

# Study on the Glorious Cultural & Historical Heritage in Bundelkhand region

APARNA SINGH  
Research Scholar

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## *Abstract*

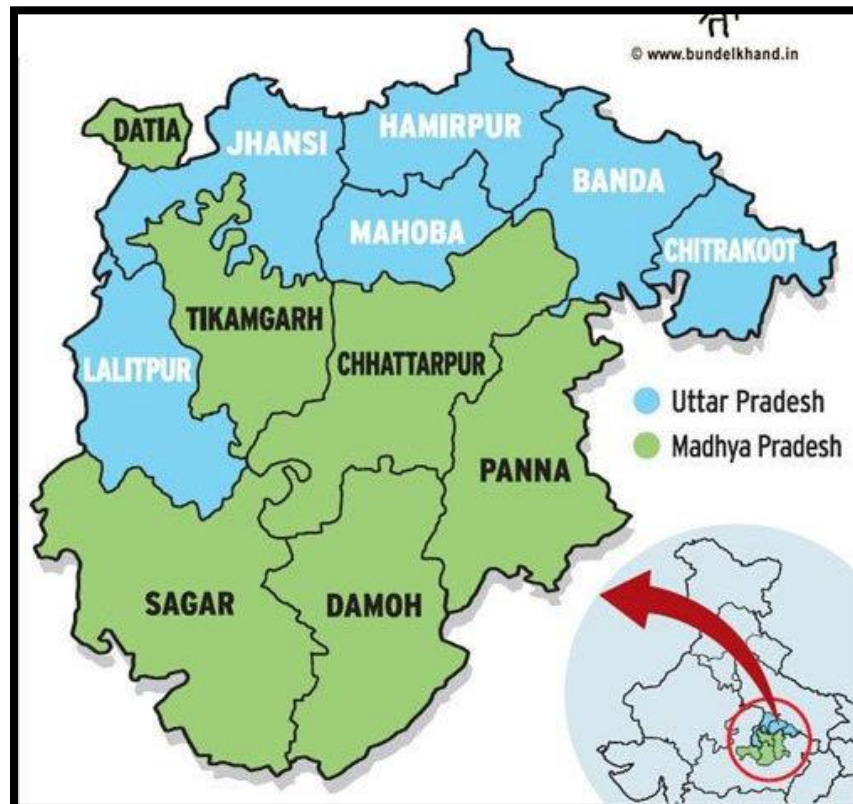
*Central India's Bundelkhand region is distinguished by its distinctive sociocultural values. From the fifteenth through the nineteenth centuries, Bundelkhand was ruled by Bundela rulers. The architectural structures of the Bundela monarchs can be found in various regions of Bundelkhand, such as Orchha, Datia, and Khajuraho. In addition to castles, forts, and temples, the Bundela monarchs developed a variety of gardens in Bundelkhand. These gardens are a vital part of the sociocultural past By Bundelkhand, but they were abandoned. Rajnagar is a small village in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh, just 3 km north of Khajuraho, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. During the 18th and 19th centuries, this settlement was an important political center under the princely state of Chhatarpur. Rajnagar has more than 16 Bunday Gardens! During a research trip to Bundelkhand, the author discovered other similar gardens.*

**Keywords:** Bundelkhand Region, Historical Heritage, Cultural Heritage,

## **1. Introduction**

It is considered a symbolic, continuous and progressive process. It is a manifestation of the better nature of the group's lifestyle, as it is related to patterns of thought and behavior. In addition, culture includes patterns of values, beliefs, codes of conduct, and social, political and economic organizations. These are passed down from generation to generation through formal and informal channels. Culture includes the ways in which members of society think and act. Therefore, all the

outcomes of community life are collectively called culture. In general dialects, important parts of culture, such as scientific and technical achievements, are distinguished from cultures of less important, higher outcomes of group life. Language, art, philosophy and religion are the means by which culture emerges. Moreover, it manifests itself through social practices, economic organizations, and political structures. There are two types of culture, tangible and intangible. The first consists of technology, tools, material products, consumer goods, domestic design and construction, manufacturing methods, trade, commerce, social welfare, and other social activities. Intangibles consist of norms, values, beliefs, myths, legends, literature, rituals, art forms, and other intellectual and literary efforts. In general, the tangible and intangible parts of culture are interrelated. However, in some cases, while intangible cultures change slowly, tangible cultures can evolve rapidly. According to Ideologists, Indian culture represents both the traditional social order and the spiritual foundation of life.



**Figure: 1** Map of Region

Bundelkhand is arguably home to India's finest collection of architectural monuments, some of which are well-known and others of which are completely undiscovered. Obviously, a road trip is the best way to enjoy this legacy. Culture and architectural monuments play a vital role in conserving the national history, and are consequently regarded as a national asset due to its social, touristic, religious, and economic significance. The shape, colour, and composition of these structures could be affected by weather, natural disasters, and acts of vandalism stemming from human activities. Therefore, the preservation of this type of national resource is an essential concern for all governmental and corporate institutions involved in this field.

### **1.1.Cultural Heritage**

Ancient and traditional MPs are known for their archaeological monuments and pilgrimage sites for Hindu, Islamic, Jain and Buddhist pilgrims. The iconic Sanchi Chorten near Vidisha is a pilgrimage site for Buddhists around the world. Bhopal is home to one of the largest mosques in Asia, and Madhya Pradesh is dotted with Jain temples. Both Bundelkhand and Bakhailkhand have a rich cultural history. The Chandelas' of Jejela and Bundelkhand, the monarchs of Bundelkhand, were skilled architects who built numerous fortresses, palaces and temples. There are many temples in this area, especially dedicated to Lord Shiva. The Chandelas dynasty built a significant number of ponds, now known as the Chandela dynasty, for irrigation and water supply in the area. A popular tourist and religious destination, Orchha is located in the Tikamgarh district. Orchha was the capital of Bundelas before being moved to Tikamgarh due to its unstable strategic position. With the Betowa River in the background, Fort Orchha and various temples offer beautiful views. The beautiful structures of Ocha and Datia prove the ingenuity of the Bundera monarch. Tikamgarh is also known for the Temple of Rama in Orchha and Koundé Shawarma Hadeo Mandir near the city center of Tikamgarh..



**Figure: 2** Bundelkhand Tourism

Datia is famed for its architecture and palaces erected by Bundelas, particularly those of Virsinghdeo. Some of them are unique. Datia also boasts a famous `Saktipeeth` which attracts a lot of people for religious worship. It also contains a notable Jain Temple. Datia has always aimed for preserving the indigenous Bundela culture, its language and traditions. At today, there are various theater and literacy groups in Datia, who are working to conserve and disseminate its cultural history. Panna, too, has a strong cultural base. The great Bundela chief, Chhatrashal, had made Panna his capital. District Chhatarpur is named after him. Panna, is renowned as `town of temples`. There is a fabled narrative claiming that Saint Prabhunath told to his pupil, Chhatrashal that on one specific night whatever area will be covered by him sitting on the back of his horse, will find the mine of diamond beneath the earth. So are the diamond mines in Panna. As a respect to Saint Prabhunath, Chhatrashal created numerous temples, mostly credited to Lord Shiva. It is estimated that there are as many as eleven hundred old temples in the neighborhood. Khajuraho, the prominent tourist site in India, is situated in the district of Chhatarpur. Khajuraho is home to many temples with passionate sexual scenes carved into stone on the outer walls. They were created by the Chandelas rulers who ruled Bundelkhand before Bundelkhand was founded in the area.

In Satna, there is an ancient temple of the goddess Bawani in a place called Maihar. Thousands of pilgrims from all over the country gather to worship the goddess during the Durga Puja .

Caste/Religion(%ge)

District	Scheduled caste	Scheduled Tribe	Religion		
			Hindu	Muslims	Jains
1.Chhatarpur	23.70	3.75	95.35	3.70	0.79
2. Datia	24.67	1.71	95.77	3.63	0.10
3. Panna	20.40	14.90	96.00	3.30	0.61
4. Satna	17.85	13.81	97.05	2.59	0.21
5.Tikamgarh	22.75	4.13	95.51	2.96	1.49
M P	14.55	23.27	93.00	5	-

Source:1981 census.

## 1.2.Bundelkhand's Culture and Heritage

Bundelkhand encompasses both Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. This territory contains an imperial chronicle. Be it heritage, art & craft, handloom, or culture, its distinctiveness leaps out. Bundelkhand is well-known among discriminating travelers for its vibrant culture, rich history, spectacular scenery, and magnificent architecture. Numerous Bundela and Chandela tourist attractions include the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Khajuraho's temples, the fort and temples of Orchha, and Panna National Park, etc. Additionally, Bundelkhand is home to a variety of folk dances, including Badhai, Rai, Saira, Alha, Jawara, Akhada, Shaitan, Dhimrai, etc. Panna has a deep cultural foundation. The famous Bundela chief, Chhatrasal, made Panna his capital. The Chhatarpur district bears his name. Panna is known as the "City of Temples". As a sign of respect for St. Prabunath, Chhtrasal built numerous temples, most of which were dedicated to Lord Shiva. The area is said to contain up to 1000 ancient temples. A popular tourist and religious destination, Orchha is located in the Tikamgarh district. Before Tikangar was chosen as the new capital, it was the capital of Bundelas.

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Hawani in a location known as Maihar. During Durgapuja, lakhs of devotees from throughout the nation congregate there to worship the Goddess.

### **1.3.Folk cultural forms of Bundelkhand**

Multiple local religious cults exist in Bundelkhand apart from the predominant Hindu religious heritage (see Cults and Local Deities). Numerous folk artworks have developed around regional celebrations, such as the 'Navami' drawings and patterns created for Kajri Navami during the monsoons. The designs are created with a solution of pounded rice on a floor cleansed with cattle dung, in a dark chamber of the house where women place cups made of leaves carrying mud from a certain field. In the cups, wheat or barley is produced and worshipped for fifteen days. Then and only then are sowing activities initiated. The region has developed a rich and diversified heritage of song and dance over the years.

- Hori or Phag is sung in the spring and is suitably passionate and romantic.
- Kajri is sung during monsoon season
- Sohar is sung on the occasion of a child's birth.
- The Rai dance is performed by male and female dancers during Dashera.
- During Diwali, acrobatic male groups wielding long poles and dressed in very colorful and exotic costumes perform Diwali dances.

Some forms are exclusive to particular occupational castes and are sung during work, such as when getting water from a well or manually grinding flour. Numerous styles of folk music and dance in Bundelkhand appear to have emerged in response to tough social and economic conditions, and the majority of folk artists belong to scheduled castes.

### **1.4.Community Based Ecotourism In Bundelkhand**

For the benefit of the locals, ecotourism combines conservation and tourism with a particular focus on sustainability. Ecotourism is based on the principles of natural and cultural ecosystems. Ecotourism in the Bundelkhand region can have a negative impact on the locals, as they tend to learn more about the culture and environment of the region they visit, in contrast to the large number of tourists. Bundelkand's ecotourism destinations range from bird watching, hiking, mountaineering, riding, elephant riding, camping in natural caves, observing flora and fauna, effective bushwalking, fishing and observing animal behavior. Ecological studies tend to be environmentally friendly as it involves environmental activities. [1] In places like Bundale Kand, ecotourism often includes outdoor activities (hiking, mountaineering, wildlife observation in natural habitats, etc.), but also cultural activities. Can do. Bundelkhand ecotourism has a major educational element. It's an opportunity to understand nature and local culture, and it's also an opportunity to introspect, inspired by the splendor of the surroundings. Bundelkhand's ecotourism and wildlife tourism development include:

- Together with the Forest Department, the Department of Tourism will provide municipal and tourist services in national parks and wildlife sanctuaries to ensure visitor satisfaction.
- Nature Interpretation Centers, Nature Camps, Boating, and Nature Tour Programs, etc., will be established.
- While promoting wildlife tourism, it must be guaranteed that it does not disturb, degrade, or otherwise harm the ecosystem.
- Planning for such locations would involve local communities in order to ensure equal distribution of benefits and socioeconomic advancement of the local populace.
- In conjunction with the Department of Forestry, ecotourism guides and naturalists must be trained and certified.

As a result of rising disposable incomes, urbanized lifestyles, and improved life quality, the recreation and entertainment sector of tourism has become the most appealing to local tourists in recent years. Ecotourism in the Bundelkhand region has become a necessary escape for city dwellers of the working class from their hectic metropolitan lifestyles. As increasing research

demonstrates that children thrive when they spend quality time in their parents' company, the population is becoming more receptive to brief yet varied events. In tandem with moderation and incorporation, the necessity is advancing around moving line ends. [6]

Ecotourism has the potential to raise awareness for the preservation of forests and natural life while generating revenue. Additionally, it would aid in the creation of economic opportunities for kids in many places, as predicted by an alternate senior local official. Bundelkhand is abundant in the number of Sufi sites it contains. The National Chambal Sanctuary in Etawah is the natural habitat of marine life. It was established in 1979 and spans 435 square kilometers, making it one of the nation's premier natural habitats. Aside from this, a large number of surrounding wetland habitats serve as winter homes for migratory birds that land here for perching or reproduction. [7]

### **1.5.Objectives In this lesson,**

- Students examine the General Characteristics, Sources, Components, and Evolution of Heritage Culture in order to identify the relationship between culture and heritage.
- To examine the function and influence of culture in human existence.
- To describe the unique characteristics of Heritage culture.
- Determine the origins of culture.

## **2. Literature Review**

**Hanke, K., & Grussenmeyer, P. (2002)** there are four areas in legacy applications where modeling is crucial: large sites, single buildings and structures, sculptures, and relics. In recent years, there has been significant focus on simulating huge locations. This is due to the growing attention of UNESCO and national organizations, as well as the development of new recording technology and data presentation approaches. In the documentation process for the objects, photogrammetric 3D modeling techniques have been implemented. The working and management of documentation generated a vast amount of information that must be processed and analyzed [7]. Unlike aerial photogrammetric, close-range photogrammetric and particularly architectural photogrammetric are not limited to vertical photos taken with specialized cameras. In the past year, the technique of terrestrial photogrammetric has advanced greatly, and a variety



of photographic acquisitions are now widely employed. New data collecting, processing, and analysis techniques and technologies have emerged.. Improving the way historic buildings and archaeological sites are investigated is to record and perceptually monitor cultural heritage, preserve and restore valuable architecture and other cultural properties, objects and archaeological sites, architecture, archeology. , Important to support the historical study of other arts.

**Fanar M. Abed, 2 Mamoun U. Mohammed and 2\* Saif J. Kadhim (2017)** His emphasis is on deploying low-cost digital cameras to preserve these regions in accordance with an automatic documentation procedure based on close-range photogrammetric and a bundle block adjustment mathematical model. The viability of employing two cell phones (iphone 6 and HTC m8) to create precise 3D models using the structure from motion (SFM) technique was investigated using iPhone 6 and HTC m8. The results have been examined and evaluated to demonstrate the viability of these devices for documenting cultural assets and architectural landmarks. Utilizing a more precise method using a DSLR camera (Canon 5D mark 3) to demonstrate robustness, a comparison of precision was illustrated using a more precise process. In addition, a method of validation was performed to reference targets after a statistical analysis revealed highly promising results and outcomes.

### 3. Conclusion

In Bundelkhand, the religious sites within the forts played a crucial role in maintaining and recharging the cultural heritage over the years. These factors contribute to cultural and religious peace between royal families and the ordinary populace. From the regal hides of forts, these religious centers constantly transmitted a message of prayer, peace, and good fortune. Frequently, these temples served as the link between the royal families and the general populace, resulting in the region's welfare rule. Today, forts are rapidly falling into ruin, yet these religious sites continue to attract visitors despite their poor condition. The festivals and fairs held at these locations not only preserve cultural continuity, but also enhance social cohesion. Local people are motivated by their religious beliefs to secure and protect these temples and sites. They are also the actual locations where people gather to

recall the history of forts and royal dynasties. Due to their wretched condition, it is clearly evident that these areas require maintenance and protection. The status of these sites can be improved by the government and volunteer organizations, which will undoubtedly strengthen the cultural, religious, and harmonious relationships of the surrounding societies.

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