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Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural
Heritage (INTACH)

71, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi- 110003
Tel: 24631818, 24632267, 24632269,
24692774, 24641304, 24645482

Fax: 0091-11-24611290
Website: www.intach.org



GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION, Bhojpur

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of Bhojpur



INTACH
Indian
National Trust
for Art and
Cultural Heritage

Submitted to:

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Submitted by:

INTACH
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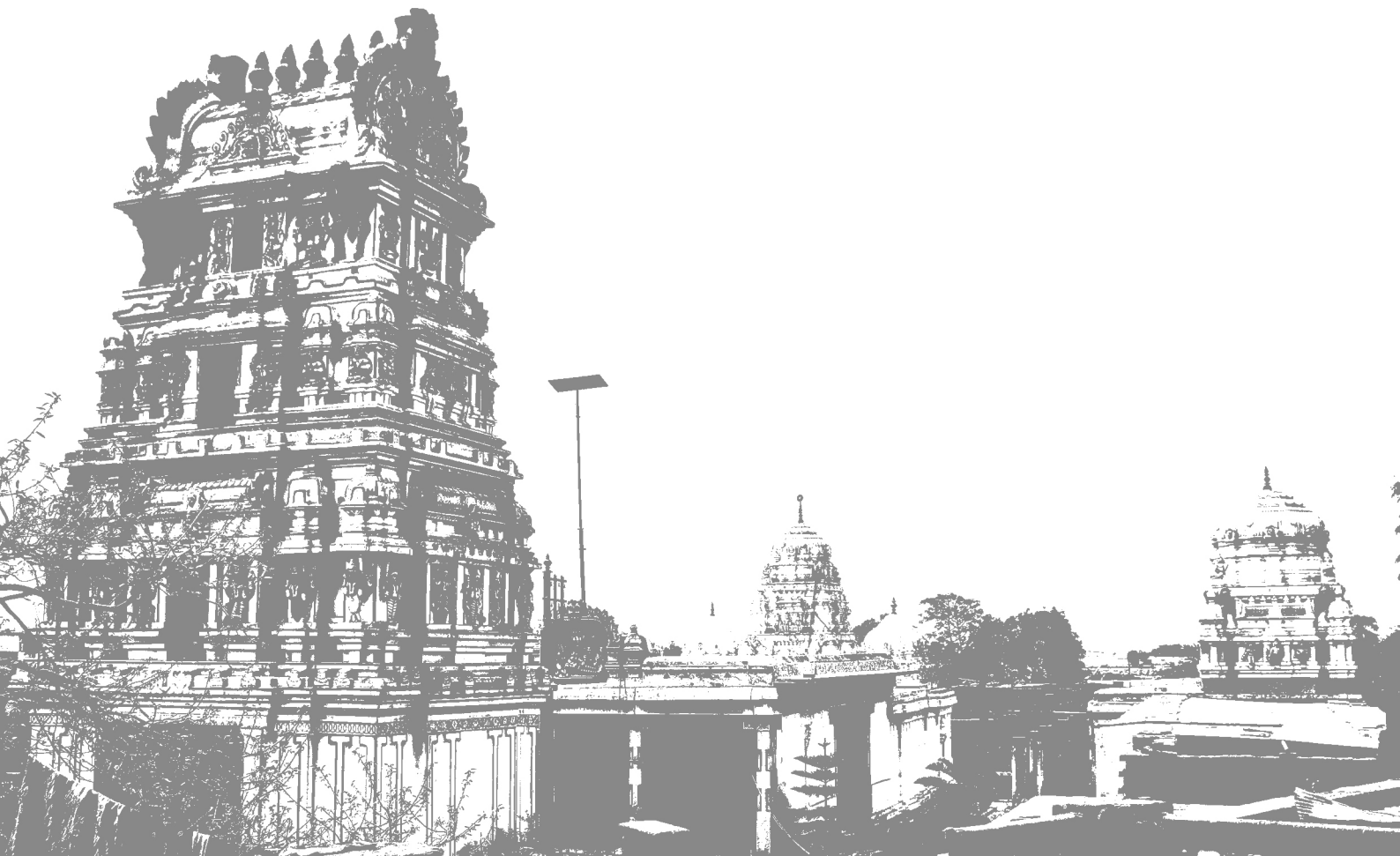


AH DIVISION

**GANGA CULTURAL
DOCUMENTATION**

BHOJPUR DISTRICT

APRIL 2021





PREFACE

National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has commissioned Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to document “Cultural Heritage along River Ganga from Gaumukh to Ganga Sagar”. The scope of work is to identify and make inventories of the tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage properties found within 5 km on either side of the River Ganga.

Responding to the geographical, topographical and cultural diversity of the entire stretch, we have divided the stretch into three parts. The first part is from Gaumukh to Haridwar, the second part is from Muzaffarnagar to Katihar and the third part is from Malda to Ganga Sagar. Listing is done under three categories. They are Natural Heritage, Architectural Heritage and Intangible Heritage. Accordingly three teams are working to cover the three aspects of Cultural Heritage. Architectural Heritage Division of INTACH has been assigned with the work of listing the Architectural Heritage.

In this report we are documenting the Built Heritage of Bhojpur District. The report includes the listing of heritage structures of 4 out of 14 tehsils, namely- Shahpur, Barhara, Arrah and Koilwar, as they lie within an offset of 5 kms from the bank of the river Ganga. A group of Architects headed by a Conservation Architect conducted the survey in February 2021, listing a total of 29 structures within the district. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

TEAM

1. Mr. Divay Gupta

Principal Director, AH Division, INTACH

2. Ms. Vijaya Amujure

Director Programme, AH Division, INTACH

3. Ms. Mitali Vij

Conservation Architect, AH Division, INTACH

4. Mr. Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer, AH Division, INTACH

5. Ms. Aalya Rekhi

Architect, AH Division, INTACH

6. Mr. Diptanshu Sinha

Architect, AH Division, INTACH

7. Ms. Rajvi Doshi

Architect, AH Division, INTACH

8. Mr. Abhijit Dhumal

Architect, AH Division, INTACH

9. Mr. Akshit Kumar

Architectural Trainee, AH Division, INTACH



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1 Introduction

Bihar is one of the 28 states of India, which belongs to Eastern India in terms of administrative boundaries/ Regions. It is the third-largest state by population and the twelfth-largest by territory.¹ River Ganga splits the state into two plains: Northern Bihar Plain and Southern Bihar Plain. In the southern Bihar plain lies the Bhojpur district, with Arrah town acting as its administrative headquarters.



Figure 1 : Gundi village settlement, Barhara tehsil

Source: Primary Survey by INTACH team, AH Division. Site visited on 14 April 2021

In 1972, the then Shahabad district was bifurcated, thus establishing the Bhojpur and Rohtas districts. From 1972 to 1991, Buxar was a sub-division of the Bhojpur district. However, the increase in population and the need to promote effective administration saw the further division of the Bhojpur district, giving birth to the districts of Buxar and present-day 'Bhojpur.'² Ujjainiya Rajas, who ruled over parts of Bhojpur, claimed to be descended from the Parmara Rajas of Dhar and Ujjain. Therefore, the district gets its name after the renowned Dhar king, Bhoj Parmara, who is assumed to be an early descendant of Raja Vikramaditya.³ The Bhojpuri language, similar to the district, is named after Raja Bhoj of Malwa and first appears in writing in 1789. The Bhojpuri language is spoken by 93% of the district's population. Over the years, Bhojpuri language has grown popular in terms of culture and entertainment.⁴

1 Ministry of Home Affairs (2011). *Area and Population by States: Census 2011*. [excel file] Available at: <http://mospi.nic.in/statistical-year-book-india/2018/171> [Accessed 31 May 2021].

2 Bhojpur.nic.in, (2015). *About District*. [online] Available at: <https://bhojpur.nic.in/about-district/> [Accessed 27 April 2021].

3 Prasad, N. (1968). *The Role of Ujjainia Rajputs in the Political history of Bihar (1500 A.D. – 1605 A.D.)*. Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, [online] Volume 30, pp. 167-177. Available at: www.jstor.org/stable/44141471 [Accessed 20 April 2021].

4 Bihargatha (n.d.). *Bhojpuri language*. [online] Available at: <https://www.sites.google.com/site/bihargatha/the-history-of-the-dialects-folk-and-proverbs/bhojpuri-the-international-language-of-bihar> [Accessed 28 April 2021].

The first significant mention of any place in the district was given by Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese scholar. During his visit to India in 7th century A.D., he mentions of Arrah and Mahsara as sites occupied with Brahmanical people who had no respect for Buddhism.⁵

River Ganga, which divides the Bihar plain, forms the northern boundary of the district. River Ganga travels, from West to East, along the borders of Bhojpur for about 70 kilometres before moving along the borders of Saran and Patna districts. The river is considered a symbol of eternity and a theme of art, legend and, literature. In fact, the title of the first Bhojpuri feature film is dedicated to Ganga. The title “Ganga Maiya tohe Piyari Chadhaibo” translates to “Mother Ganga - I’ll offer you the yellow cloth (if my wishes come true,)” thus reflecting people’s faith. By 2010, the title of more than 25 Bhojpuri films has been dedicated to River Ganga.⁶

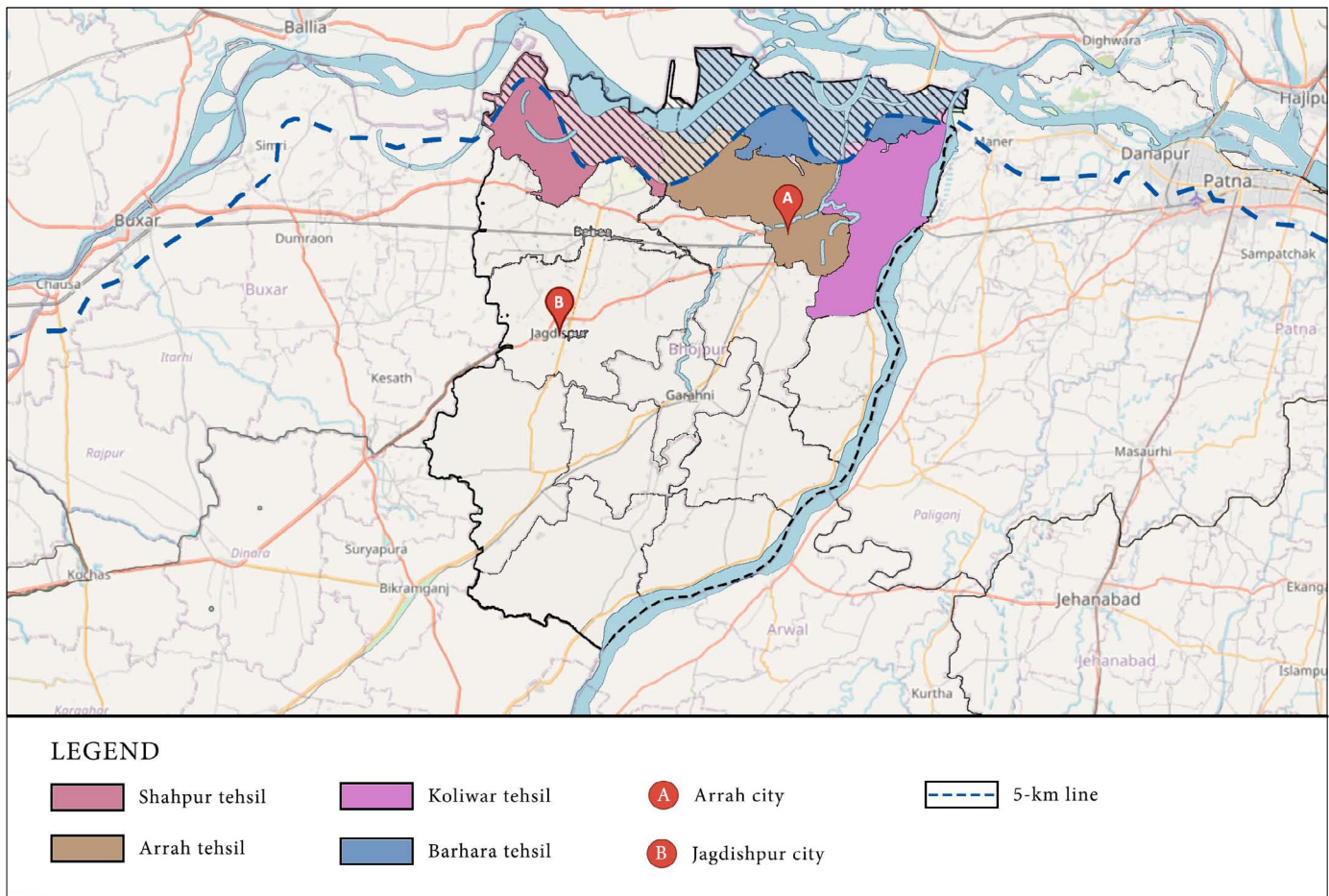


Figure 2: Tehsil map denoting study area for District Bhojpur

Source: INTACH AH TEAM. Base Map: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/1963161> [Accessed 16 May 2021]

The district comprises 14 Community Development blocks, also referred to as Tehsils. However, only four of these fourteen tehsils come within the 5-kilometre radius of the river. Therefore, four tehsils of Shahpur, Arrah, Barhara and, Koilwar, under this district, will be considered for the study area.

⁵ O'Malley, L. S. S. (1924). History. In: J. F. W. James, ed., *Shahabad: Bihar and Orissa Gazetteers, 2nd edition*. Patna: Superintendent Bihar and Orissa government printing. Available at: <https://www.indianculture.gov.in/gazettes/bihar-and-orissa-district-gazetteer-shahabad> [Accessed 9 April 2021].

⁶ Ghosh, A. (2010). *Cinema Bhojpuri*. 1st ed. [e-book] New Delhi: Penguin Books. Available at: https://books.google.co.in/books?id=wAuTZ6_1XL4C&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false [Accessed 28 April 2021]

1. Shahpur Tehsil

Shahpur tehsil is located on the North-Western part of Bhojpur. It covers an area of 189 sq.km., with a population of 212,893 persons.⁷ Geographically, in terms of administrative boundaries, Shahpur is surrounded by state of Uttar Pradesh on the North, Arrah tehsil on the East, Behea tehsil on the South and Buxar district on the West. River Ganga flows along the entire North boundary of Shahpur block. One ox-bow lake can be spotted in this block.

The tehsil possesses good quality fertile land, which can be attributed to River Ganga. Due to availability of fertile land and shift of Ganga towards North, the tehsil has seen a significant rise in population. This has also led to the increase of religious sites in this region. Many newly constructed temples and mosques have been developed in Shahpur tehsil. However, a few temples like Kundeshwar Mahadev are believed to be associated with mythological era. This temple is believed to be established by Raja Vanasur, after he found a shivling while digging the ground, for performing a ritual. Every year, on Shiv ratri, a local mela is held on the site of temple.⁸



Figure 3: Kundeshwar Mahadev, Shahpur tehsil
Source: https://www.jagranimages.com/images/26_02_2014-26ara1-c-2.jpg [Accessed 17 June 2021]

2. Arrah Tehsil

Arrah tehsil is one of the important tehsils of Bhojpur. It covers an area of 191 sq. kilometers with a population of 4,62,618 persons.⁹ It is named after the administrative headquarter of the district, Arrah city. According to Alexander Cunningham, the first Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India, the name Arrah was derived from the legend of Mahabharata, which mentions the killing of demon on Ara (Tuesday) by Pandav Bhima.¹⁰ It is also believed to be named after the legend of Aranya Devi and Raja Moradhvaj, and is also referred to as 'the place of the saw'.¹¹



Figure 4: Arrah house, Arrah tehsil
Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2c/Arrah_House.jpg [Accessed 16 May 2021]



Figure 5: Holy Saviour Church, Arrah
Source: Primary Survey by INTACH team, AH Division. Site visited on 14 April 2021

7 VillageInfo.in (n.d.). *Indian Village Directory: Bhojpur* [online]. Available at: <https://villageinfo.in/bihar/bhojpur.html> [Accessed 10 April 2021]

8 Prabhat Khabar Digital Desk (2017). कुंडेश्वर शिव मंदिर: लगता है भक्तों का मेला. [online] Prabhat Khabar. Available at: <https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/state/bihar/bhojpur/947124> [Accessed 3 May 2021]

9 VillageInfo.in (n.d.). *Indian Village Directory: Bhojpur*. [online] Available at: <https://villageinfo.in/bihar/bhojpur.html> [Accessed 10 April 2021]

10 Cunningham, A (1873). *Archaeological Survey of India, Report for the Year 1871-72, vol. 3*. [e-book] Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, p. 72.

11 Tilak, Sudha G. (2019). *Temple Tales: Secrets and stories from India's sacred places*. [e-book] India: Hachette Book Publishing India Pvt. Ltd. Available at: <https://pdfroom.com/books/temple-tales/kLg8pGR7gZB> [Accessed 2 May 2021].

Arrah first finds mention in the travelogue of Chinese pilgrim Hwen Thsang, who visited India during Harshavardhana's rule. He mentions that Arrah was a place where demons of the desert abused their strength and power, and feasted on the blood and flesh of men. It is also believed to be the place where Ashoka built a stupa, with a lion pillar, to commemorate the forced conversion of the demons of the desert.¹²

Geographically, in terms of administrative boundaries, Arrah tehsil is surrounded by Barhara tehsil on the North, Koilwar tehsil on the East, Udwant Nagar tehsil on the South, with Shahpur tehsil in the West. The close vicinity of Arrah from, both, Ganga and Son, made it an important transportation center. The availability of fertile lands in the region, water availability and transportation, led to the development and evolution of settlements in the region. Over the years, settlements belonging to diverse cultures and ethnicity have settled in Arrah.

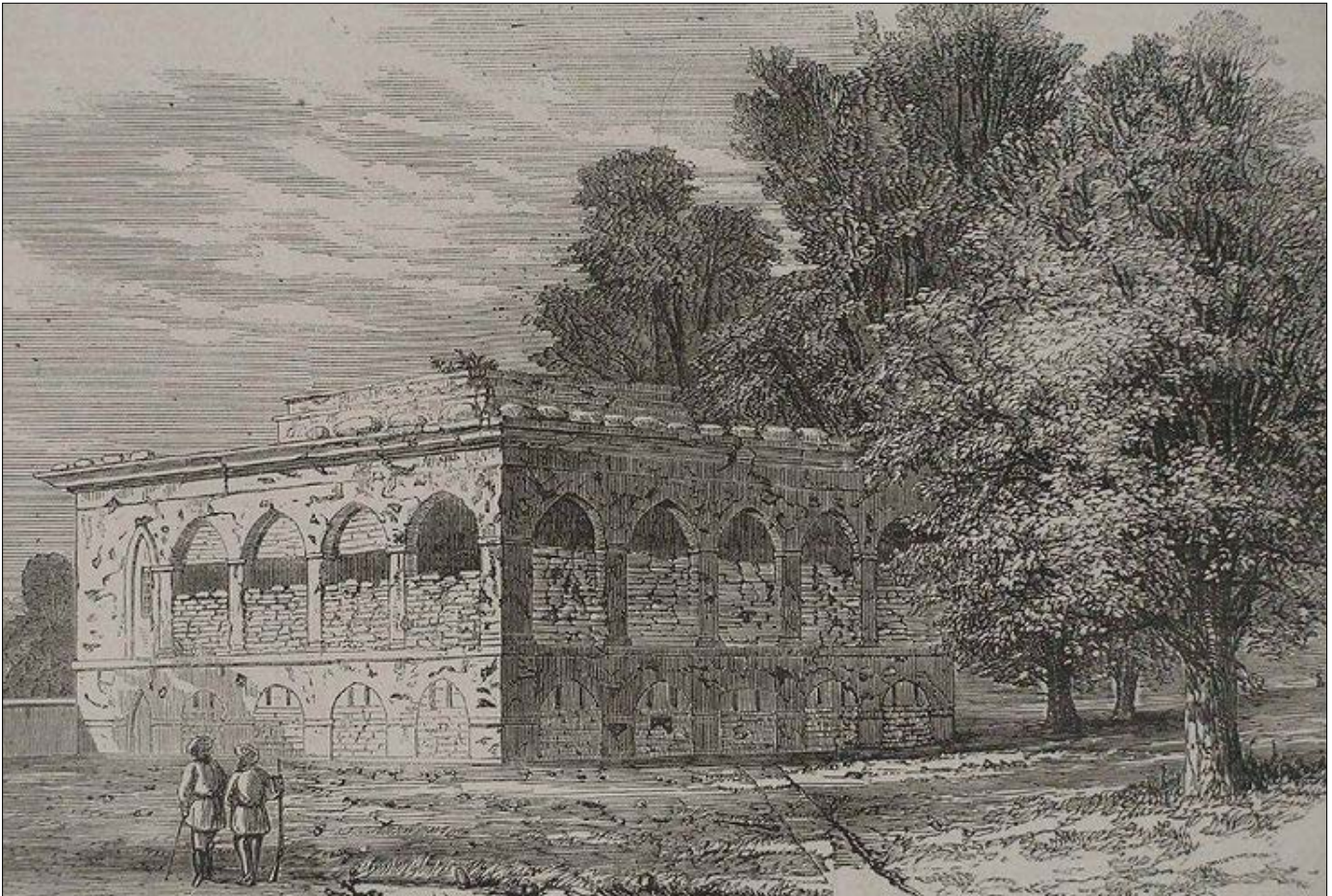


Figure 6: The House of Arrah sketched on the day of Siege i.e., 3rd August 1857

Source: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/55/d9/21/55d9218c48f0f8a7fb2a489136beec5a.jpg> [Accessed 17 June 2021]

Arrah is particularly known for the event “Siege of Arrah”, which took place during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. This event took place for about 8 days, from 27 July-3 August 1857, and involved protection of the fortified Arrah house. The house was defended by 18 civilians and 50 members of the Bengal Police Battalion against the army of around 8000 men, commanded by Kunwar Singh. This event is remembered by British, by referring to it as “The little house at Arrah.” Due to the significance of this structure, it was included in the list of Monuments under State Protection by the Bihar Government.¹³

¹² Cunningham, A (1873). *Archaeological Survey of India, Report for the Year 1871-72, vol. 3.* [e-book] Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing.

¹³ Archaeological Survey of India (2011). *Protected Monuments in Bihar.* [online] Available at: https://web.archive.org/web/20130903072236/http://asi.nic.in/asi_protected_monu_bihar.asp [Accessed 16 June 2021].

3. Barhara Tehsil

Barhara CD block covers an area of 229 sq.km., with a population of 240,636 persons.¹⁴ In terms of administrative boundaries, it is surrounded majorly by Saran district on the North, Koilwar tehsil on the East, Arrah tehsil on the South, with state of Uttar Pradesh on the West. River Ganga acts as a natural boundary on its North, with its extrem North-East point witnessing the confluence of Ganga and Son. More than half of Barhara's boundary is surrounded with river. This gives the block an advantage of fertile land, but also exposes it to the threats of flood. Additionally, large-size rivers are known for changing their direction. Therefore, even though agriculture is majorly practised in this region, it is not until recently that people started residing in this region.



Figure 7: Maa Kali Mandir, Bakhorapur, Barhara tehsil
Source: Primary Survey by INTACH team, AH Division. Site visited on 14 April 2021



Figure 8: Vernacular houses in Barhara tehsil
Source: Primary Survey by INTACH team, AH Division. Site visited on 14 April 2021

In 1862, Bakhorapur witnessed a wave of Cholera, which killed around 400 villagers. During this period, a saint entered the village, who insisted on establishing a pind as a solution for stopping the further spread of Cholera. Thus, the villagers installed nine pinds of Maa Kali in Bakhorapur. The temple is known for housing a 105-foot image/sculpture of goddess Kali. People from different parts of the country visit this temple on the occasion of Navratri.¹⁵

4. Koilwar Tehsil

Koilwar tehsil is located on the eastern part of the district. Geographically, in terms of administrative boundaries, the block is surrounded by Barhara tehsil on the North, Patna district on the East, Sandesh tehsil on the South with Arrah tehsil on the West. Also, River Son acts as a natural boundary between Koilwar and Patna district. It covers an area of 171 sq.km. with a population of 202,175 persons.¹⁶

¹⁴ VillageInfo.in (n.d.). *Indian Village Directory: Bhojpur* [online]. Available at: <https://villageinfo.in/bihar/bhojpur.html> [Accessed 10 April 2021].

¹⁵ Prabhat Khabar Digital Desk (2017). कुडेश्वर शिव मंदिर: लगता है भक्तों का मेला. [online] Prabhat Khabar. Available at: <https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/state/bihar/bhojpur/947124> [Accessed 3 May 2021]

¹⁶ VillageInfo.in (n.d.). *Indian Village Directory: Bhojpur* [online]. Available at: <https://villageinfo.in/bihar/bhojpur.html> [Accessed 10 April 2021].



Figure 9: Koilwar bridge, featured in 1982 film, *Gandhi*

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mt23ZkovEvo> [Accessed 1 May 2021]

Koilwar is best known for the lattice-girder bridge of Koilwar, which spans across the Sone river. The construction work of the bridge was commenced in 1856. It was at first proposed to construct a bridge of brick arches; but after some discussions, it was finally decided to adopt brick foundation-wells, with piers of similar material to support a superstructure of wrought-iron girders, each of 150 ft span, carrying the rails on the top, and having an ordinary roadway below. The total length of the bridge from back-to-back of the abutments is 4,199 feet, divided among 28 spans of 150 feet, which made it the longest bridge in India, until 1900. The construction of this double-line railway was completed in 1863. Presently, the bridge is identified as Abdul Bari bridge, named after Indian academic and social reformer.¹⁷

Over the years, there has been a significant rise in the population of the tehsil. However, there is a drop in the urban population of the tehsil, which suggests people migrating from urban to rural areas, probably due to limited opportunities of employment.¹⁸

¹⁷ Bhandari, R. (n.d.). *Bridges: The Spectacular feet of Indian Engineering*. [online] Internet Archive: Wayback Machine. Available at: https://web.archive.org/web/20160305002840/http://irsme.nic.in/files/mmfiles/BRIDGES_RRB.pdf [Accessed 10 May 2021].

¹⁸ Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar (2011). *District Census Handbook, Bhojpur: Series-11 Part XII-A*. [pdf] Bihar: Directorate of Census Operations, p.27. Available at: https://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/1029_PART_B_DCHB_BHOJPUR.pdf [Accessed 5 April 2021]

2 Geographical Settings and Boundaries

Bhojpur district lies in the Southern Bihar Plain and is included under Patna division. The geographical limits of this district are the parallels of 25°10' and 25°40' North latitude, and 83°45' and 84°45' East longitudes. Bhojpur is surrounded by, Saran district (Bihar) and Ballia district (Uttar Pradesh) on the North, the districts of Patna, Jahanabad and Arwal on the East, Rohtas district on the South, and Buxar district on the West.¹ Geographically, the district is bounded by River Ganga on the North, River Son on the East, Vindhyan hills on the South and Dharmawati-Gangi rivers on the West. In 2006, Bhojpur district was declared as one of the 250 most backward districts of India.²

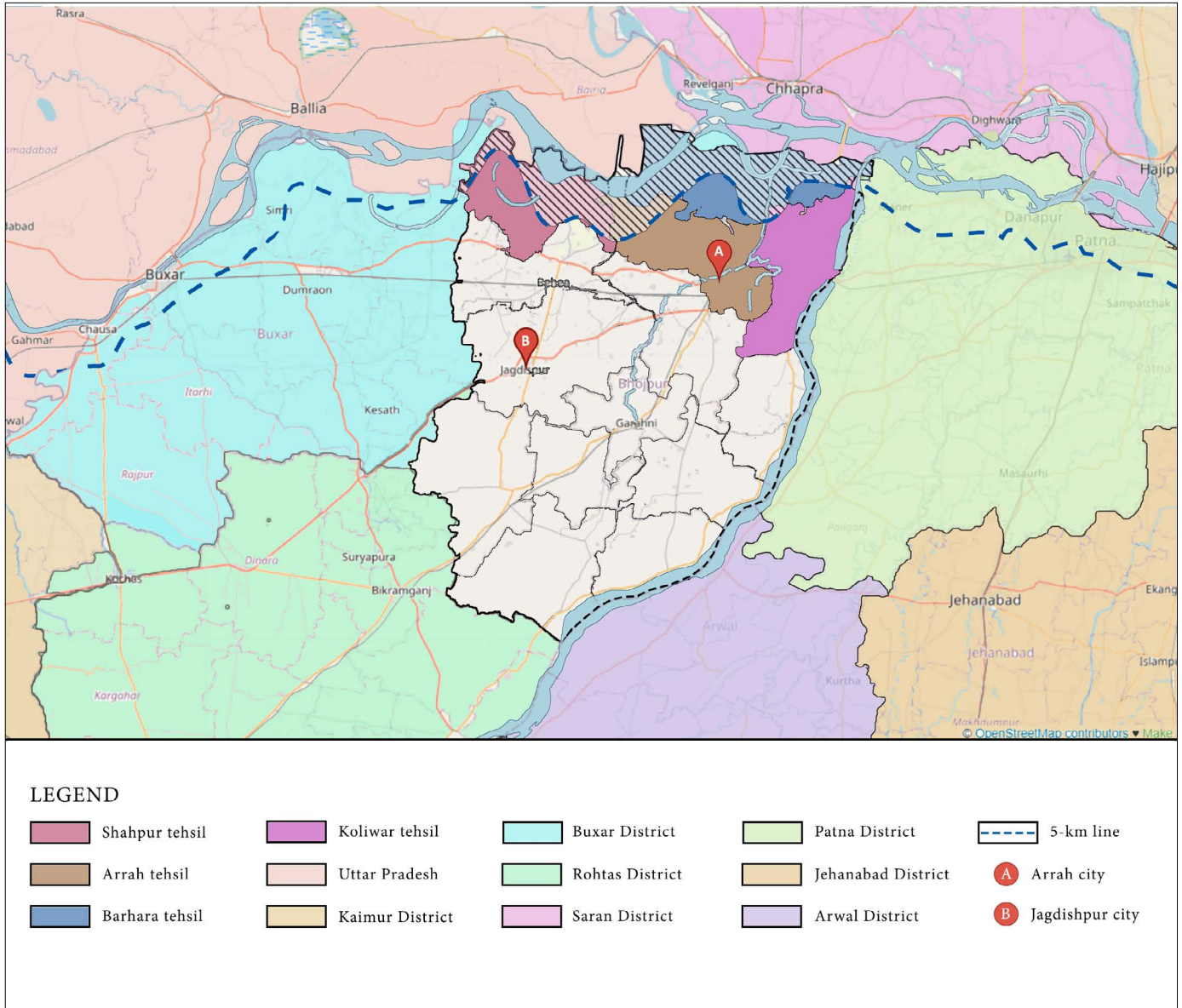


Figure 10: Bhojpur District map

Source: INTACH AH TEAM. Base Map: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/1963161> [Accessed 16 May 2021]

1 Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar (2011). *District Census Handbook, Bhojpur: Series-11 Part XII-A*. [pdf] Bihar: Directorate of Census Operations, p.27. Available at: https://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/1029_PART_B_DCHB_BHOJPUR.pdf [Accessed 5 April 2021]

2 University of Hyderabad (n.d.). *List of Backward areas*. [pdf] Available at: <http://acad.uohyd.ac.in/downloads/BackDist.PDF> [Accessed 21 June 2021].

2.1 Administrative Boundaries

During the rule of British Raj, the state of Bihar was under the subdivision of the Bengal Presidency. On March 22, 1912, on the proclamation giving effect to Delhi Durbar, a new province called Bihar and Orissa was carved out of the Bengal Presidency.³ On April 1, 1936, Bihar and Orissa province was split, which resulted in formation of a separate province of Bihar. The struggle of local tribes belonging to then Southern Bihar, led to further division of the state resulting in a compressed state of Bihar. At present, the state of Bihar is divided into 38 districts and 17 of these districts lie in the South Bihar Plains. Among these 17 districts is the district of Bhojpur, which currently comprises of 3 sub-divisions and 14 CD Blocks, with the city of Arrah acting as its administrative headquarter.⁴

The district, like the Bihar state, has been subject to changes in administrative jurisdiction over the years. During the British rule, it formed a part of Shahabad (Shawabad) district, which included the districts of Bhojpur, Buxar, and Rohtas.* After Independence, in 1972, Shahabad was divided into two parts, resulting in the formation of two districts, Rohtas and Bhojpur. In 1991, Bhojpur was further divided, which led to the establishment of Buxar district and the present Bhojpur district.⁵

* Although the districts of Buxar, Bhojpur and Rohtas were under Shahabad district until 1972, the following Map of Bengal Province does not include Rohtas under Shahabad district. Instead, a separate district marked Rohtas can be seen in the map.



Figure 11: Map of Province of Bengal with Shawabad district(Published 12th May, 1794)

Source: <https://davidrumsey.georeferencer.com/maps/2edb029-1052-5e72-9e2c-fca338d8afb1/view> [Accessed 11 May 2021]

2.2 Geographical Settings

River Ganga and River Sone are the major rivers flowing through the district. While River Ganga forms the Northern boundary of the district, the Sone River acts as the Eastern and Southern boundary of the district. The river Sone meets River Ganga near Koilwar tehsil, after which River Ganga continues its journey along the borders of district Patna. The perennial rivers flowing through the district are Gangi, Gaura Bhagar, Dehra, Kumhari, Chher and Banas.

³ Ilbert, C. (1922). *The Government of India: A Brief Historical Survey of Parliamentary Legislation relating to India*. 1st ed. [E-book] Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp.117–118. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.172563/page/n121/mode/2up?q=117> [Accessed 10 April 2021].

⁴ Bhojpur.nic.in, (2015). *About District*. [online] Available at: <https://bhojpur.nic.in/about-district/> [Accessed 27 April 2021].

⁵ Bhojpur.nic.in, (2015). *History*. [online] Available at: <https://bhojpur.nic.in/history/> [Accessed 27 April 2021].

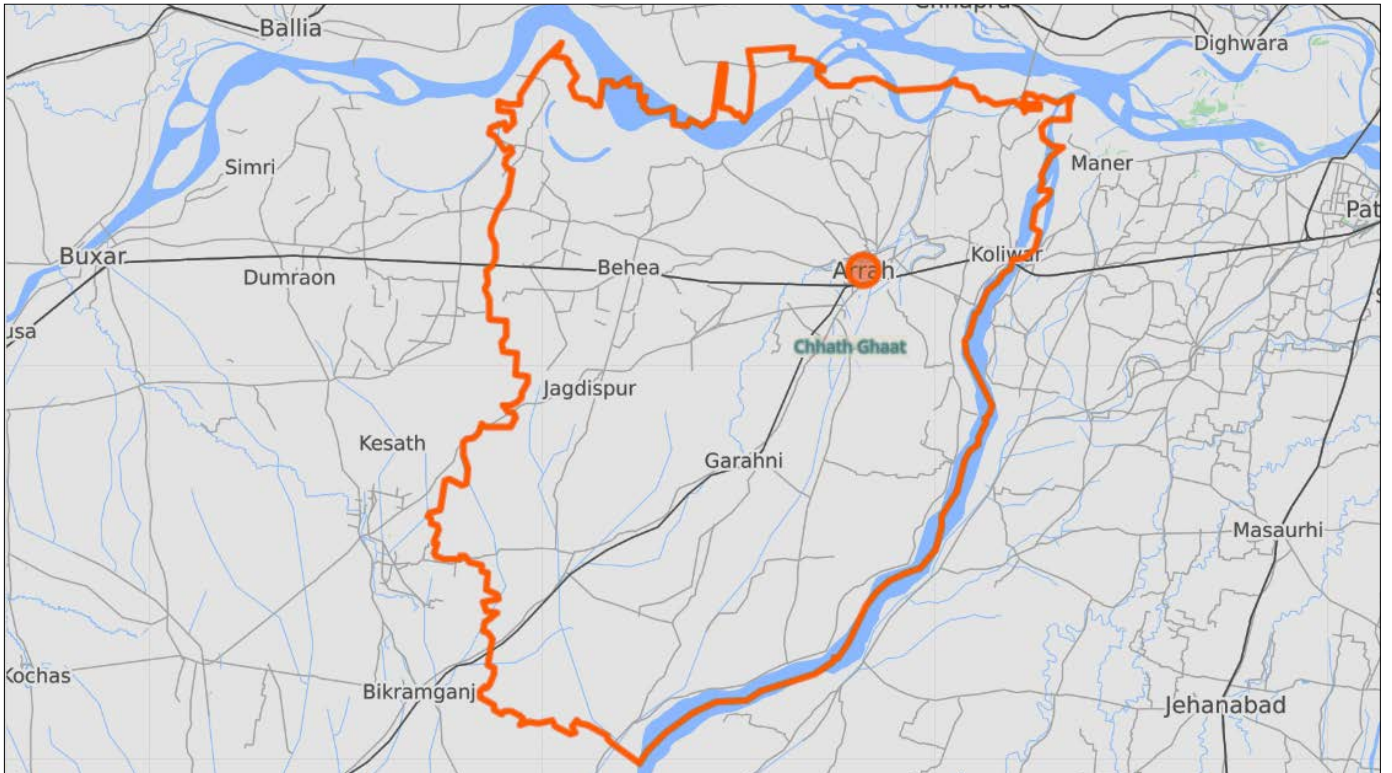


Figure 12: Rivers and water bodies flowing through or along the Bhojpur district

Source: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/1963161#map=10/25.5052/84.0829> [Accessed 07 June 2021]

River Gangi is a tributary of Ganga, which originates from Keshavpur, and merges with Ganga in Buxar district. A striking feature of the Middle Ganga plain is the existence of large number of horse-shoe or ox-bow lakes. These lakes were formed by the meander of River Ganga and represent the various stages in the withdrawal of the river to its present channel. Although, a large number of them have been filled up partly by nature or man but many of them still survive, and can be noticed along the study area chosen in the district.

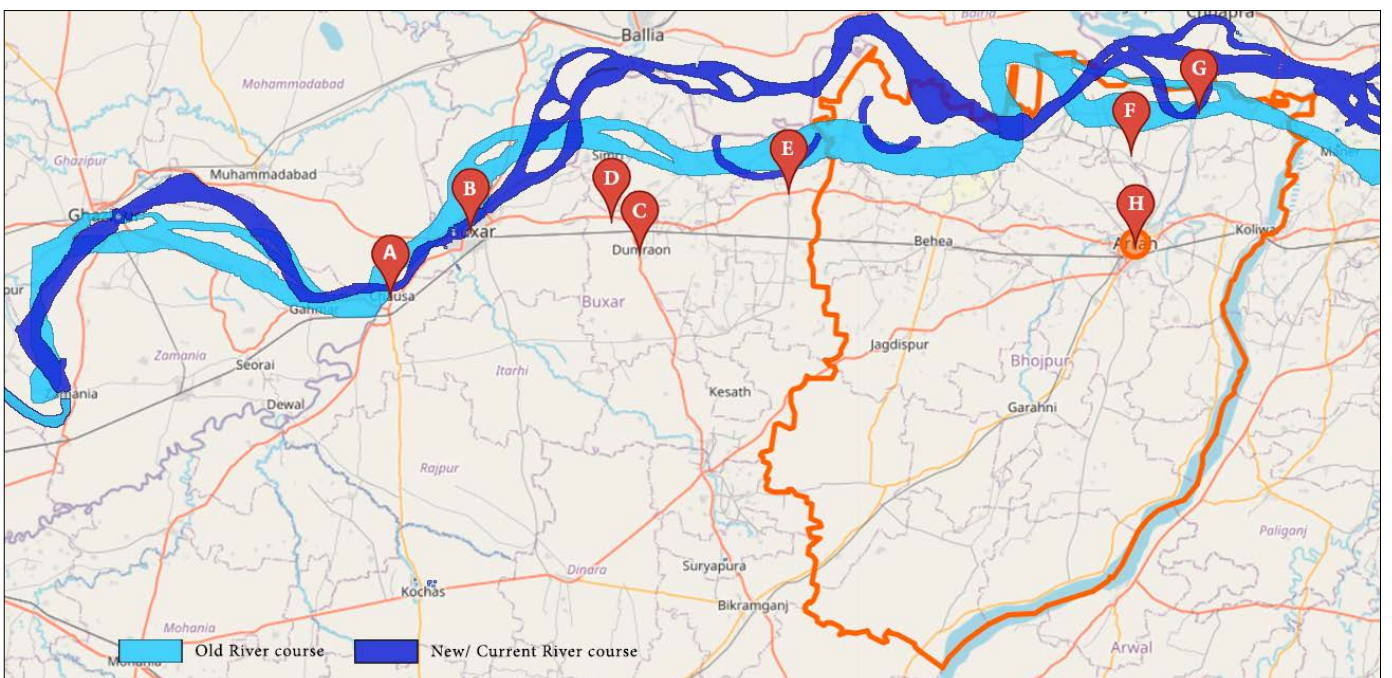


Figure 13: Map showing the change in the course of River Ganga

Source: INTACH AH TEAM. Base Map: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/1963161> [Accessed 16 May 2021]

River Ganga has changed its course several times over the years. The belt along Bhojpur district has also witnessed a constant rise and drop in the water level, across the seasons. This shift in the river flow led to the formation of oxbow lakes. One lies in Buxar district and the other is located towards the western side of Bhojpur district. Until the early 1930s, Ganga used to flow along the oxbow lakes. Gradually it shifted towards the north, flowing along its present-day course.

The district is mainly covered with Alluvium and Flood Plain. The Flood Plain is restricted all along the river channel of the Rivers Ganga and Sone. The Alluvium Plain in the region is further classified into two types. The Newer Alluvium Plain refers to the old flood plain cycle and currently includes the North and North-Eastern part of the district. The Older Alluvium Plain includes the Central and Southern parts of Bhojpur. The entire area of the district has a general slope towards the North and North-east.⁶ Due to the constant shift in the course of the two rivers, finding remnants of inactive river channels is common in this area.

The major soils found in the area are Sandy soils, Coarse Sandy Loam soils, Fine Sandy Loam soils, Clayey soils and Saline/ Calcareous soils. The Clayey type of soil covers more than 65 percent area of the district. The soils in general are fine textured away from the river course and rivulets and coarse textured along their courses. The soils of coarse textured have got mixed with silt and fine sand due to the mixing of canal water being used perennially for irrigation.⁷

The state of Bihar is one of the most populated states in India. Bhojpur, among the 38 states of Bihar, ranks 20th in the state in order of population.⁸ According to the 2011 Census, the district of Bhojpur has a population of 2,728,4077 persons. The district is divided into 14 CD Blocks, among which, Arrah block is the most populated and Charpokhari block is the least populated.

According to Indian Standards, Bhojpur falls under the category of moderately extreme climate. The district experiences Winters from the month of November and lasts till the early days of March. It experiences summer from mid-March to early days of June. The monsoon sets in by the third week of June and the rains continue with intermissions till about the end of September or the early part of October.⁹

2.3 Ecology

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people living in the district. The agriculture calendar starts from July and continues up to June of the succeeding year, before the onset of the monsoon every year. Thus, a calendar year is divided into four agricultural seasons, viz., Bhada, Aghani, Rabi and Garma. The district is devoid of any forests. Trees of Bel, Neem, Mango and Jackfruit are most commonly observed in the district. Agriculture is the main livelihood of more than 80% population in Bhojpur.¹⁰ Paddy, Wheat and Maize are the main crops of the district. Barley, Gram, Peas, Arhar, Masuri, Khesari, oil-seeds and sugarcane are the other important crops of the district.

⁶ Sahu, S. (2013). *Ground Water Information Booklet: Bhojpur District, Bihar State*. [pdf] Patna: Central Ground Water Board, p.10. Available at: http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/Bihar/Bhojpur.pdf [Accessed 9 April 2021].

⁷ Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers welfare (2020). *Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: Bhojpur*. [pdf] Available at: https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/BR14_Bhojpur_28.12.2013_0.pdf [Accessed 29 April 2021]

⁸ Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar (2011). *District Census Handbook, Bhojpur: Series-11 Part XII-A*. [pdf] Bihar: Directorate of Census Operations, p.44. Available at: https://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/1029_PART_B_DCHB_BHOJPUR.pdf [Accessed 5 April 2021].

⁹ Bhojpur.nic.in, (2015). *About District*. [online] Available at <https://bhojpur.nic.in/geographical-structure/> [Accessed 27 April 2021].

¹⁰ O'Malley, L. S. S. (1924). *Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteer: Shahabad*. [e-book] Patna: Superintendent Bihar and Orissa Government Printing, p.116. Available at: <https://www.indianculture.gov.in/gazettes/bihar-and-orissa-district-gazetteer-shahabad> [Accessed 9 April 2021].



3. Significance of Ganga

Since the beginning of this world, rivers have played a significant role in the origin and growth of the human settlement. The rivers have been effective in facilitating trade between different regions and countries, up to the introduction of modern means of transportation. Among such is the river Ganga, which has watered and nurtured civilizations from ancient times. River Ganga has played a significant role in the nourishing and development of the Bhojpur district. The location of the district along the river bank, was an influential factor for different tribes and rulers to exercise their control over the region. The strategic location of the district prompted the East India Company to establish its rule over this region. In today's time, many religious and cultural activities take place along this river due to its significance.



Figure 14: River Ganga along Bhojpur District

Source: Primary Survey by INTACH team, AH Division. Site visited on 14 April 2021

3.1 Origin and Formation

The river Ganga starts its journey from the reaches of the Garhwal Himalayas. The river, in the form of Bhagirathi, emerges from the immense expanse of the Gangotri glacier. The Bhagirathi river passes from Uttarkashi, Chinyalisour, Tehri before arriving at Devprayag. At Devprayag, the river meets the Alakananda River. This confluence between the two rivers leads to the formation of the river Ganga. The river Ganga takes a journey of about 2400 kilometres as it passes from places like Rishikesh, Haridwar, Bulandshahr, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna. After travelling further, in the form of Padma, the river finally merges into the Bay of Bengal.

The River Ganga flows along the northern boundary of the Bhojpur district. The river enters the district from the West. On entering along the district boundary, it is met by a number of perennial rivers and also River Ghaghra. At the end of the district's boundary, it is met by the course of the River Son. Thus, the river Ganga takes a journey of altogether 70 kilometers along the Buxar district, after which it proceeds to travel along the boundary of Patna district.

3.2 Mythology and Culture

The river Ganga also has a very high religious and mythological significance. According to the Hindu mythology, River Ganga was not pleased with the request made by King Bhagirath and, therefore, descended to Earth in a torrential force. The force was such that the Gods feared that Ganga would destroy everything that came in her way. In order to prevent this from happening, Lord Shiva broke Ganga's fall by letting her flow through the locks of his hair.



Figure 15: Descent of Ganga, painting by Raja Ravi Verma
Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganga_\(goddess\)#/media/File:Ravi_Varma-Descent_of_Ganga.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganga_(goddess)#/media/File:Ravi_Varma-Descent_of_Ganga.jpg), accessed online on 07 June 2021

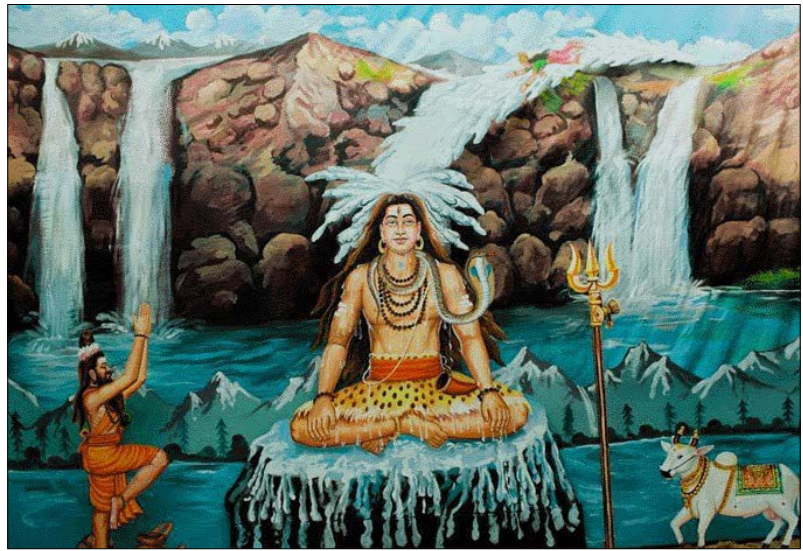


Figure 16: Ganga flowing through Shiva's hair
Source: <https://i2.wp.com/detechter.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Why-Ganga-flows-through-Lord-Shivas-Hair-3.jpg?fit=680%2C467&ssl=1>, accessed online on 25th January 2021

Over the years, the river has become a symbol of eternity and a theme of art, legend, and literature. The river has an extraordinary hold on the imagination of the people of India. River Ganga is also referred to as Ganga Maa. A dip in its sanctified waters is said to free a person from the cycle of birth and death.

The Northern boundary of the Bhojpur district is surrounded by River Ganga. The availability of the fertility plain has prompted the practice of Agriculture, on a larger scaler, in this region. This has led to newer settlements developing in the region. Additionally, the significance of the river has led to people celebrating various local fairs and festivals along the banks of this river.

4 Historical Evolution of Bhojpur

Bhojpur district is known to be a place of rich cultural and historical significance. The district is bordered on the North by River Ganga, which is considered to have played a significant role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. This has been proved by the discovery of archaeological findings, dating back to Stone age period, in the Ganga plains. But, due to limitations in exploration procedures, the history of Bhojpur can be only dated back to NBPW phase. The district was initially subjected to the influence of Kushanas, Guptas and Post-Guptas. The strategic location of the region led the Rajputs, Mughals and British, in establishing and flourishing their settlements in Bhojpur district. According to the mythological mentions, Bhojpur district has also been a witness to the many events which unfolded during the Ramayana and Mahabharata times.

River Ganga has played a significant role in the evolution of settlements in this region. From centuries, Agriculture has been the main occupation practised in this region. This can be attributed to the water availability and fertility along the Gangetic Plains. In the later years, the district also became an important trade and transportation centre. Trading of wool, wheat, safflower and other grains with distant cities like Mirzapur and Varanasi became possible due to river Ganga acting as direct route towards these cities. Similarly, due to the location of the place in close-proximity to important cities like Patna, Allahabad, Varanasi, and Rohtas, it resulted in chief powers settling in this region.



Figure 17: River Ganga along Bhojpur district

Source: Primary Survey by INTACH team, AH Division. Site visited on 14 April 2021

4.1 Origin of the Name

In 1529, Babar invaded Bihar in order to reduce its Afghan rulers. On 17 April 1529, Babur pitched his camp in Arrah. After securing victory over Afghan rulers, Babur proclaimed his sovereignty over Bihar, from a spot in Arrah. This event was commemorated by naming Arrah as Shahabad, which means City of the Emperor. In later years, the name Shahabad was used for the pargana the city was situated in and eventually, the whole of the district.¹ However, in 1972, Shahabad was divided in two districts, leading to the establishment of Bhojpur and Rohtas districts. Ujjainiya Rajas, who ruled over parts of Bhojpur, claimed to be descended from the Parmara Rajas of Dhar and Ujjain. Therefore, the district gets its name after the renowned Dhar king, Bhoj Parmara, who is assumed to be an early descendant of Raja Vikramaditya.²



Figure 18: Raja Bhoj Parmara

Source: https://4.bp.blogspot.com/-x2yxnwLXAJw/WYnQmapDQSI/AAAAAAAAzPo/mN25-jaMEqAX2GN-FnO88JCneQDAI_8ewCLcBGAs/s1600/2016_Nov02_BadaTalaab_RajaBhoj%2B%252811%2529.JPG, [Accessed:18 June 2021].

¹ Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar (2011). *District Census Handbook, Bhojpur: Series-11 Part XII-A*. [pdf] Bihar: Directorate of Census Operations, p.19. Available at: https://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/1029_PART_B_DCHB_BHOJPUR.pdf [Accessed 5 April 2021]

² Hodivala, S. (1939). *Studies in Indo-Muslim History*. [e-book] Bombay: (n.a.) p. 603. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.21906/page/n627/mode/2up?q=bhojpur> [Accessed 28 April 2021]

4.2 Mythological Perspective

Tar is a village situated about 10 kilometers to the North-west of Piro. The village is named after Taraka, described as a demoness in the Ramayana. According to mythological mentions, Taraka would constantly harass rishi munis, by destroying their yagnas with rains of flesh and blood. Therefore, as a solution, Vishwamitra approached Dasaratha, king of Ayodhya, to help him in this situation. King Dasaratha sent his two sons, Rama and Lakshmana, to deal with demon Taraka.



When Lord Rama came face to face with the demoness, he warned her firmly. Dismissing his warning, Taraka continued to harass rishis. Therefore, with the help of Lakshmana, Lord Rama shot her with arrows and eventually killed her. An old tank in this village is said to have been the wrestling ground of Taraka.³

Figure 19: Lord Rama shooting arrows towards Taraka

Source: https://cdn.dollsofindia.com/images/p/orissa-pata-paintings/rama-and-lakshmana-fighting-demoness-taraka-to-BZ43_.jpg [Accessed 18 June 2021].

The city of Arrah was referred to as Ekachakra or Chakrapura, in Mahabharata. According to the legend, it was the home of Bakasura, a demon whose daily food included consumption of a human being. During their Vanavasa period, the five Pandavas were living in the house of a sage, who had to supply a victim for the demon the next day.



Instead, Bhima decided to go himself and fight the Asur. He fought the demon at Bakri and killed him. He dragged the demon's body from Bakri to Chakrapur to show to the people. The day on which the Asur's body was brought to Chakrapur was tuesday (Ara) and, therefore, the name of the place was changed to Arrah.⁴

Figure 20: Bakasur trying to attack Bhima

Source: https://kathakids.com/static/story-images/2019/07/Bheemas_Birthday_Party.jpg [Accessed 18 June 2021].

The city of Arrah is also associated with another legend of Aranyayi, the goddess of forests. According to the legend, this region was once a part of King Mordhwaj's kingdom. After praying to goddess Durga, he and the queen were blessed with a baby boy. After a few years, the goddess appeared in Raja Mordhwaj's dream and wanted the couple to saw the prince in half, with offering his flesh as sacrifice. The couple, devotees of the goddess, placed a saw over their son's shoulder. At that precise moment, goddess Durga appeared before them and informed about her test of trust, which the couple had successfully passed. The spot where the sacrifice was to have taken place, from that moment, came to be known as Arrah, or 'the place of the saw'.⁵

³ Market Research Division (2003). *Final Report on 20 years perspective tourism plan for the state of Bihar*. [pdf] India: Consulting Engineering Services Private Limited, p. 41.

⁴ Cunningham, A (1873). *Archaeological Survey of India, Report for the Year 1871-72, vol. 3*. [e-book] Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, p. 76. Available at: https://zenodo.org/record/2557406#.YJpV_rUzZPY [Accessed: 13 April 2021]

⁵ Tilak, Sudha G. (2019). *Temple Tales: Secrets and stories from India's sacred places*. [e-book] India: Hachette Book Publishing India Pvt. Ltd. Available at: <https://pdfroom.com/books/temple-tales/kLg8pGR7gZB> [Accessed 2 May 2021].

4.3 600 B.C. to 300 B.C.

In 6th century B.C., most of the Bihar state formed part of the Magadha kingdom under the rule of Haryanka dynasty. However, Bhojpur district was not a part of Magadha, until Ajatshathru became the Haryanka king around 492 B.C. Gautam Buddha was a philosopher and a religious teacher in India, who is believed to have lived from 563 B.C. to 483 B.C. Revered as the founder of Buddhism, he is believed to have lived much of his life in the kingdom of Magadha. According to Alexander Cunningham, the Chinese pilgrim describes Arrah as the place of demons of the desert. He records that, during the time of Buddha, the “demons” raised a large block of a stone as a seat for Buddha. Buddha was said to have preached his teachings from this seat and forced the “demons” to surrender. However, no findings associated with the stone or Buddha have been discovered during archaeological excavations.⁶ Therefore, it may be possible that the spread of Buddhism outside Magadha, during the lifetime of Buddha, was limited.

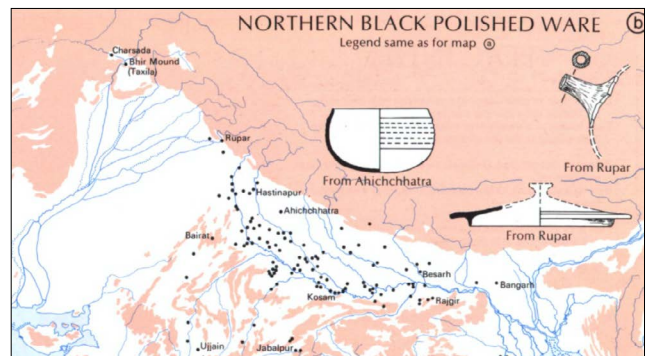
Vardhamana Mahavir, the 24th tirthankara of Jainism, was born in the 6th century B.C. During his wanderings in Bihar, it is believed that Lord Mahavira took a halt and rested for a while in Bhojpur. The place he chose to relax was named as Bisram, which means rest.⁷

The end of 5th century B.C. marked the transfer of power from Haryanka to Shishunaga dynasty. However, the Shishunagas were replaced by the Nanda dynasty around 343 B.C. By the end of 4th century B.C., the Nanda dynasty ruled in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent, including Bhojpur district. However, in 321 B.C., Bhojpur district became a part of the Mauryan empire.

The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) is a cultural phase which roughly lasted from 700 B.C. to 200 B.C., in India. Pottery fragments of this phase, like grey ware, red ware, stone-black ware, black-topped ware, black-slipped ware and, black and red ware, have been discovered in many villages of the district.⁸

Figure 21: Map denoting NBPW Sites in India

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/fullscreen.html?object=045> [Accessed 15 May 2021]



4.4 300 B.C. to 300 A.D.

During the reign of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the Indian subcontinent. According to Hiuen Tsang, Ashoka built a stone stupa with a lion pillar in Arrah. The stupa was set up to commemorate the conversion of the “demons of the desert”. However, no findings of the stupa have been found during the excavation. But, in 1919, a broken lion head belonging to the Mauryan period was discovered in Masarh. A similar fragment, which was later found, is believed to be “part of an abacus containing the hind legs of a standing bull and a part of a honey-suckle ornament.” These objects drew similarities with Persepolis of 5th century and after significant research, these objects helped draw a conclusion suggesting, art during Mauryan period was influenced by West Asian forms to a certain limit.

6 Cunningham, A (1873). *Archaeological Survey of India, Report for the Year 1871-72, vol. 3*. [e-book] Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, p. 72. Available at: https://zenodo.org/record/2557406#.YJpV_rUzZPY [Accessed: 13 April 2021]

7 Market Research Division (2003). *Final Report on 20 years perspective tourism plan for the state of Bihar*. [pdf] India: Consulting Engineering Services Private Limited, p. 39. Available at: <https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-04/Bihar.pdf> [Accessed 15 April 2021].

8 Market Research Division (2003). *Final Report on 20 years perspective tourism plan for the state of Bihar*. [pdf] India: Consulting Engineering Services Private Limited, p. 39. Available at: <https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-04/Bihar.pdf> [Accessed 15 April 2021].

The Mauryan rule came to an end around 185 B.C., after which a major dynasty to rule over the district was Kushana dynasty. The present Bhojpur district was under the rule of this dynasty from around 30 A.D. to 375 A.D. Pottery fragments belonging to this period have been discovered in the district.⁹

4.5 300 A.D. to 800 A.D.

After the Kushanas, the district was under the influence of the Gupta dynasty. Fragments of architectural features along with potsherds of red and black ware, belonging to the Gupta period, have been discovered in the district. By the end of 6th century A.D., the district came under the influences of Vardhana dynasty. The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, who has been mentioned in the above paragraphs, visited Bhojpur during the reign of Harsha Vardhan, considered as the most famous ruler of this dynasty.¹⁰



Figure 22: Temple at Deo-Barunak

Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019wdz000001725u00000000.html>, accessed online on 18th February 2021

9 Choudhary B. (n.d.). *Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar*. [pdf] Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, pp. 69-75. Available at: <https://kpjri.res.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Catologue-Arhaeological-Exploration.pdf> [Accessed 15 April 2021].

10 O'Malley, L. S. S. (1924). History. In: J. F. W. James, ed., *Shahabad: Bihar and Orissa Gazetteers, 2nd edition*. Patna: Superintendent Bihar and Orissa government printing. Available at: <https://www.indianculture.gov.in/gazettes/bihar-and-orissa-district-gazetteer-shahabad> [Accessed 9 April 2021].

After the Vardhana dynasty, Bhojpur came under the later Guptas of Magadha, also referred to as Post-Guptas. The rule of this dynasty was evident by the inscriptions on the temple walls of Deo-Barunak. The last ruler belonging to the Later Guptas was defeated by Yashovarman of Kannauj, around 725 A.D. The next monarch to rule over the district was Saila king of the Central Provinces. From the Saila king, Bhojpur district was passed to Lalitaditya and further to Vatsaraja of Bhinmal, before coming under the Pala empire.¹¹

4.6 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

The district came under the rule of Pala dynasty by the mid-8th century. According to Mark Collins, districts of Berar, Mirzapur and Bhojpur were included in the first Pala empire.¹² However, the inscriptions in Gaya, Biharsharif and Nalanda indicate that the district was conquered by Mahendrapala I, ruler of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty.¹³ Though the Pala empire revived in the early 11th century A.D., their rule in Bhojpur district came to an end by the end of 11th century A.D.

Many tribes rose to power in the period following the decline of the Palas. The most prominent among them were Bhars, the Kharwars and the Cheros. However, the Cheros emerged as the most powerful state of the region. They established small principalities in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Palamau regions of Bihar and remained a force to reckon with for about three hundred years (1150 to 1450 AD).

After the Pala dynasty, the major part of the district then came under the influence of Gahadvala dominions. Although, the Maner copper plates of Govindachandra refers to his conquests in Patna district, it is the Tarachandi rock inscription which establishes his annexation of Bhojpur and Rohtas districts.¹⁴ The Tarachandi rock inscription is the earliest evidences of forgery and corruption, in ancient and medieval India. In the inscription, Pratapdhavala makes a statement regarding the forged grants in Kalahandi and Vadayila from Deu, a servant of king Vijaychandra of Gahadavala dynasty (lord of Kanyakubja/modern Kannauj), in the name of Brahmins.

4.7 1200 A.D. to 1394 A.D.

The conquest of Koil had opened the gates of the Upper Gangetic Valley for the Turkish army. Between 1197 and 1205 A.D., the Turkish army penetrated into Bihar through the efforts of Ikhtiyaruddin Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji, an officer of Qutubuddin Aibak.¹⁵ Thus, in 1206 A.D. marked the beginning of the Delhi sultanate rule, with Mamluk dynasty as its first ruling family, under Qutubbudin Aibak. Bakhtiyar Khalji, with Chunar as his base, put Buxar and Mahasara in flames. Initially, the Turkish army did not extend their reach to Palamu, the whole of Chotanagpur division or the Submountain regions of Monghyr (Munger). Instead, the army restricted their hold on the fertile crescent in Buxar, Bhojpur, Patna and Gaya districts, due to the strategic location of these plains along River Ganga, in terms of trade and transportation.¹⁶

11 Choudhary, P. C. (1966). *Shahabad: Bihar District Gazetteers*. [e-book] Patna: Superintendent Secretariat Press, p.59. Available at: <http://www.lrc.bih.nic.in/Gazetteer/SAHABAD/chapter-II.pdf> [Accessed 7 May 2021].

12 Collins, M. (1907). *The Geographical Data of the Raghuvamsa and Dasakumaracaritra*. [pdf] Leipzig: G. Kreyling. Available at: https://www.ebooksread.com/dl2.shtml?id=99340&ext=pdf_external&f=geographicaldata00collrich&a_id=43348 [Accessed 7 May 2021].

13 Sahai, B. (1983). *The Inscriptions of Bihar*. [pdf] Patna: Ramanand Vidya Bhawan, pp. 111-115. Available at: http://ignca.gov.in/Asi_data/83463.pdf [Accessed 7 May 2021]

14 (ed.) Ghosh, A. (1996). *Indian Archaeology 1960-61: A Review*. New Delhi: Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, p. 44.

15 Mehta, J. (1986). *Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India, Volume II*. [e-book] Chandigarh: Sterling Publishers Private Limited, p. 81. Available at: https://books.google.co.in/books?id=iUk5k5AN54sC&pg=PA81&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false [Accessed 7 May 2021].

16 Choudhary, P. C. (1966). *Shahabad: Bihar District Gazetteers*. [e-book] Patna: Superintendent Secretariat Press, p.59. Available at: <http://www.lrc.bih.nic.in/Gazetteer/SAHABAD/chapter-II.pdf> [Accessed 7 May 2021].



Although, the Mamluk dynasty had control over larger parts of the Indian subcontinent, it still did not have a strong hold in the district of Bihar. The major portion of Bhojpur district were then densely forested and, therefore, not easy to gain control over. As a result, these densely forested regions were still under the rule of Cheros.

The Mamluks were taken over by the Khiljis, making them the second dynasty to rule on the Delhi Sultanate. The Khilji clan was replaced by the Tughlaqs, under Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq, in 1320 A.D. This year is also believed to be year of migration and establishment of Ujjainia Rajput's rule in the areas controlled by Cheros.¹⁷ The Ujjainias established Bhojpur, now known as Bhojpur Khadim in Buxar, as their capital. The Ujjainia Rajputs of Bhojpur have played a very important role in shaping the political density of medieval Bihar.

In 1358, the city of Jaunpur was founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq, who named it in the memory of his brother Jauna Khan (Muhammad bin Tughlaq). In 1388/1389 A.D., Malik Sarwar was appointed as the governor of Jaunpur. Meanwhile, in the same year, Raja Harraj succeeded the throne of Bhojpur.

4.8 1394 A.D. to 1526 A.D.

In 1394 A.D., Khwajah-i-Jahan Malik Sarwar, the minister of Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah IV Tughluq, was appointed governor of the eastern province of the Delhi Empire, with the title of Malik-us-Sharq (Ruler of the East).¹⁸ Taking advantage of the unrest situation, Malik Sarwar declared Jaunpur as an independent kingdom, thus resulting in the birth of the Sharqi dynasty. In the same year, Malik Sarwar reached Buxar, where his army interfered with a few Brahmins performing their Sandhya prayers on the bank of River Ganga. Raja Harraj, thereupon, attacked and defeated the Jaunpur forces. However, this resulted in Malik Sarwar himself attacking the Rajputs and the death of Harraj.¹⁹ This event marks as the beginning of Bhojpur-Jaunpur war, which continued for almost 100 years, till 1489 A.D.

The last emperor of Sharqi dynasty, Hussain Shah, was defeated in 1479 by Bahlol Lodi, thus liberating Bihar, including Shahabad district, from the Jaunpur kingdom. However, the struggle between Rajputs and Jamal Khan, governor of Jaunpur, continued. The situation took a different turn when Jamal Khan appointed Hasan Khan his deputy and offered him the Jagir of Sasaram. Hasan Khan followed a friendly policy with Ujjainiya Rajputs.²⁰ The Rajputs, then led by Durlabh deva, accepted the suzerainty of Hasan Khan and began to rule over Bhojpur region.²¹ The friendship between their sons, Badal and Farid, proved to be crucial in the history of Bihar as Farid went on to become the famous king, Sher Khan/Sher Shah Suri.

4.9 1526 A.D. to 1707 A.D.

The Lodi dynasty was defeated by the Mughals, and with that ended the Delhi Sultanate empire. After Babur defeated Lodi in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526, Sher Shah obtained some parts of the Afghan territories of Bihar and Bengal.²² In 1529, Babar invaded Bihar in order to reduce its Afghan rulers, which made Sher Shah range himself, unsuccessfully, over the Mughal army.

17 Ansari, T. (2008). *Mughal Administrators and Zamindars of Bihar*. PhD. Aligarh Muslim University.

18 Mintage world (n.a.). *Jaunpur Sultanate*. [online] Available at: <https://www.mintageworld.com/history/detail/18-Jaunpur-Sultanate/> [Accessed 17 April 2021].

19 (ed.) Alam, M. and Subhramanyam, S. (1998). *The Mughal State: 1526-1750*. [e-book] New Delhi: Oxford University Press, p. 104. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.118059/page/n1/mode/2up?q=jaunpur> [Accessed 9 May 2021].

20 Alam, M. (1983). *THE RELATION OF BHOJPUR AND JAUNPUR (FROM 1389 A.D. TO 1519 A.D.)* (Summary). Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, 44, 213-213. Retrieved May 8, 2021, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44139839>.

21 (ed.) Alam, M. and Subhramanyam, S. (1998). *The Mughal State: 1526-1750*. [e-book] New Delhi: Oxford University Press, p. 104.

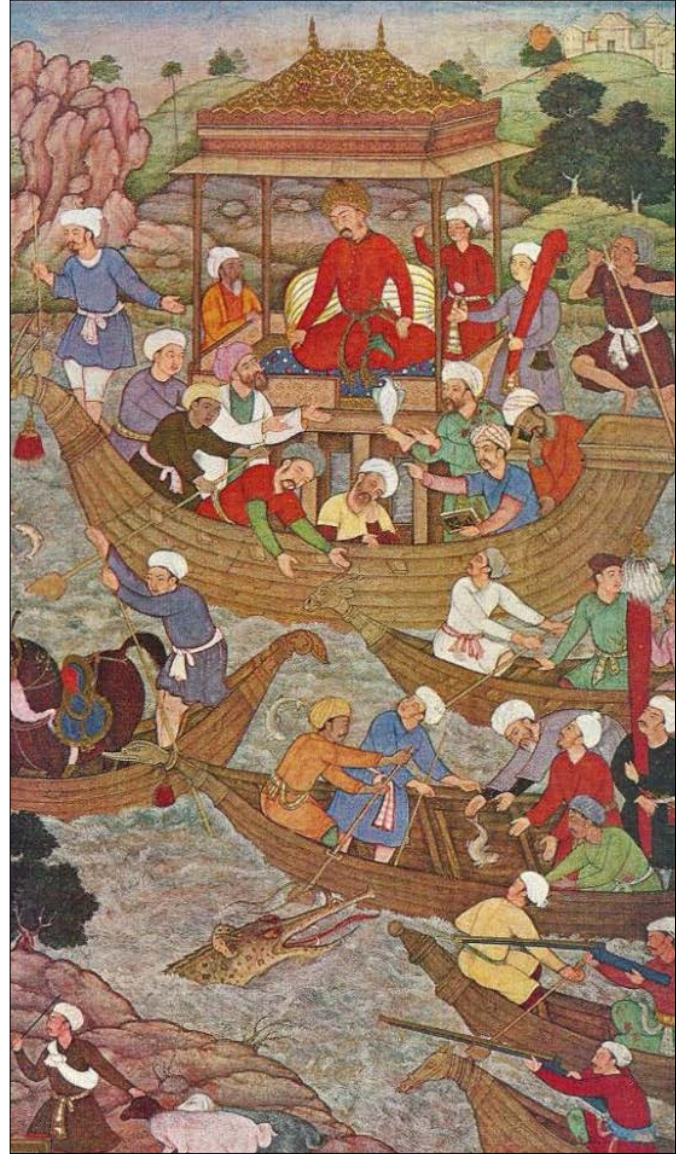
22 Mintage world (n.a.). *Delhi Sultan-Suri*. [online] Available at: <https://www.mintageworld.com/history/detail/53-Delhi-Sultan---Suri/> [Accessed 19 April 2021].

After defeating the allied chiefs, Babar pitched his camp in Arrah and celebrated his assumption of sovereignty over western Bihar.²³ In Babur's native account of his campaign, Baburnama, he mentions that his army had dismounted on the bank of Karmanasa as the water of this river was considered scrupulous by Hindus. The Hindus believed that touching the water of River Karmanasa would destroy the merit of one's work. He also mentions crossing the Son river during his campaign of Bihar.²⁴

Battle of Chausa: After the death of Babur, his son Humayun had succeeded the throne. Badal Singh, friend of Farid, and Mahipal Singh were killed in 1519. In 1532, Badal Singh's wife approached Sher Khan/Farid, who by then became the governor of Rohtas sirkar, to help her sons get back their Bhojpur/Ujjainias chieftaincy. Around the same time, Mahipal Singh's wife approached her brother, Birbhan of Arail, who asked Humayun for help. Thus, in 1538 Humayun marched towards Barkhanda (in Palamu district of Bihar), which eventually led to the Battle of Chausa in 1539. Sher Khan emerged victorious in this battle, which made him the ruler of Delhi, with Gajapati (son of Badal) gaining back control over Bhojpur. After this event, Gajapati constructed a fortress at Jagdishpur and made it the capital of his chieftaincy.²⁵

Figure 23: Babur crossing Son river

Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/08/Babur_crossing_the_river_Son.jpg, [Accessed 15 May 2021]



The Sur dynasty was overtaken by Mughals in 1555 A.D, thus re-establishing their rule in North India. During the reign of Akbar, the district was a part of Rohtas sirkar. The Mughal emperors had little hold over the greater part of the district as the local chieftains were in a constant state of rebellion. The feud between the Rajas of Bhojpur and the Mughal empire continued until Raja Rudra Pratap Narain Singh was defeated by Shahjahan in 1638.²⁶ He was executed at the Paschim Darwaza of the city and his wife was forced to marry a Muhammadan courtier.

The Mughal rule started declining after the death of Aurangzeb, at the same time, the Rajput chieftains started securing their control over regions of different parganas. This period also saw the emergence of the Britishers, under East India Company, in India.

23 O'Malley, L. S. S. (1924). History. In: J. F. W. James, ed., *Shahabad: Bihar and Orissa Gazetteers, 2nd edition*. Patna: Superintendent Bihar and Orissa government printing, p. 24. [e-book] Available at: <https://www.indianculture.gov.in/gazettes/bihar-and-orissa-district-gazetteer-shahabad> [Accessed 9 April 2021].

24 Beveridge, A. (1922). *The Baburnama in English*. [e-book] London: Luzac and Co., p. 660 Available at: <https://archive.org/details/baburnamainengli02babuoft/page/656/mode/2up> [Accessed 29 April 2021].

25 Ansari, T. (2008). *Mughal Administrators and Zamindars of Bihar*. Ph.D. Aligarh Muslim University.

26 Indian Rajputs (n.a.). *Jagdishpur Zamindari*. [online] Available at: <http://www.indianrajputs.com/view/jagdishpur> [Accessed 20 April 2021].

4.10 1707 A.D. to 1857 A.D.

The disagreements and conflicts between Siraj-ud-Daullah and Robert Clive led to the Battle of Plassey in 1757. It was fought between the Nawab of Bengal and the British's East India Company. The Nawab of Bengal was the hereditary ruler of the Bengal Subah of the Mughal empire, which included the regions of Bengal, Orrisa and Bihar. The British troops, captained by Robert Clive, was successful in defeating the Nawab of Bengal, thus marking an end to the rule of the Mughals in this region. This victory led to the dissolution of Bengal Subah, and the birth of the state of Bengal Presidency.

After emerging victorious in the Plassey battle, the East India Company appointed Mir Jafar, commander of Siraj ud-Daula, as the new Nawab of Bengal, which included the present Bhojpur district. Mir Jafar was replaced by his son-in-law, Mir Qasim, in 1760.



Mir Qasim wanted to be independent from the British, and therefore, shifted his capital from Calcutta to Munger fort, in Bihar. Also, he was against the trading rules and demands of the Company which led to his rupture with the East India Company, in 1763. After losing multiple battle, he made his retreat to then Shahabad district and afterwards, fled and retired into the country of Nawab of Oudh. It was during this period, that Mir Qasim convinced Shah Alam-II and Shuja ud-daula to fight against the Company.²⁷

Figure 24: Painting depicting the meeting between Mir Jafar and Rober Clive
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Plassey#/media/File:Clive.jpg
[Accessed 25 May 2021]



By 1764, it became evident that Mir Qasim, in alliance with Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor and Shuja-ud-daula (Nawab of Oudh), was about to invade Bihar. This attempt of invasion led to the Battle of Buxar. The battle ended with the British troops emerging victorious and thus, establishing their permanent foothold over the entire province. While the Battle of Plassey secured a foothold for the British east India company in India, the Battle of Buxar made them the dominant force in India.²⁸

Figure 25: Painting depicting the Battle of Buxar
Source: <https://alchetron.com/Battle-of-Buxar#battle-of-buxar-863aeada-6e3a-4d0f-b5c6-79bdd940919-resize-750.jpeg> [Accessed 25 May 2021]

Chait Singh, the Raja of Benares, broke out into an open rebellion against the British in 1781. Although major part of the district was under Chait Singh, many local zamindars stayed loyal to the British. Therefore, after some resistance, he decided to surrender and negotiate with the Britishers.²⁹

27 O'Malley, L. S. S. (1924). History. In: J. F. W. James, ed., Shahabad: Bihar and Orissa Gazetteers, 2nd edition. Patna: Superintendent Bihar and Orissa government printing, p. 24. [e-book] Available at: <https://www.indianculture.gov.in/gazettes/bihar-and-orissa-district-gazetteer-shahabad> [Accessed 9 April 2021].

28 Choudhary, P. C. (1966). Shahabad: Bihar District Gazetteers. [e-book] Patna: Superintendent Secretariat Press, p.59. Available at: <http://www.lrc.bih.nic.in/Gazetteer/SAHABAD/chapter-II.pdf> [Accessed 7 May 2021].

29 O'Malley, L. S. S. (1924). History. In: J. F. W. James, ed., Shahabad: Bihar and Orissa Gazetteers, 2nd edition. Patna: Superintendent Bihar and Orissa government printing, p. 24. [e-book] Available at: <https://www.indianculture.gov.in/gazettes/bihar-and-orissa-district-gazetteer-shahabad> [Accessed 9 April 2021].

4.10 1857 A.D. to 1947 A.D

On 25th July, 1857, the Indian army of “British Fauz” declared independence at Danapur and proceeded to Jagdishpur. When the revolutionary army reached Jagdishpur, Kunwar Singh immediately took the command of the army, and marched in the direction of Arrah. On reaching Arrah, the army broke open the jail and took possession of the collectorate.³⁰ The small band of Europeans stationed in Arrah, along with force of fifty Sikhs, shut themselves in the little fortress of Arrah.



Figure 26: Painting depicting the siege of Arrah fortress

Source: <https://blogs.brown.edu/askb/files/2016/05/Defence-of-Arrah-House.jpg> [Accessed 21 June 2021]

The first attempt to rescue the European soldiers was made on 28th July 1857. An army of four hundred and fifteen officers and men, headed by Captain Dunbar, proceeded in a steamer from Dinapore to Arrah. Their attempt was unsuccessful as the British soldiers were met with the attack of the Indian mutineers.

The second attempt was made by Major Vincent Eyre of the Bengal artillery, who heard of the incidence of Arrah on reaching Buxar. On 30th July 1857, with 150 men and a few volunteers, the Major marched towards Arrah to rescue the soldiers. On 3rd August 1857, the British army reached Bibiganj, where they battled and defeated Kunwar Singh and his forces. On 4th August 1857, the Major reached Arrah and rescued the soldiers.

³⁰ Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar (2011). District Census Handbook, Bhojpur: Series-11 Part XII-A. [pdf] Bihar: Directorate of Census Operations, p.21. Available at: https://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/1029_PART_B_DCHB_BHOJPUR.pdf [Accessed 5 April 2021].

Major Vincent Eyre, determined to pursue Kunwar Singh, reached with his army in Jagdishpur on 11th August 1857. He captured the Jagdishpur fort on 14th August 1857 however, was unable to get hold of the Rajput leader. Kunwar Singh, who fled to Sasaram, decided to return back to Jagdishpur after months of fighting battles in Uttar Pradesh.

While crossing River Ganga, he was shot by the British army but still managed to reach Jagdishpur. Kunwar Singh, with the help of his brother Amar Singh, fought the British forces and regained his throne on 23rd April 1858. This day is celebrated all over the Bihar state as “Kunwar Singh Vijayotsav Diwas”. However, in few days Kunwar Singh passed away and was succeeded by his brother Amar Singh. Amar Singh engaged in multiple combats with the British forces, but eventually fled into the Kaimur hills. Thus, by the end of November 1858, the complete control of Bhojpur district came under the British government.

Royal visit, 1911: George V, the King of the United Kingdom and Ireland, was the Emperor of India. In December 1911, George V visited India to attend the imperial-style mass assembly, The Delhi Durbar, which marked the succession of the Emperor or Empress of India. At the Delhi Durbar on 12 December 1911, King George V announced the creation of new province of Bihar and Orissa.³¹ After the Investiture at Delhi, King George V came to Arrah, where he attended the Divine service at the Memorial Church, which is also referred as Church of George V. During his time in Arrah, he also met with principal local residents and visited the Arrah house.³²

On March 22, 1912, on the proclamation giving effect to Delhi Durbar, a new province called Bihar and Orissa was carved out of the Bengal Presidency.³³ Thus, Bhojpur district, then under Shahabad district, formed part of the Bihar and Orissa Presidency. On April 1, 1936, Bhojpur district, then under Shahabad district, was included in the newly formed province of Bihar.

4.11 1947 to Present

After Independence, the princely states were politically integrated into the Indian Union. The transition phase of the country from a newly formed country to a truly sovereign state was completed on January 26, 1950. This date also marks as the establishment of the state of Bihar, belonging to the Republic of India. The district of Bhojpur was established in 1972 when the Shahabad district was bifurcated into two parts, namely Bhojpur and Rohtas. From 1972 to 1992, Buxar was a sub-division of Bhojpur district. However, the increase in population and the need to promote effective administration led to further division of the district, giving birth to the districts of Buxar and present-day ‘Bhojpur’.³⁴

In the year 2000, Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar thus, making Bhojpur, presently, part of the compressed state of Bihar. As of 2021, Bhojpur is one of the 38 districts of Bihar and lies in the Southern Bihar Plain.

4.12 Historic Timeline

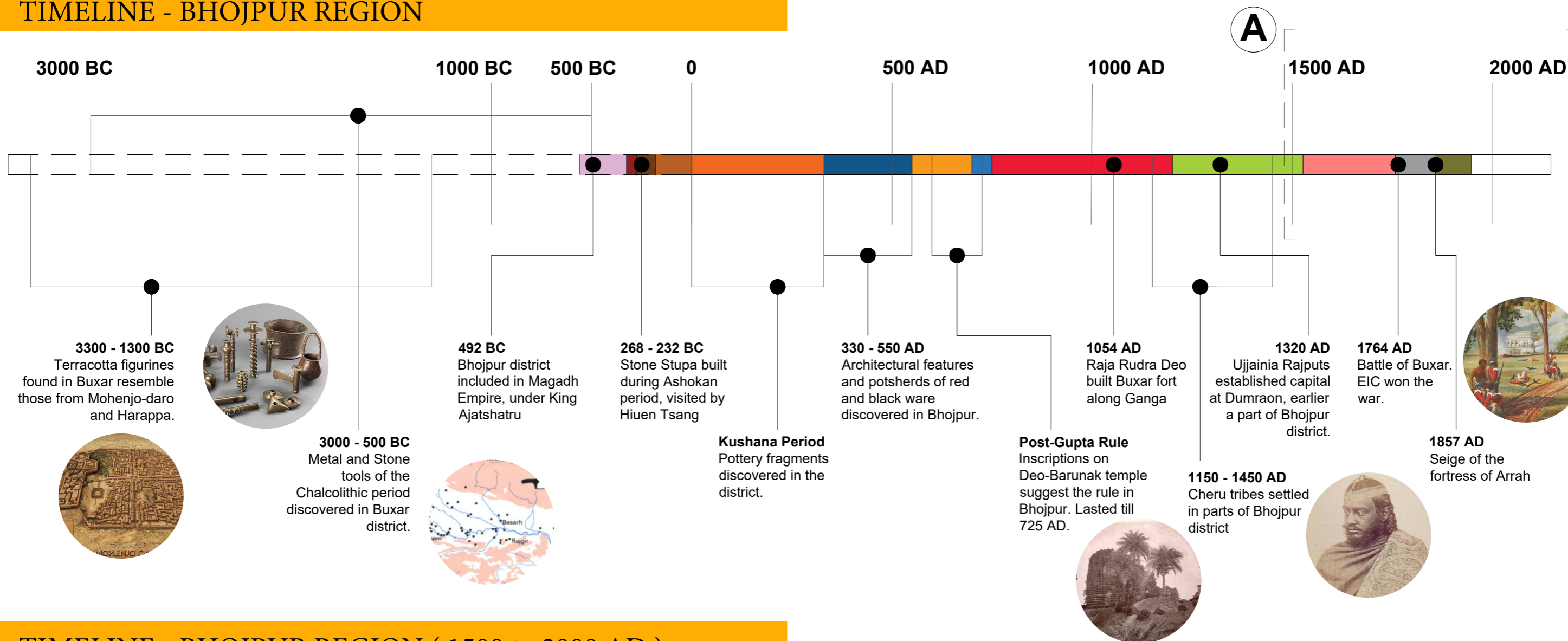
31 Ilbert, C. (1922). *The Government of India: A Brief Historical Survey of Parliamentary Legislation relating to India*. 1st ed. [e-book] Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp.117–118. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.172563/page/n121/mode/2up?q=117> [Accessed 10 April 2021].

32 O'Malley, L. S. S. (1924). *History*. In: J. F. W. James, ed., *Shahabad: Bihar and Orissa Gazetteers*, 2nd edition. Patna: Superintendent Bihar and Orissa government printing, p. 35. [e-book] Available at: <https://www.indianculture.gov.in/gazettes/bihar-and-orissa-district-gazetteer-shahabad> [Accessed 9 April 2021].

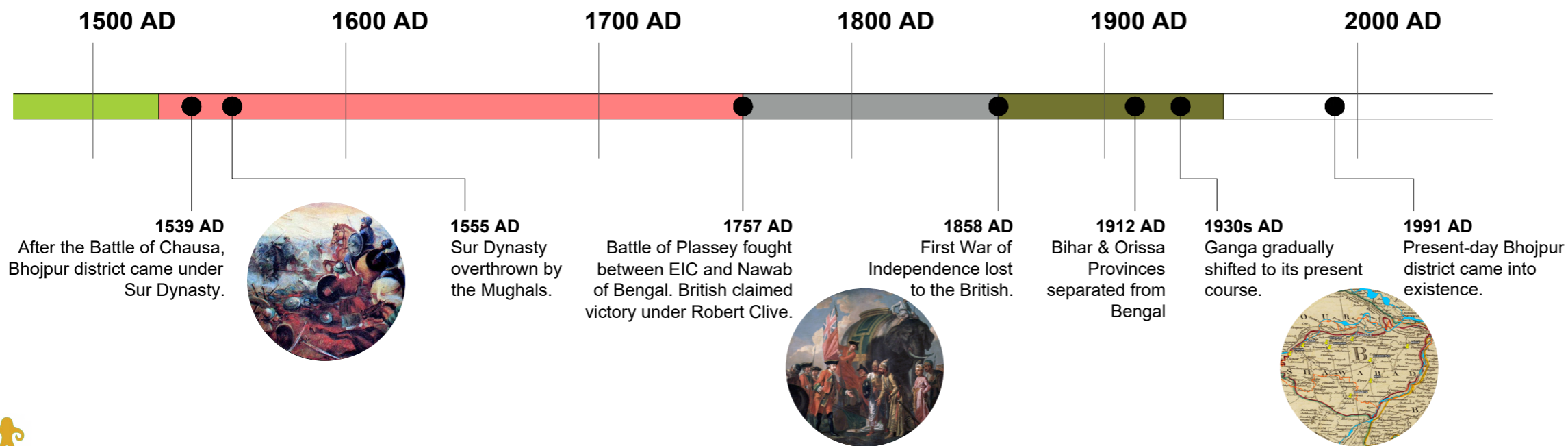
33 Ilbert, C. (1922). *The Government of India: A Brief Historical Survey of Parliamentary Legislation relating to India*. 1st ed. [e-book] Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp.117–118. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.172563/page/n121/mode/2up?q=117> [Accessed 10 April 2021].

34 Bhojpur.nic.in, (2015). *About District*. [online] Available at: <https://bhojpur.nic.in/about-district/> [Accessed 27 April 2021].

TIMELINE - BHOJPUR REGION



TIMELINE - BHOJPUR REGION (1500 to 2000 AD)



Legend: National Powers

	Magadha Empire (560-325 B.C)
	Nanda Empire (325-275 B.C)
	Maurya Empire (275-181 B.C)
	Sunga Empire (181-1 B.C)
	Kushana Empire (1-330 A.D)
	Gupta Empire (330-550 A.D)
	Vardhana Empire (550-700 A.D)
	Kannauj Empire (700-750 A.D)
	Pala Dynasty (750-1200 A.D)
	Turko Afghan Empire (1200-1526 A.D)
	Mughal Empire (1526-1757 A.D)
	East India Company (1757-1858 A.D)
	British Rule (1858-1947 A.D)

5 Significance of Bhojpur

River Ganga has played a significant role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. Many settlements have developed and flourished along the course of the river. The present day Bhojpur has a rich background of geography, history, and culture, which has helped the district transform over the years. The location of the district marks its importance in terms of archaeological, religious and, ecological significance.

5.1 Archaeological significance

The district of Bhojpur lies in the Middle Ganga Plain. The history of the district dates back to 6th century B.C. The archaeological excavations carried out in the district have revealed findings belonging to the NBPW phase. Also, archaeological findings associated with mythological period or medieval period have been discovered in the district.

A. The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) is a well-fired, wheel-made deluxe pottery made of well-levigated clay. The pottery associated with NBPW phase is dated between the 7th century BCE and 2nd/1st century BCE and can be sub-divided into at least two phases—early (7th–3rd centuries BCE) and late (3rd–1st centuries BCE). Pottery belonging to this period has been discovered in the middle Gangetic Plain. During the excavations conducted in different blocks of the district, the following NBPW sites were discovered.

- NBPW Phase: Pottery fragments of red ware, black and red ware, black ware, were unearthed from the archaeological mounds dug at Bamhawar and Dihri, in Piro block, and Dhangawanand Warsi, in Tarari block.¹
- Late NBPW: Potersheds of red ware, black and red ware, black ware, black-slipped ware and degenerated NBP, belonging to this phase, were discovered from the archaeological mounds dug at Dhangawan and Rajpur, in Tarari block, and Masarh, in Udwant Nagar block.²

Although it is not certain if the antiquities found in NBPW phase belong to the early or late phase, it is evident that the district of Bhojpur was inhabited during the NBPW phase and people continued to settle in the region up to the early medieval period.

B. From 1st millennium to 12th century A.D., the major dynasties to rule over the district were the Kushana, Gupta and Post-Gupta dynasties. During the excavations conducted in different tehsils of the district, the following sites, belonging to this period were discovered.

- Kushana rule: Pottery fragments of red ware, belonging to this period, have been discovered from the mound in Udwant nagar village, in Udwant nagar block.³
- Gupta rule: Fragments of architectural features, like decorative black-stone pillars, along with potersheds of red ware and black ware were found in Deo village (Tarai block). A black-stone Shivlinga with Argha was discovered at Krishnagarh, in Barhara block.⁴
- Post-Gupta rule: Black-stone sculptures were found in Bind Toli (Arrah block) and Deo (Tarari block). The images found at Deo were of Shivalinga, Vishnu, Ganesh, Surya, Uma-Maheshvara, Mahishasuramardini, Kartikeya, Parvati, Bhairava, etc.⁵

1 Choudhary B. (n.d.). Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar. [pdf] Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, pp. 69-75. Available at: <https://knpjri.res.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Catologue-Arhaeological-Exploration.pdf> [Accessed 15 April 2021].

2 Choudhary. Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar, pp. 69-75.

3 Choudhary. Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar, pp. 69-75.

4 Choudhary. Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar, pp. 69-75.

5 Choudhary. Catalogue of Archaeological Sites in Bihar, pp. 69-75.



Ban-Asur, at Masar.

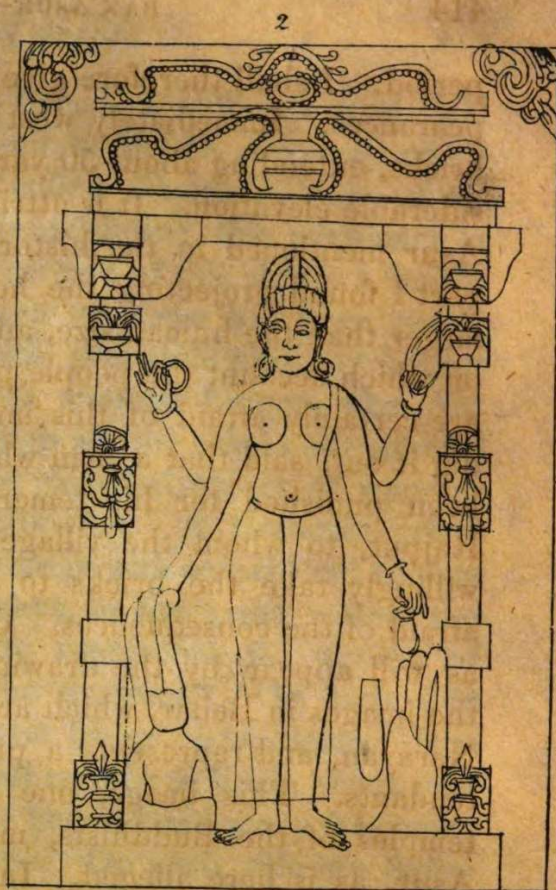


Image on the reverse of the Stone containing that called Bhairav, at Masar.



Mahamaya, at Masar.



Bhairav or Narad, at Masar.

Figure 27: Images found in the mound of Masarh

Source: https://www.google.co.in/books/edition/The_History_Antiquities_Topography_and_S/5jhHAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&kptab=overview [Accessed 15 April 2021]

C. The Deo-Baranark inscription of Jivitagupta II led to the discovery of the rulers who succeeded the Guptas, and are often referred as Later Guptas of Magadha. The inscription is carved on one of the four pillars of the temple and is nineteen to twenty lines long. This inscription mentions the grant of the land by Jivitagupta, son of Vishnugupta and Ijjadevi, to build a large temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu.⁶

D. The following archaeological findings have been mentioned in ASI Reports. However, there is limited information available regarding the same.

- A standing bronze figure of a woman, with a mirror in the hand, belonging to the 12th century was obtained from the Chela village.⁷
- Inscription at Arrah- This epigraphy records the construction of a mosque in 1233 A.H. (1817-18 A.D.) by Mahbub Baksh.⁸
- Inscription at Piro- This epigraph records the construction of a mosque in 1048 A.H. (1638-39 A.D.) by one Mir Haider.⁹

E. Archaeological excavations at Masarh/Masadh

Masarh is a village located about 10 kilometers to the West of Arrah town. Masarh is considered a site of significant importance, in terms of archaeological findings. Hiuen Tsang (Xuanzang) was a Chinese Buddhist scholar who travelled to India during the seventh century A.D. During his visit he visited all the places associated with Buddhism, in India, and described the interaction between Chinese Buddhism and Indian Buddhism during the reign of Harsha. In his travelogue he describes his visit to the place named Mo-ho-so-lo, which has been transcribed as Mahasara. According to the scholar, this place was populated only by Non-Buddhists people, who had no respect for the law of Buddha.¹⁰

A lion head and similar fragment was found in Masarh. The lion head is carved out of Chunar sandstone and has a dark-buff appearance, with black spots. A comparison between the bull and the sculptural frieze from Persepolis of 5th century drew similarities between the treatment of their noses, which were in a peculiar combination of geometric design and floral motif. This comparison led to the conclusion that, art during the Mauryan period was influenced by West Asian art forms, to a certain limit, but its basic features were transformed and Indianized.¹¹



Figure 28: Masarh lion
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masarh_lion#/media/File:Masarh_lion_sculpture.jpg [Accessed 15 May 2021].

The above data reflects the rich archaeological significance of the district. Therefore, the discoveries made in the town, the brick mounds and antiquities make this district a potential candidate for systematic archaeological excavations. However, no excavation on a major scale level has been carried out in the district.

6 Choudhary, P. C. (1966). Shahabad: Bihar District Gazetteers. [e-book] Patna: Superintendent Secretariat Press, p.59. Available at: <http://www.lrc.bih.nic.in/Gazetteer/SAHABAD/chapter-II.pdf> [Accessed 7 May 2021].

7 (ed.) Ghosh, A. (1959). Indian Archaeology 1958-59: A Review. Delhi: Coronation Printing works, p. 80.

8 (ed.) Rao, N. (1986). Indian Archaeology 1983-84: A Review. Delhi: VAP Enterprises, p. 158.

9 (ed.) Rao, N. (1986). Indian Archaeology 1983-84: A Review. Delhi: VAP Enterprises, p. 158.

10 O'Malley, L. S. S. (1924). History. In: J. F. W. James, ed., Shahabad: Bihar and Orissa Gazetteers, 2nd edition. Patna: Superintendent Bihar and Orissa government printing, p. 173. Available at: <https://www.indianculture.gov.in/gazettes/bihar-and-orissa-district-gazetteer-shahabad> [Accessed 9 April 2021].

11 Kumar, V. (2015). West Asian Influence on Lion Motifs in Mauryan Art. Heritage and Us: conserve it for the future, [online] Year 3(4), pp. 6-15. Available at: https://www.academia.edu/10709971/West_Asian_Influence_on_Lion_Motifs_in_Mauryan_Art [Accessed: 15 April 2021]

5.2 Religious Significance

Lord Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism, was born in Bihar. During his wanderings in Bihar, it is believed that Lord Mahavira took a halt and rested for a while in Bhojpur. This event was commemorated by naming the place he chose to relax, as Bisram, which means rest. Sri Jain Bala temple, built in white Jaipur marble stone, is dedicated to Lord Mahavira. The mahastambha in the complex marks the spot of his sermon delivery. In 1912, the first institution for promotion of female education was established in this complex. The teachings of the institution, Sri Jain Bala Bisram, are based on religion and the ideals of Indian womanhood.¹² Due to the association of the place with Vardhamana, it is frequently visited by pilgrims. This has also resulted in the development of more 45 Jain temples in Arrah.

In the early 16th century, Bhojpur came under the Mughal dynasty, who ruled over the region for more than 2 centuries. During this period, many mosque and tombs were constructed all over the country. One such tomb is of Muslim saint Masar Deewan, in Masurhi, which is considered sacred by people belonging to Muslim community. There were 3 mosques in Arrah by the end of 18th century. The first mosque, Shahi Jama Masjid, was built by Emperor Aurangzeb. The second mosque was Maula Bagh Masjid, built by the wife of John Deane, the then collector of Shahabad district. The third mosque was built by Kunwar Singh on the request of Dharman Bibi, who accompanied the king in his multiple exploits against the British.



Figure 29: Shiv Temple, Suhiya, Bhojpur district
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH



Figure 30: Masjid, Umrao Ganj, Bhojpur district
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

In Hindu mythology, River Ganga is considered as a symbol of eternity and a theme of art, legend, and literature. Due to the significance of the river, the maximum number of temples have been developed along the Ganga plain. This is reflected in Bhojpur, where many temples associated with mythology, are considered significant. One of the temples is Aranya Devi temple, which is daily flocked by devotees. The other temples associate with mythological and ancient period are Chaturvuj Narayan Mandir, Bhavani Mandir, Jagdamba Mandir.¹³ Shri Ranganath Balaji Mandir, in Gundi, is considered significant due to its architectural style. Dravidian style-built temples are very uncommon in this region.

Chhath Puja is a ritual celebrated mainly in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This Puja can be described as a fasting ritual observed by women, mostly married, to receive the divine blessings of Surya devta(The Son god.) The Puja is mainly performed on the banks of River Ganga or its tributaries.

¹² Kumar, R. (2018). Critical Analysis of Jain Architecture in Bihar region and its influence on Regional Architecture. [pdf]

¹³ Ghosh, A. (2010). Cinema Bhojpuri. 1st ed. [e-book] New Delhi: Penguin Books. Available at: https://books.google.co.in/books?id=wAuTZ6_1XL4C&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false [Accessed 28 April 2021]

In Bhojpur, Chhath Puja is celebrated on the banks of River Gangi, tributary of River Ganga, after which women conclude their 7-day fast.

Bhojpuri cinema was established in 1963, as an effort to produce a cinema in Bhojpuri-language, an idea suggested by then President Dr. Rajendra Prasad. In 1960s and 1970s, the audience of Bhojpuri cinema was limited to Bhojpuri-speaking districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. These films started receiving audience due to their ability to create sights and sounds of the Bhojpuri-speaking regions. Today, migration of people to Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, Ludhiana, Jalandhar has widened the audience reach.

5.3 Natural Significance

Since the beginning of this world, rivers have played a significant role in the origin and growth of the human settlement. The availability of water and fertility along the river bank prompted people to settle in this region. As a result, about 80% of the Bhojpur's population practises agriculture. River Ganga have been effective in facilitating trade between different regions and countries, up to the introduction of modern means of transportation. Both, Son and Ganga, find mentions in books written during Mughal period.

5.4 Architectural Significance

The architecture of Bhojpur district as a whole is a manifestation of the religious, cultural, social, political and economic transformations of the region. The evolution of the settlements and the architecture in Bhojpur has directly been affected by the political and economic turn of events over centuries. The different dynasties that have ruled here and the architectural advancements in the construction technologies that they had brought with them have shaped the planning and architectural vocabulary. For example, British has played major roles in the development of the then Shahabad district and is evident in the buildings here. For example, the influence of farmers, who came to the district for agricultural purposes, can be seen in the various vernacular residential structures across the district.



Figure 31: Jugal Kishore Residence, Gundi, Bhojpur district
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

6. Architectural Description

The architectural typology across the district narrates the religious significance of the towns because of which several people travelled distances and eventually many settled here. It is due to this and its strategic location on the banks of River Ganga that the British established an administrative base in the city of Buxar and Arrah. The historic buildings, as we see today, reflects the amalgamation of styles of Hindu temple or Mughal architecture with colonial architectural styles. These styles are also reflected in the planning and architectural vocabulary of the heritage building in accordance to its typology as per use, eg., Residential, Religious, Industrial, civic etc.

6.1 Building Typologies in Bhojpur

The different typologies of buildings in any area is characterized on the basis of their functionality and location. The location is also dependent upon the projected usage, lifestyle and requirements of the user group/ communities along with the overall social, cultural and political context of the larger settlement of which these buildings form a part.

I. **Residential:** The structures built over time can be categorized based on its scale, architectural style and planning. The character of these residences narrates the time it was built, ownership and events that led to their construction.

- The vernacular types of residences are the most common houses spotted across several villages of the district. These houses belong to the farmer communities who settled in this region due to availability of fertile plains along the River Ganga. Most of these houses are single-storey structures with their front verandah covered with sloping roofs. The primary facade of these structures encloses a portico between two projecting walls of similar sizes.



Figure 32: Vernacular residence in Bhojpur tehsil

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 13 April 2021

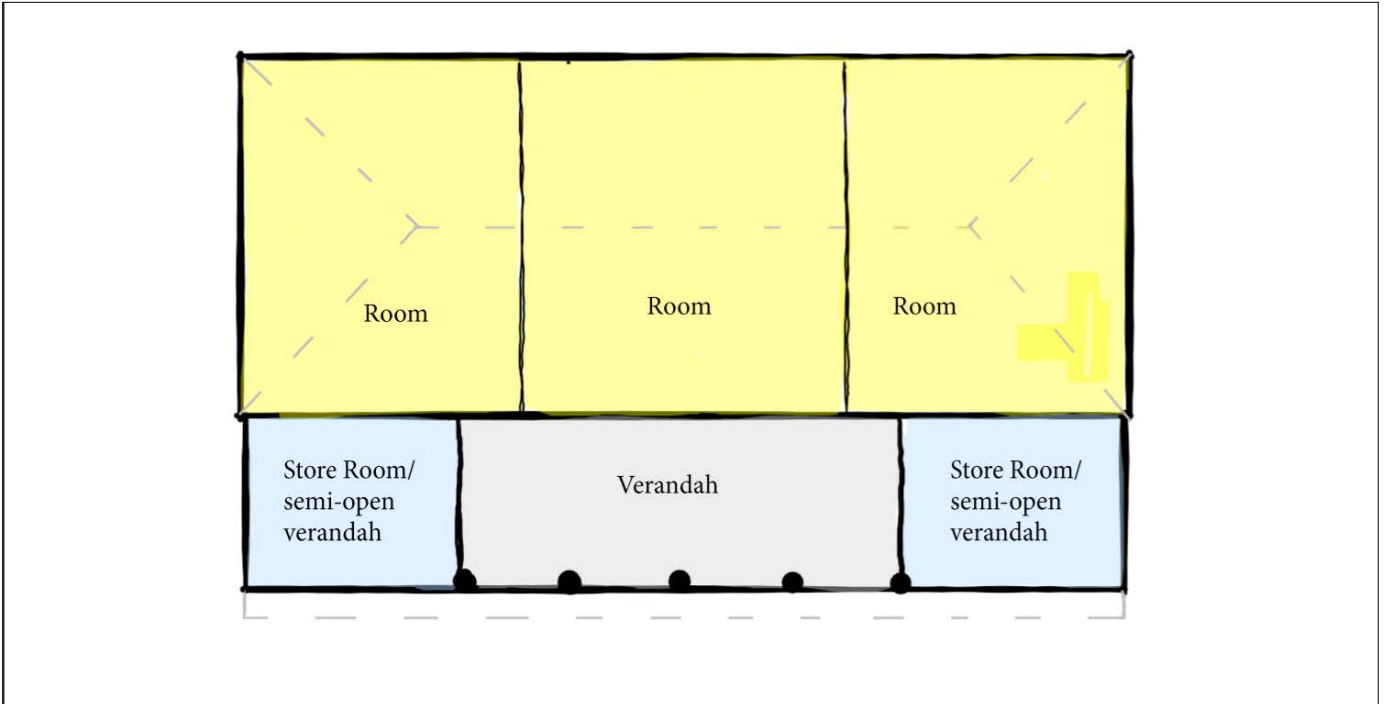


Figure 33: Typical layout of Vernacular residence
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.

- The second typology of residence is designed around a central courtyard. The courtyard is surrounded with a verandah throughout its periphery. These colonnaded verandah form a common path leading to different spaces or rooms in the house. These residences belong to the members of local community. These residences have been developed in this region in the last two centuries. Before this period, most of this region was forested or a part of River Ganga's old course. However, with the shift in the course of the river and newly available fertile plains prompted people to settle and develop their settlements in this region, with taking up the practice of Agriculture as their main occupation.



Figure 34: Residence, Bhojpur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 12 April 2021

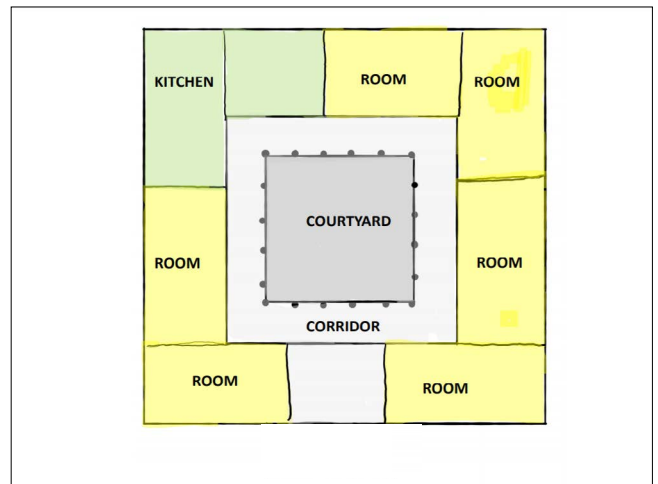


Figure 35: Typical layout of a residence with courtyard
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH

II. Religious

There are several religious places located in the district of Bhojpur each having its own history and significance. As it is known, that the villages in Bhojpur district are settled by travellers from different parts of the country, this can be evidently seen in the architectural style of the religious buildings.

a. Temples

There are two basic typologies of temples observed in the district. The first typology includes temples with a Mandapa and Garbha-griha, topped with a shikhara. Also, in case of these temples, the Mandapa is further extended surrounding the Garbha-griha to form a space for Pradakshina around the garbha-griha. The Mandapa of these temples usually consist of pillars/columns framed with a wide range of arches. These temples are usually crowned with a metal kalasa with trishul pinnacle.

The second typology includes temple of Shri Ranganath Bhagwan Badi mandir, which has been influenced by the Dravidian architectural style. The temple comprises Gopuram, Ardha-Mandapa, Mandapa, two Garbhagrihas and Parikrama path. This temple belongs to the Gundi village's settlement, which has developed and evolved in the region, during the period of last two centuries. As temples with South Indian style influences are found very rarely in Bihar, the Shri Ranganath Bhagwan Badi Mandir possesses extra significance.



Figure 36: Mahavir Mandir, Shahpur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.



Figure 37: Shiv Mandir, Simri tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.



Figure 38: Typical layout of a temple with Mandapa and Garbhagriha
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH.



Figure 39: Ranganath Bhagwan Badi Mandir, Bhojpur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 15 April 2021

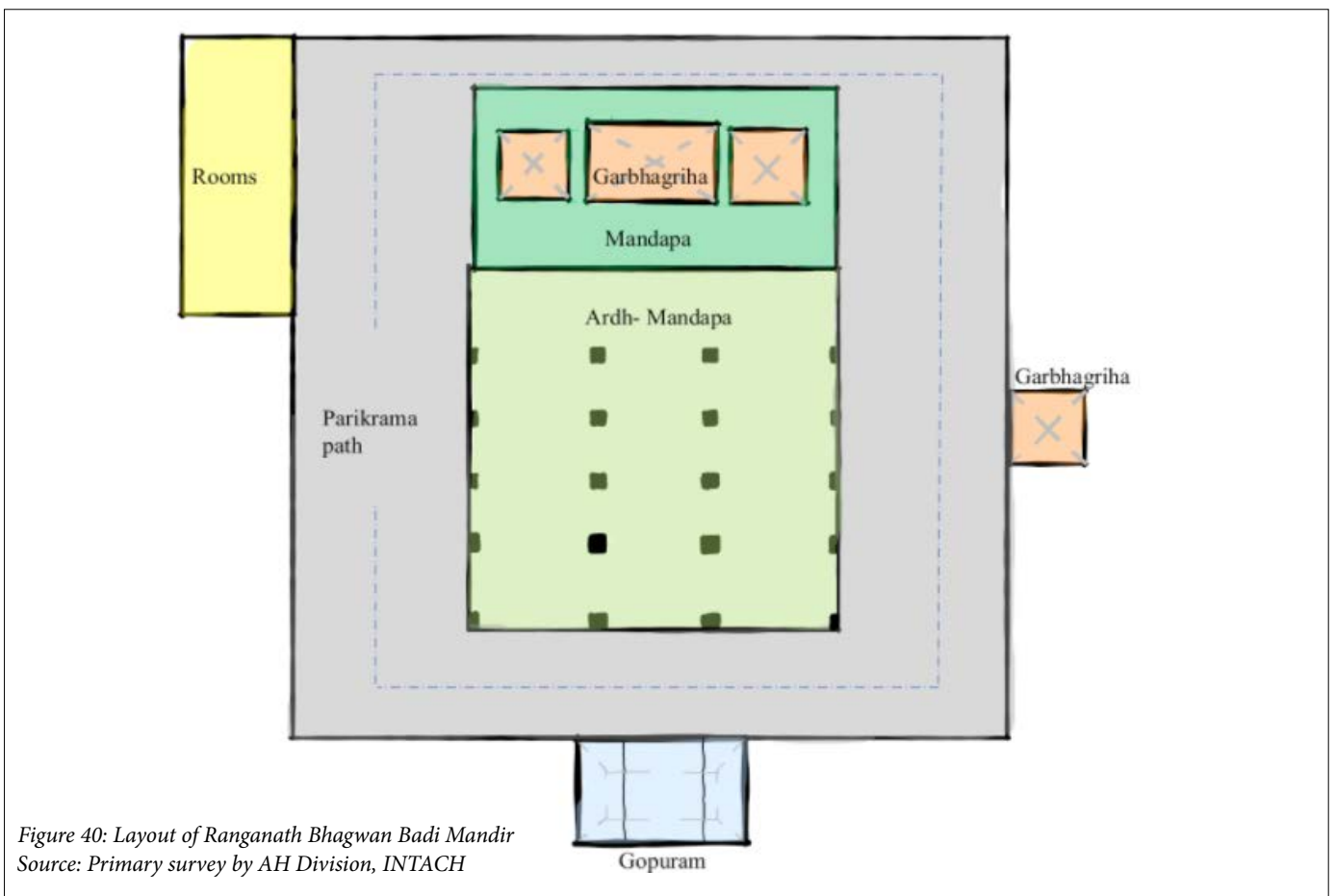


Figure 40: Layout of Ranganath Bhagwan Badi Mandir
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH

b. Mosque

The Bhojpur district was occupied by the Mughals in the 16th century. Muslim settlements started developing in this region as the district came under the Rohtas division, which was an important region during the Mughal period. The development of settlements during this time rose the need to build religious buildings for the residents. Hence, many settlements in the district have old mosques. However, due to the change in course of the river and migration of people, limited number of Mosques can be spotted within the study area. The Mosque can be distinguished by an elaborate gateway, which opens to the courtyard or Sahn. The Sahn is usually a rectangular space, adjoining which is the built structure. Most of the mosques found in this region have a Veranda and Prayer hall. The Prayer hall consists of a Qibla wall, the wall opposite to the entrance, and is divided into different naves. The portion of the Qibla wall, which borders the Central nave area, houses the Mehrab.

III. Pokhara

The Pokhara is located in the forested regions of Bhojpur and can be approached from Ram Janki Mandir in Gundi. The structure is rectangular in plan with its steps leading towards the water. The pokhara is sourced from 7 springs. It possesses high religious significance, as it is visited by many during Chhath Puja festival. Also, a major fair is held in this region.



Figure 41: Pokhara, Gundi village

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH. Site visited on 15 April 2021

6.2 Evolution pattern in Architecture of Bhojpur

The district of Bhojpur showcases a rich repository of built heritage. The built heritage of the district has been influenced by its religious and historical significance. Most of the region under this district was forested in the years of early centuries. Therefore, taking advantage of this scenario, many local tribes settled in this region. Further, the strategic location of the district prompted powerful rulers and administrators to exercise their control over this region, from 14th century A.D. to 20th century A.D. Thus, the influence of multiple dynasties has significantly impacted the cultural and regional landscape of the region. In addition, the change in the course of the river has also played a significant role in the historicity of the district. It is to be noted that most of the region, especially under the study area, was once a part of River Ganga's course or not occupied due to the dangers of floods. As a result, many settlements within the study area have been either abandoned or have been recently developed. Although, modern construction has taken over the region today, there are still many structures within the district which still stand witness to the historicity of the district.

The religious significance and the fertility of the land has led to people belonging to different areas settle in this region, thus forming new settlements. However, due to the risk of floods and changes in river course, no structure catering to services of public administration were seen in majority of the study area. It can be observed that the architectural typologies of the district and its evolution over ages has been in adherence with the arrival of different communities and the architectural knowledge systems they brought with them. It is also to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years or in ruinous condition. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same have been included in the documentation. During the study it was also observed that most of the heritage structures in the district were built during the 19th-20th century, which is after the then Shahabad district started developing under the British administration.

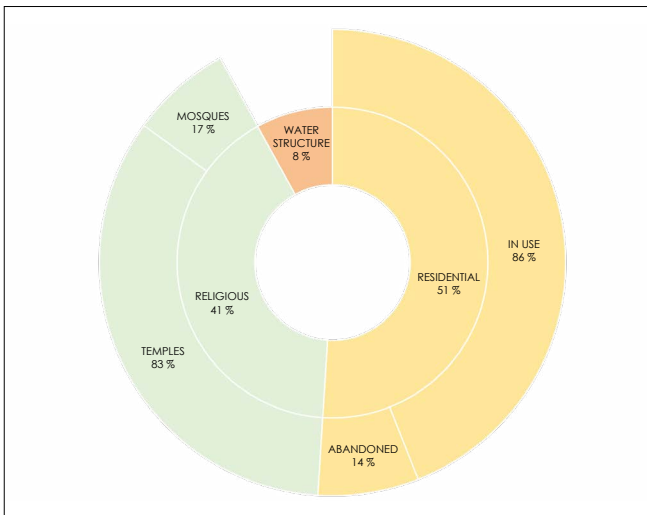


Figure 42: Pie chart showing the quantity of built heritage in Bhojpur district

Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

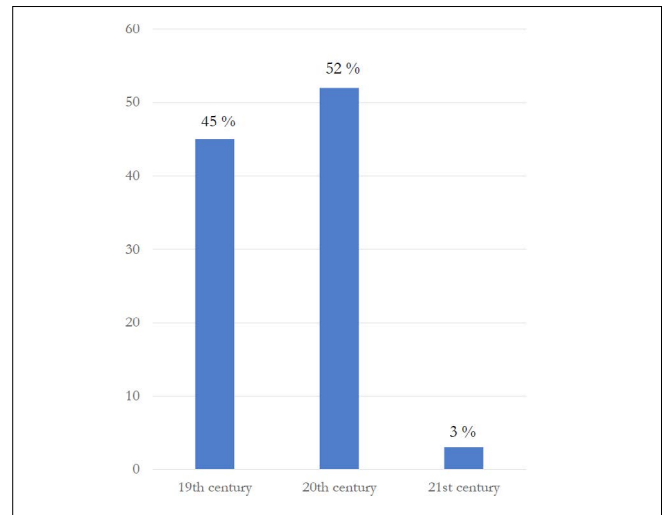


Figure 43: Graph showing the percentage of buildings as per their property usage, spread across the district

Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

7. Approach and Methodology

The term 'Built Heritage' is a fluid term constituting a diverse array of elements. From individual buildings, to entire precincts of towns, monuments, structures, gardens and landscapes. Heritage is about the value people attach to places and creating local identity and distinctiveness. Bhojpur District has innumerable values and their significance associated with centuries. On the whole, the areas represent Indian heritage and culture.

The purpose of this report is to identify the built heritage of Bhojpur District which defines the present city and to derive its association with the river Ganga. The aim to understand the importance of the river in the historic timeline of the city and analyze the architectural characteristics based on this information. For the purpose of this study a boundary was defined at a distance of 5km from the bank of the river on both the sides.

The listing process comprised the preparation of inventories of heritage buildings and sites with respect to their cultural, architectural and historic significance. Following are the elaborated tasks at various stages:

7.1 Literature Study

This stage included the procuring of all existing information, lists and database available from the secondary sources such as national archives, ASI library, INTACH documentation centre etc.

It started with the identification of reliable sources. The various sources including gazetteers, travel books, and several other specialized books containing information about the architecture and history of the area to be listed/documentated was gathered. Secondary research on all documentation that has been done so far on Bhojpur District was carried out at this stage.

Secondly important places and building were selected based on following selection criteria:

- Historic archaeological significance
- Mythical or associational significance of the place
- Pilgrim and tourist preference for visit to the place
- Mention in literature and maps
- Typologies
- Accessibility

The archival research and documentation of the cultural assets in terms of its history, old photographs, drawings, maps, people associated, occasions, ceremonies or festivals celebrated in the building and region was done with the help of available secondary sources. This included, the built form and settlement pattern that helped understand the significance of the heritage assets and analyze its association with the river Ganga.

7.2 Primary Site Survey

A format was prepared for the collection of data from the site that covered all the important aspects to be studied. The forms broadly included the following:

Form: Mapping of Built Heritage

- Name of Town & Property
- Approachability & GIS Location
- Typology & sub-typology
- Brief historical and contextual description
- Cultural significance
- Architectural description
- Ownership & Management
- Uses both historic and current
- State of Conservation
- Association with Ganga (direct or indirect)
- Threats to the heritage property

Grading Criteria: The grading criteria for the heritage assets is based on its Archaeological, Historical, Architectural, Social, Religious and Natural significance.

The selected sites in Bhojpur District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:

- Cross checking of data, collected from secondary sources
- Finding additional information from local sources
- Filling up of prepared formats
- Analyzing the local significances of such assets

7.3 Filling Inventories

The most commonly used technique in documenting cultural heritage through written means are inventories, supported by photographs. An inventory of a historic neighborhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to show how a neighborhood and its economy developed and changed, and how historical research provides context, chronology, description, interpretation, and assessment for architectural and engineering documentation. Research forms the basis for identifying significant structures, the initial step in the documentation.

The inventories have 3 basic divisions on Identification, Description and Additional Information. The inventory formats have been filled using primary data collected at site as well as secondary information obtained from various sources. The sources of information have been mentioned in the inventories.

7.4 GIS Mapping

Geographical Information System (GIS) is a tool for the establishment of integrating spatial and attribute data. The listed properties are mapped in the maps in order to identify the Heritage Zones and their proximity to the river in order to understand its contextual properties. All maps include basic information of the locality in context to the overall district, proximity from the river and major roads in the area.

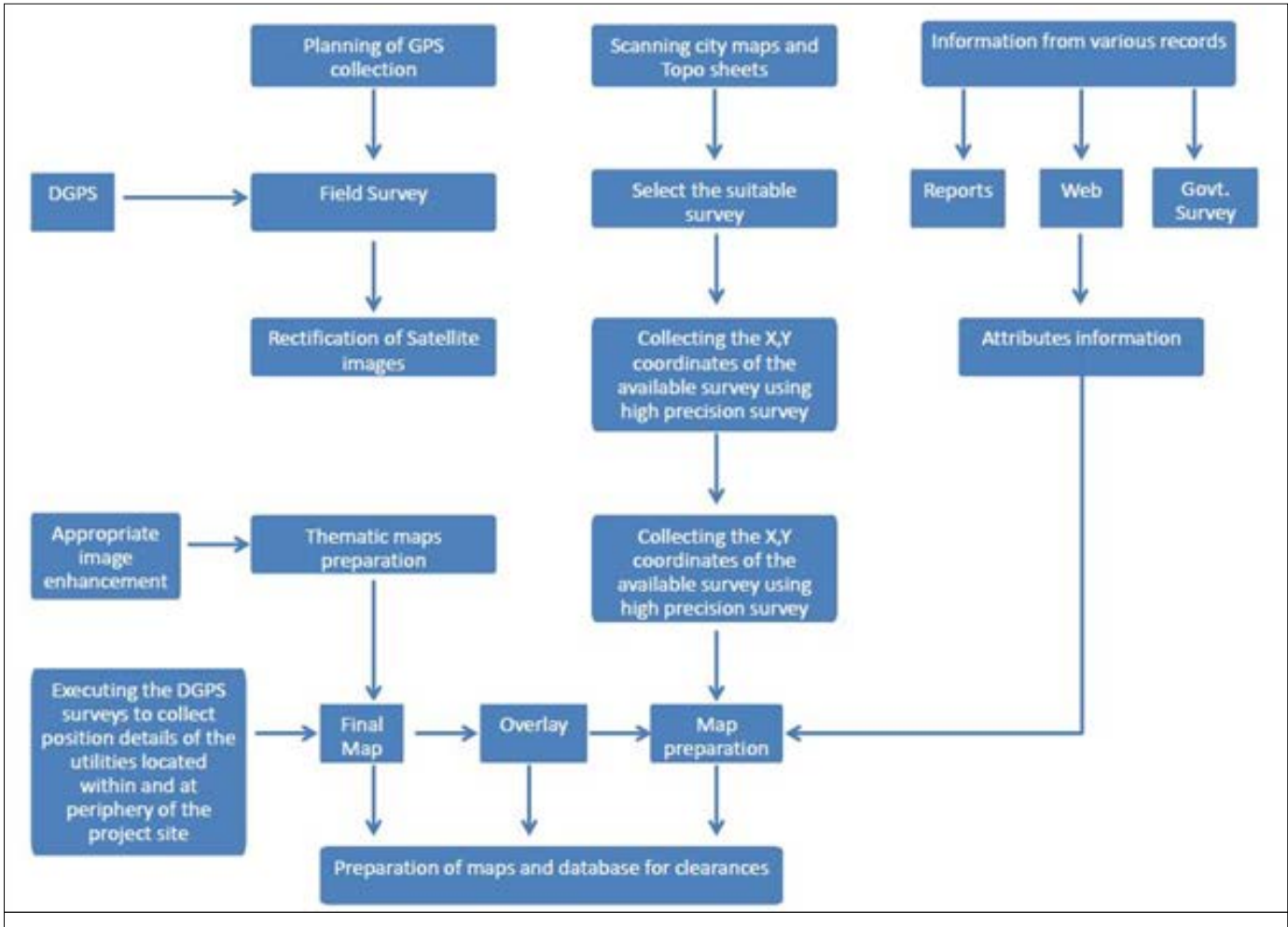


Figure 44: GIS Mapping Methodology
 Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Overlaying and combining information in GIS with considerable analysis and visualization methods can provide an important contribution for the sustainable development of the historic areas. This tool can be really helpful in identifying, analyzing and managing which have ample of scope for development through their varied natural and built heritage. Beyond that further usage should be considered in preservation of monuments and historic buildings, in different planning procedures, local history and education.

7.5 Compiled Data

The final report with all the required data has been completed, compiled and submitted with:

- Filled forms of all listed buildings
- GIS Maps with the heritage assets

Note: The GIS map of the entire district of Bhojpur is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16-subzones (eg: A1,A2,A3...for Shahpur District), according to their respective areas, which are mentioned on each map. All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Bhj/M1) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Bhj/BRH/01) of the particular inventory can be located.



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ANNEXURE A
LISTING INVENTORIES





SINGH'S RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/SHP/01	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M5
					
Past Name	Singh's Residence		<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The east-facing, rectangular-planned structure comprises a central gateway connecting the northern and southern residences. Another residential structure lies adjacent to the southern residence. The 3 houses belong to the brothers of the family. The gateway comprises a pointed, cusped arch, resting on octagonal columns, adorned with multi-foliated niches on either side. The house to the north is entered through a colonnaded veranda comprising circular double-columns on a single rectangular base. The house to the south is also entered through a colonnaded veranda with octagonal columns on a high base and a decorative capital. Both verandas comprise a sloping roof with terracotta tiles supported on wooden members. Doors leading to the house are set within segmental arches. The third house is entered through a segmental-arched veranda with octagonal columns.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value</p> <p>This village was earlier located across the river Ganga. The people relocated to the village's current location after the river changed its course northwards. The house was built by Mr. Ganesh Narayan Singh, who was an Inspector during British rule.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>The settlement was established due to the change in course of the river Ganga in 1920s. The old settlement was washed away by the river and a new was settled at its current location near the ox-bows.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Signs of disappearance</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Vegetation growth</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>The building is in a ruinous condition and has dense vegetation growth. The roof of the verandah has collapsed.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Nand Gopal</p>		
Tehsil	Shahpur				
Location	25.648809 84.392570				
Address	Suhiya, Shahpur, Bhojpur				
Approach	The village Suhiya is located long the southern part of the ox-bow lake, It is 5.5kms north of Rani Sagar village.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1934				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Mr. Ashok Singh				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by other residences of the village settlement.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious		Low	
Historical	Low	Social	Low		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low		
		Grade	III		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/SHP/02	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M5	
						
Past Name	Shiv Mandir	Architectural description This temple is rectangular in plan and is situated on a high-plinth. It is a single-storey structure built with bricks with a Mandapa and a Garbhagriha. The front façade of the temple encloses a series of four double/twin circular columns enclosed between two projecting walls of similar sizes. Adjoining the front façade of the temple is a rectangular platform, with a flat slab roof. The Mandapa of the temple has its columns framed with segmental arches, with the exception of an Ogee arch on the front facade. The Mandapa of this temple further extends around the garbhagriha, creating a parikrama space surrounding the garbhagriha. The Garbhagriha of the temple is roofed with a hemispherical dome, supported on a rectangular drum. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif which is further crowned with a metal kalasa and a trishul pinnacle.				
Tehsil	Shahpur					
Location	25.649893 84.393466					
Address	Suhiya, Shahpur, Bhojpur					
Approach	The village Suhiya is located long the southern part of the ox-bow lake, It is 5.5kms north of Rani Sagar village.					
Approx date of construction	20th century		Historical/Cultural Value This village was earlier located across the river Ganga. The people relocated to the village's current location after the river changed its course northwards. The Shiv temple was built here to fulfil the settlement's religious needs.			
Precise date of construction	1932					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Local Community					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Hybrid					
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by other residences of the village settlement.		Association with Ganga Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.			
Archeological	N.A.			State of conservation Signs of deterioration Threats to the Property Lack of maintaince, Alterations, Later additions Condition Description The mandapa built in RCC is added later to the temple. Source of information Primary Survey		
Historical	Low					
Architectural	Low					
		Religious	Medium			
		Social	Medium			
		Natural	Low			
		Grade	II B			

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ISHARPURA BRIDGE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/SHP/03	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M6
					
Past Name	Isharpura Bridge	Architectural description The Isharpura bridge was built with longitudinal piers supporting the platform/road. The piers were brick built and among a series of piers that supported this bridge, today only two of these exist. The platform over the piers was supported with a railing, which appears to be a later addition. The bridge, which once connected two different regions, is now in ruins and is left abandoned.	Historical/Cultural Value As the British took over the administration of the district, they built infrastructure for road and railways to ease the trade and communication with other parts of the state.		
Tehsil	Shahpur				
Location	25.677575 84.430075				
Address	Nauranga Chakki Rd, Goreriya, Shahpur, Bhojpur				
Approach	The bridge is along Nauranga Chakki road, 3.5 kms north-west of Ojhwalia Diara, on the outskirts of Goreriya village.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	State Government				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Industrial	Association with Ganga The river Ganga has served as an important waterway route for trade and communication. As the British introduced railways, the mode of trade was shifted from waterways to rail and roadways, thus building infrastructure in region.	State of conservation Danger of Disappearance		
Property past use	Bridge				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The ruins of the old bridge is located next to the new bridge on the outskirts of the village. It has farmlands around it.				
Threats to the Property	Structural damage, Material deterioration, Development schemes				
Condition Description	Most of the bridge has already collapsed. The remaining piers have deteriorating brick masonry.				
Source of information	Primary Survey				
Archeological	N.A.				
Historical	Low	Social	Low		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	III		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

UMRAOGANJ MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/SHP/04	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M7			
								
Past Name	Umraoganj Masjid	Architectural description	<p>The Umrao Ganj Masjid is rectangular in plan and is built on a high-plinth. The masjid's plinth is surrounded with panpatta ornamentation at certain intervals. Unlike a typical masjid, the entire area of this mosque is enclosed within four walls. The primary façade of the temple has a gateway at the center with semicircular arched window openings on either side of its wall. The mosque is divided in three areas: the Sahn, the verandah and the Prayer hall. The prayer hall of the mosque houses the Qibla wall, which is dived into different naves. The portion of the Qibla wall, which borders the Central nave area, houses the Mehrab. The Masjid has now been roofed with a flat slab. The portions of the roof, above the Verandah and prayer hall, have minars topped on each of their corners, thus making them distinguishable.</p>					
Tehsil	Shahpur							
Location	25.642212 84.472678							
Address	N C Pandey Rd, Umraoganj, Shahpur, Bhojpur							
Approach	The masjid can be approached via N C Pandey road, 1.5kms west of Rajpur village.							
Approx date of construction	19th century							
Precise date of construction	Not known							
Ownership	Private							
Owners Name	Local Community							
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Bhojpur district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.</p>	
Property Sub-type	Religious							
Property past use	Mosque							
Property present use	Mosque							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Late Mughal							
Building Setting	The masjid is located along the outskirts of the village settlement, it has agricultural fields to the east and some residences towards it west and south.							
Association with Ganga		<p>Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and farmers came here to live in villages outside the city.</p>						
State of conservation								
Threats to the Property								
Condition Description								
Source of information								
Archeological	N.A.				Religious	Medium		
Historical	Low				Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium				Natural	Low		
					Grade	II B		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHAVEER MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/SHP/05	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M8			
								
Past Name	Mahaveer Mandir	Architectural description	<p>The temple is entered through a rectangular mandapa with a segmental arch on each side. The entrance arch to the mandapa is adorned with a rectangular niche on either side. The mandapa leads to the garbh-griha which is topped by a vaulted shikhara with an inverted lotus motif and a gold painted finial. The entrance to the garbhagriha is through a etal grill gate which has a rectangular panel of floral motif in plaster. The mandapa and garbha-griha are adorned with a decorative cornice and dentils.</p>					
Tehsil	Shahpur							
Location	25.645261 84.491632							
Address	N C Pandey Rd, Char ghat, Shahpur, Bhojpur							
Approach	The temple can be approached via N C Pandey road, 1 km south-east of Rajpur village.							
Approx date of construction	19th century							
Precise date of construction	Not known							
Ownership	Public							
Owners Name	Local community							
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Bhojpur district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.</p>	
Property Sub-type	Religious							
Property past use	Temple							
Property present use	Temple							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Regional							
Building Setting	It is located in the beginning of the village settlement and has residences around it.							
Association with Ganga		<p>Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and farmers came here to live in villages outside the city.</p>						
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration							
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintainance							
Condition Description	The structure has been painted over several times due to which the motifs in plaster are fading.							
Source of information	Ramakansh Yadav							
Archeological	N.A.				Religious	Medium		
Historical	Low				Social	Medium		
Architectural	Low				Natural	Low		
					Grade	II B		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria




Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SINGH'S RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/01	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M11															
																				
Past Name	Singh's Residence		<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The square-planned residence, comprises a central courtyard. It is entered from the east and south. The façade comprises a row of windows with a chajja resting on stone brackets. It also comprises a decorative cornice band. The parapet wall is a solid brick structure, ornamented with floral mouldings and a crown. The entry to the brick-built residence leads to a foyer space, with stairs to the left, to the terrace. The foyer leads to the courtyard with rooms on either side.</p> <p>The house has been extended to its present-day form, over the years. The older sloping roof, with terracotta tiles resting on wooden members, is visible on the terrace.</p>																	
Tehsil	Barhara																			
Location	25.679166 84.599400																			
Address	Kudaria, Barhara, Bhojpur																			
Approach	The residence in approx. 300mtrs south from Bandh road, along the western periphery of the village Kudariya.																			
Approx date of construction	20th century																			
Precise date of construction	Not known																			
Ownership	Private																			
Owners Name	Bhola Singh																			
Property Type	Building																			
Property Sub-type	Residential																			
Property past use	Residence			<p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Bhojpur district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade since after British took over the administration of the district.</p>																
Property present use	Residence																			
State of Protection	Unprotected			<p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and farmers came here to live in villages outside the city.</p>																
Architectural Style	Regional																			
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by other residences of the settlement.			<p>State of conservation</p> <p>Advance stages of decay</p>																
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Archeological</td> <td>N.A.</td> <td>Religious</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Historical</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Social</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Architectural</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Natural</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Grade</td> <td>III</td> </tr> </table>		Archeological		N.A.	Religious	Low	Historical	Low	Social	Low	Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low			Grade	III	<p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Material deterioration. Structural deterioration, Lack of maintainance, Divison of property</p>	
Archeological	N.A.	Religious		Low																
Historical	Low	Social		Low																
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low																	
		Grade	III																	
		<p>Condition Description</p> <p>The masonry mortar is in a deteriorating condition. Several later addition have been done to the building.</p>																		
		<p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>																		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GAZIAPUR SETTLEMENT		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/02	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M12
					
Past Name	Gaziapur Settlement				
Tehsil	Barhara				
Location	25.685713 84.638610				
Address	Gaziapur, Barhara, Bhojpur				
Approach	The village is located approx. 3kms west of Nathmal pur along Bandh road.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Multiple				
Property Type	Buildings				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The buildings are surrounded by modern residences and agricultural land.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	II B		
Architectural description	<p>Most of the houses in the settlement are built in a similar layout with architectural features inspired from Colonial and Regional styles. These houses are typically double storey structure with a central courtyard and the structure built in lakhori bricks. The houses are access through a a verandah having round masonry coulumns. The door and window openings are set withing blind semi-circular or segmental arches. The facades have a thick moulded cornice band at both, the ground floor and first floor level. The projecting balconies are built in wood, resting on wooden beams and supporting the sloping chajja on wooden columns. Some houses have remains of cast iron railing and eaves. The stone roof of the houses were supported on I sections and metal strips as purlins. The grandure of the house depends on the details in mouldings and decorative panels in plaster.</p>				
Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>This village settlement was started when the land was gifted by the British to a soldier, Babu Dhaju Singh, a Marwar Rajput from Masad, for his bravery. He and his borthers built houses here and expanded the settlement as their famalies grew.</p>				
Association with Ganga	<p>Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars flourished in this region.</p>				
State of conservation	Danger of disappearance				
Threats to the Property	Structural damage, Material deterioration, Vandalism, Vegetative growth				
Condition Description	The buildings have collapsed roof and strcutural cracks across the masonry walls.				
Source of information	Village Paradhan				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SINGH'S RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/03	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M12		
							
Past Name	Singh's Residence	Architectural description The residence precinct is entered from the south. It leads to an open garden, with the residence to the west, and a guest house to the east. Further east to the guest house is the cow shed. The residence is square in plan, with a central courtyard. It is entered through a circular colonnaded veranda leading to habitable spaces. The central courtyard is surrounded by a veranda. The sloping roof over the verandas is lower in height, than the pitched roof over the residence. A rectangular structure is built adjacent to the residence with an entrance veranda with multi-foliated arches. The guest house is built in a similar style with the entrance veranda comprising carved, wooden columns. The cow shed along the eastern boundary, is a rectangular hall, entered through a segmental archway. It comprises a pitched roof with terracotta tiles.					
Tehsil	Barhara						
Location	25.686101 84.639210						
Address	Gaziapur, Barhara, Bhojpur						
Approach	The village is located approx. 3kms west of Nathmal pur along Bandh road.						
Approx date of construction	19th century		Historical/ Cultural Value The residence was built by a zamindar who belonged to Babu Dhaju Singh's family and settled here due to availability of fertile agricultural land.				
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Manoj Kumar Singh						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Residential						
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The buildings are surrounded by modern residences and agricultural land.		Association with Ganga Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars flourished in this region.				
				State of conservation Advance stages of decay			
					Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance		
Archeological	N.A.			Condition Description The cow shed is in a ruinous condition with decayed wood and roof in the condition of collapsing. The house also has missing roof tiles			
Historical	Low						
Architectural	Medium						
		Source of information Primary Survey					
		Religious Low Social Low Natural Low Grade III					

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/04	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M12	
						
Past Name	Ram Janki Mandir	Architectural description The main shrine of the temple is enclosed within two small courtyards, on its east and west side. These courtyards have rooms on its extreme sides. The main shrine has a mandapa with the garbha-griha in the centre. The mandapa has pointed stone arch openings with mouldings on the column flute. The garbha-griha is access through a wooden door with a thick frame. It is topped with a pyramidal shikhara having a metal finial and layers of decorated uru-shikharas. The structure has a brick jali parapet with a moulded cornice band and dentils below it.				
Tehsil	Barhara					
Location	25.685885 84.640285					
Address	Gaziapur, Barhara, Bhojpur					
Approach	The village is located approx. 3kms west of Nathmal pur along Bandh road.					
Approx date of construction	19th century					
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Multiple					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/ Cultural Value Lord Ram is believed to be an incarnation of Lord Vishnu which he takes in order to defeat Ravan. He is often worshiped with his consort Sita also known as Janki in many regions.			
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and farmers came here to live in villages outside the city.			
Architectural Style	Nagara					
Building Setting	The buildings are surrounded by modern residences and agricultural land.					
Archeological	N.A.		State of conservation Signs of deterioration			
Historical	Low					
Architectural	Medium					
Grade	II B					
Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property Materil deterioration, Lack of maintainance, Vegetation growth				
Social	Medium					
Natural	Low					
Condition Description	The temple has no plinth and the external masonry is weak from several locations due to water penetration and vegetation.					
Source of information	Primary Survey					

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RADH KRISHNA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/05	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M12			
								
Past Name	Radha Krishna Mandir	Architectural description	<p>The east facing temple has a central courtyard with a room on north and south side, a high boundary wall on the east and the main- shrine on the west. The courtyard has a recently built RCC semi-circular archade on its three sides. The rooms along the garbha- griha create space for a parikrama path around it. The openings of the parikrama path has multifoliated arches and it has niches on its either side. The garbha-griha is accessed through a wooden door with thick frames. It has a pyramidal shukhara with a moulding band running at its base and along its middle. It has uru-shikharas moulded in plaster on all sides. The internal side of the archaded corridor has a thick moulded cornice band.</p>					
Tehsil	Barhara							
Location	25.685371 84.640177							
Address	Gaziapur, Barhara, Bhojpur							
Approach	The village is located approx. 3kms west of Nathmal pur along Bandh road.							
Approx date of construction	19th century							
Precise date of construction	Not known							
Ownership	Private							
Owners Name	Anuj Singh							
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Bhojpur district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.</p>	
Property Sub-type	Religious							
Property past use	Temple							
Property present use	Temple							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Nagara							
Building Setting	The buildings are surrounded by modern residences and agricultural land.							
Association with Ganga		<p>Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and farmers came here to live in villages outside the city.</p>						
State of conservation								
Threats to the Property								
Condition Description								
Source of information								
Archeological	N.A.				Religious	Medium		
Historical	Low				Social	Medium		
Architectural	Low				Natural	Low		
					Grade	II B		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SINGH'S RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/06	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M12
					
Past Name	Singh's residence		Architectural description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on low plinth. It is accessed through verandah leading to corridors enclosing a rectangular courtyard in the centre. The verandah and corridors have circular stone columns, each with thick base and moulded capital. The corridors have rooms on south and west and semicircular arched verandah with square stone columns on east. These rooms are accessed through wooden doors set within semicircular blind arches. Roof is flat, supported on timber beams and is collapsed in the eastern verandah and western rooms. Rooms have been added later on terrace in south. Front façade has corbelled cornice band running at the roof level. Rear façade has windows set within semicircular blind arch and cornice band running at roof level of ground and first floor. There is an old well outside the residence's boundary wall.	
Tehsil	Barhara		Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence belongs to the farming communities of Marhaur Rajputs. They migrated from Mewar- Marwar regions of Rajasthan and settled along the banks of the Ganga. Later in British period this area developed into zamindari estate.	
Location	25.685492 84.642635		Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.	
Address	Gazia Pur, Bhojpur		State of conservation	Signs of deterioration	
Approach	It is situated approximately 400 m from the Bandh road towards west direction.		Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration Later addition	
Approx date of construction	20th century		Condition Description	Wooden beams are decaying, loss of masonry, tin shade is being used over fallen roof and arched verandah on east is blocked with bricks.	
Precise date of construction	Not known		Source of information	Primary Survey	
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Dhanushdhari Singh				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residential				
Property present use	Residential				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	Residence has SN Memorial International School in approximately 500m northwest and is surrounded by agricultural field.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Low	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	III		

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/07	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M13
					
Past Name	Ram Janki Mandir	Architectural description	<p>It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built over a high plinth. It originally had only garbagriha topped with pyramidal shikhar. The shikhar has motif design around the base. The garbagriha is accessed through the wooden door set within the segmental arch opening. The flat roof RCC mandapa hall on southeast and rooms on southwest, buit around an open courtyard, were added later. Temple is enclosed within the boundary wall with a metal gate on northeast and southeast directions. There is an old well outside the temple boundary on eastern direction.</p>		
Tehsil	Barhara				
Location	25.68786 84.65945				
Address	Tulsi, Chapra, Bhojpur				
Approach	It is situated approximately 120 m from the Bandh road towards northeast direction.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Local trust				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The temple has residential settlements on west, open field on north and agricultural lands on south and east.				
Historical/Cultural Value	Lord Ram is believed to be an incarnation of Lord vishnu which he takes in order to defeat Ravan. He is often worshiped with his consort Sita also known as Janki in many regions.				
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built religious buildings to cater the needs of the community.				
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration				
Threats to the Property	Later additions Material deterioration				
Condition Description	An RCC mandapa and rooms has been added to the old temple structure.				
Source of information	Primary survey				
Archeological	N. A.	Religious	High		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

YAGYA AVATAR BHAGWAN MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/08	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M14						
											
Past Name	Yagya Avatar Bagwan Mandir	Architectural description The temple is built with an amalgamation of elements from various architectural styles. The east facing front façade has an entrance into the mandapa through a segmental arch opening. This entrance has a curved RCC chajja resting square columns with moulded capitals. It is adorned with uru-shikharas on either side of a small rectangular shikhara of dravidian style. The mandapa has semi-circular arch openings with plaster mouldings, on all sides. They are blocked with metal grills. The prayer hall has a brick jali parapet with small cupolas on top. The mandapa leads onto the parikrama path around the garbha-griha. The garbha-griha has cornice bands on its periphery. It has a shikhara decorated with elements from both Nagara and Dravidian style shikharas. The top of the shikhara has a ribbed dome and metal finial. The mandapa and parikrama path has flat stone roof on I sections.									
Tehsil	Barhara		Historical/Cultural Value The temple was built by local Saint Rameshwar Das, who dreamt about the idol being buried in this area. He found the idol and built a temple for the prosperity of the villagers.								
Location	25.642785 84.653953			Association with Ganga Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Bhojpur district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.							
Address	Gundi, Barhara, Bhojpur				State of conservation Signs of deterioration						
Approach	The temple is located along the Keshopur- Gundi- Saraiya road, approx. 500 m west of Shree Rangnath Bhagwan Badi Mandir					Threats to the Property Later additions, Alteration					
Approx date of construction	19th century						Condition Description The mouldings have lost its shape with repeated layers of painting. The garbha-griha has ceramic tile dado.				
Precise date of construction	Not known							Source of information Primary Survey			
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Multiple										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Religious										
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Hybrid (Modern)										
Building Setting	The temple has the village settlement of Gundi towards the north and south- east. It has agricultural fields towards south.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium								
Historical	Low	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHREE RANGNATH BHAGWAN BADI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/09	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M15
					
Past Name	Shree Rangnath Bhagwan Badi Mandir		Architectural description	The temple, built in Chunar stone, is enclosed by high boundary walls on all sides. The complex is accessed through a large Gopuram, built in the centre of the north eastern boundary wall. It leads to a courtyard having the main shrine in the centre and a vijaya stambha in front of it. There are rooms built along the south side. The main shrine, approx. 17m long and 9m wide, is rectangular in plan and built on a high plinth. It has a flat stone roof mandapa supported on stone beams and columns. The columns are wide on top to support the beams. The colonnade mandapa leads to the garbhagriha which is divided into three rooms, each having its own shikhara. The centre one being high that the two on the side. The courtyard acts as a parikrama path around the main shrine and has another shrine with only a garbhagriha on its north, facing the main shrine.	
Tehsil	Barhara		Historical/Cultural Value	It was built by Chaudhary Babu Vishnudev Narayan Singh, a local zamindar. He had pilgrimed to Nanguneri temple (Tamil Nadu) so as to be blessed with a child. The stone craftsmen who built this temple, as instructed by the saint, travelled from south.	
Location	25.639528 84.657068		Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and farmers came here to live in villages.	
Address	Keshopur- Gundi- Saraiya road, Barhara, Bhojpur		State of conservation	Signs of deterioration	
Approach	The temple is located along Keshopur-Gundi- Saraiya road, approx. 2.5kms south east of Village Saraiya.		Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance	
Approx date of construction	19th century		Condition Description	The temple has flaking of paint and damaged stone flooring	
Precise date of construction	1840		Source of information	Primary Survey	
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Juggal Kishore Singh				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Dravidian				
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High		
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	I		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JUGAL KISHORE'S RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/10	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M15
					
Past Name	Jugal Kishore's Residence	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The residence is built on a high plinth with a half octagonal verandah in the front centre, accessed by four steps that run along the verandah's plinth. It has square columns, with a jali panel casted in concreted between each of the. The entablature has floral mouldings in plaster. Rooms on either side of the verandah also have half octagonal front with window openings. The verandah had three doors to access a room in the centre and doors on either side of the room that leads to the corridor surrounding the courtyard in the rear side of the house. The stepped down courtyard has square columns with moulded capitals. The corridor leads into rooms on north, east and west side of the courtyard. The terrace has a parapet towards the courtyard, with jali panels casted in concrete.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>The residence was built by a zamindar who came to Gundi village from Lohagr (Himachal Pradesh), during the Cheru rule, due to the availability of fertile agricultural land. They ealier lived in mud houses and later built houses with lakhori bricks.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and farmers came here to live in villages outside the city.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Lack of maintainance</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>The building has blackening over the plater and it aslo has some damp patches. Some of the parapet jali panels are broken.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>			
Tehsil	Barhara				
Location	25.639802 84.657292				
Address	Gundi, Barhara, Bhojpur				
Approach	The residence is approximately 100m north of Keshopur- Gundi- Saraiya road, adjacent to Shree Ragnath Balaji Maharaj Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Jugal Kishore Singh				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by residential buildings of the settlement.				
Archeological	N.A.		Religious	Low	
Historical	Low		Social	Low	
Architectural	Low		Natural	Low	
		Grade	III		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/11	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M15	
						
Past Name	Residence	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The double storey residence, built in lakhori bricks, has a rectangular plan with a central courtyard. The front façade has a large semi-circular blind arch with a moulded band around it and a rectangular opening with a wooden entrance door. The door has a thick moulded wooden frame. It also has a set of two pointed arch niches within a rectangular frame, on its either side. There is a wooden balcony over the entrance door, projecting out on wooden beams. The sloping chajja of the balcony, an extension of the buildings pitched roof, is supported on wooden columns. The balcony has three semi-circular blind arches, a rectangular door opening in the centre and windows on either sides. The rest of the façade has simple window openings on both the levels, with a cornice band marking the floor difference. The rooms are built along the north, east and west side of the courtyard.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>The residence was built by a zamindar who came to Gundi village, during the British administration, due to the availability of fertile agricultural land.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and farmers came here to live in villages outside the city.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>The wooden members in the balcony are rotten due to weathering. The brick masonry also has exposed joinery due to deterioration of mortar.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>				
Tehsil	Barhara					
Location	25.639963 84.658051					
Address	Gundi, Barhara, Bhojpur					
Approach	The residence is 150m north east of Shree Ragnath Balaji Maharaj Mandir.					
Approx date of construction	19th century					
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Not known					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Residential					
Property past use	Residence					
Property present use	Residence					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional					
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by residential buildings of the settlement.					
Archeological	N.A.		Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium		Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium		Natural	Low		
		Grade	II B			

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bhj/BRH/12	Gad/Bhj/M15
			
Past Name	Residence	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The site of the residence is surrounded by a high boundar wall with a gateway structure in the centre of its south wall and the residential building on the west side of the plot. The gateway is a tall rectangular structure, with a segmental arch opening on the exterior having circular column pilasters and a rectangular wooden door. The passage of the gateway has segmental arch niches on either side and a semi circular arch opening into the garden. The square residence building has a verandah in front accessed through three long steps. It has a row of thick round brick masonry columns, each having moulded bases and capital. These columns support the hip roof over the stucture, built using wooden beams and purlins and covered with clay tiles. The verandha has semi-circular blind arches with rectangular doors leading into rooms at the back.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>The residence was built by a zamindar who came to Gundi village from Lohagr (Himachal Pradesh), during the Cheru rule, due to the availabilty of fertile agricultural land. They ealier lived in mud houses and later built houses with lakhori bricks.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Due to the strategic location of Bhojpur along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration in the district. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, as a result, zamindars and farmers came here to live in villages outside the city.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Advance stages of decay</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Structural damage, Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance, Vegetation growth</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>The masonry of the gateway has a large structural crack. The roof over the verandah has collapsed partially.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>	
Tehsil	Barhara		
Location	25.640501 84.65744		
Address	Gundi, Barhara, Bhojpur		
Approach	The residence is 80m north east of Shree Ragnath Balaji Maharaj Mandir.		
Approx date of construction	19th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Not known		
Property Type	Precinct		
Property Sub-type	Residential		
Property past use	Residence		
Property present use	Abandoned		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by residential buildings of the settlement.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Medium	Social	Low
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	II B

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria




Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/13	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M16		
							
Past Name	Ram Janki Mandir	Architectural description	<p>The temple has a rectangular, 10.5m long and 9.5m wide, colonnaded ardh-mandapa. The flat stone roof of the ardh-mandapa is supported on thick stone beams, resting on square stone columns with a wide base and capital. The square garbh-griha is surrounded by another semi enclosed mandapa and a parikrama path with circular columns. The garbha-griha has a tall pyramidal shikhara with layers of uru-shikharas moulded on it. The mandapa has a low stone jali parapet. A small square temple with an idol of Lord Hanuman is located on the north side of the ardh mandapa. The temple only has a garbha-griha with a short shikhara, moulded entablature and a narrow projecting chajja.</p>				
Tehsil	Barhara						
Location	25.639286 84.661873						
Address	Gundi, Barhara, Bhojpur						
Approach	The temple is located on the eastern outskirts of village Gundi on the road connecting Gundi village to Paiga village.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building					Historical/Cultural Value	<p>Lord Ram is believed to be an incarnation of Lord Vishnu which he takes in order to defeat Ravan. He is often worshiped with his consort Sita also known as Janki in many regions.</p>
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara						
Building Setting	The temple has the village settlement of Gundi on its west and agricultural fields towards its east.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	II B				
		Association with Ganga	<p>Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Bhojpur district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.</p>				
		State of conservation	<p>Signs of deterioration</p>				
		Threats to the Property	<p>Lack of maintenance, Vegetation growth</p>				
		Condition Description	<p>The paint is peeling from several locations. The stone jali parapet is damaged.</p>				
		Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>				

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria




Reviewed by Mitali Vij

POKHARA		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/14	Map No	Gad/Bhj/M16		
							
Past Name	Pokhara	Architectural description	The pokhara is a 60m x 60m square water structure. It has steps on all four sides, leading into the water, built in lakhori bricks, brick on edge style.				
Tehsil	Barhara						
Location	25.640803 84.663567						
Address	Gundi, Barhara, Bhojpur						
Approach	The pokhara is 200mtrs north east of the Ram Janki temple, located on the eastern outskirts of village Gundi.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure					Historical/ Cultural Value	The Pokhara is built in an area with seven water springs that fills up the structure. It is used by the locals to perform the religious rituals during Chatt puja. A fair is also organised in the orchard and temple around the pokhara at that time.
Property Sub-type	Water Structure						
Property past use	Pokhara						
Property present use	Pokhara						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The pokhara is situated within a orchard and has the village settlement of Gundi on its west and agricultural fields towards its east.						
Association with Ganga	The geographical conditions of the Ganga basin has several aquifers and natural springs. Settlements has used this water bodies for their daily and religious needs by buildings usable structures around it.						
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay						
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetation growth	Condition Description	The pokhara has dried and the masonry of the steps around it is damaged and has vegetation growth.				
Archeological	N.A.					Religious	Medium
Historical	Low					Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium					Natural	High
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAA KALI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/15	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M17				
									
Past Name	Maa Kali Mandir	Architectural description The precinct has temple structure with pond on the north, Lakshmi Narayan Math on the east, agricultural field on the west and residence building on the south. The approach street of the temple is covered with metal sheets supported on iron frames and has RCC structures built on either sides to cater temple facilities. The temple building along with all other structures are new built in RCC. The pond is artificial having steps on the southern side and is affected with algae growth.	Historical/Cultural Value The temple belongs to the Goddess Kali who is considered to be Gramin Devi in the Bakhora Pur village. Present building was built by a custom officer in 2003 who used to regularly worship the idol established on the site from nearby village in 1862.						
Tehsil	Barhara								
Location	25.671673 84.69635								
Address	Bakhora Pur, Bhojpur								
Approach	It is approached from the road abutting towards Keshopur Gundi Saraiya road in south direction.								
Approx date of construction	21st century								
Precise date of construction	2003								
Ownership	Private								
Owners Name	Temple trust								
Property Type	Precinct								
Property Sub-type	Religious								
Property past use	Temple								
Property present use	Temple								
State of Protection	Unprotected								
Architectural Style	Modern								
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by agricultural fields. Bakhorapur village is in approximately 550 m west.								
Archeological	N. A.					Religious	High	Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built religious buildings to cater the needs of the community.	
Historical	Medium					Social	High		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low						
		Grade	IIA						
		State of conservation	Signs of deterioration						
		Threats to the Property	Structural deterioration Encroachments						
		Condition Description	Building foundation and pond are affected by floods in rainy seasons. Shops have been developed around the temple.						
		Source of information	Pujari Shyam Ji Upadhyay						

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/16	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M18	
						
Past Name	Residence	Architectural description It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth. The access is from east, through an arcade verandah having 3 semi-circular arches resting on thick rectangular columns. Rooms are extended on either side of the verandah and has 3 semicircular arches resting on circular double columns in front. The wooden door leads to the corridor having semicircular arches enclosing a rectangular courtyard in the centre. There are rooms placed after the corridor having doors set within semicircular blind arches. Narrow staircase leading to terrace is on the south side of the corridor. The building has a flat stone roof supported on I section beams and metal strips as purlins. Thick corbelled cornice band is running at the roof level. The terrace has brick jali parapet.				
Tehsil	Barhara					
Location	25.672215 84.723003					
Address	Semaria Pararia, Bhojpur					
Approach	The residence is approached by a narrow road which is a sub road of Ara Barhara Ekauna road in the east direction.		Historical/ Cultural Value This residence belongs to a zamindar family who settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.			
Approx date of construction	20th century					
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Not known					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Residential					
Property past use	Residence					
Property present use	Residence (Partially abandoned)					
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
Architectural Style	Regional					
Building Setting	The building is situated in a market area and has residential and commercial buildings in the surroundings.					
Archeological	N. A.		State of conservation Advanced state of decay Threats to the Property Material and structural deterioration Lack of maintenance Vegetation growth Condition Description Building is affected by blackening and soot deposits, extensive structural cracks, heavy vegetation growth and flaking of plaster.			
Historical	Low					
Architectural	Medium					
		Source of information	Pritam Singh			

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HAZRAT MAKDUM SHAH SAIFUDDIN MAZAR & MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/17	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M19
					
Past Name	Hazrat Makdum Shah Mazar & Masjid		Architectural description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth. It is accessed through iron gate on north side, topped with two octagonal minarets. The Prayer room of the mosque along with the mihrab wall are old and has stone roof supported on timber beams. The prayer room is accessed through three metal gates, each set within the pointed arch opening. Flat roof is topped with eight octagonal minarets. An RCC prayer hall and tin shade is added later to the front façade of the mosque. The mazar is enclosed within the RCC structure which is also the later addition and has door opening towards the north direction. The RCC structure of mazar and mosque are placed adjacent to each other and is enclosed within the same boundary wall. There is an old well near the entrance gate on the north and kabristan on the south.	
Tehsil	Barhara		Historical/ Cultural Value	The mazar and mosque was built by Shamsuddin khalifa ji who was farmer from Maner. Mazar is dedicated to Hazrat Makdum Shah Saifuddin.	
Location	25.67926	84.777224	Association with Ganga	Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication via waterways. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs.	
Address	Babura Keshopur Rd, Bhojpur		State of conservation	Signs of deterioration	
Approach	The mosque is approached by a road abutting towards Babura Keshopur Road in south direction.		Threats to the Property	Later additions Material deterioration	
Approx date of construction	20th century		Condition Description	The building is affected by blackening and dampness. Tin covering with new RCC structure are later addition to the old mosque	
Precise date of construction	Not known		Source of information	Md. Taubir Aslam	
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Local community				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Mosque				
Property present use	Mosque				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Late Mughal				
Building Setting	The mosque is surrounded by agricultural land, a shiv temple on north and Babura high school is in southwest.				
Archeological	N. A.	Religious	Medium		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	II B		

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BRAHMA PRATAP'S RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/18	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M19					
										
Past Name	Brahma Pratap's Residence		Architectural description	It is a single storey building, rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth. It is accessed through the verrandah with circular columns, each having low base and thick rectangular capital. There is a room on either side of the verrandah. The verandah leads to the main residential rooms which have higher ceiling than the verandah. The rooms are accessed through wooden doors, set within the segmental blind arches. There are series of 3 semicircular blind arches mouldings on the front façade at either side of the verrandah. Each having a brick jali opening. There are two level of clay tile pitched roof supported on timber beams- one over the verrandah and other over the rooms that is higher than the verrandah. A cornice band runs along the periphery where the pitched room rests on the brick masonry walls.						
Tehsil	Barhara		Historical/Cultural Value	This residence belongs to a farming family who settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.						
Location	25.681663 84.780649			Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.					
Address	Babura West, Bhojpur				State of conservation	Signs of deterioration				
Approach	The residence is approached by a narrow road which is a sub road of Arrah Chhapra road in the east direction.					Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration Lack of maintenance			
Approx date of construction	20th century						Condition Description	Decaying of the wooden structural components and flaking of plasters due to dampness.		
Precise date of construction	Not known							Source of information	Brahma Pratap	
Ownership	Private									
Owners Name	Not known									
Property Type	Building									
Property Sub-type	Residential									
Property past use	Residential									
Property present use	Residential									
State of Protection	Unprotected									
Architectural Style	Regional									
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by other residential buildings on west and south and has agricultural field on north and east.									
Archeological	N. A.	Religious	Low							
Historical	Low	Social	Medium							
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low							
		Grade	IIB							

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SINGH'S RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/20	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M20
					
Past Name	Singh's residence		<p>Architectural description It is a single storey building, rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth. It is accessed through the verrandah with circular wodden columns, each having low stone base and carved capital. There are rooms on the either side of the verrandah with single window openings. The hall after the verrandah have heigher pitched roof. All the rooms are accessed through wooden doors, each set within the segmental blind arches. There are two level of clay tile pitched roof supported on timber beam networks.- one over the verrandah and other over the rooms. Internal walls has niches along the wall and also on both side of the doors. There is cornice band running in external façade where the pitched roof rests on the masonry. The verandah also has a moulded band running at the ceiling level.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value This residence belongs to the farming communities of marhaur rajputs. They migrated from Mewar- Marwar regions of Rajasthan and settled along the banks of the Ganga. The residence has many old carved wooden storage boxes.</p> <p>Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.</p> <p>State of conservation Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material and structural deterioration Lack of maintenance</p> <p>Condition Description Decaying of the wooden structural components and flaking of plasters due to dampness. Pitched roof is damaged in lack of maintenance.</p> <p>Source of information Subodh Kumar Singh</p>		
Tehsil	Barhara				
Location	25.683557 84.784186				
Address	Babura West, Bhojpur				
Approach	The residence is approached by Babura road and is approximately 270 m from Arrah- Chaprah road.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Multiple				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Baithak and guest house				
Property present use	Residential				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residential buildings on west and has agricultural fields on all other sides.				
Archeological	N. A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/21	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M21	
						
Past Name	Residence	Architectural description It is a single storey building, rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth. It is accessed through the verandah having octagonal columns supporting flat arches, each column has high square base and corbelled capital. Rooms are on the either side of the verandah with single window openings on the front façade. Rooms after the verandah are accessed through louvered wooden doors having niches on both the sides. There is thick cornice band running at the roof level on external façade. In external face, windows are set within semicircular blind arch with pilasters. Parapet walls are built on brick masonry and with jali works.				
Tehsil	Barhara					
Location	25.668941 84.792761					
Address	Babura West, Bhojpur					
Approach	The residence is approached by Road number 4 and is approximately 2.7 kms away from Babura- Koilwar road.					
Approx date of construction	20th century					
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Not known					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Residential		Historical/ Cultural Value This residence belongs to a farming family who settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.			
Property past use	Residential					
Property present use	Residential					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional		Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.			
Building Setting	The building is built adjacent to Maa Kali mandir. It is surrounded by residential buildings on west, and has agricultural fields on north and east.					
Archeological	N. A.		State of conservation Signs of deterioration Threats to the Property Material and structural deterioration Lack of maintenance			
Historical	Low					
Architectural	Medium					
		Condition Description Building has blackening and soot deposits, extensive structural cracks and flaking of plaster.				
		Source of information Primary survey				
Religious	Medium					
Social	Medium					
Natural	Low					
Grade	IIB					

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAA KALI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/22	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M21		
							
Past Name	Maa Kali Mandir	Architectural description	It is a single storey building, rectangular in plan and is built over a high plinth. It has two garbagrihas enclosed within the RCC mandapa hall. The garbagriha containing idol of Goddess Kali has shikhar divided into 3 layers by cornice bands running in between. The two layers on top and bottom of the shikhar, has 3 decorative urushikharas and it's central layer has 2 urushikharas. The second garbagriha has semicircular shallow dome with finial on top. The mandappa hall is enclosed with metal jali gates set within circular casted columns.				
Tehsil	Barhara						
Location	25.668609 84.793002						
Address	Babura West, Bhojpur						
Approach	It is approached by Road number 4 and is approximately 2.8 kms away from Babura- Koilwar road.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Local trust						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is dedicated to Goddess Kali who is believed to be an incarnation to Goddess Parvati which she takes in order to slay the demon Daruka. Temples dedicated to the Goddess have high cultural significance amongst the locals.
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Modern						
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by other residences and agricultural land. It is approximately 1km west from Sone river.						
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built religious buildings to cater the needs of the community.						
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration						
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance	Condition Description	The old temple structure has been replaced with a new RCC structure.				
Archeological	N. A.					Religious	Medium
Historical	Low					Social	Medium
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	IIB				

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PANDEY'S RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/23	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M22
					
Past Name	Pandey's residence		Architectural description It is a single storey building, rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth. It has verandah with octagonal columns, each having low round stone base and moulded capital. Roof is flat, supported on timber beams and is collapsed in the room after the verandah. Verandah has one wooden door with windows on either sides, opening towards the room. Niches are made between door and window on either sides and also on either sides of entrance on front façade. There is cornice band running at the roof level. The front façade as a jali parapet casted of concrete in different patterns.	Historical/ Cultural Value This is one of the oldest residences of the village. It belongs to a Bhumihaar farming family of Maner. They settled here approximately 100 years ago after their former village got submerged in the river Ganga during its change of course,	Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.
Tehsil	Barhara				
Location	25.677922 84.811682				
Address	Makhdumpur, Bihar				
Approach	It is approach through road connecting Makhdumpur and Bishunpur and is approximately 3.3 kms away from Babura- Koilwar road.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Jitendra Pandey, Radhakrishna Pandey				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential		State of conservation Advance state of decay	Threats to the Property Material and structural deterioration Lack of maintenance	
Property past use	Residential				
Property present use	Residential				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It is surrounded by other residences on north and south. Agricultural fields are in east and west and it is approximately 1km away from Sone river.				
Archeological	N. A.	Religious			Low
Historical	Medium	Social			Low
Architectural	Medium	Natural			Medium
		Grade			IIB
		Condition Description	Blackening and decaying of the wooden structural components. There are vegetation growth, flaking of plaster and loss of masonry.		
		Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRASAD'S RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bhj/BRH/24	Map No	GaD/Bhj/M22	
						
Past Name	Prasad's residence		<p>Architectural description</p> <p>It is a single storey building built on rectangular plan. The entrance colonnaded verandah has disappeared and only round columns are remaining in dilapidated condition. Most of the building lies in ruins and is at the verge of collapse. There used to be octagonal room on either side of the verandah of which only one on west side is remaining. External walls on the west and south are only standing with windows having stone chajja supported on stone brackets. Internal walls are also either disappeared or affected with thick vegetation growth.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value</p> <p>This residence belongs to a farming family who settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Danger of disappearance</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Material and structural deterioration Vegetative growth</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Building has extensive vegetation growth and is in ruinous condition.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary survey</p>			
Tehsil	Barhara					
Location	25.67598	84.812099				
Address	Makhdumpur, Bihar					
Approach	It is approach through road connecting Makhdumpur and Bishunpur and is approximately 3.5 kms away from Babura- Koilwar road.					
Approx date of construction	20th century					
Precise date of construction	1928					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Badri Prasad					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Residential					
Property past use	Residential					
Property present use	Residential					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional					
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by other residences and agricultural land on west. It is approximately 1 km west from Sone river.					
Archeological	N. A.	Religious		Low		
Historical	Medium	Social		Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural		Low		
		Grade	IIB			

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

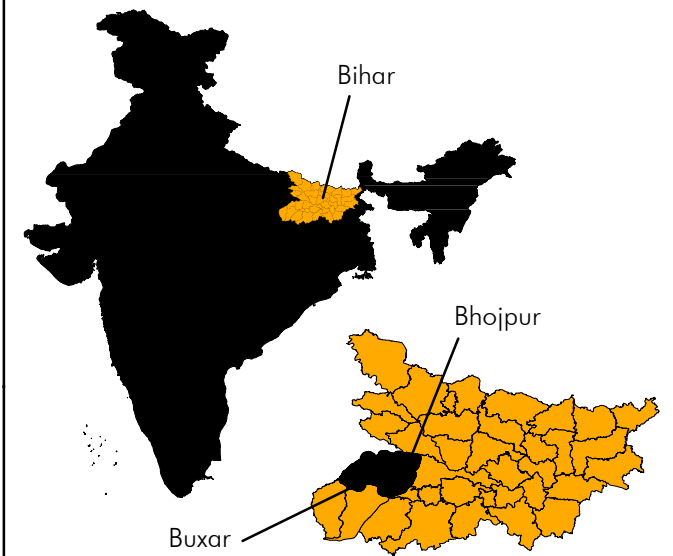


ANNEXURE B
GIS MAPS



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur

Key Plan- Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

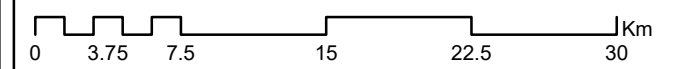
- District Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Ganga River
- River & Canal
- Tehsil Boundary
- Railway Line
- Arterial
- Adjacent Districts

Note:

Area:
Buxar and Bhojpur District
08/06/2021



Map No.:
GaD/M1



Survey Team:

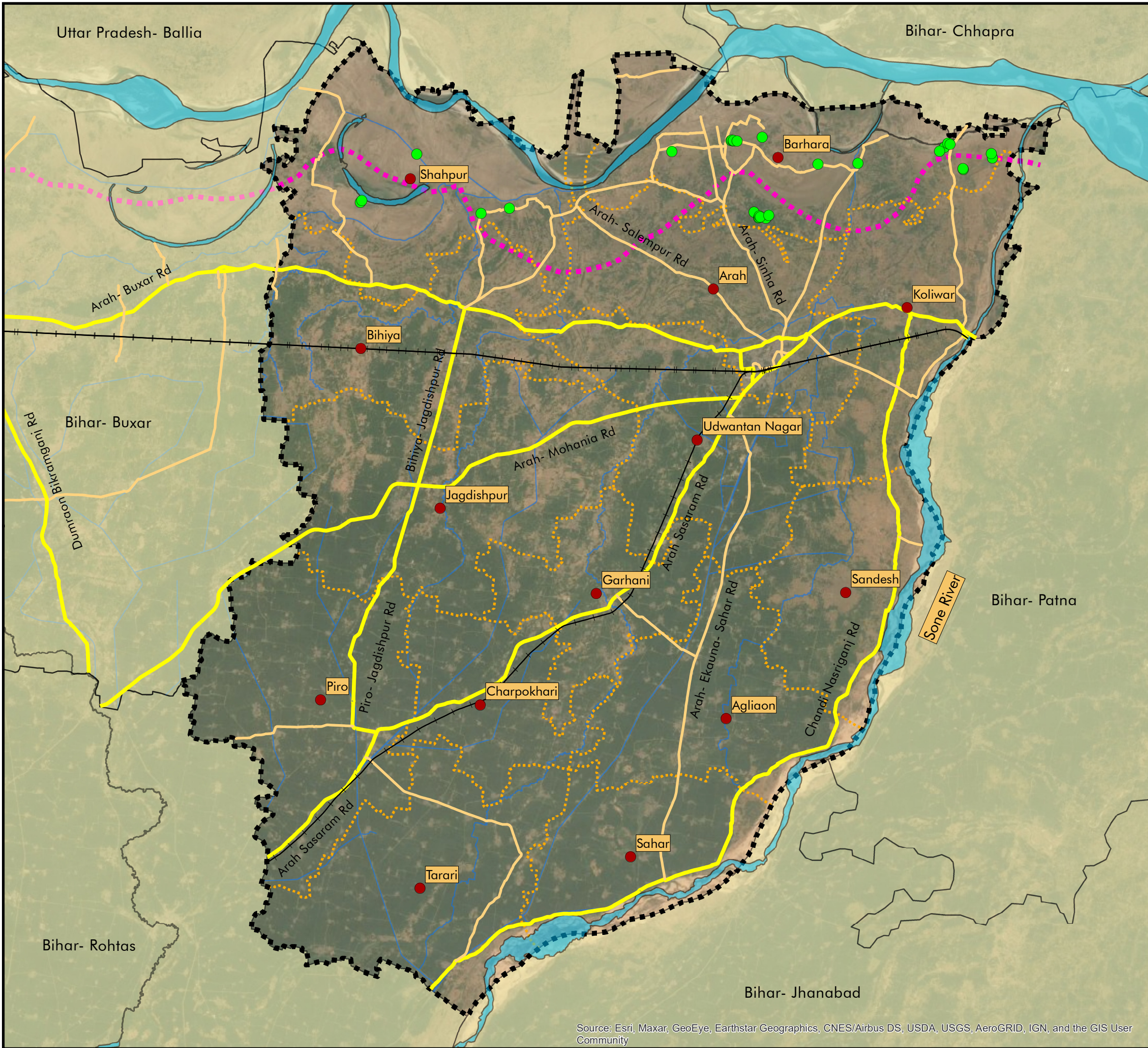
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Aalya Rekhi | Architect |
| Diptanshu Sinha | Architect |
| Abhijit Dhupal | Architect |
| Chetan Kataria | Urban Design Architect |
| GIS Mapping : | |
| Chetan Katarial | Urban Design Architect |

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

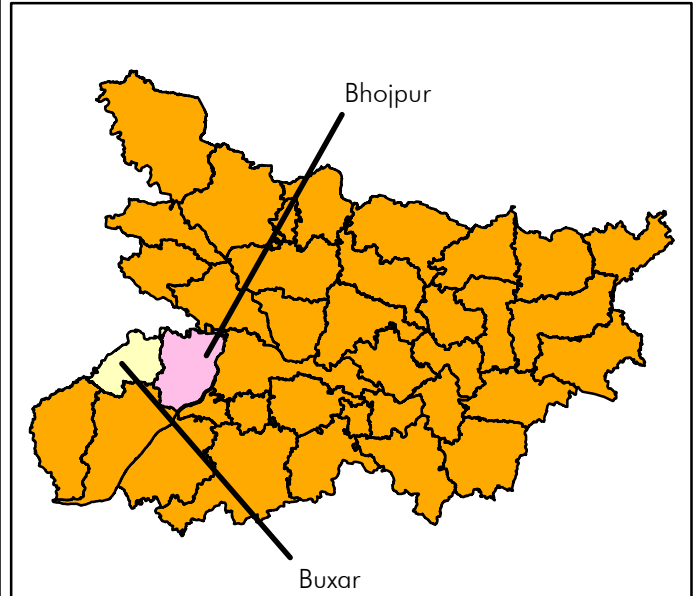


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National Mission for
Clean Ganga





Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



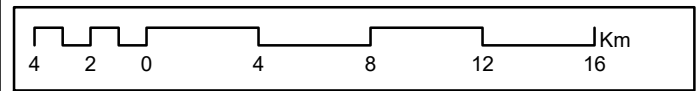
Legend

District Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	Adjacent Districts	Military
Railwayline	River & Canal	Recreational
Tehsil Boundary	Residence	Religious
5Km Line	Civic	Well
Arterial	Industrial	

Note:

Area:
Bhojpur District
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M02



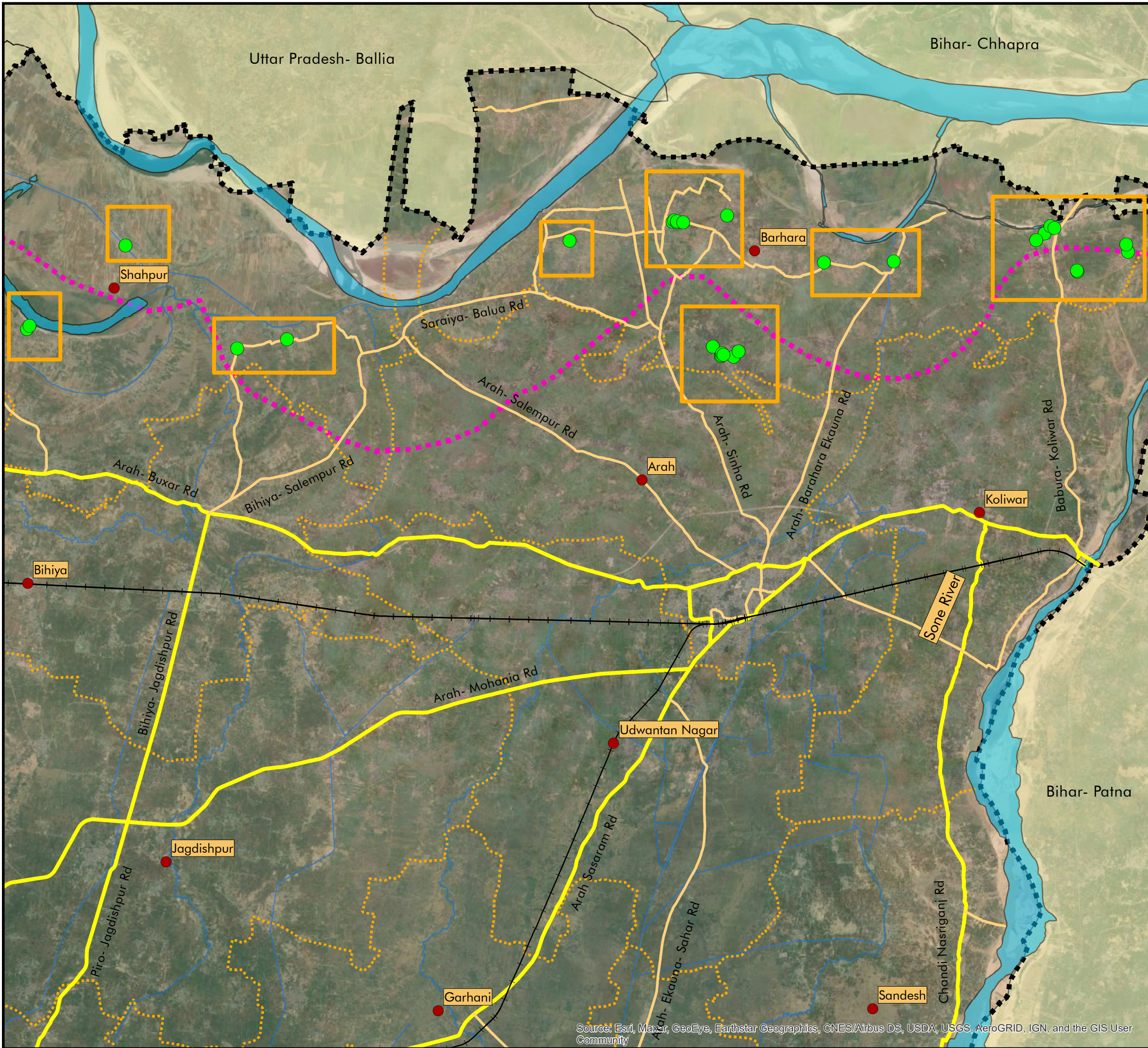
Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekh	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



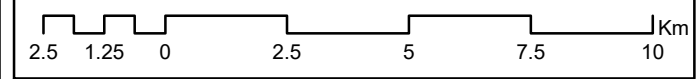
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District Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	Adjacent Districts	Military
Railwayline	River & Canal	Recreational
Tehsil Boundary	Residence	Religious
5Km Line	Civic	Well
Arterial	Industrial	

Note:

Area:
Bhojpur District
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M03



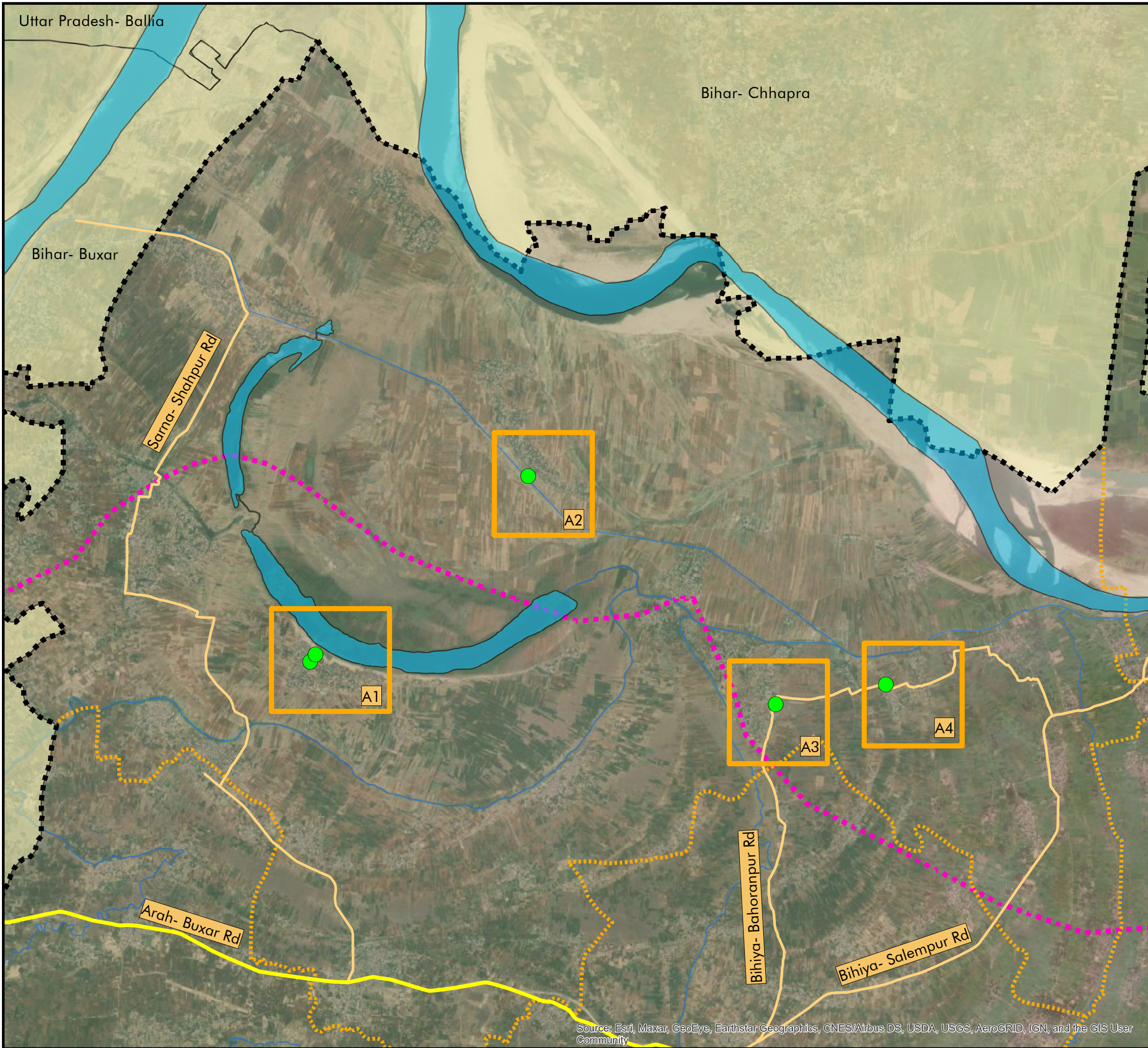
Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekh	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhupal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

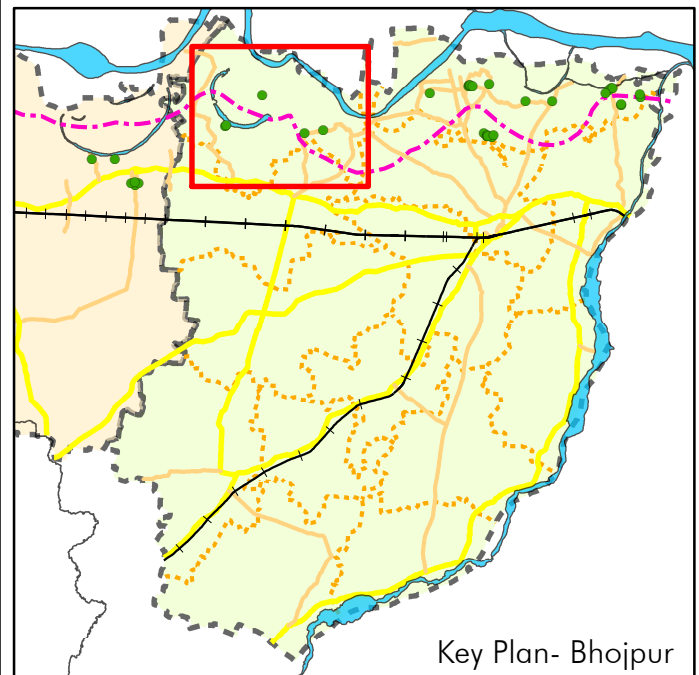
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

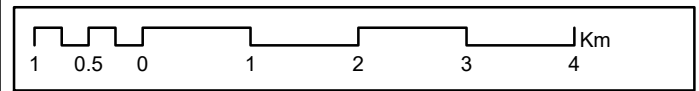
District Boundary	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Ganga River	Adjacent Districts	Military
Railwayline	River & Canal	Recreational
Tehsil Boundary	Residence	Religious
5Km Line	Civic	Well
Arterial	Industrial	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A1 to A4

Area:
Bhojpur District- Shahpur Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M04



Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

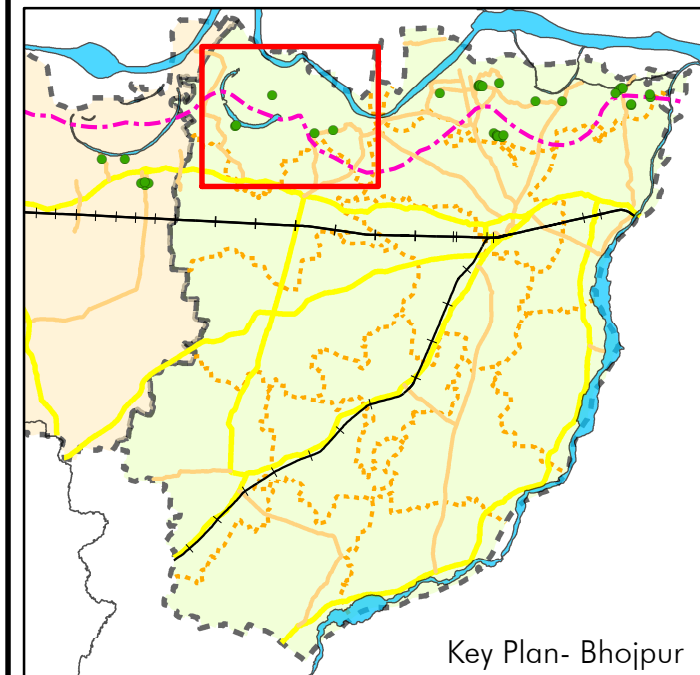
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A1 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/SHP/01 to GaD/Bhj/SHP/02

Area: Bhojpur District- Shahpur Tehsil
11/06/2021

N
Map No.: GaD/Bhj/M5



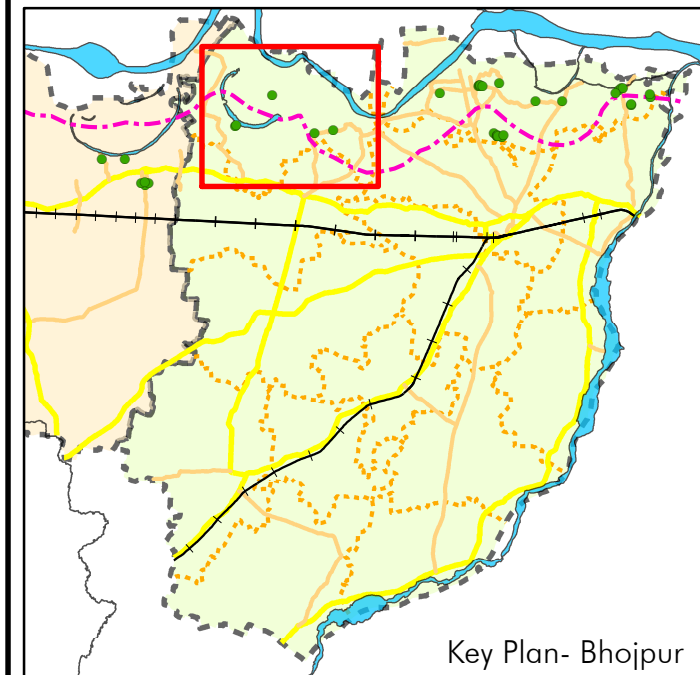
Survey Team:
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect
 Aalya Rekhi Architect
 Diptanshu Sinha Architect
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represents following subzones; Zone A2 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/SHP/03

Area:
 Bhojpur District- Shahpur Tehsil
 11/06/2021

N

Map No.:
 GaD/Bhj/M6



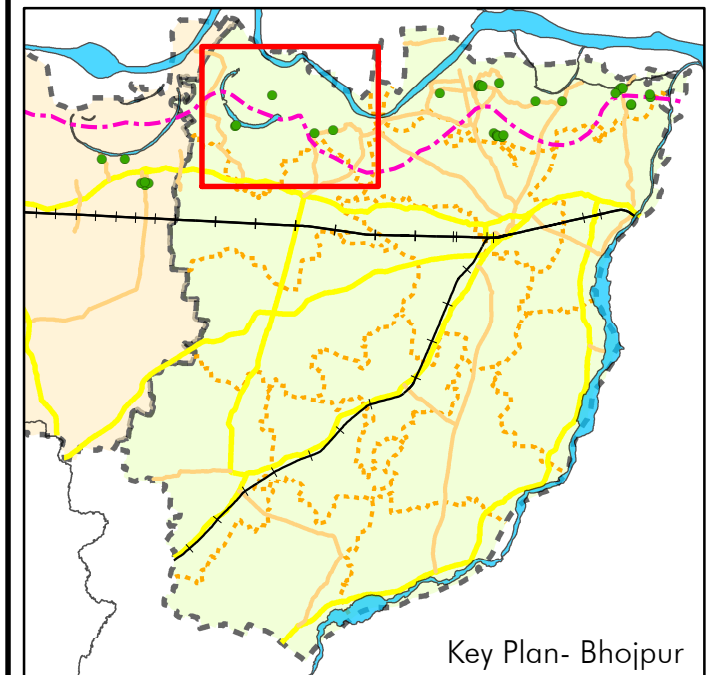
Survey Team:
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect
 Aalya Rekhi Architect
 Diptanshu Sinha Architect
 Abhijit Dhupal Architect
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect
 GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



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Legend

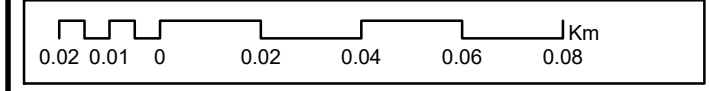
District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A3 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/SHP/04

Area:
Bhojpur District- Shahpur Tehsil
11/06/2021

N
Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M7



Survey Team:

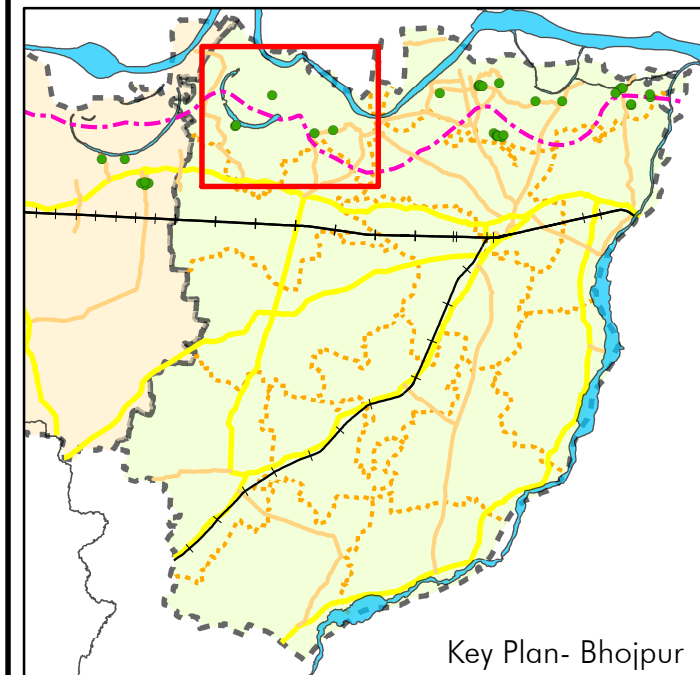
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

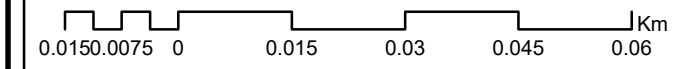
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■ Ganga River	— Sub- Arterial	■ Institutional
— Railwayline	■ Adjacent Districts	■ Military
— Tehsil Boundary	— River & Canal	■ Recreational
— 5Km Line	■ Residence	■ Religious
— Arterial	■ Civic	■ Well

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represent following subzones; Zone A4 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/SHP/05

Area:
 Bhojpur District- Shahpur Tehsil
 11/06/2021

N

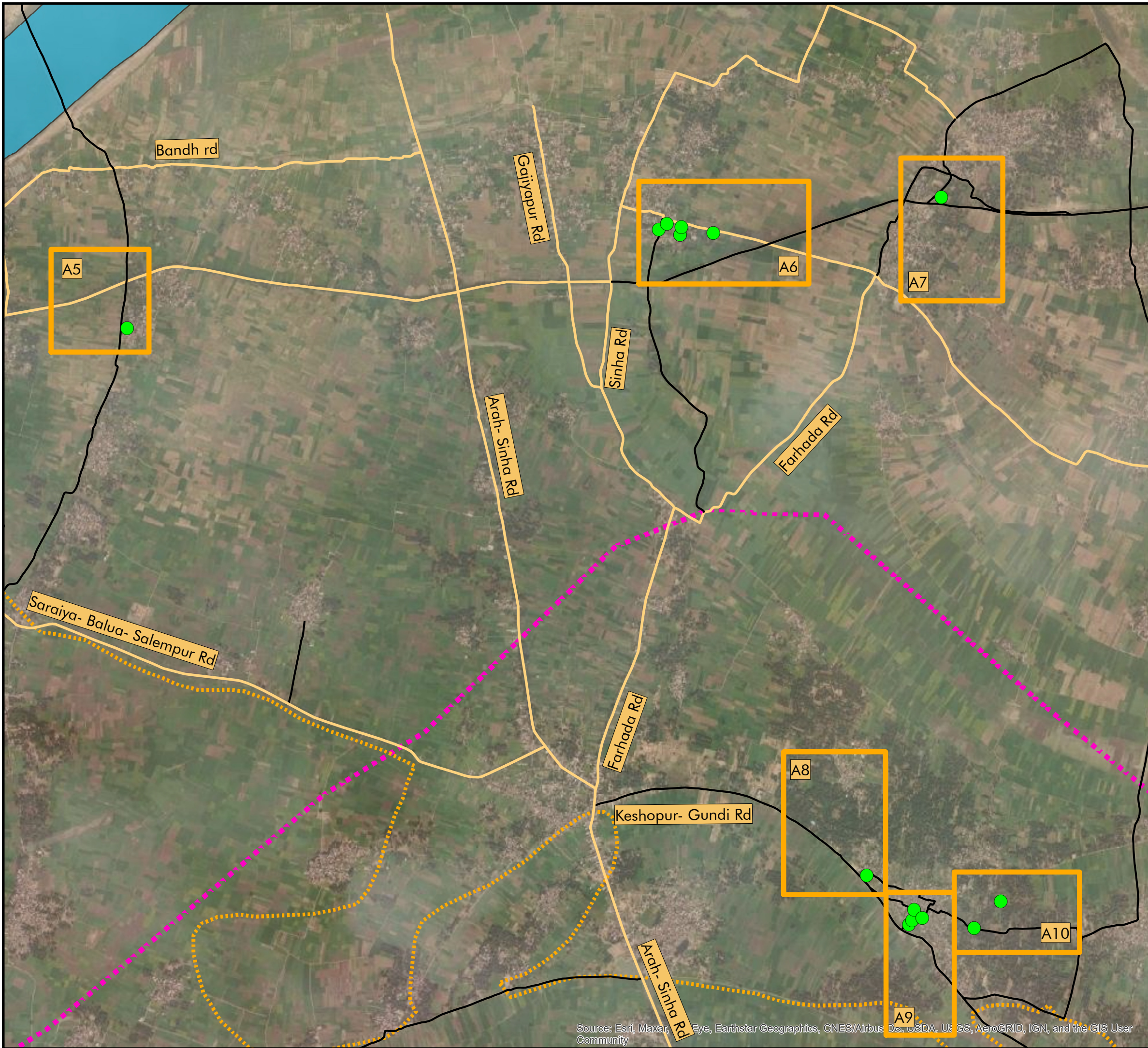
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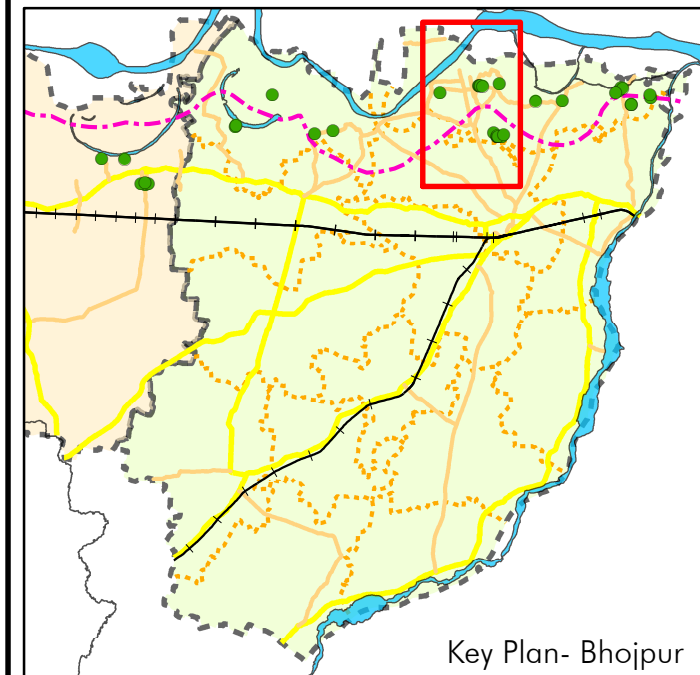
Survey Team:
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect
 Aalya Rekhi Architect
 Diptanshu Sinha Architect
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



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Legend

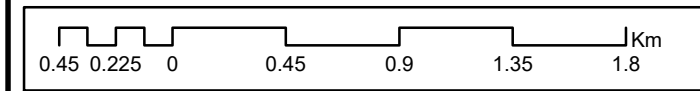
District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A5 to A10

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M9



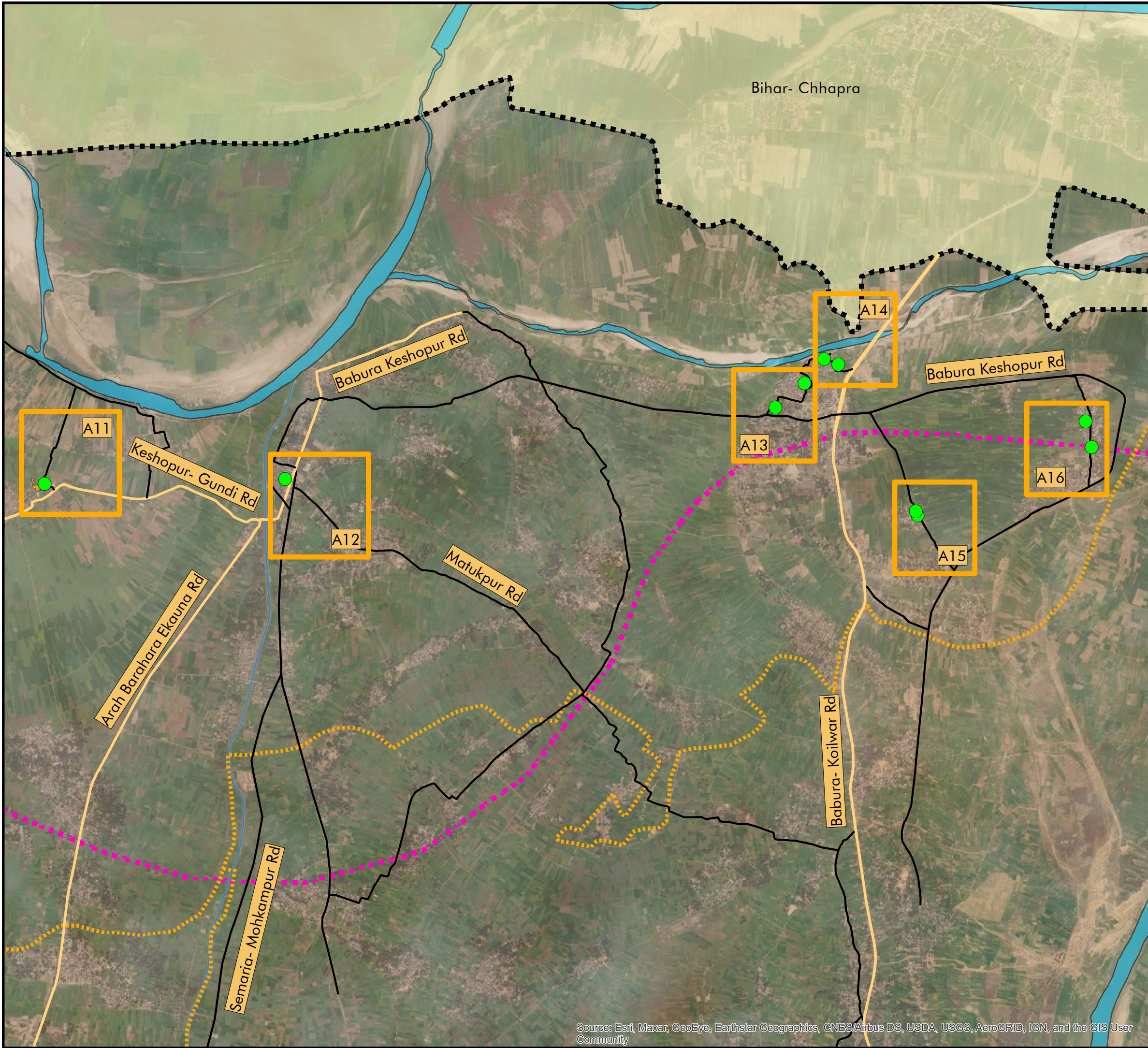
Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhupal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

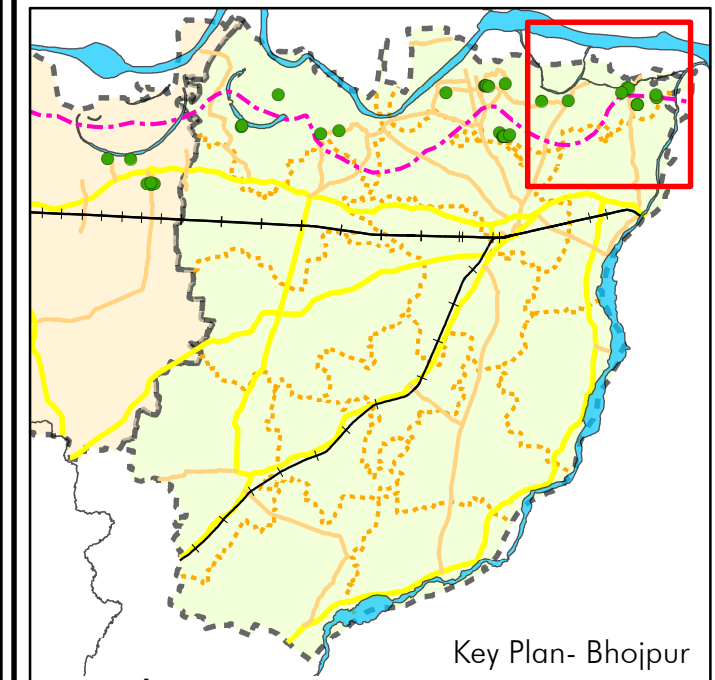
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Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Maxar, Eye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



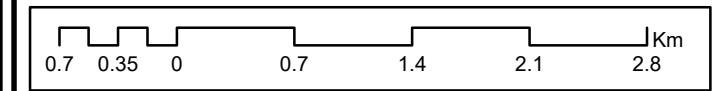
Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones;
Zone A11 to A16

Area: Bhojpur District- Barahara Tehsil 11/06/2021		Map No.: GaD/Bhj/M10
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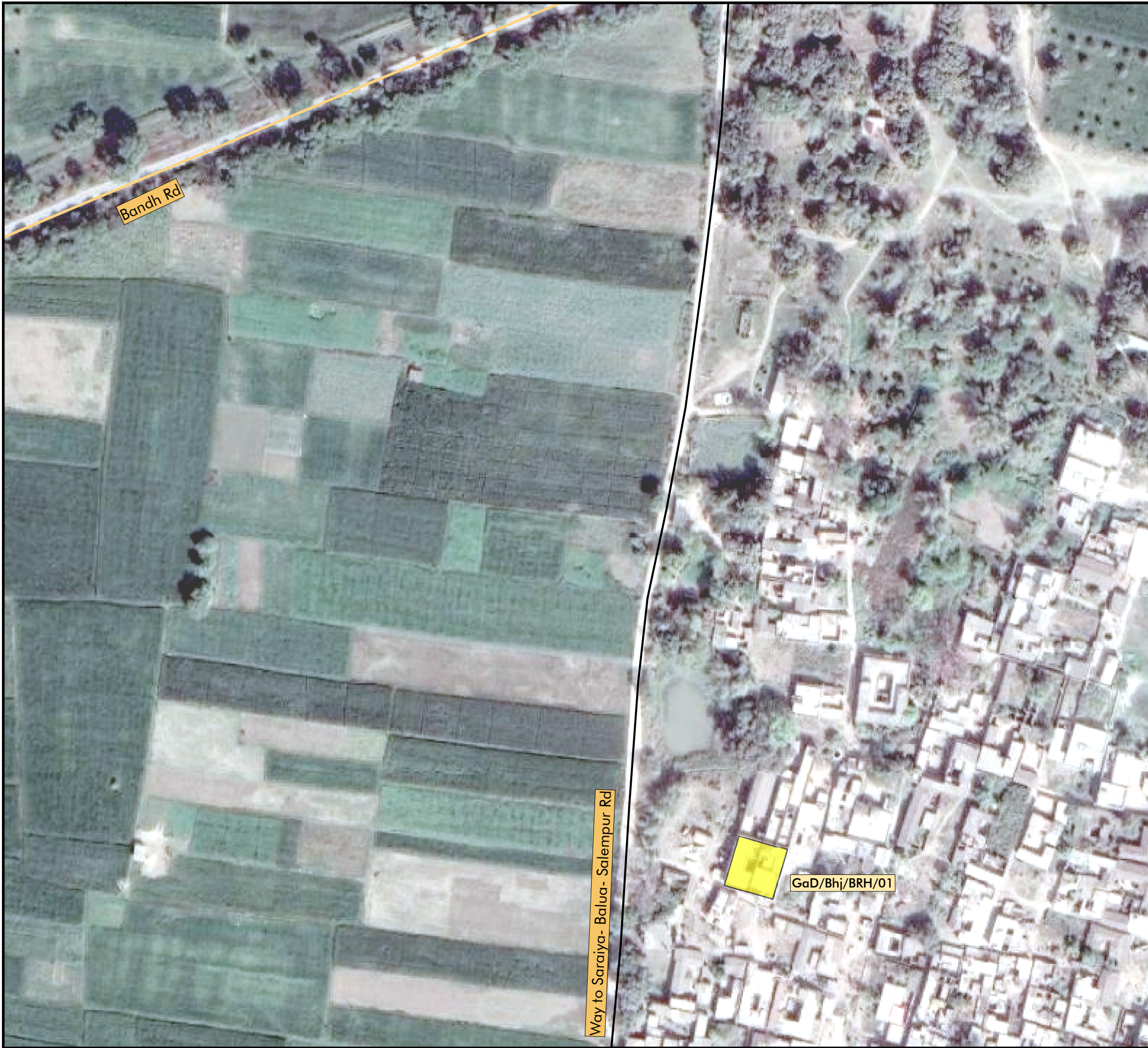


Survey Team:

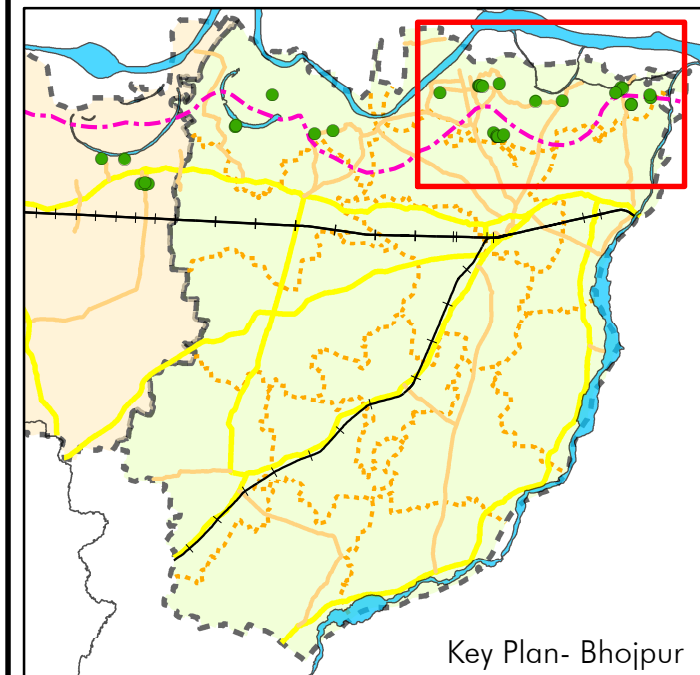
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping : Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

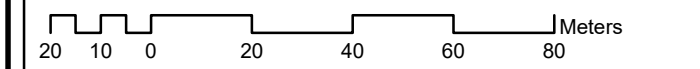
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▣ Ganga River	— Sub- Arterial	■ Institutional
— Railwayline	▣ Adjacent Districts	■ Military
▣ Tehsil Boundary	— River & Canal	■ Recreational
▣ 5Km Line	■ Residence	■ Religious
— Arterial	■ Civic	■ Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A5 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/01

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

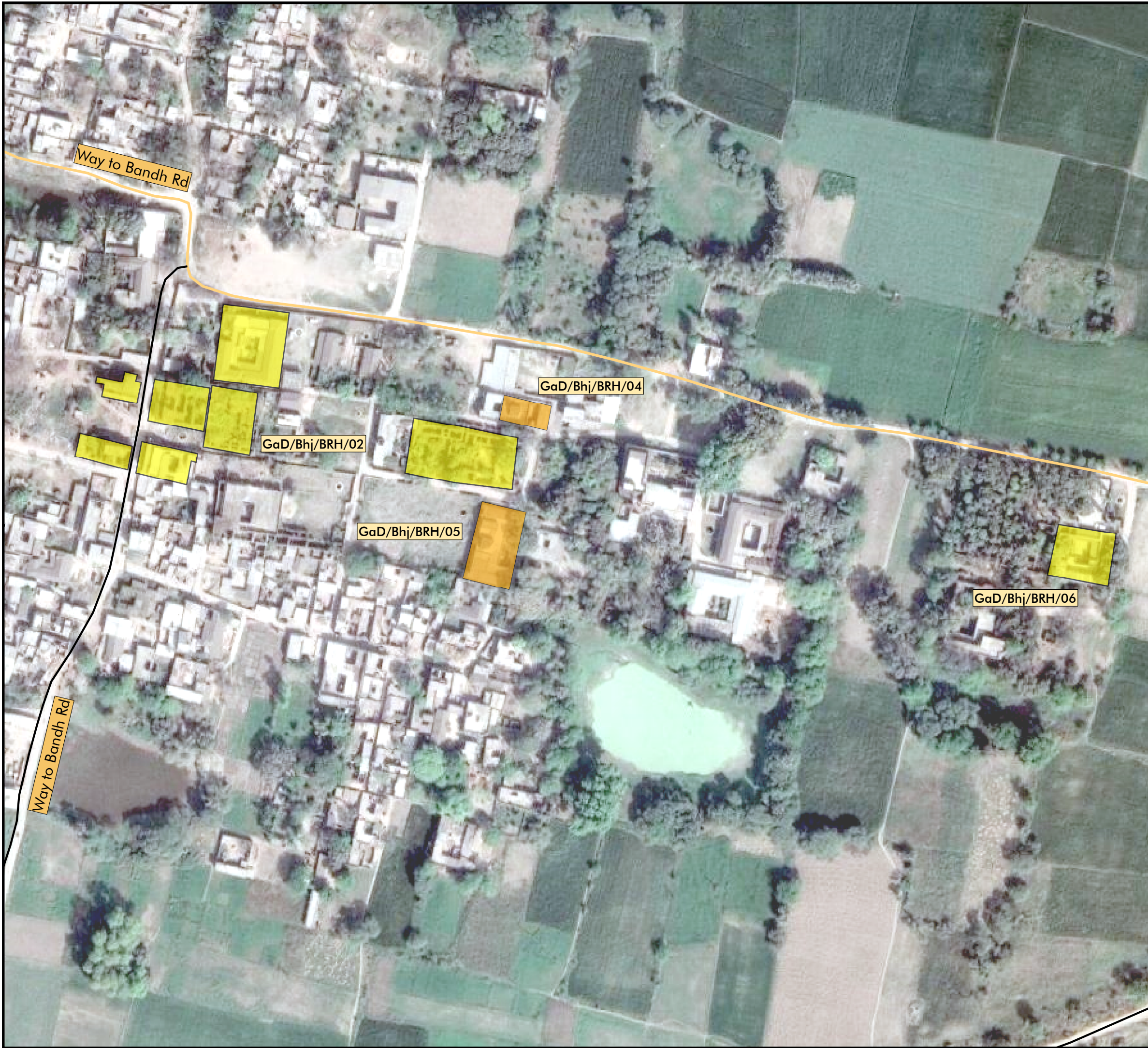
Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M11



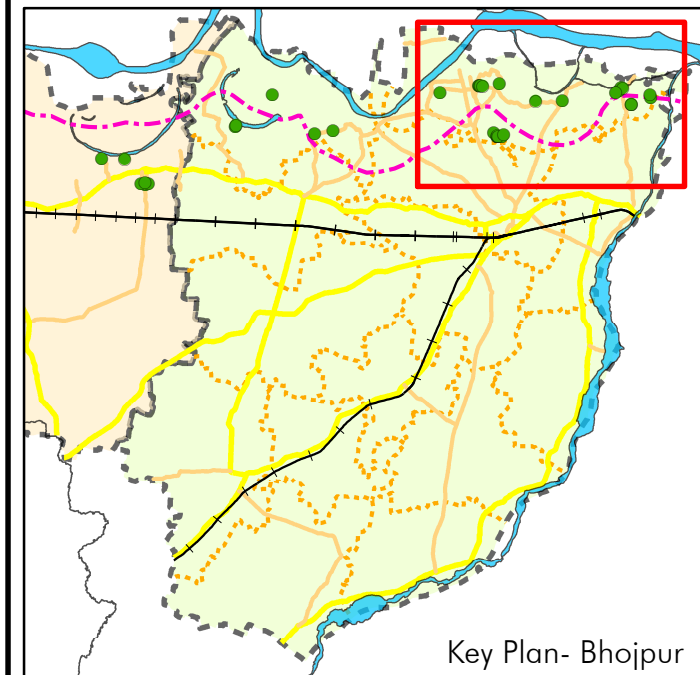
Survey Team:
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Abhijit Dhupal Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

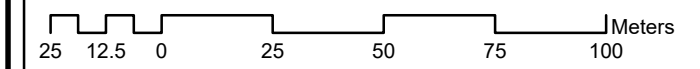
District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub-Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A6 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/02 to GaD/Bhj/BRH/06

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M12



Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhuma	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping : Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

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National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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Legend

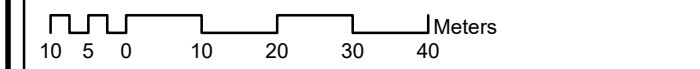
District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A7 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/07

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M13



Survey Team:

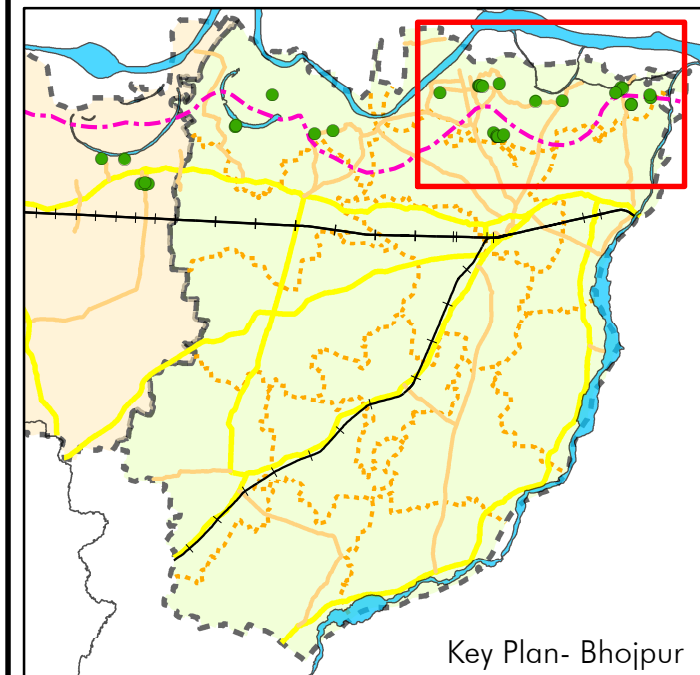
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

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National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A8 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/08

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M14

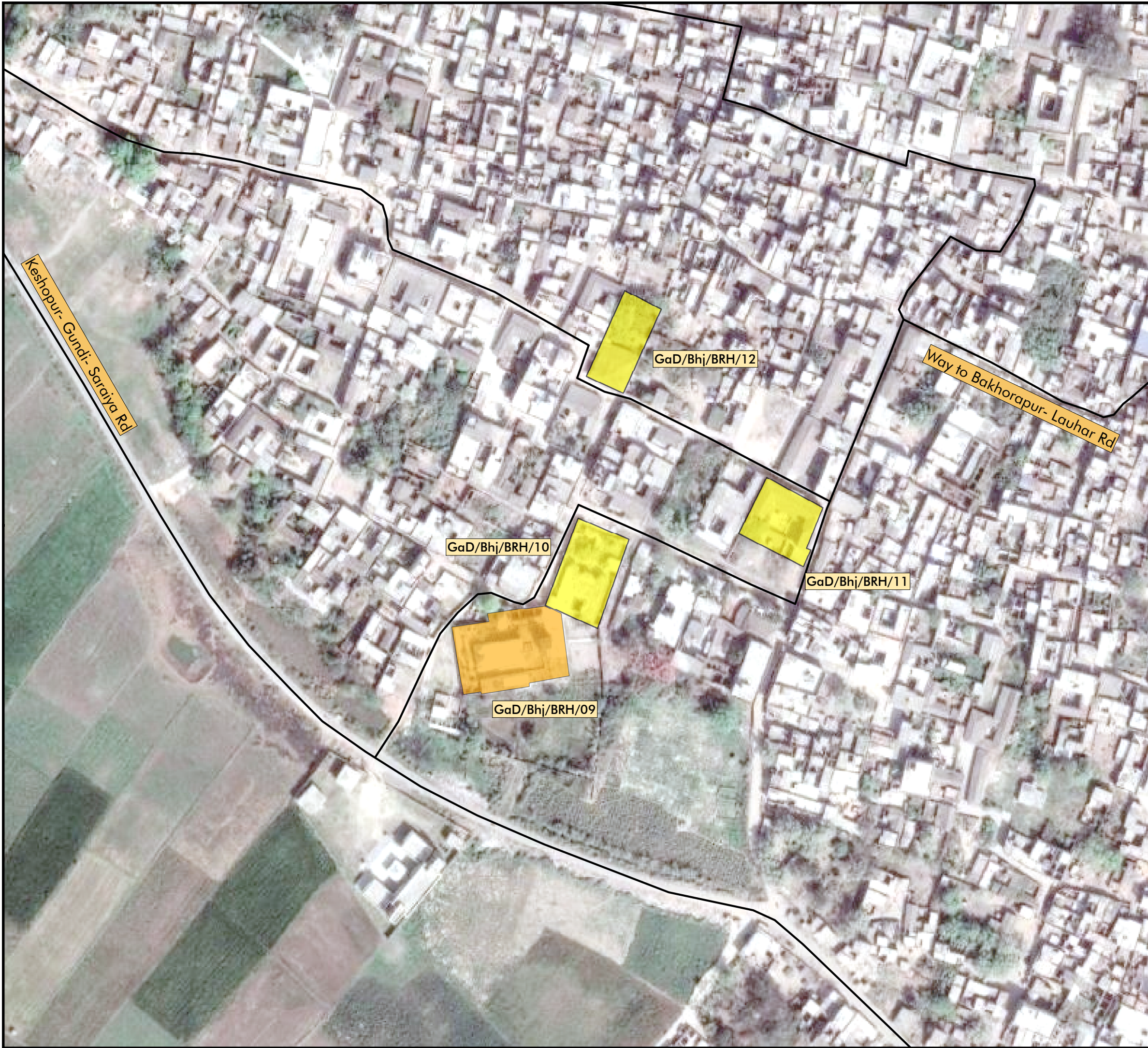


Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

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Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

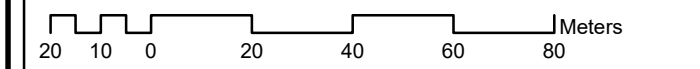
■ District Boundary	— Collector Rd	■ Industrial
■ Ganga River	— Sub- Arterial	■ Institutional
— Railwayline	■ Adjacent Districts	■ Military
— Tehsil Boundary	— River & Canal	■ Recreational
— 5Km Line	■ Residence	■ Religious
— Arterial	■ Civic	■ Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A9 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/09 to GaD/Bhj/BRH/12

Area: Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.: GaD/Bhj/M15



Survey Team:
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect
 Aalya Rekhi Architect
 Diptanshu Sinha Architect
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect
 GIS Mapping : Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

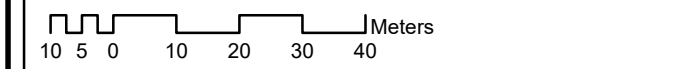
District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A10 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/13 to GaD/Bhj/BRH/14

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M16

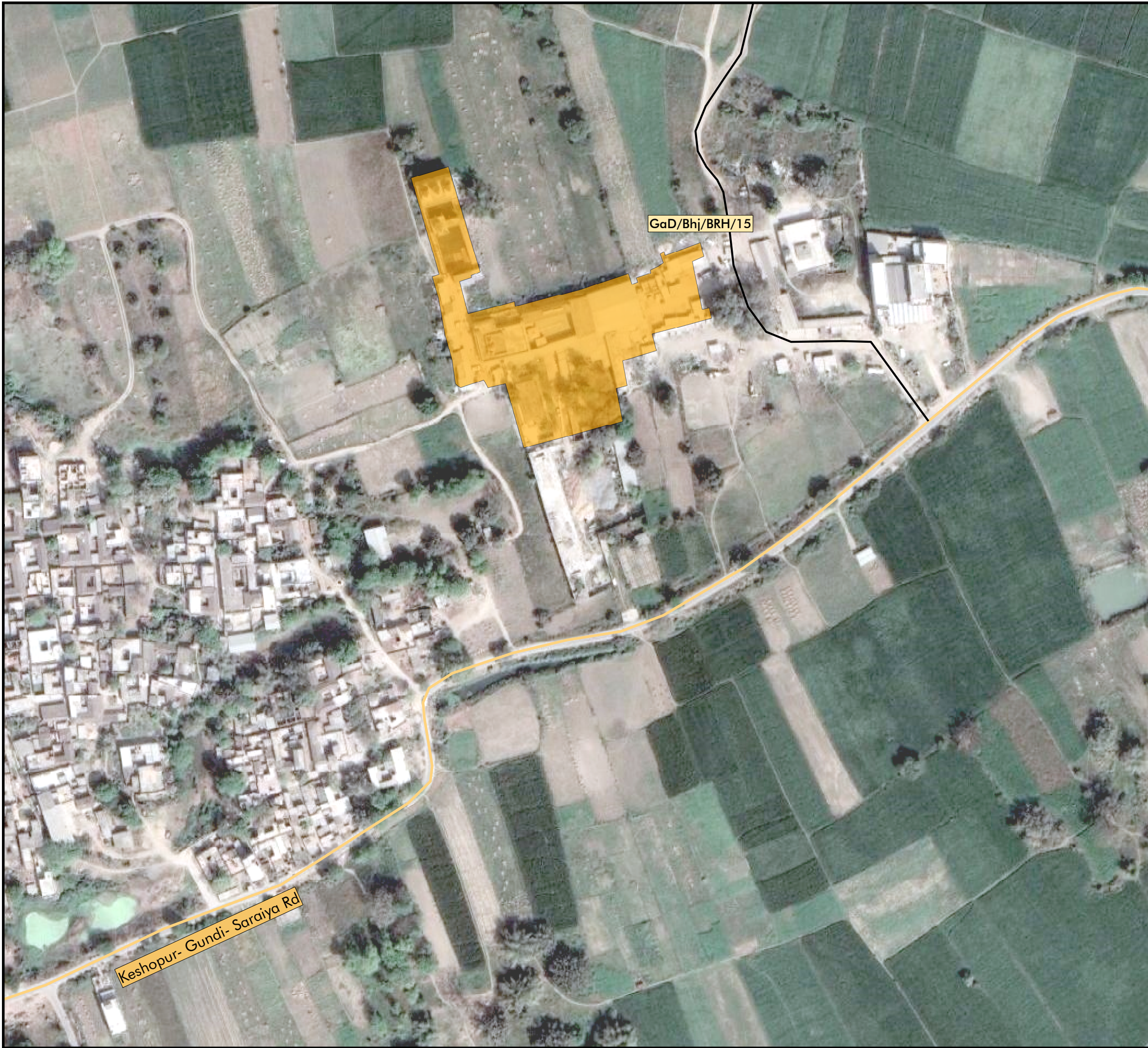


Survey Team:

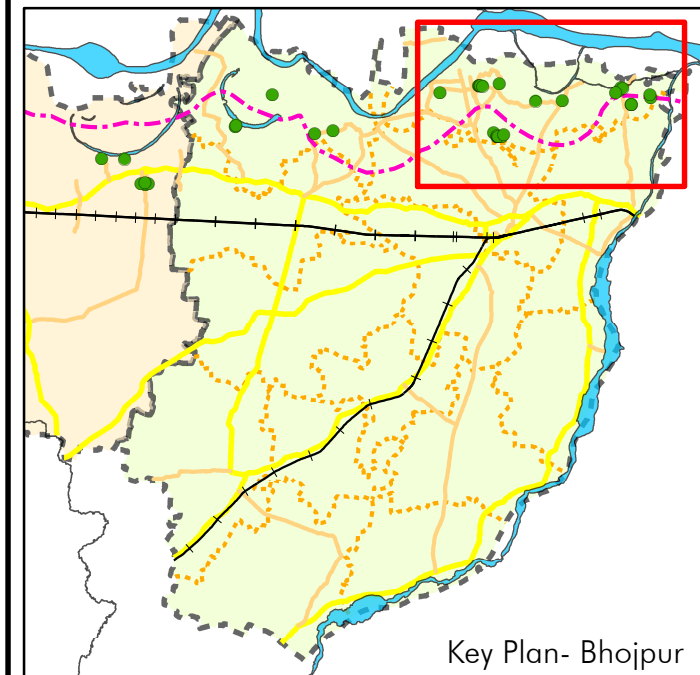
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

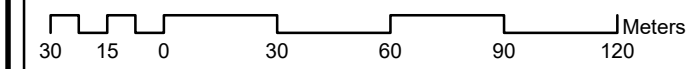
District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A11 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/15

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M17



Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dharmal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

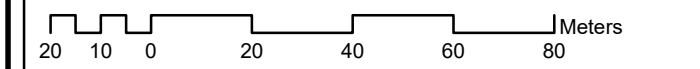
District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A12 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/16

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barahara Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M18

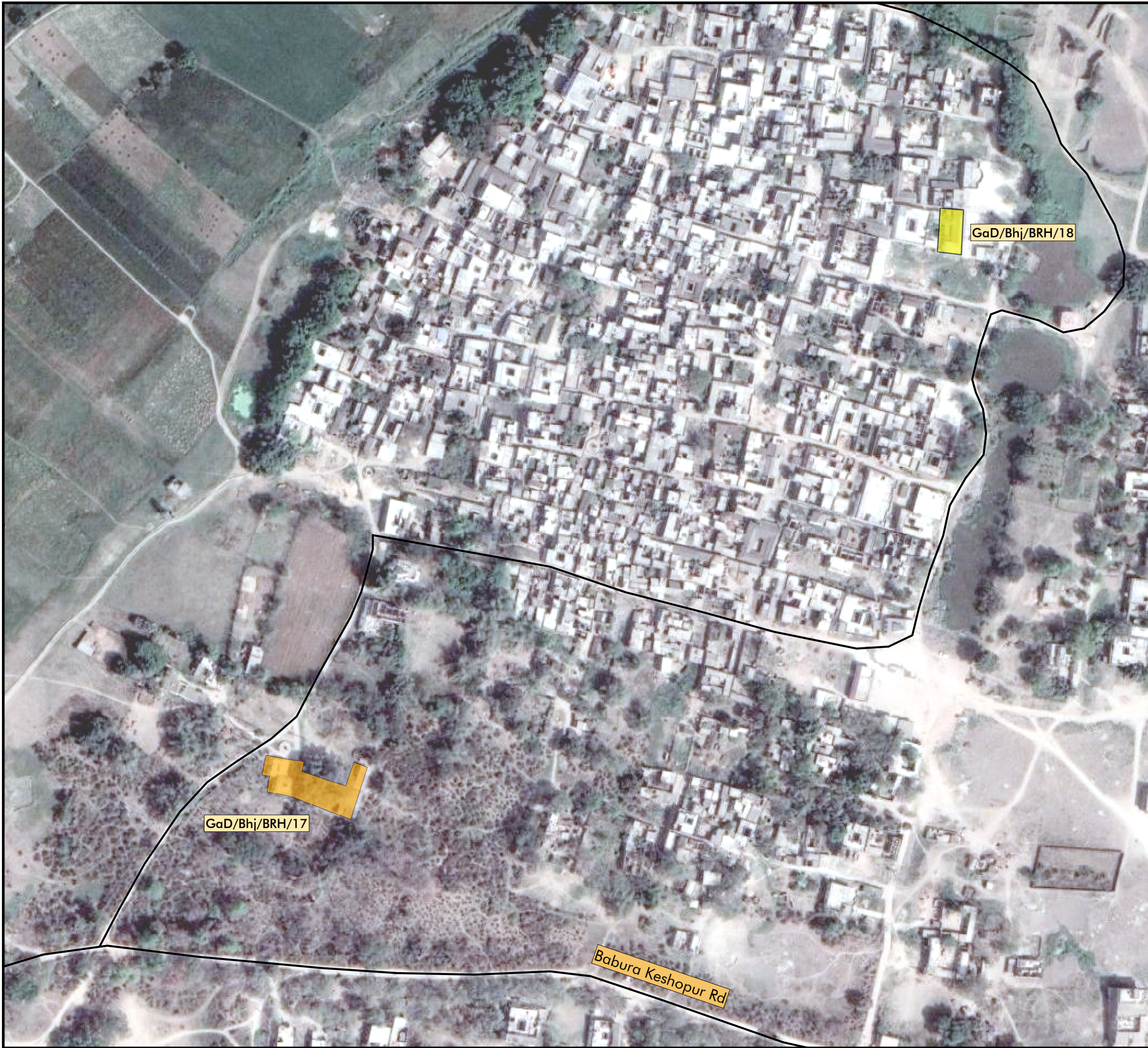


Survey Team:

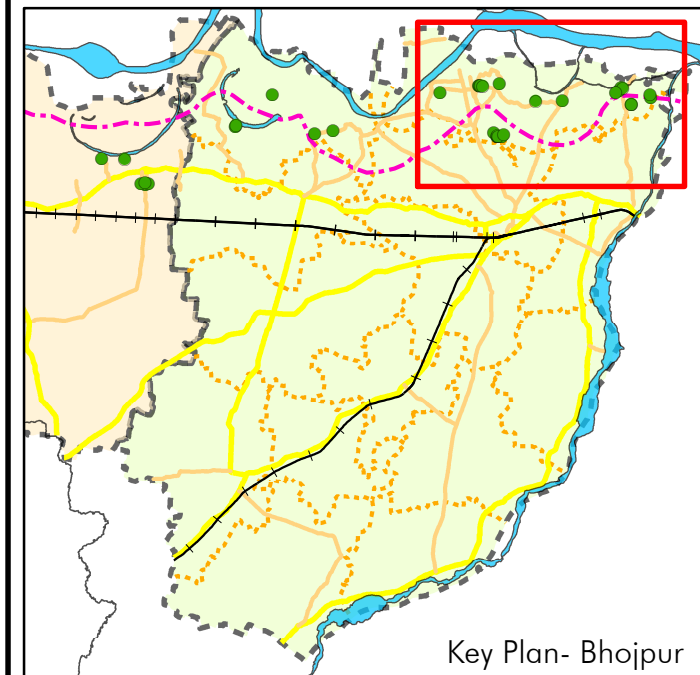
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

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National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

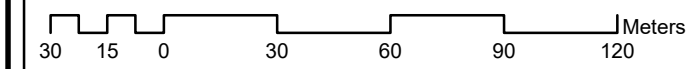
District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A13 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/17 to GaD/Bhj/BRH/18

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M19



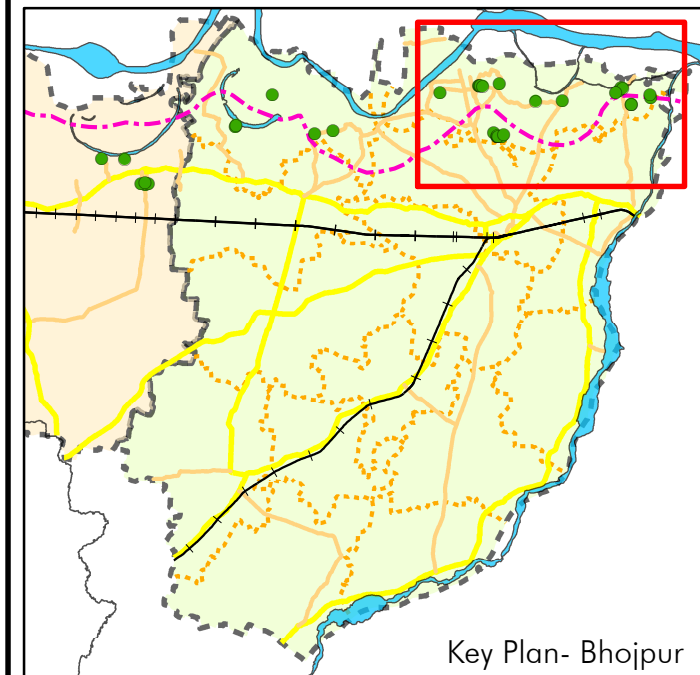
Survey Team:
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Abhijit Dhumal Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

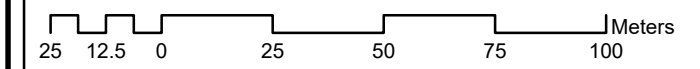
District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A14 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/19 to GaD/Bhj/BRH/20

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

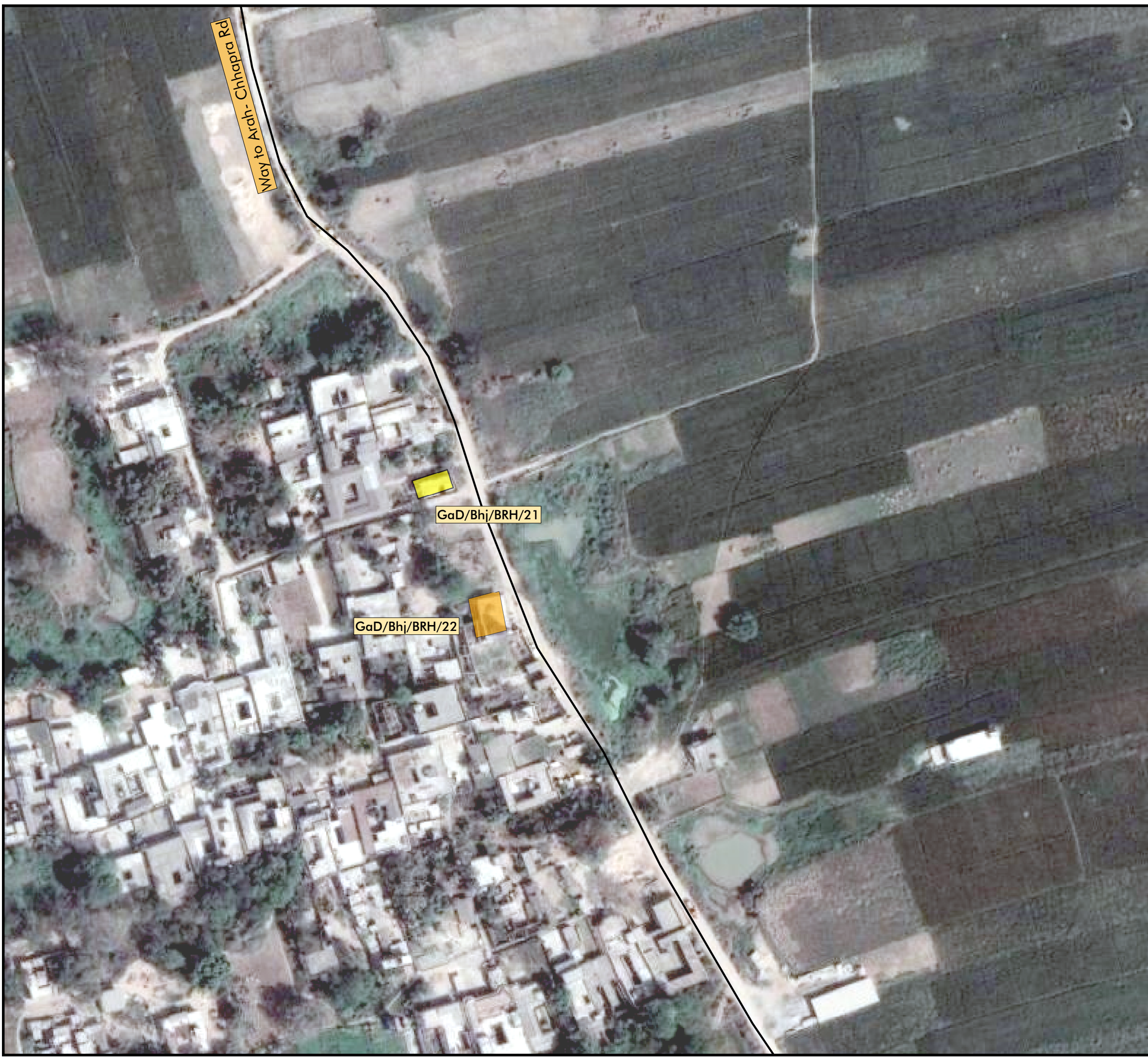
Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M20



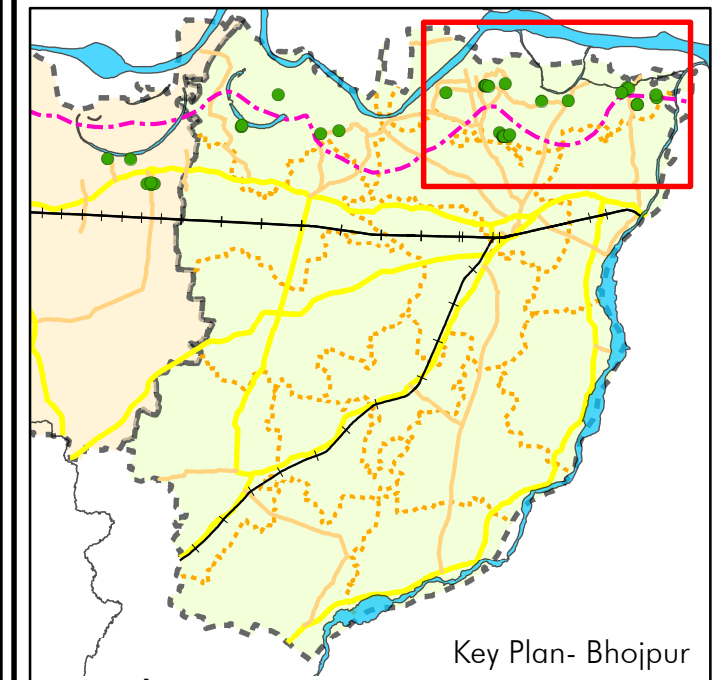
Survey Team:
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Abhijit Dhuma Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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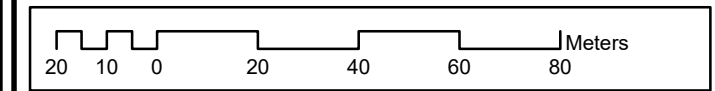
Legend

District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represents following subzones; Zone A15 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/21 to GaD/Bhj/BRH/22

Area:
 Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
 11/06/2021

Map No.:
 GaD/Bhj/M21



Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Abhijit Dhupal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Buxar & Bhojpur



Legend

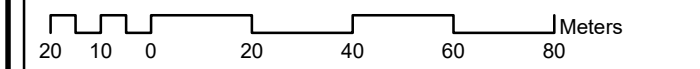
District Boundary	Collector Rd	Industrial
Ganga River	Sub- Arterial	Institutional
Railwayline	Adjacent Districts	Military
Tehsil Boundary	River & Canal	Recreational
5Km Line	Residence	Religious
Arterial	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhojpur district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A16 and reference location. GaD/Bhj/BRH/23 to GaD/Bhj/BRH/24

Area:
Bhojpur District- Barhara Tehsil
11/06/2021

Map No.:
GaD/Bhj/M22



Survey Team:
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Abhijit Dhumal Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga