

Report
Geographical Survey
of Churi Ajitgarh

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS
DEGREE IN GEOGRAPHY**



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
SETH G.B. PODAR COLLEGE
NAWALGARH (RAJASTHAN)



PANDIT DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA SHEKHAWATI UNIVERSITY, SIKAR

SUBMITTED BY
NITIN SINGH
M.A./M.Sc. PREVIOUS
SESSION: 2021-22



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
SETH G.B. PODAR COLLEGE, NAWALGARH

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

**In Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement For The Award of
Masters Degree In Geography (M.A/M.Sc.)**

Presented To

Nitin Singh

For Completing Geographical Survey of

Churi Ajitgarh


Prof. Shantilal Joshi
Head of Department


Dr. Satyendra Singh
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SETH G.B PODAR COLLEGE,NAWALGARH

VILLAGE REPORT

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[HOD]: GEOGRAPHY

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INTRODUCTION

Locality Name : Ajitgarh (अजीतगढ़)

Tehsil Name : Jhunjhunun

District : Jhunjhunu

State : Rajasthan

Division : Jaipur

Language : Hindi and Rajasthani

Time zone: IST (UTC+5:30)

Elevation / Altitude: 341 meters. Above Sea level

Telephone Code / Std Code: 01595

Pin Code : 333701

Post Office Name : Churiajitgarh

Alternate Village Name : Ajeetgarh

Assembly Constituency : Jhunjhunu assembly constituency

Assembly MLA : REETA CHOUDHARY

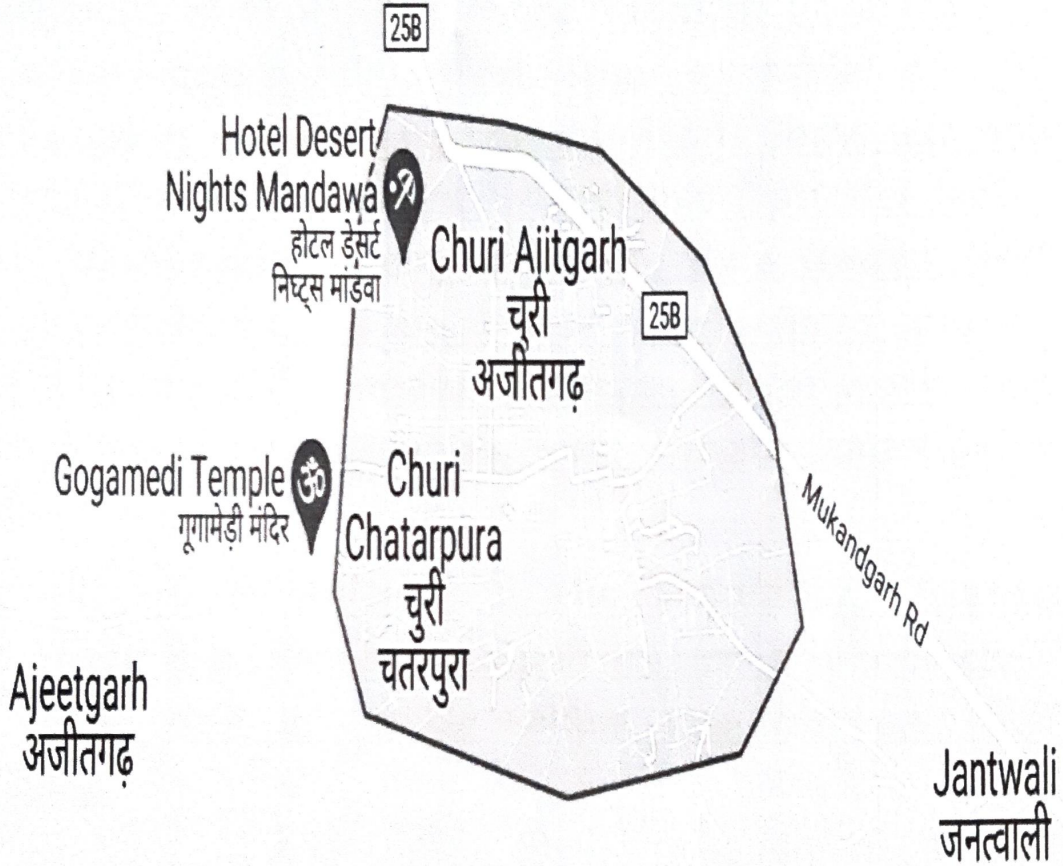
Lok Sabha constituency : Jhunjhunu parliamentary constituency

Parliament MP : NARENDRA KUMAR

Sarpanch Name : Sanjay kumawat

GEOGRAPHICAL MAP AND LOCATION

Sainswas
सेस्वास



Map data ©2022

geographical coordinates: 27° 58'37.23" North, 75° 11'11.71" East

HERITAGE SITINGS

Churi Ajitgarh is known for several frescoes painted behind doors, bedroom ceilings and on the walls. Considering social constrictions of that time, these seem to be a result of a very private and special effort. Some examples of the fine fresco work is evident and special effort. Some example of fine fresco work is evident in the Shiv Datt Rai Jagan Lal Haveli, Ram pratap Nemani Haveli, Shiv Narain Nemani Baithak and Nemani kothi. These havelis have courtyards, exquisitely latticed windows, intricate mirror work, vaulted ceilings, immense balconies, and ornate gateways and facades.

Churi Ajitgarh lies halfway on the Mukundgarh-Mandawa road. There is a huge abandoned fort on a hillock close to the village that is quickly falling into disrepair and is crumbling.

Shiv Narayan Nemani Haveli - This is a beautiful haveli built in 1898 with various paintings of gods on the outdoor wall. The most important feature of this haveli is in a closed room where an erotic painting is housed on one wall. It is difficult to obtain the key for the same.

Nagarmal Nemani Haveli - This one is bigger than the other Nemani Haveli, and has a plethora of paintings.

The Nemani Kothi on the other hand is a well maintained house set amidst green gardens and appears like a castle.

Staying options in the form of two heritage properties, among them Vivaana is beautifully restored and is a grand haveli to stay.

The Monsoon is retreating from Delhi and the mercury seems to be receding. Finally, you can give hill stations a break and explore other regions in northern India. For your next weekend gateway, make your way back to Rajasthan. But give the usual destinations of the state a miss and explore Churi Ajitgarh.

About six hours from Delhi, this sleepy village in the Jhunjhunu district is a part of the Shekhawati trail of Rajasthan. This trail, often referred to as the Open Art Gallery of Rajasthan, covers northwestern villages that house Marwari havelis with frescos. The bulk of these havelis are located in and around Mandawa (10kms away) but stay in Churi Ajitgarh if you are looking to beat the weekend crowd from Delhi. Frescos (or mural paintings) that the region is famous for were first introduced in Rajasthan by the Shekhawat Rajputs. However, they were popularised by the Marwaris, who came from the southwestern part of Rajasthan to dominate the business and economy of the northwest areas. They not only

preserved the heritage of the havelis built by the Rajputs but also built more themselves, as a sign of their prosperity.

Churi Ajitgarh has quite a few of these havelis, many dating back to the 18th century. Tucked behind fields and thatched-roof cottages, these haveli appears as oasis to tired traveler. Many of the better-maintained havelies have been refurbished as heritage hotels that offer a wonderful weekend retreat.

Their thick stone walls help keep the outside heat away. Away from the heat of the desert, explore the art gallery that these havelis are. Usually built around a spacious courtyard, the golden yellow walls are ornate with frescos, depicting stories from the epics as well as the everyday life. On some walls, the bright floral patterns make way for brave Rajput soldiers riding into battle, while elsewhere we see the young Krishna stealing the gopis' clothes as they bathe in the river. Some frescos, on the other hand, show the advent of the British rule and some others highlight steam locomotives and train.

1. VEGETATION TYPES

The area under study has mainly five types of dominant vegetation which are as mentioned below -

A. Prosopis - Capparis - Zizyphus

Such type of vegetation namely - Prosopis cineraria, Capparis

decidua and Zizyphus numularia has it's dominant distribution

mostly in the middle part of Shekhawati region. Eastern part of

Shekhawati region and Rajgarh tehsil of Churu district.

B. Prosopis - Acacia

Prosopis cineraria and Acacia nilotica are the dominant tree species which have their mostly distribution in north - western

part of Shekhawati region by covering north-western part of

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Sikar district and tehsil of Churu as well as Taranagar of Churu district.

C. Salvadora - Prosopis - Capparis

This type of vegetation also covers a large area of southern part

and portion of Shekhawati region which is shown by empty places or areas. The particular type of vegetation has two tree

species Salvadora oleoides and Prosopis cineraria and combination with a shrub species i.e. Capparis decidua.

D. Anogeissus - Euphorbia - Rhus

Actually, this type of vegetation is covered by hilly habitat of

Shekhawati region. One can find it's dense distribution in southern part of Jhunjhunu district and northern part of Sikar

district.

The vegetation type covers one dominant tree species i.e.

Anogeissus pendula, with combination of two shrub species which are family - Euphorbia caducifolia and Rhus mysorens.

E. Prosopis - Tecomella

The particular vegetation type has two dominant tree species

namely - Prosopis cineraria and Tecomella undulata. As

shown in earlier figure it is quite obvious that the particular type of vegetation has it's dense distribution at two areas - one

is located in south - eastern part of Shekhawati region and another mid-southern part, respectively.

Not far from Churi Ajitgarh's biggest haveli, Ram Pratap Nemani Haveli, are some old step wells (baoris) and cenotaphs from the British rule, besides some crumbling mansions. Hire a camel to ride around the village's attractions. At the multi-cuisine restaurant at Ram Pratap Haveli, dig into a traditional Rajasthani thali. The early evenings often see travelers gather in the lawns surrounding the restaurant to watch a kathputli (puppet) show or listen to some soulful sufi music played to the tune of the kamaicha

POPULATION

Ajeetgarh is a Census Town city in district of Sikar, Rajasthan. The Ajeetgarh Census Town has population of 15,414 of which 8,082 are males while 7,332 are females as per report released by Census India 2011.

Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 2116 which is 13.73 % of total population of Ajeetgarh (CT). In Ajeetgarh Census Town, Female Sex Ratio is of 907 against state average of 928. Moreover Child Sex Ratio in Ajeetgarh is around 861 compared to Rajasthan state average of 888. Literacy rate of Ajeetgarh city is 78.77 % higher than state average of 66.11 %. In Ajeetgarh, Male literacy is around 90.11 % while female literacy rate is 66.38 %.

Ajeetgarh Census Town has total administration over 2,611 houses to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage. It is also authorize to build roads within Census Town limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction.

Town	Population	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	Not Stated
Ajeetgarh	15,414	95.28%	4.66%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%

TRANSPORTATION

NEARBY VILLAGES:-

RAJPUT' s AREA :- 1.8 km

REE :- 2.2 km

Sanswas Village of all casts but majority is RAJPUTS & JATS:-2.6KM

SULTAN NAGAR :- 2.8 km

sheikh sultan village:- 3.1 km

THAKUR SHOHAN SINGH RATHORE SAINSWAS:- 3.4 km

VINOD,BANWARI,SUSHI S/O SATYANARAYAN G BUDHADRA FARM
HOUSE:- 3.5 km

BHINCHARI:- 3.6 km

GOURPURA VILLAGE :- 4.9 km

ALMAS:- 5 km

FESTIVALS

Gangaur Festival: Gangaur Festival is a very popular and very significant festival celebrated all over the region. It is dedicated to Goddess Gauri (Parvati), the companion of Lord Shiva. Celebrated in the months of July and August, the rituals are done by the women for the well being of the Husband and family.

Holi:The “festival of colours” is indeed celebrated in a very colourful manner in Shekhawati and is one of the biggest festivals for the natives. The atmosphere is charged up during the celebrations.

Teej : Teej is observed by women for wellness of their husband. Dedicated to the Goddess Parvati, commemorating her union with Lord Shiva, the festival is celebrated for sexual bliss, well-being of spouse and children and purification of own body and soul. The festival is a threeday- long celebration that combines sumptuous feasts as well as rigid fasting.

Shekhawati Festival: The Shekhawati Festival is organized by the State Department of

Tourism, District administration of Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Churu and the M.R. Morarka- GDC Rural Research Foundation Shekhawati. It is organized at a number of places in Rajasthan, including Nawalgarh, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Churu. A number of activities like rural games, cultural programmes, haveli competitions and fireworks etc. are held to entertain the guests. it also hosts a gala event for the sale and purchase of cattle.

Camel Fair: A lively and colorful event, the Camel Festival is organized by the Department of Tourism, Art & Culture every year. The Camel Festival begins with a colorful procession of bedecked camels and the festivity advances to the open sand-spreads of the grounds, followed by the best breed competition, the tug-of-war contest, camel dance and acrobatics, etc. The camels display amazing footwork, dancing gracefully to the slightest direction of their trainers. Bridal, bridles, be jeweled necks, jingling anklets and long, lanky camel shadows on dusky sands cast a magical spell.

Kite Flying: Every year 14 January is celebrated in India as Makar Sankranti – heralding the transition of the sun into the Northern hemisphere. It is also a big kite day in most parts of India when children from 6 to 60 can be seen with their heads turned to the sky.

In Jaipur kites virtually blot out the sky. Everyone joins in this riotous celebration and shouts of “Woh Kata Hai!” reverberate from rooftops to the accompaniment of drums as adversaries’ kites are cut down. And everyone’s an adversary! Any kite in the sky is fair game.

PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTIONS

1. POTTED ROADS WERE SEEN IN THE VILLAGE.
2. SANITISATION AND BAD DRAINAGE SYSTEM OBSERVED.
3. NETWORK FLUCTUATION WERE ALSO OBSERVED DURING POWERCUTS.
4. FOR IRRIGATION MAJORLY SPRINKLER SYSTEM IS USED

SOLUTIONS

- 1.** WARD MEMBERS ALONGWITH SARPANCH, SHOULD APPROACH MLA OR MP FOR QUOTA TO CONSTRUCT VILLAGE ROADS.
- 2.** NETWORK UNSTABILITY IS DUE TO POWERCUTS, BACKUP GENERATOR CAN BE AN OPTION.
- 3.** FOR IRRIGATION AWARENESS PROGRAMS SHOULD BE INTRODUCED.
- 4.** PROPER HYGIENE AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM SHOULD BE PLANNED OUT.

THANK YOU