

## Present Agriculture Situation of Ajmer

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### Abstract

Ajmer is located in the center of Rajasthan (INDIA) between 25° 38" and 26° 58" north 75° 22" east longitude covering a geographical area of about 8481sq km hemmed in all sides by Aravalli hills. Aravallis of Ajmer are the oldest fold mountains running southwest direction 692 km from Delhi to Gujrat. Aravallis are divided into three Hills: Nag Pahari, Chandra vardai hills and Madar hills. Zinc mines are present in the north west part of Ajmer. About 7 miles from the city is Pushkar lake created by the touch of lord Brahma. Anasagar, Foyasagar and Pushkar are lakes of Ajmer. The Dargah of khawaja Moinuddin chisti is holiest shrine next to Mecca in the world. Water scarcity is due to low precipitation in the region. Ajmer is abode of certain flora and fauna that are particularly endemic to semi-arid and are specially adapted to survive in the dry waterless region of the state.

**Keywords:** Ajmer; Biogeography; Aravallis

### Biogeography of Ajmer

East part is horizontal. From South west to Northeast are Aravalli Ranges, some parts are hilly and some parts are sandy. West to Aravallis is Thar desert and East is Semi arid region. Ajmer is hemmed all sides by Aravalli hills. Nagpahar (Serpentine rocks), South side are Taragarh hills. Serpentine rocks are barrier between Thar desert and Semi arid region of Ajmer, If Serpentine hills are removes Thar desert will spread towards East.

There are no river in the region, Banas river is there in South East part.



Figure 1: Map of Ajmer.

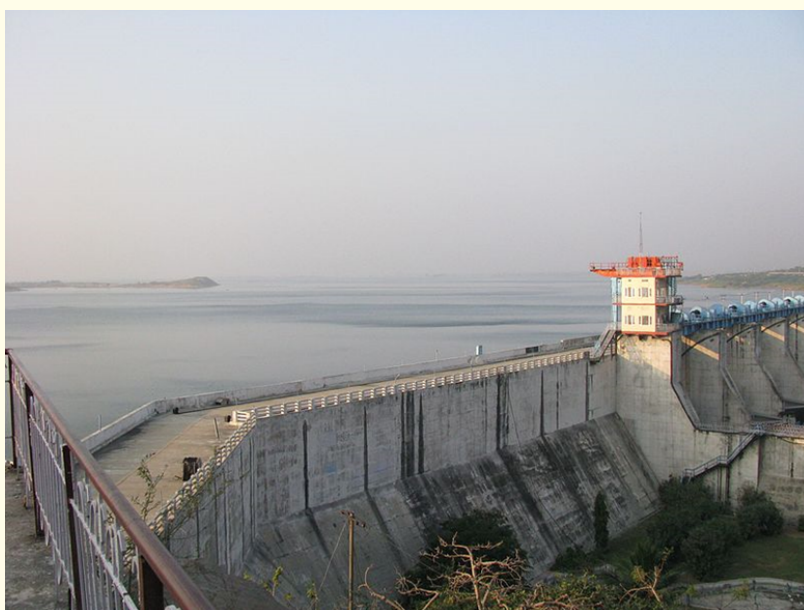
Banas river gives branches to Pargana Samur.

Khari, Sagarmati, Dai and Saraswati cross the Ajmer district.

Ajmer District is divided into 9 Tehsils: Bhinai, Pisangan, Masuda, Kishangarh, Tantoti, Kekri, Beawar, Sarwar, Nasirabad.

AJMER is water scarce region so agricultural condition here depends on availability of water. Ajmer gets its water from Bisalpur dam. It is gravity dam on Banas River in Tonk district. It was completed in 1999 for water use and irrigation.

Now a days there is severe scarcity of Water because water is also supplies to Jaipur.



**Figure 2:** Bisalpur dam.

But water is supplied from Bisalpur dam to Ajmer, Jaipur and Tonk which is not sufficient.

Ajmer is water scarce place. West to Ajmer are Nagaur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer regions of Thar desert. Acute water scarcity can be experienced during the month of April, May and June.

If rain is not sufficient then coming months that is July, August and September also water scarcity is seen. If rain is sufficient then it is all right for kharif crop. Kharif crop (Monsoon crop, autumn crop) maize, sorghum, Millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), Jeera (*Cuminum cyminum*) and cotton are main monsoon crops of Ajmer. These all crops are monsoon dependent. If rainfall is below average the monsoon crop will fail. More dams should be build like Bisalpur to solve water problem of Ajmer. And interlinking of rivers I Gandhi canal in Jaisalmer and Banas river can also solve water problem of Ajmer. Agriculture is dependent on water [1-11].

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