

House Types Based on Building Material among Bawaria Caste in Rewari District: A Clan Wise Analysis

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Abstract

In the present research work an attempt has been made to examine the house types based on building material among different clans of Bawaria caste in Rewari district of Haryana state. The study is based on primary data which have been collected through questionnaire based on interview and field survey. Ten villages have been selected from Rewari district. The 130 households have been selected by considering 15 from six villages and 10 households from four villages. For each household a respondent has been selected and interviewed personally. . Primary data of 130 households has been collected from 10 selected villages belonging to eight clans like Ikghotia, Belda, Bhaghotia, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala, Dabariya, Badgujjar, and Rathore. Based on sample households, total population of the study area is 669 persons comprise 346 males and 323 females. The sex ratio in the sample households is 934 females/1000 males. The average size of the household is 5.1 persons. Clan-wise households have been calculated in per cent to describe the house types based on building material among Bawaria caste in Rewari district of Haryana state. It is concluded that, the walls of the 125 households (96.2%) of the total households are built by brunt bricks and only 5 households (3.8%) of the total households are built by mud bricks. As reveal from floors material most of the houses of the bawaria caste are made of cement. The roof of most of the houses of the Bawaria caste has been made by stone. The size of the rural dwellings denotes the economic level of the people. The two room dwellings are fairly distributed in the villages of Rewari district with maximum number 56 (43.1%) of the rural households. Out of total 19 households (14.6%) households dwellings three rooms, 12 households (9.2%) dwellings four rooms and only 3 households (2.3%) dwellings five rooms in their houses.

Key words: Population characteristics, Wall material, Floor material, Roof material and Number of Rooms.

Introduction

House is a social concept; its nature and condition are varying with caste, class, religion and region (Unni 1965). The word has been used as a synonym for census house, which is defined as, “a building or a part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc., used or recognized as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both (census of India, 2001). In a simplistic way’s house its occupant with the society. Brunhes, (1920), advocate as “the houses are the product of cultural traditions and natural conditions.” Dwellings are the universal and basic element of settlement geography. Many geographers have also studied the

dwelling in different forms in India as well as abroad. **In 1946, Finch and Trewartha** have further explained that “as a geographic element ‘house’ is meant to include not only the residential house, ranging from the humblest huts of the poor to the most elaborate and massive city mansions but all other human structures as well, where people congregate or where their grains or goods are stored, such as warehouses, stores, school factories and churches etc.” In the classic studies, house and building were a part of human geography (**Jackson, 1952**). But in geographical literature it is the most important component of cultural landscape, which reflects the cultural heritage, cultural styles, and functional needs positive and negative aspects of non-cultural environment (**Kniften, 1965**). In 2002, **Chamar** has described the distribution of rural dwellings, and house types based on shape and size, functional characteristics, building material and house plan in Bhiwani district, a prominent part of desert land of Haryana. He observed that the general conditions and the architectural design of the houses are good and attractive because of the prevailing prosperity of the local people, while houses are generally kaccha and lack modern facilities, are being inhabited by poorer people. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to analyze the dwellings based on size and caste-wise house types based on building materials.

About the Bawaria Caste

The Bawaria is a community of people and not a caste although the caste system of India puts them in caste category, but they still retain their original nomadic lifestyle and keep away from the main caste systems as practiced by many people in India.

The Bawaria caste is divided into nine sub-groups, like the Rajput, Gandalli, Ghumariya, Dhumree, Banwasee, Kapadia, Bidhoth and Delhiwala. It is known by the name Bawaria throughout Haryana State. It is learned that they have migrated to Haryana from the Chittorgarh region of Rajasthan. They live in both urban and rural areas of the state. They wear typical dress which an ordinary Haryanvi wears. There is sub-group exogamy among these people. They prefer to marry in their own sub-group. In each sub-group, there are about four to five gotras/clans. The surnames or clan names and meanings of their names have not undergone any transformation during the last 35 years. But the functions of the different sub-groups have changed to a considerable extent. Most of them have become laborers and their children strive for jobs in the organized sectors. The traditional occupations of the Bawaria caste were hunting, gathering, trapping of birds and animals and other non-skilled work. In the past, theft and dacoity are reported to be the major practices for subsistence. But, with the changing scene, numerous occupational changes have occurred among these people, such as masonry, wood work, and skin and hide work and business on a small scale in various consumable articles like fruits and vegetables.

The Bawaria people perceive the formal education system as favorable for boys and girls, but because of acute poverty, they desired benefits are not being utilized by them. Because of their poor economic condition, most of them are not in a position to generate self-employment by initiating various activities encouraged and financed by the government such as dairying, poultry and small scale industries. Some of them use banking facilities for loans, but still, their dependence on money lenders and shopkeepers is almost total. Drinking water is available within

the locality of the Bawaria community. They use the facilities of roads, railways and post offices. Electricity is used for lighting purposes. The major fuel resources are the fuelwood, dung cakes, coal, coal in some cities, saw dust and to some extent kerosene [Singh, 1994]. Most of them live in the Indian states of Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The Bawaria caste stands on 6th rank in Haryana.

Objectives of the Study

Thus, in the light of this the present study intends to examine the house types based on building material among Bawaria caste in Rewari district of Haryana state.

Study Area

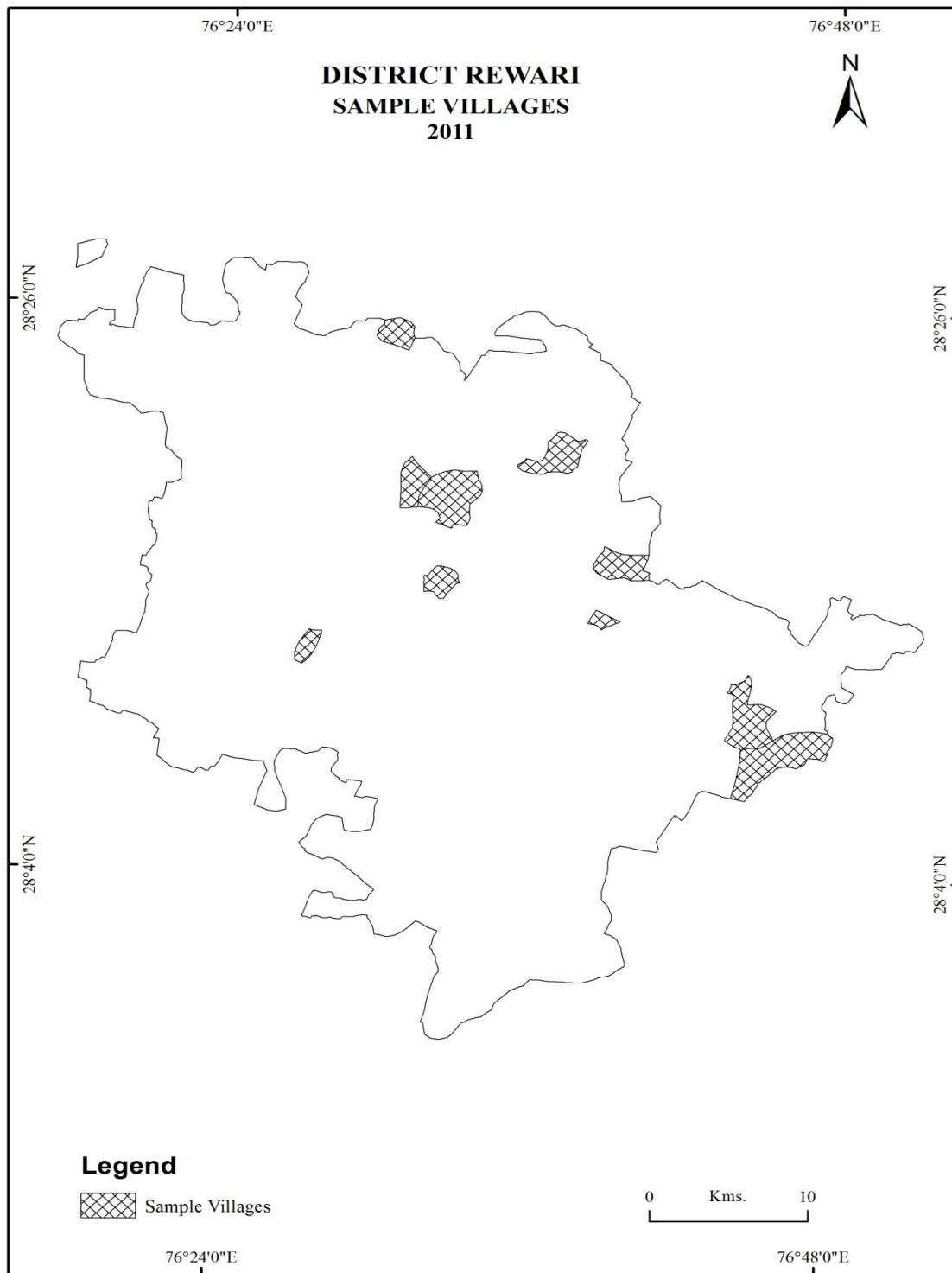
Location and Boundaries:

Rewari district lies in the state of Haryana. It is located in south-west of Haryana. Rewari district lies between 27° 58' 03" N and 28° 28' 20" N latitude and between 76° 16' 52" E and 76° 51' 30" E longitude. Its geographical boundaries have district Jhajjar in its north, Mahendergarh district in its west and district Gurgaon in its east & north-east directions.

The percentage of schedule castes population in Rewari district is 3.6%. The Bawaria caste population in Rewari District is 7,699 (out of which 6623 lived in rural and 1076 lived in urban area respectively) out of which males and females are 3,901 and 3,798 respectively. The percentage of Bawaria caste in Rewari district is 10.47 % in proportion to total scheduled castes population in Haryana. The Rewari stands on 3rd rank [Table-1] in Bawaria caste in Haryana.

Source of Data and Research Methodology:

The study is mainly based on primary data. The data has been collected by using well prepared schedules and personal interviews with the head of the households. The field work has been done during the year 2018. There were 10 villages namely; Bhatsana, Nangala Mayan, Chillar, Jatusana, Dabari, Parkhotampur and Pahlawas, Mandhaya Khurd, Nandrampur Bas, Chhawa have been selected from Rewari district. The 130 households have been selected by considering 15 from six villages and 10 households from four villages. Clan-wise households have been calculated in per cent to describe the house types based on building material among Bawaria caste in Rewari district of Haryana state.



Results and Discussion

Population Characteristics:

Based on 130 sample households, the total population is 669 persons which comprising 346 males and 323 females. The total populations of 0-6 years is 56 comprises 24 males and 32

females and above 0-6 years is 613 persons out of which 322 males and 291 females. The sex ratio is 934 females/1000 males. The average size of the household is 5.1 persons. Based on surveyed households, the total educated persons of Bawaria caste in Rewari district is 73 per cent and male educated persons in the district is as high as 85 per cent while among females it is a little over 60 per cent. The village wise population characteristic is shown in the **Table-1**.

Table No. 1: District Rewari : Population Characteristics of Bawaria Caste, 2018.																			
Sr . N o.	Selected Villages	N o. of H H	Total Population			0-6 Years Pop.			> 6 Years Pop.			Total Educated Persons			Educated Person (In Per cent)			H H S i z e	Sex Rat io
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
1	Bhatsana	15	91	45	46	15	6	9	76	39	37	53	32	21	69.7	82.1	56.8	6.1	1022
2	Pahlawas	10	54	28	26	2	2	0	52	26	26	35	20	15	67.3	76.9	57.7	5.4	929
3	Mandhaya Khurd	10	53	27	26	2	0	2	51	27	24	37	24	13	72.5	88.9	54.2	5.3	963
4	Nangala Mayan	15	71	39	32	8	3	5	63	36	27	45	28	17	71.4	77.8	63.0	4.7	821
5	Chillar	15	70	37	33	5	3	2	65	34	31	46	29	17	70.8	85.3	54.8	4.7	892
6	Nandrampur Bas	10	56	30	26	3	2	1	53	28	25	37	21	16	69.8	75.0	64.0	5.6	867
7	Chhawa	10	52	28	24	7	2	5	45	26	19	40	26	14	88.9	100.0	73.7	5.2	857
8	Jatusana	15	80	41	39	6	3	3	74	38	36	55	33	22	74.3	86.8	61.1	5.3	951
9	Dabari	15	67	35	32	5	1	4	62	34	28	49	32	17	79.0	94.1	60.7	4.5	914
10	Parkhotampur	15	75	36	39	3	2	1	72	34	38	50	28	22	69.4	82.4	57.9	5	1083
Total		130	669	346	323	56	24	32	613	322	291	447	273	174	72.9	84.8	59.8	5.1	934

Source: Field Work, 2018, Compiled by Authors, Sex Ratio=Females /1000 Males, HH Size: Persons/Households.

On the basis of field survey, the villages are inhabited by eight clan/gotras like **Ikghotia, Belda, Bhaghotia, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala, Dabariya, Badgujjar, Rathore**. Based on surveyed households, Ikghotia and Belda are two pre-dominant clans in the study area which together account for nearly 50 per cent population and 53 per cent households. The largest educated persons is recorded in Khodiwala clan (89 %) following by Belda clan (76 %), while male educated persons is observed cent per cent in Khodiwala and Dhundhadia clans followed by Belda clan (91 %) . On the other hand, the largest female educated persons is observed in Khodiwala clan (74 %) followed by Badgujjar clan (63 %). Finally, it is found that Khodiwala clan has largest educated persons in respect of total, male and female in proportion to total, male

and female respectively. The largest size of the household (6.1 persons) is observed in Dhundhadiya clan followed by Badgujjar (5.8 persons) and Bhaghotia (5.5 persons) while smallest size of household that is 4.7 persons is reported in Belda clan. The clan wise population characteristics are shown in the **Table-2**.

Table- 2: District Rewari: Clan-Wise Population Characteristics of Bawaria Caste, 2018.									
Population Characteristics	Clans								District Rewari
	Bel da	Ikgho tia	Bhagh otia	Dhundha diya	Khodiw ala	Badguj jar	Dabar iya	Rath ore	
No. of Households	35	34	13	14	10	9	9	6	130
Total Population	164	169	71	86	52	52	46	29	669
Male Population	84	88	38	41	28	27	24	16	346
(In Per cent)	51.2	52.1	53.5	47.7	53.8	51.9	52.2	55.2	51.7
Female Population	80	81	33	45	24	25	22	13	323
(In Per cent)	48.8	47.9	46.5	52.3	46.2	48.1	47.8	44.8	48.3
0-6 Yr. Population	12	14	15	3	7	2	2	1	56
(In Per cent)	7.3	8.3	21.1	3.5	13.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	8.4
0-6 Yr. Male Pop.	5	7	6	1	2	1	1	1	24
(In Per cent)	41.7	50.0	40.0	33.3	28.6	50.0	50.0	100.0	42.9
0-6 Yr. Fem. Pop.	7	7	9	2	5	1	1	0	32
(In Per cent)	58.3	50.0	60.0	66.7	71.4	50.0	50.0	0.0	57.1
>6 Yr. Population	152	155	71	68	45	50	44	28	613
(In Per cent)	92.7	91.7	100.0	79.1	86.5	96.2	95.7	96.6	91.6
> 6 Yr. Male Pop.	79	81	35	37	26	26	23	15	322
(In Per cent)	52.0	52.3	49.3	54.4	57.8	52.0	52.3	53.6	52.5
> 6 Yr. Female Pop.	73	74	36	31	19	24	21	13	291
(In Per cent)	48.0	47.7	50.7	45.6	42.2	48.0	47.7	46.4	47.5
Total Edu. Persons	116	107	49	51	40	34	32	18	447
(In Per cent)	76.3	69.0	69.0	75.0	88.9	68.0	72.7	64.3	72.9
Male Edu. Persons	72	62	28	34	26	19	19	13	273
(In Per cent)	91.1	76.5	80.0	91.9	100.0	73.1	82.6	86.7	84.8
Fem. Edu. Persons	44	45	21	17	14	15	13	5	174
(In Per cent)	60.3	60.8	58.3	54.8	73.7	62.5	61.9	38.5	59.8
Sex Ratio	952	920	868	1098	857	926	917	813	934
H. Hold Size	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.8	5.1	4.8	5.1

Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors. H. Hold Size= Persons/HH

CLAN-WISE HOUSE TYPES BASED ON BUILDING MATERIALS

The environment and economic conditions of the people are reflected in the use of building materials (Singh, 1985). Generally, the houses in a rural set up are built by using materials available locally. However, if the owner of the houses can afford to bring materials from other areas, by bearing the cost of transportation and materials, he may construct his house of the choice, not restricted to locally available materials. In the study area, the building materials of houses in Rewari district are classified into three groups. It is shown in the **Table-2**.

Table-2. District Rewari: Clan-Wise House Types Based on Building Materials, 2018.

Building Materials	Floors	In (%)	Walls	In (%)	Roofs	In (%)
Mud/Un-burnt Bricks/Wood Timber/Thatch	41	31.5	05	3.8	11	8.5
Burnt Bricks	08	6.2	125	96.2	00	0.0
Cement	74	56.9	00	0.0	00	0.0
Tiles	04	3.1	00	0.0	00	0.0
Stone	00	0.0	00	0.0	119	91.5
Marbles	03	2.3	00	0.0	00	0.0
Totals	130	100.0	130	100.0	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018. Compiled By Authors.

Clan-Wise Houses Based on Wall Materials, 2018

The walls of the 125 households (96.2%) of the total households are built by brunt bricks and only 5 households (3.8%) of the total households are built by mud bricks in the villages of Bawaria caste. 15.4% households belong to Bhaghotia, 7.1% households belong to Dhundhadia and only 2.9% households belong to Ikghotia or Belda clan has made the wall with mud/un-burnt bricks is shown in the **Table-3**.

Table-3. District Rewari: Clan-Wise Houses Based on Wall Materials, 2018.

Clan/ Gotra	No of H.H	No. of Houses in With Wall Material			
		Mud/Un-burnt Bricks	In Per cent	Brunt Bricks	In Per cent
Ikghotia	34	01	2.9	33	97.1
Belda	35	01	2.9	34	97.1
Bhaghotia	13	02	15.4	11	84.6
Dhundhadia	14	01	7.1	13	92.9
Khodiwala	10	00	0.0	10	100.0
Dabariya	09	00	0.0	09	100.0
Badgujjar	09	00	0.0	09	100.0
Rathore	06	00	0.0	06	100.0
Total	130	05	3.8	125	96.2

Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors..

Clan-Wise Houses Based on Floor Materials, 2018

As reveal from floors most of the houses of the Bawaria caste are made of cement. Out of total 74 (56.9%) households made by cement, 41 (31.5%) households made by mud, 8 (6.1%) households made by Bricks, 4 (3.1%) households made by tiles and only 3 (2.3%) households made by Marbles. 20% households floors belong to Belda, Dhundhadia and Khodiwala clan are made their floors with marble and only 18.8% households floors belong to Ikghotia and Khodiwala clan are made their floors with tiles. It is shown in the **Table-4**.

Table-4. District Rewari: Clan-Wise Houses Based on Floor Materials, 2018

Clan/ Gotra	No of H.H	No. of Houses in With Floor Materials				
		Mud	Bricks	Cement	Tiles	Marbles
Ikghotia	34	17	02	12	03	00
(%)		50.0	5.9	35.3	8.8	0.0

Belda	35	06	03	25	00	01
(%)		17.1	8.6	71.4	0.0	2.9
Bhaghotia	13	08	02	03	00	00
(%)		61.5	15.4	23.1	0.0	0.0
Dhundhadia	14	05	00	08	00	01
(%)		35.7	0.0	57.1	0.0	7.1
Khodiwala	10	01	00	07	01	01
(%)		10.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	10.0
Dabariya	09	02	01	06	00	00
(%)		22.2	11.1	66.7	0.0	0.0
Badgujjar	09	01	00	08	00	00
(%)		11.1	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0
Rathore	06	01	00	05	00	00
(%)		16.7	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0
Total	130	41	08	74	04	03
%		31.5	6.2	56.9	3.1	2.3
Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors.						

Clan-Wise Houses Based on Roof Materials, 2018

The roof of most of the houses of the Bawaria caste has been made by stone. Out of total households 119 (91.5%) households made by stone, 6 (4.6%) households made by Wood/Timber, and only 5 (3.8%) households made by Thatch. The roofs of households of Ikghotia, Belda, Bhaghotia, and Dhundhadia are made of thatch. Only 17.6% households to Ikghotia clan made of their roof with wood/timber. It is shown in the **Table-5**.

Clan	No of H.H	No. of Houses in With Roof Materials		
		Wood/Timber	Thatch	Stone
Ikghotia	34	06	01	27
(%)		17.6	2.9	79.4
Belda	35	00	01	34
(%)		0.0	2.9	97.1
Bhaghotia	13	00	02	11
(%)		0.0	15.4	84.6
Dhundhadia	14	00	01	13
(%)		0.0	7.1	92.9
Khodiwala	10	00	00	10
(%)		0.0	0.0	100.0
Dabariya	09	00	00	09
(%)		0.0	0.0	100.0
Badgujjar	09	00	00	09
(%)		0.0	0.0	100.0
Rathore	06	00	00	06
(%)		0.0	0.0	100.0

Total	130	06	05	119
%		4.6	3.8	91.5
Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors.				

Clan-Wise Households and Number of Rooms, 2018

The size of the rural dwellings denotes the economic level of the people. The two room dwellings are fairly distributed in the villages of Rewari district with maximum number 56 (43.1%) of the rural households. Out of total 40 households (30.8%) households dwellings only one room. 56 households (43.1%) dwellings two rooms which is the highest percentage of the total dwellings rooms. 19 households (14.6%) households dwellings three rooms. 12 households (9.2%) dwellings four rooms and only 3 households (2.3%) dwellings five rooms in their houses shown in **Table-6**.

Table-6. District Rewari: Clan-Wise Households and Number of Rooms, 2018.						
Clan	No of H.H	Number of Rooms				
		One Rooms	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms
Ikghotia	34	21	09	01	02	01
(%)		61.8	26.5	2.9	5.9	2.9
Belda	35	07	16	09	03	00
(%)		20.0	45.7	25.7	8.6	0.0
Bhaghotia	13	02	07	02	02	00
(%)		15.4	53.8	15.4	15.4	0.0
Dhundhadiya	14	02	09	02	01	00
(%)		14.3	64.3	14.3	7.1	0.0
Khodiwala	10	03	03	00	03	01
(%)		30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	10.0
Dabariya	09	03	03	01	01	01
(%)		33.3	33.3	11.1	11.1	11.1
Badgujjar	09	00	06	03	00	00
(%)		0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
Rathore	06	02	03	01	00	00
(%)		33.3	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0
Total	130	40	56	19	12	03
%		30.8	43.1	14.6	9.2	2.3
Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors.						

Conclusion

It is concluded that, the walls of the 125 households (96.2%) of the total households are built by brunt bricks and only 5 households (3.8%) of the total households are built by mud bricks. As reveal from floors material most of the houses of the bawaria caste are made of cement. Out of total 74 (56.9%) households made by cement, 41 (31.5%) households made by mud, 8 (6.1%) households made by Bricks, 4 (3.1%) households made by tiles and only 3 (2.3%) households made by Marbles. The roof of most of the houses of the Bawaria caste has been made by stone. Out of total 119 (91.5%) households made by stone, 6 (4.6%) households made by

Wood/Timber, and only 5 (3.8%) households made by Thatch, and 40 households (30.8%) households dwellings only one room. 56 households (43.1%) dwellings two rooms which is the highest percentage of the total dwellings rooms. 19 households (14.6%) households dwellings three rooms. 12 households (9.2%) dwellings four rooms and only 3 households (2.3%) dwellings five rooms in their houses. However, it is suggested that the government should provide more amenities and facilities to the scheduled castes for better conditions which will result in improved status in rural areas of Haryana state and Rewari district in particular.

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