

TYPODAY 2015

Typography, Sensitivity and Fineness'

Bundelkhand environmental signage typography

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Abstract:

Bundelkhand region is divided between the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The region was the site of the ancient Chedi Kingdom. The name of the region derives from the Bundela Rajput, who succeeded the Chandel Rajputs as the rulers of the region in the 16th century. Brave and proud of Bundelkhand region Rani Lakshmi Bai belong to Jhansi. The basic structure of the education system modifies and develops higher education human resources. The access of higher education mostly focuses on urban areas but not focus on rural areas so bad condition of education. Some colleges offering professional courses but still condition running the usual courses which are not tailored to the need of present day of the society. Bundelkhand culture and signage remember are Rajput and Maratha style. Present time education and culture and writing effected to current mix media scenario or language. The present time youth is not aware of preserving the environment and not feels the necessity of protecting or preserving public property. This is clearly evidence in the present day scenario where roads, meeting places, playgrounds are in very poor condition and lettered or writing position very crucial. On the whole rural area society has not benefited from the basic and higher education system. Some changes and suggestions which develop typography field and built Bundelkhand virasat. My main focus is on the motto of recognizing and developing Bundelkhand signage style.

Some object of my topic-

1. Culture
2. Relation between typeface and culture
3. Chances of development
4. Conclusion

All change implies moving from one position to the other and social change implies moving from where we are at present into directions which are accepted as desirable. It indicates change in social attitudes, writing, behavior, customs, habit, manners and values of individual and group of individuals. If social change involves inculcation of values, education is considered as a very important instrument of social change.

Keywords: Typography, Bundelkand, Signage, Language, Culture, Heritage, Design, Folk Art, Fine Art.

बुन्देलखण्ड की महिमा

यह बुन्देलखण्ड की धरती है, हीरे उपजाया करती है।
कालिन्दी शशिमुख की वेणी, चम्बल, सोन खनकते कंगना।
विन्ध्य उरोज साल बन अंचल, निर्मल हंसी दूधिया झरना।
केन, धसान रजत कर धौनी, वेत्रवती साड़ी की सिकुड़न।
धूप छांह की मनहर अंगिया, खजुराहो विलास गृह उपवन।
पहिन मुखर नर्मदा पैंजनी, पग-पग शर्माया करती है।
यह बुन्देलखण्ड की धरती, हीरे उपजाया करती है।

परमानन्द दिया ही इसने, यहीं राष्ट्रकवि हमने पाया।
इसी भूमि से चल तुलसी ने, धर-धर सीताराम रमाया।
चित्रकूट देवगढ़ यहीं पर, पावन तीर्थ प्रकृति रंगशाला।
झांसी के रण-बीच यहीं पर, धधकी प्रथम क्रान्ति की ज्वाला।
पीछें रहकर यह स्वदेश को, नेता दे जाया करती है।
यह बुन्देलखण्ड की धरती, हीरे उपजाया करती है।

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Content prepared by Mr. Ajay Kumar

An Introduction

Historian, historical and geographical aspects of balancing Jay Chandra Vidyalnkar Bundelkhand has tried a few lines relegated -

"(Vindya mekha's), the third block is Bundelkhand Betwa (vetravati), wetlands (Dshaarn) and Ken (Shukhtigti) and Kate, Uprli of Narmada valley and part of the mountain including Hriksh to Amarkantak to Pachmarhi. Hriksh including part of the mountain. Tons its eastern border (lacerated wound) river."

Bundelkhand to be found between the Indo-Gangetic Plain to the north and the Vindhya Range to the south. It is a gently sloping upland, distinguished by barren hilly terrain, although it was historically forested. The plains of Bundelkhand are intersected by three mountain ranges, the Vindhya, Fauna and Bander chains.

Bundelkhand is also acknowledged by various names time to time. Since the major part of the Bundelkhand Vindhya mountain: In naming him 'Vindhya' derivation is given of the Vindhya and Bundel. It was sometimes called Vindhya country. Chedidesh, Jejak Bukti or Jujuti, Dshaarn, Karnawati, kalinjar state Dahl, Pippalyadi, Vnyadesh, Chitrakoot country Yuddhadesh Madhya Pradesh entire Bundelkhand or more specific section names are known in history.

It also has renowned by the richness of PURPLE of solitary persons know as *Tapobhumi*. Bundelkhand is the hermitage of Saints. Kapil of Amarkantak, Galav of Gwalior, Dadhichi in Panna, Atreya Gautam in Chitrakoot, Atri Ashram is the hermitage of Dattatreya.) Maṇḍana Miśra in Mahismti (Mandla), Jabali in Jabalpur, Bhagu Valmiki, Vishwamitra's ashram were also situated somewhere in the land of Bundelkhand.

bundelkhan as famous as Pulind Country in precedent. The Chedi on territory often called Bundeli, Maurya, Shanug Wakatak, Barshiv, Naag, Gupt, Hun, Harshavardhan, Kalachuri, Chandela, Afghan, Mughal, Gaur and the rule of Bundelon. Emperor Ashoka's reign Pulind this area was addressed by the name of the country. Kalidasa's work has come to refer to race *RAGHUVANSH* Pulindas whom were ruling here. Veda mythology, many inscriptions and in Tamrpton Pulind rulers and the state of the country, indicating Pulind. Some scholars are not quite right 'Pulind word' later 'Bolind and in course of time, "Bundel American". Term effort to change the rules of linguistics is bound brevity. *Brahyi Bolindi* script adds a mystery. There are many ancient inscriptions written in this region *Bolindi*.

Bundeli Prehistoric Society and Culture were described from the time of the Chandelas, Bundelkhand's ruling clans claimed high Rajput status and behaved accordingly. A feudal culture emerged, which remains quite strong, especially in some MP Bundelkhand districts like Tikamgarh. The chief features of the feudal culture include:

Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya originally associated with the Aryan origin is considered Anary of the remaining races. The Sudra the bottom and up the other, according to social class and worker castes that are all business.

Proposed Bundelkhand state

In November 2011, Uttar Pradesh Council of Ministers proposed to split the state into four parts, with one part being Bundelkhand. The proposed state includes the following districts.

From Uttar Pradesh

Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba

Madhya Pradesh

Datia, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Panna, Sagar, Tikamgarh, Vidisha, District

In addition to the above districts, sometimes the following districts of Madhya Pradesh are considered as being part of Bundelkhand- Bhind, Gwalior, Morena, Sheopur, Shivpuri

Bundeli culture

Bundeli culture is two types - Folk Art and Fine Art.

Folk dance- Devari, Ravela, Badaiya, Rai, Horse dance etc.

Folk music- Faag, Gari and Dadri, Alha, Lamtera, Khayal, Kaharwa etc.

Fine Arts had its own richness from the time of Chandela; was a supporter of the Brahmin, but other faiths they were tolerant. Followers of different religions spread their religions and had full freedom to preach. Bundelkhand were found in all the different religions found in the temple, forts etc.

Religious architecture

- Brahmin architecture
- Buddhist architecture
- Jain architecture

Civil architecture

- Chateau or meeting
- Column
- Tank

Military architecture

- Adam or universal or Surydwar
- Ganesh gate
- Silver Moon turret door or gate or Ascension
- Budbdra Door
- Hanuman Door
- Red Door
- Bada Darwaja

Sensitivity and Fineness in Bundeli environmental Signage Typography:

Signage is a reflection of direction to any query intended for any subjects. Bundeli signage mostly used in natural, brave and religious symbolic format and beauty of Bundeli Signage to present it in simple and raw form.

Definition of signage

Signage refers to the design or use of signs and symbols to communicate a message to a specific group, usually for the purpose of marketing or a kind of advocacy. A signage also means signs collectively or being considered as a group in any requirement in different areas.

Grammar in bundelkhand local Language: Bundeli

Bundeli in an early age will be a full grammar course; it has either disappeared or is driven to investigate. But one thing is clear that it is brought up in the tradition of *Katntr* grammar. Ie the *Maheshwar* Panini grammar tradition is far different. Seriously about Maharshi Panini Sanskrit grammar style consecutive years, the 2468 is equipped plagued *Pnje* Words will *Jkden*. In the collision, according to the demands of the future era would not create another *panini*. Today, thousands of knowledge *Adhunki* fierce pace growing demand for fresh words and is the new syntax.

Bundeli and linguistic variation in Hindi

Bundeli vowel sound 10, 27 dishes. The remaining 16 are not in *Devanagari* characters. Pronunciation of vowels differ from these ten *Hanlbuniadi* Hindi literature barely 50 words of 750 words similar in both Hogan *Bhashaaan*. Pulling the same and after pointing to the words can be found in common. The rest are basically freestanding.

The tones of Bundeli in order to pronounce Vabhinn Smjnen only "A" take note. And five of its isolation *Uchcharno* reflects amounts.

" स्वरनामाकरणमात्रापरमाणु संख्या

1. लघुउत्तर (अ-अनमर्ति) 18

2. लघु (अ-क) ह्रस्व 112

3. गुरु (अ) दीर्घ 2!! 16

4. गुरुतर (अ) अतदीर्घ 2!!20

5. गुरुतम प्लुत 324

इस तालिका को देखकर हम ठीक-ठीक समझ सकेंगे कि ध्वनि भेद कैसा होता है। हिन्दी के इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ और औ का उच्चारण 2!! से 3 मात्रा का होता है जबकि बुंदेली में इनकी ध्वनियां 1 से 2 मात्राओं, याने 8 से 16 परमाणुओं के माध्य से स्फुरित होता है। इन्हीं मात्राओं की वहज से बुंदेली काव्य तथा संगीत में कितनी सरसता आती होगी इसका अन्दाजा लगाया नहीं जा सकता । " लक्ष्मीचन्द्र नुना

Bundeli shaili and Alphabets:

Different type words are use in different district in Bundelkhan- Bundeli:

Banaphari, Bundeli: Bhadauri, Bundeli: Chhindwara Bundeli, Bundeli: Gaoli, Bundeli: Khatola, Bundeli: Kirari, Bundeli: Kundri, Bundeli: Lodhanti, Bundeli: Nagpuri Hindi, Bundeli: Nibhatta, Bundeli: Raghobansi, Bundeli: Standard Bundeli; Bundeli: Tirhari.

Bundeli word is used in different way in different area like that- *Godan- Gudna, Kalewa- kaleu* etc.

Bundelkhand Signage Typography:

Bundeli culture is very rich and glorious from ancient period. It is prestigious signage forms available in literature and 'Sila-lekh' at nearby time. In traditional period village and cities name relate to nature, culture, sea, birds and animals and different *hindu muslim* devi and *deveta* like that- *shankerpur* and *kadaura* in *Jalaun* district, *madan sagar* and *Alha cawk* in *mahaba* etc.

Classification of signage:

Different Type Signages available in Bundelkhand area like that-

- Fort Signage
- Temple Signage
- Village Signage
- City area Signage
- Highway Signage
- Intuition Signage
- Government Signage
- Industrial Signage
- Business Signage

Process of signage making:

Signage painters are used processes to make signage; at first they decide an area for display or standing signage in wall, earth and pillars. Then make a decision for size, and then draw outline with the help of Dhaga (suta) and colour 'Geru' as well as other rough color whose don't play bad effect. After making lay-out starting writing process in personal style. By means of the developed technology used in the form of computer and for making different Hindi, Urdu, English fonts. It will come in virtual forms of print flex, metal engraved sheets and in other materials to present various Bundeli environmental signages.

Shape of signage:

- Rectangular
- Triangular
- Circular
- Oval

Signage language:

Predominantly Bundeli used for Signage making in '*Alha Granth*' literature written by '*Jagnic*'. Different mix-media types (Hindi, English and Urdu) language use in different type's signage in attendance today.

Symbol uses in signage:

Diverse form of arrows used for route diversions and driving Signages in highways and local road. In ancient age different category of religious symbol used in Forts, Temple's signage like that Om, Trisule (Hindu) and Chand /Tara (Muslim) etc.

Strokes in signage:

Painters are personally using a range of strokes (Circular, Dotted, Reverse etc.) to make Signages. Their favorite and commonly using strokes are straight and Bundeli culture likes that 'Talvar' and 'Bhala'. Method of applying strokes is not specific.

Purposes of development and uses Bundeli language.

- Re-identity for people
- Education
- Gain knowledge

- Multy usage

Conclusion

All changes implies moving from one position to the other and social change implies moving from where we are at present into directions which are accepted as desirable. It indicates change in social attitudes, writing, behavior, customs, habit, manners and values of individual and group of individuals. If social change involves inculcation of values, education is considered as a very important instrument of social change.

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