

## **5.3 *Traffic and Transportation***

The highest burden and pressure on the Walled City region of Jaipur is due the traffic and congestion. With the status of the commercial business district, the Walled City attracts a large number of people within its limit. The existing secondary and tertiary street network definitely does not support the prevalent traffic load, and hence, associated externalities are forced into the region. The main roads are wide enough to accommodate the flowing traffic, but during the peak hours the carrying capacity dwindles significantly due to increased pedestrian movement, informal encroachment, and on-road parking (Fig. 3). The commercial bazaars are primarily responsible for attracting traffic menace in the region. Along with the formal shops, the Walled City streets also host the informal traders with hand-driven carts. During the peak hours, these carts can be seen lined up along the main streets, and thus, the traffic carrying capacity of the wide main streets also shrink down.

## **5.4 *Obsolescence***

In the simplest terms, obsolescence means the lack of tangency between the available service and the contemporary requirements. By far, the Walled City of Jaipur is facing obsolescence in a qualified manner reflecting the need for in-depth understanding of the matter. Obsolescence can be derived in various forms like structural, functional, locational, legal and administrative, and image obsolescence. In case of physical or structural obsolescence, the traditional buildings might have faced deterioration (Fig. 4) due to various factors like time, weather, and poor maintenance. Hence, it becomes interesting that how over a period of more than 250 years of the city's establishment, the traditional bazaars are still standing tall. Though the situation of the structures seems to be sound today, the structural obsolescence issue cannot be ruled out completely.

Functional obsolescence depicts the mismatch between the design criteria of traditional bazaars and shops with respect to the modern economic activities (Fig. 5). The



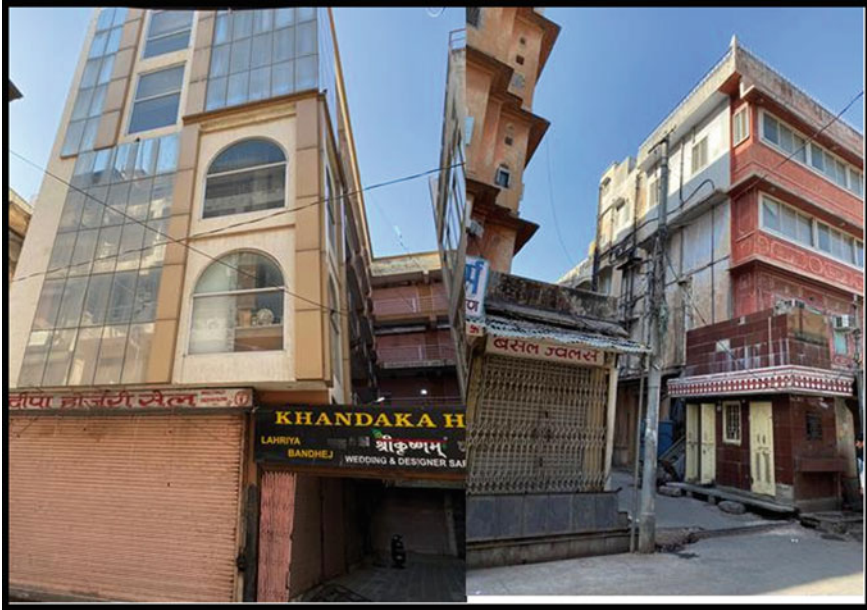


Fig. 3 Traffic situation on Walled City streets (Source Google Images)



Fig. 4 Physical deterioration leading to obsolescence (Source Author)

commercial areas of the Walled City have helped in preserving the traditional art and craft and thus the heritage but can this functionality alone can sustain the economic feasibility of the region. As the Walled City is also acting the central business district to the entire Jaipur city, thorough studies need to be attempted to evaluate any functional gaps within the traditional commerce and contemporary economic needs might be creating conflict for space within the market areas. On the other hand, locational



**Fig. 5** Replacement of the old heritage structure with new commercial complexes leading to Functional obsolescence (Source Author)

obsolescence can be derived from understanding the accessibility of the commercial areas in the larger context. In present time, if the commercial areas are equally accessible in terms of transport as well as logistics needs to be understood. This might otherwise pave way to ousting of traditional professions and thus loss of heritage.

Image obsolescence is the biggest threat the Walled City of Jaipur might face in the near future. The encumbrances like air pollution, poor drainage facilities, unhygienic conditions, noise pollution, encroachments, stagnant traffic, and congestion might give a bad character to the traditional bazaars of Walled City, and it will prove detrimental in the terms of tourism and attractiveness of the heritage sites.

### **5.5 Vulnerability to Hazards**

One of the biggest threat looming over the globe today is the increasing vulnerability towards hazards, and the risk is further compounded by the unsustainable practices prevalent in cities. Though hazard risk is uniformly high across all types of cities, the burden on historic city cores is extremely high due to heritage and the high quantum of livelihoods within such regions. The Walled City of Jaipur is facing urban hazards like urban floods and urban fires which bring the city to a standstill and significantly affects the daily lives of the people living therein. Urban fires have started to become

a frequent phenomenon and hence need to be given special attention as the risk of damage to property, life, and heritage is significantly high in such dense areas. For example, fire was reported on Khuteto ka Rasta in Kishanpole in a wooden warehouse and took almost four hours to bring under control (The Times of India 2018). Urban floods too are becoming common in the Walled City region due to poor drainage and often brings the commercial activities to a halt as water gushes in the shops and market areas. These hazards are hence serious issues grappling the traditional bazaars and need comprehensive attention.

### ***5.6 Community and Social Dynamics***

The traditional bazaars often host an economy that is driven more by social and religious character rather than solely relying on financial character. The invasion of newer formalised markets might affect the traditional commercial society and initiate a collapse of communities in the Walled City region. Along with the physical transformation, the risk to rapid transitions in cultural and social aspects thus will increase. With the changing functionality and pressure induced by densification couples with modern economic avenues, the old social order might get deprived of an appropriate platform to earn their livelihood. This could lead to successive deprivations to these communities and affect the further generations in a compounded manner. The traditional shop owners in the bazaars might fall victim to such deprivations leading to social marginalisation with respect to education, health care, dietary needs, and infrastructural facilities on individual, community, and class level (Naidu 1990).

## **6 Prospects to Conservation of Traditional Bazaars in Walled City of Jaipur**

The process undertaken to sustain the legacy of historic buildings by avoiding their damage and wearing is referred to as conservation. Conservation approaches can often be a subset of urban renewal mechanism working along with redevelopment and rehabilitation strategies. Conservation efforts in historic cities significantly help in extending the traditional built up with certain degree of freedom to make changes without affecting the heritage character of the region. It thus takes a holistic approach to socio-economic changes in the urban setting and preserving assets and historic fabric within the sustainable limits of environment and infrastructural capacities. Thus, it concerns the integration between maintenance and protection by controlling the dynamic changes associated with the processes of urban and social development (Mehanna and Mehanna 2019).

The traditional bazaars in the Walled City of Jaipur cannot be looked just to be economic activities and professions but rather as heritage assets. Though in the entirety of the Walled City region, the pressing issues like infrastructure development and improving quality of life are considered as priority matters, the conservation of traditional bazaars will help complement the efforts towards maintaining and preserving the urban heritage. Even the Sustainable Development Goal 11.4 targets the conservation of heritage and asks to strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the cultural heritage (United Nations 2015). Hence, it becomes necessary to merge commercial aspects into culture and heritage and look at conservation strategies that will help resolve all issues in a comprehensive manner.

The prospective conservation could be done on both city level as well as community level. The Walled City itself has the status of a thriving city for more than 290 years now, also the economic activities are based on the community profession, and hence, conservation policies need to be devised on both levels. While the city level focuses more on tourism-related development, upgrading quality of life through infrastructure and job creation, the community level shall focus on imparting resilience against hazards, preserving the art and culture to thrive through the bazaar through community well-being and hence community participation. The subordinate activities necessary to guide both the city and community-level conservation would be the strategies like creating a 'sense of place' in the bazaars, bazaar identity and pride, and preservation of the profession.

## ***6.1 Community Conservation***

The biggest resource that can help in maintaining the heritage of the traditional bazaars of Walled City is the traditional professionals themselves. The heritage value of the region is not solely based on the historic buildings and landmarks, and they are equally reliant on the conservation of the art and culture. This art and culture are thriving only because of the market platform provided by the bazaars. Hence to conserve the bazaars, the people running the bazaar and their profession need to be conserved first.

Community participation-based research strategies can be devised in such situations which will help the stakeholders identify their needs and demands. These needs will then be mapped according to the priority of efforts needed to conserve the bazaars. In this way, the economic as well as social upliftment can be done without any loss in heritage value. The process of conservation under the community-based model equips the socio-economic resilience of the urban system and hence allows robust conservation efforts (Saez Ujaque et al. 2021).

## ***6.2 Conservation of Façade on Internal Commercial Streets***

The built structure and the façade adjoining the streets are the defining elements of the urban landscape and its value. The most remarkable feature of the main streets in the Walled City region is the uniform façade of the bazaars. This has helped in achieving the 'sense of place' and a specific identity for the region. The commercial streets are the most vital visual element of a historic city. The biggest drawback though is the absence of such uniformity within the inner streets of Walled City, Jaipur. This is one of the primary reasons that despite having a distinctive identity the internal streets of the bazaar do not have any 'sense of place' and an image that will help them to assimilate into the larger context of the Walled City. In order to protect and propagate the identity of the place, its built form needs to be protected through the implementation of legally binding principles and guidelines (Mohit and Kammeier 1996). Hence, the conservation of existing façade on major streets and development of uniform façade on inner commercial streets can be developed through regulations and induce a stronger sense of identity to the region, thus improving the prospects of the region.

## ***6.3 Markets and Traditional Commercial Streets***

The most prominent feature for conservation is the heritage markets in the Walled City of Jaipur. These bazaars are the hotspots of economic activities on daily basis and also are responsible for attracting heavy traffic both domestic and logistic within the region. It is rationally impossible to separate the traditional bazaars from the commercial streets as they are an amalgamation and not distinctive features in any historic city. Such features imparting the traditionality to the urban become the most noteworthy points and hence need to be revitalised through conservation efforts (Lee 1996). This linear format of commerce and economy hence can be seen in one light and approached with a similar strategy that will be symbiotic to each other. The integration can be classified and strategised in terms of temporal scale, functional scale, and by urban form (Feisal and Ibrahim 2009).

## ***6.4 Controlling Vehicular Movement Through One-Way Loop System***

Though the main streets are wide enough to accommodate the existing traffic load in ideal conditions, the encroachments, parking, and other encumbrances reduce their efficiencies. The secondary and tertiary streets are very narrow and hence cannot sustain even basic carrying capacity. Such congestions on the commercial streets are further aggravated by pedestrian movement and conflicts. These problems can be

overcome by redirecting the traffic movement. As the layout of the Walled City is based on the Prastara plan, the gird-iron pattern can be efficiently used to create loops of one-way street, thus doubling their traffic handling efficiency. With the provision of circulatory one-way street loops, enough road width will open up to accommodate even the informal trades and can solve parking issues to a significant level. Thus, there will be no need to widen the street network and put the heritage and bazaars at stake.

The efforts in Isfahan Central Business District in the country of Iran presents a viable solution towards reducing traffic congestions. The Isfahan CBD is also populated with historic buildings and commercial markets and hence has suitability with the Walled City of Jaipur. The reconfiguration of existing congested streets into one-way loop networks has shown promising and significant results in terms of reducing traffic congestion (Karimi et al. 2022).

### **6.5 *Logistic Management Plan***

The commercial bazaars, traditional as well as modern economic activities both need logistical support. As the bazaars also trade products like luxury furniture, carpets, fabric, metal, and many other, a constant supply chain needs to be maintained. This creates a conflict between pedestrians, domestic traffic and logistic traffic as the supply trucks and vans often take large amount of time for loading and unloading the materials. To solve this deadlock, it is necessary to evolve a Logistic Management Plan which can efficiently take care of the issues in the context. The solutions can vary based on the specific needs of specific bazaars and their trademark products hence a detailed Management Plan for logistics will help. Dedicated logistic streets can be assigned for logistic traffic to tread, or it could be made mandatory for the logistic traffic to load and unload in specific non-peak hours. This will help reduce the burden on the commercial streets and more space can be made available to the bazaars to work. The usage of trans-shipment networking platforms in densely crowded urban areas is a proven solution towards the efficient management of logistics (Merchan et al. 2016).

### **6.6 *Tourism Development***

The heart and soul of the traditional bazaars in the Walled City region are the tourist, local, national as well as international. The need to preserve the heritage and the traditional commercial bazaars solely finds its base in developing the tourism industry base in a country like India. With the development in tourism, various opportunities can be created for the local population, and the quality of life can also be enhanced. Tourism prospects thus can act as a catalyst for the conservation efforts in the Walled

City of Jaipur. A comprehensive tourism-oriented heritage conservation and management plan should be prepared that can address the issue with dedicated approach and assimilate the strategies.

The efforts of Jaipur Nagar Nigam Heritage have helped the preparation of the Special Area Heritage Development Plan targeting the horizon year of 2041. Decentralised conservation efforts in terms of reconstruction while retaining similar identity of the structure along with rehabilitation has proved to foster economical functionality to the otherwise dilapidated lesser important historic structures (Yulu 2021). The functional conversion thus can help achieve a dual goal of attracting commerce and economy while conserving the character and identity of the heritage.

## 7 Conclusion

The Walled City of Jaipur is one of the most significant nodes of Indian tourism industry. For a country like India that aims to foster growth and development on large scale has to focus on conserving its heritage and history through its cities. As these cities will attract people from all over the world, the conservation efforts will help India build a positive brand value and strengthen its position.

The study reveals the problems that the commercial streets face in terms of losing its identity due to contemporary demands from rapid urbanisation. The identification of problems in any system is always the most crucial stage towards conservation efforts, and hence, it has been attempted through this study. The most prevalent issues have been highlighted through the survey and have been presented as potential points where interventions are necessary. Based on various similar cases around the world, possible prospects have been suggested.

The traditional commercial bazaars of Walled City of Jaipur are hotspots of commercial activity in the entire Jaipur city which also happens to be the biggest city of Rajasthan. Hence, the importance of these bazaars and the need to conserve them is called for attention through this study. The problems of the Walled City if holistically approached can be addressed through an efficient conservation strategy, and the prospects put forth will act like the directive principles which will help the strategy to sustain the objectives of conservation of the traditional bazaars of Walled City, Jaipur.

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