



Brushstrokes of Rajasthan: Exploring Shekhawati's Murals Art

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Abstract:

The Shekhawati area, situated in the northeastern part of Rajasthan, India, is renowned for its abundant history, culture, and architectural legacy. Over an extended period, this region has been influenced by various Rajput and Marwari families, who have played a significant role in the development, progression, and preservation of distinctive Havelis (elaborate mansions), forts, and fortresses, along with their associated art and architecture. Its name derives from the Shekhawat Rajputs, historically linked to this area, although their influence extended across the broader Rajputana region, of which Shekhawati is a part. Additionally, the region has been the ancestral home of notable Marwari families such as the Singhanias, Birlas, Poddars, among others. Originally hailing from this region, Marwari merchants and traders have also contributed to its prosperity and development. Shekhawati holds great significance in conserving and presenting traditional art forms, architectural styles, and cultural heritage. Elaborate residential settlements known as Havelis, adorned with intricate murals and frescoes, narrate the narrative of luxury and artistic sensibility of its inhabitants. The region has prominently featured on India's tourist map, attracting a large number of foreign visitors. Regrettably, many of these Havelis now stand neglected, in need of restoration and upkeep, as most of their original proprietors have relocated to major cities and towns in India. Urgent attention is imperative from both owners and heritage organizations to revive these splendid expressions of art and architecture, which bear witness to the opulent cultural history of Rajasthan.

Keywords: Marwari, Rajput, Murals and Frescoes, Haveli, Restoration

Wall Paintings: An Ancient Tradition

The Shekhawati region, situated in the northeastern part of Rajasthan, is renowned for its intricate mural paintings that embellish the walls of Havelis (traditional Indian mansions) and other architectural structures. These vibrant artworks are a significant facet of India's cultural heritage, providing valuable insights into the artistic and socio-cultural history of the region. In today's context, Shekhawati's mural paintings captivate

audiences with their beauty, historical relevance, and artistic brilliance. They act as a bridge connecting the past with the present, enhancing our understanding of culture, art, and society.

Throughout human history, paintings on walls, whether in public or private spaces, have served as a crucial form of artistic expression and communication. They offer invaluable glimpses into the cultures, beliefs, and aesthetics of various societies, dating back to prehistoric times. The earliest examples of wall paintings were found in caves, where early humans resided, displaying scenes of animals, hunting, and daily life. These paintings, in places like Lascaux in France, Altamira in Spain, and Bhimbetka in India, were created using natural pigments and dyes, along with simple tools like thin bamboo sticks, hair, or natural pointed materials.

In ancient civilizations like Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, and Rome, wall paintings were integral to architectural decoration, adorning tombs, temples, palaces, and other significant structures. Egyptian tomb paintings portrayed scenes from the afterlife and religious rituals. Meanwhile, Roman frescoes in places like Pompeii and Herculaneum showcased intricate designs, landscapes, and mythological scenes. In medieval times, churches, cathedrals, and castles featured wall paintings, often depicting religious themes to educate the illiterate masses about religious stories. The Renaissance witnessed a renewed interest in art and architecture, leading to more detailed and realistic wall paintings, with artists like Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci leaving their mark.

During the Baroque and Rococo periods, wall paintings continued to thrive, especially in churches and palaces. These paintings were grand in nature, with meticulous detailing to achieve a realistic look, courtesy of artists like Gian Lorenzo Bernini and Tiepolo. The advent of photography and evolving artistic styles led to further innovation in wall paintings. The 19th and 20th centuries saw murals used as a means of conveying political messages, social commentary, and artistic expression. Mexican muralists like Diego Rivera used them to address social issues and celebrate indigenous cultures. In modern times, wall paintings diversified, with graffiti and street art emerging as urban forms of expression, often challenging societal norms and addressing political and cultural concerns. Notable street artists like Banksy gained global recognition for their thought-provoking murals.

Throughout human history, wall paintings have served various purposes, from religious and political expression to storytelling and artistic exploration. They provide a window into the past, aiding our understanding of the evolution of human societies and the enduring power of visual communication. Painting stands as a potent form of visual communication, artistic expression, cultural representation, and historical documentation. It has played a pivotal role in human civilization for millennia and maintains its relevance in contemporary society. Paintings convey cultural diversity, personal narratives, and societal issues, acting as a platform for artists to communicate their thoughts and emotions, thereby fostering dialogue and understanding among diverse communities. They also serve as visual records of historical events, cultural practices, and societal norms, offering insight into the past and enabling the study and learning from different eras. Additionally, paintings greatly enhance our living spaces, adding aesthetic value and creating visually stimulating environments. We find solace, inspiration, and emotional resonance in artworks. Contemporary artists often use paintings as a medium to convey their thoughts on current events, political issues, and societal

challenges. These, in turn, provoke thought, raise awareness, and encourage discussions on important societal issues. Furthermore, paintings contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage by capturing moments in time and reflecting the values and beliefs of a society, allowing future generations to connect with their roots and understand their cultural identity. Viewing and interpreting paintings enhance cognitive skills like critical thinking, creativity, and empathy. At the same time, they encourage viewers to analyze and interpret visual cues, leading to a deeper understanding of the artwork and its message. Paintings have a rich history and continue to be relevant in contemporary society for their cultural, historical, aesthetic, and social significance. They are a timeless form of artistic expression that contributes to the enrichment of human experience and the understanding of our world.

The Shekhawati Legacy

The mural paintings of Shekhawati emerged as a result of a blend of various socio-economic, cultural, and historical elements. This region is famed for its extensively adorned Havelis (traditional mansions) featuring intricate frescoes and mural art on their walls. Between the 18th and 19th centuries, Shekhawati experienced a flourishing trade and economic prosperity, thanks to its strategic location along trade routes connecting Delhi, Gujarat, and other parts of Rajasthan. The affluence garnered from trade empowered local merchants to invest in the construction and embellishment of their Havelis, which included the creation of elaborate mural paintings.

The affluent Marwari merchant families of Shekhawati were renowned for their business acumen and trading success. In order to display their social standing and prestige, they dedicated resources to the construction of opulent Havelis adorned with intricate decorations, including mural paintings. These artworks depicted a range of subjects from mythology, folklore, everyday life, and nature. While the Havelis in Shekhawati served as functional residences, they also symbolized architectural and artistic expression. The design of these Havelis incorporated ample space for mural paintings, making them an integral part of the overall aesthetic.

The Marwari merchants held a deep appreciation for art and culture. They supported local artists and often brought painters from nearby regions to craft these detailed frescoes and murals. This patronage of the arts led to the flourishing of mural painting as a distinct craft and art form in Shekhawati. These mural paintings played a significant role in preserving the cultural heritage of the region, reflecting the social, religious, and cultural values of their era. They serve as a testament to the lifestyle and principles of the Marwari merchant community.

Consequently, the historical and artistic importance of Shekhawati's Havelis and mural paintings have drawn tourists and scholars from all over the world. This interest has contributed to the ongoing efforts in preserving and restoring these art forms, ensuring their continued existence and relevance in the present day.

Topography and Art

Shekhawati is situated in the Thar Desert region of Rajasthan, characterized by a dry and semi-arid climate. This area encompasses the districts of Sikar, Jhunjhunu, and Churu, and is known for its unique geography and land formations. The terrain is generally level, occasionally marked by sand dunes and low hills. The climate is dry, with hot summers and comparatively milder winters. As major rivers are absent, water scarcity is a prevalent issue in the region. While Shekhawati isn't as sandy as some other parts of Rajasthan, there are areas with small sand dunes, typical of desert landscapes, particularly in the western and northern parts. The primary land feature in Shekhawati is the alluvial plain. The region contains shallow riverbeds known as 'nallas,' which carry water during the monsoon season but remain dry for most of the year. Some portions of Shekhawati possess low hills and plateaus that diversify the predominantly flat topography. These hills are often rocky and covered with sparse vegetation. The terrain is characterized by a layer of compacted soil and clay called hardpan, which hinders water absorption. Gravel plains can be found near riverbeds due to the erosional and depositional processes during the monsoon season. In certain areas, particularly in the lower parts, salt flats or saline depressions are present. These are locations where salt accumulates due to water evaporation in the arid climate. Shekhawati features several seasonal watercourses known as 'wadis' that are active during the monsoon season but dry up for the remainder of the year. These wadis constitute the drainage system for the region. Agriculture in Shekhawati is a challenge due to the arid conditions and limited water resources. Consequently, the inhabitants have devised innovative methods for water conservation, including the construction of stepwells (baolis) and subterranean water storage structures (tankas) to capture and retain rainwater.

'Open Air Art Gallery' of Rajasthan

The Havelis in Shekhawati, often referred to as the 'Open Air Art Gallery' of Rajasthan, showcase a fusion of Rajput and Mughal architectural styles, resulting in exceptionally detailed designs. Most of these Havelis feature a prominent architectural element known as a "Jharokha," an outward-facing balcony on the front of the building. These Jharokhas are intricately adorned with carvings, serving both decorative and functional purposes by providing shade. Additionally, the Havelis are characterized by spacious courtyards embellished with gardens, fountains, and a small place of worship. These courtyards were commonly used for family gatherings and events. Elaborate entrance gateways, decorated with intricate carvings and paintings, signify a grand welcome for residents and visitors alike. These Havelis were typically multi-story, offering individual rooms on each floor, ensuring privacy and security.

Furthermore, Chhatris, arches, brackets, and decorative columns are notable architectural elements in most Havelis. Delicate Jaali work, providing ventilation, privacy, and an intricate aesthetic touch, is also prevalent. Local materials like sandstone and limestone were used for construction, easily accessible and blending seamlessly with the natural color scheme, enhancing the murals and paintings. The murals and frescoes of Shekhawati serve as a mirror to the artistic and cultural legacy of Rajasthan's people. This region is

famous for its exquisitely painted Havelis, which are ornate and elaborately decorated mansions constructed by affluent merchants between the 18th and 19th centuries. The murals on these Havelis reflect a blend of Indian and Persian artistic styles, depicting a wide range of subjects including mythology, folklore, daily life scenes, and animals. These frescoes portray an array of themes, offering insights into the social, cultural, and religious beliefs of that era. Scenes from Hindu mythology, such as gods, goddesses, and narratives like the Ramayana and Mahabharata, along with depictions of social occasions, traditional ceremonies, and portraits of Rajasthan's royalty, can be found. The frescoes in Shekhawati are typically created using a fresco-secco technique, where pigments are mixed with water and applied to a dry plaster surface. This is distinct from true frescoes, where pigments are applied to wet plaster. The use of vibrant colors, intricate detailing, and delicate brushwork is a hallmark of these frescoes. The pigments used are natural materials like minerals and plant-based sources, resulting in a unique and enduring color palette.

Over time, many of the Havelis and their mural paintings have faced degradation and damage due to environmental factors, neglect, and urbanization. Efforts have been made by owners and various governmental and non-governmental entities to restore and conserve these invaluable pieces of cultural heritage. Some Havelis have been transformed into museums, allowing visitors to appreciate and learn about the art and history of the region. Shekhawati has evolved into a sought-after tourist destination for art enthusiasts, historians, and travelers interested in exploring the region's rich cultural heritage. Suburbs like Mandawa, Nawalgarh, and Sikar are renowned for their well-preserved Havelis and stunning murals. They provide a glimpse into the artistic brilliance and cultural legacy of the region's past and stand as a testament to the creativity and craftsmanship of the artisans who adorned these walls with their intricate and captivating designs.

Shekhawati is often hailed as the 'open-air art gallery' due to its multitude of exquisitely decorated Havelis. These architectural marvels display intricate murals, elaborate carvings, and superb craftsmanship, showcasing the luxurious lifestyle of the affluent merchants who constructed them during the 18th and 19th centuries. The Havelis boast of ornate and intricate architectural designs, featuring a fusion of Indian and Mughal styles, with elements like jharokhas (overhanging enclosed balconies), chhatris (domed pavilions), and jaalis (lattice screens). One of the most striking features of Shekhawati Havelis is the elaborate frescoes and murals that adorn their walls, both inside and outside. These paintings depict a range of subjects including mythological scenes, daily life, flora and fauna, historical events, and portraits of royalty. The Havelis are known for their vibrant and richly coloured decorations. The walls are often painted in vivid hues, making the buildings stand out in the arid desert landscape. Havelis also feature intricate stone and wood carvings that embellish doorways, windows, and balconies. These carvings showcase the craftsmanship and artistic prowess of artisans of the time. Most Havelis have a central courtyard that serves as private space for its residents. The courtyard is surrounded by living quarters and have beautifully carved pillars and archways. Some of the prominent Havelis of the region include Sethani Ka Johara Haveli, Morarka Haveli, Goenka Double Haveli, and Nadine Le Prince Haveli, Mandawa Haveli, Nawalgarh Haveli, Fatehpur Haveli, Dundlod Haveli, Ramgarh Haveli, Lachhmangarh Haveli, Mukundgarh Haveli etc.

Conclusion

The Shekhawati region in Rajasthan has long been a centre of cultural activity in the state. Its Havelis are renowned for their exquisite mural and fresco paintings, characterized by ornate facades, intricately carved balconies, and beautifully designed courtyards. The artistic style is a fusion of traditional, Islamic, and European influences. Situated on a significant trade route to Central Asia and Europe, Shekhawati has been a melting pot of cultures, resulting in a unique and diverse range of artistic expressions including painting, murals, frescoes, and architecture. The region has consistently taken measures to preserve its rich heritage, with both individual property owners and various governmental and non-governmental organizations initiating efforts to restore and conserve the Havelis. Many of these structures require urgent attention due to natural wear and tear, encroachments, and a lack of maintenance. These endeavours have successfully led to the restoration of numerous Havelis, providing visitors with a glimpse into their splendid past. Moreover, the region serves as a valuable resource for scholars, historians, and art enthusiasts to delve into the study of traditional art forms, architectural styles, and cultural traditions. The art and culture of Shekhawati are of significant academic interest, contributing to a deeper understanding of its historical importance. Simultaneously, it stands as a source of pride for local communities, serving as a reminder of their rich history and cultural heritage, bridging present generations with their ancestors and instilling a sense of continuity.

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