

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS & CUSTOMS RELATED TO THE WATER HERITAGE OF SHEKHAWATI REGION: A CULTURAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Shèkhāwāti zones located in Rajputana of India, keep separate because of their specific history and culture. In the pillars of culture, the water heritage and related traditions and rituals are maintained by the socio-religious coordination of this region. There are many models of social traditions and customs. There are different traditions of the delivery of the woman's water or well worship, the newly married couple's smooth play of Sõtā-Sõtī and the body of the deceased body to bone immersion. On the other hand, the religious tradition and customs related to the water reservoir have caused floods in Shekhawati. Here, for the purpose of collecting water in the water bodies, people here make a Aahuti Yajna in order to please the god Indra and gathering chapaties from house to house revolve around village or water heritage. The orbiting Mālketu Mountain near the Suryakund located in Lōhārgal, in the area, is the biggest honor of the religious significance. The beginning and the end is with the bath of Suryakund.

There are various traditions and customs of bath related to the water sources of Shekhawati. Among them, bath in honor of ancestors, bathing after shower and festivals or occasion-based bathing traditions. They have distinctive traditions and customs of Jaljhulani Ekādashi, Gangādashahrā and Kartik Snan. In the Shekhawati area, the month of Shravan is the month of Kawariyas. This month's Shivalyas are resonant with the shouts of the Bol Bam Tadak Bam. At the time of filling in the Kāwad clay, worshiping Shiva at the time of water and at the time of anointing.

Fairs of Teej, Durgāshtami, Mahānavami, Gōpāshtami and Ganagaur are organized near Jal Virasat in Shekhawati. On the occasion of Tees festival, girls immersion of dolls, target of coconut floating on water on the occasion of Gangaur, horse riding and camel footage are pleasant. The women of Shekhawati's Gangaur here are the most popular and long time worshiped festivals. During this, Ishra-Ganagaur is worshiped by the daily water and they are served food. Finally, the orbiting of the well is immersed in the pond. The most important fact here is that the fair is gathered on a large number of occasions, but the water heritage does not let dirty. The reason for this is that people keep this sacred in honor of the present God and Goddess on every water heritage.

KEYWORDS: Well Worship, Suryakund, Bathing Traditions, Fairs, Ishar-Gangaur