

# Rural Dwellings and House Types of Chura Caste in Village Badli: A Clan Wise Analysis

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**Abstract** – In the present paper an attempt has been made to study the distribution of dwellings and house types based on size and building materials of Chura community in village Badli. The village is located about 20 Kms southeast from Jhajjar city of Haryana state. The primary data has been collected of all the 97 households by using well prepared schedules and personal interviews have been conducted to the head of family. The village has three major scheduled castes namely Chamar, Dhanak, and Chura. Chura community is inhabited by ten clans/gotras like Bagri, Lauth, Tank, Gehlot, Kudala, Chavria, Sodha, Beniwal and Bidhan. The size of the rural dwellings denotes the economic level of the people. The two room dwellings are fairly distributed in the village with maximum number i.e. 29 (29.89 %) households while only 9 (09.28 %) dwellings occupy five & more rooms.

It has been observed that most of floor of the houses in the village are built of cement (55.68%), followed by burnt bricks (05.16) and only 8.24% of tiles while 30.92 % floor of houses are made of mud. The walls of almost all houses are (91.76 %) made of burnt bricks and only 8.24 % houses are made of un-burnt bricks. It is found that most of roofs of houses (60.82 %) are built of mud and un-burnt bricks and 23 (23.71 %) roofs of the houses are made of concretes, 2.06 per cent of burnt bricks, 10.30 per cent of stones and remaining 3.10 per cent house have used tiles in the roofs. Finally, it is observed that 30 (30.92 %) houses are pacca, 59 (60.82 %) dwellings are mixed type of houses, and only eight (8.24%) houses are kacha. Further, it is noted that most of pacca houses belong to Bagri and Lauth clans have good status and socially and economically better in the village. The mixed types of houses are diminishing day by day replacing into pacca houses due to the improvement in economic conditions of the inhabitants and availability and suitability of local building material in recent years.

**Key Words:** Clans, Buildings Materials, Variation in House Types, Size of Dwellings.

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## INTRODUCTION

Dwellings are the universal and basic element of settlement geography. Many geographers have also studied the dwellings in different forms in India as well as abroad. The houses are the product of cultural traditions and natural conditions. (Kniffen, 1965). House is also a social concept; its nature and cognition are varying with caste, class, religion and region (Unni, 1965). While houses are generally kaccha and lack modern facilities, are being inhabited by poorer people, while Rapoport (1969) described that a house is the "direct and unself-conscious translation into physical form of a culture, its needs and values as well as the desires, dreams and passions of a people. Here an attempt has been made to analyze the distribution of house types based on building materials, caste-wise house types based on building materials and dwellings based on shape and size. Chamar (2002) has described the distribution of rural dwellings, their types and distribution of house types based on shape and size, functional characteristics, building materials and

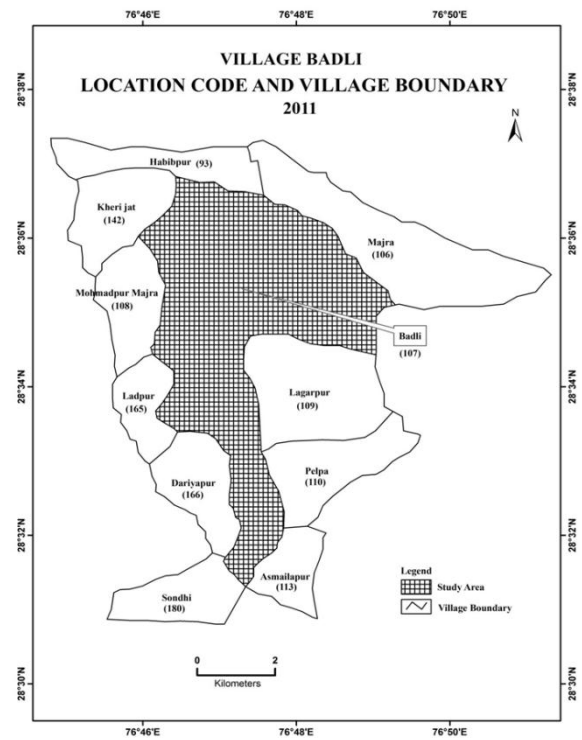
house plan in Bhiwani District, a prominent part of desert land of Haryana. He observed that the general conditions and the architectural design of the houses are good and attractive because of prevailing prosperity of the local people. The word has been used as a synonym for census house (1991), which 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. In a simplistic way, a house is a 'shelter' to live in, but it is much more than that. It is one of the basic human entitlements which connect its occupant with the society (Singh, 1985).

Chamar & Chamar (2013) has described the distribution of rural dwellings, and house types based on shape and size, functional characteristics, building materials and house plan of Julana Tahsil of Jind District, in Haryana. They observed that the socio-economic condition during

the recent past has changed due to their occupational mobility. They observed that the workforce among the scheduled caste is no more tied up with agricultural activities. This is also reflected in the distribution of dwellings classified size and caste. However, in terms of types of dwellings i.e. pacca and mixed a significant correspondence can be seen between position in the caste hierarchy and share of pacca houses.

**SOURCE OF DATA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The study is based on primary data. The clan wise data of 97 households of chura caste has been collected on the basis of well-structured schedule and personal interview conducted with the head of the household. The Chura community is inhabited by ten clans like Bagri, Lauth, Tank, Gehlot, Kudala, Chavria, Sodha, Beniwal and Bidhlan. To describe the composition of households, dwellings based on size, and house types based on building materials and calculated into percentage for uniform pattern i.e. 100 per cent. Finally, clan wise data has been calculated and tabulated with the help of bar diagrams.



[Fig: 1]

**STUDY AREA**

**Location and boundaries**

The village Badli extends from 28° 34' 23" north latitude and 76° 48' 6" east longitude. It is away about 20 km south east from Jhajjar city. It is bounded by village Habibpur in the north, and Majra in the north east. Kheri Jat and Mohmadpur majra in the North West, Pelpa, Dariyapur, Asmailapur and Sondhi in the south and Lagarpur in the south east [Fig: 1].

**Population and Area**

The village is fairly extensive one with area of 3239 hectares according to Census 2001. The village has three major scheduled Castes. The Chura community has about hundred household. The total population of Chura community in the village Badli is 576 persons comprising 299 (51.90 %) male and 277 (48.10 %) female as per field survey. The Chura community has average size of household is 5.9 person. The total literacy rate of Chura community is 70.48 % while male literacy is 75.00 % and female literacy is 65.70 per cent. The sex ratio is observed 926 female per thousand males in the village. The total worker of chura community is 35.42 per cent while male worker is 74.02 % and female worker is 25.98 per cent. The male population is mostly engaged in tertiary activities. The population characteristic is shown in the table [Table-1].

**Table No.1: Village Badli: Population Characteristics of Chura Community, 2012.**

Population Characteristics	Total	In %	Population Characteristics	Total	In %
Total no. of Households	97	100.0	Total Literate Population	351	70.48
Total Rural Population	576	100.0	Total Male Literates	192	75.00
Total Male Population	299	51.90	Total Female Literates	159	65.30
Total Female Population	277	48.10	Total Worker	204	35.42
Population (0-6 years)	78	13.54	Total Male Worker	151	50.50
Male Population(0-6 years)	43	55.12	Total Female Worker	53	19.13
Female Population(0-6 years)	35	48.88			
Population (> 6 years)	498	86.46			
Male Population(> 6 years)	256	85.62			
Female Population(> 6 years)	242	87.38			
Average Size of Households	5.9				
Sex Ratio (Fem. /1000 male)	926				

Source: Field Survey 2012, Compiled by Author. HH, Household.

**House Types Based on Building Materials**

In the study area, the building materials of houses in the village are classified into three categories.

- (i) **Materials for floors:** which include mud, burnt bricks, cement, tiles etc.
- (ii) **Materials for walls:** include un-burnt bricks, burnt bricks only.
- (iii) **Materials for roofs:** which include mud, burnt bricks, tiles, concrete, stones etc.

**Clan Wise House Types Based on Building Materials**

**Materials for Floor:**

[Table No.3] shows that the Deeka clan 80 per cent and Tank clan 77 Per cent house floors are made up cement and it is followed by Lauth clan 55.17

per cent and Bagri 50 per cent. It is good economic condition of houses in the village because it is use to burnt bricks cement and tiles in their house floors. It is found that 31 per cent house floors are made up of mud. It is shown in the [Fig: 1].

**Material for Roof:**

It is recorded that 58 per cent houses the roofs are made up mud & burnt bricks. It is found 31.03 per cent houses to Lauth made in concretes it is followed by Bagri clan 25 per cent, Deeka clan 20 per cent and Tank 15.38 per cent. It is observed that 69.23 per cent houses to Tank clan and 80 per cent houses to Deeka clan are made of mud, while Gehlot, Kudala, Chavria, Beniwal and Bidhlan clans have very small share of percentage in roofs materials of burnt bricks, tiles, concretes and stones [Table No. 4] and [Fig: 2].

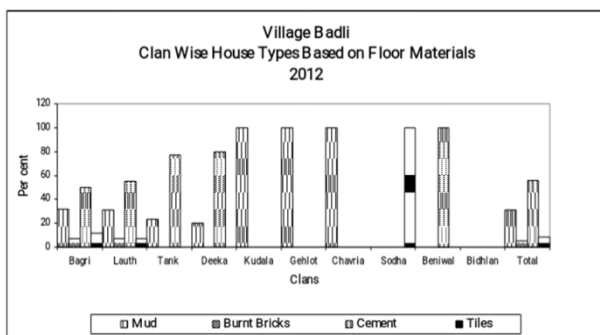
**Materials for Wall:**

**Table No.2: Village Badli: Clan Wise House Type Based on Floor Materials, 2012.**

Name of the Clans	No. of HH	Floor Materials							
		Mud	In Per cent	Burnt Bricks	In Per cent	Cement	In Per cent	Tiles	In Per cent
Bagri	44	14	31.82	03	06.82	22	50.00	05	11.36
Lauth	29	09	31.03	02	06.90	16	55.17	02	06.90
Tank	13	03	23.08	00	00.00	10	76.92	00	00.00
Deeka	05	01	20.00	00	00.00	04	80.00	00	00.00
Kudala	01	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	0.00	00	00.00
Gehlot	01	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	0.00	00	00.00
Chavria	01	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	0.00	00	00.00
Sodha	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	0.00	01	100.00
Beniwal	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.00	00	00.00
Bidhlan	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	0.00	00	00.00
Total	97	30	30.93	05	05.15	54	55.67	08	08.25

Source: Field Survey 2012, Compiled by Author. HH, Household.

[Table No.5] indicates that the 91.75 per cent houses walls are made of burnt bricks and 08.25 per cent walls of un- burnt bricks in the study area. It is recorded that the 41 houses (93.18 %) of Bagri clan wall made in burnt bricks it is followed by Tank clan 92.31 per cent, Lauth clan 90.00 per cent and Deeka clan 80 per cent in the study area. While some house's walls are constructed to un-burnt bricks belong to 6.18 per cent to Bagri clan, 10.34 per cent to Lauth, and 7.70 per cent to Tank clan. It is recorded that the use of burnt bricks in walls is made by the people who have better economic level.

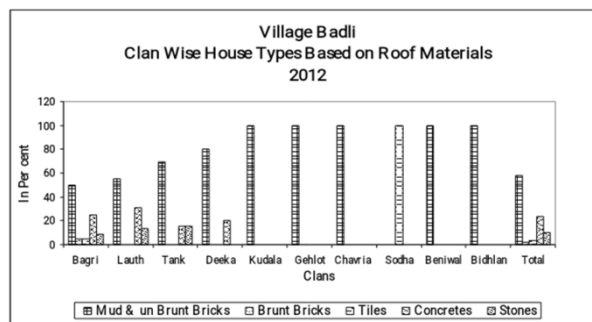


[Fig: 1]

**Table No.3: Village Badli: House Type Based on Roof Materials, 2012.**

Name of the Clans	No. of HH	Roof Materials									
		Mud & un Burnt Bricks	In Per cent	Burnt Bricks	In Per cent	Tiles	In Per cent	Concretes	In Per cent	Stones	In Per cent
Bagri	44	22	50.00	22	05.00	02	04.55	11	25.00	04	09.09
Lauth	29	16	55.17	00	00.00	00	00.00	09	31.03	04	13.80
Tank	13	09	69.23	00	00.00	00	00.00	02	15.38	02	15.40
Deeka	05	04	80.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	20.00	00	00.00
Kudala	01	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
Gehlot	01	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
Chavria	01	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
Sodha	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
Beniwal	01	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
Bidhlan	01	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
Total	97	56	57.73	02	02.00	03	03.09	23	23.71	10	10.30

Source: Field Survey 2012, Compiled by Author. HH, Household.

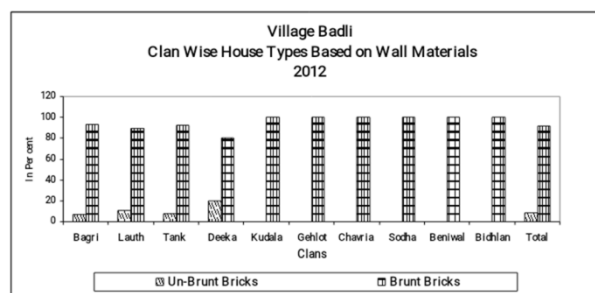


[Fig: 2]

**Table No.4: Village Badli: House Type Based on Wall Materials, 2012.**

Name of the Clans	No. of HH	Wall Materials			
		Un-Burnt Bricks	In Per cent	Burnt Bricks	In Per cent
Bagri	44	03	06.82	41	93.18
Lauth	29	03	10.34	26	89.66
Tank	13	01	07.69	12	92.31
Deeka	05	01	20.00	04	80.00
Kudala	01	00	00.00	01	100.00
Gehlot	01	00	00.00	01	100.00
Chavria	01	00	00.00	01	100.00
Sodha	01	00	00.00	01	100.00
Beniwal	01	00	00.00	01	100.00
Bidhlan	01	00	00.00	01	100.00
Total	97	08	08.25	89	91.75

Source: Field Survey 2012, Compiled by Author. HH, Household.



[Fig: 3]

**Clan Wise Variation in House Types**

On the basis of building materials, three types of houses have been identified in the study area.

- (i) **Kaccha House:** (mud floors, mud walls, mud roofs),

(ii) **Pacca House:** (burnt bricks floors, burnt bricks walls, burnt bricks roofs, cement, concretes, stones tiles),

(iii) **Mixed House:** (burnt bricks floors with burnt bricks walls and roofs, mud floor with mud).

(i) **Kaccha House:**

It is recorded that the 8.24 per cent kaccha houses in the study area. It is observed that highest share of kaccha houses in Deeka clan 20 per cent and it is followed by Bagri clan 10 per cent, Tank clan 08 percent and Lauth clan 07 per cent. Most of people of this caste depend upon the local building materials. It is shown in the table-6 and [Fig: 4].

(ii) **Pacca House:**

Such type houses are occupied by those people who have better position as socially and economically in village. Only 30 houses (30.93 per cent) of the total rural houses are pacca and are made of floor, walls, roofs, tiles, cement, and concrete with burnt bricks. It is observed that the largest sharing of pacca houses in Lauth clans 34.48 per cent and it is followed by Bagri clan 34.09 per cent, Tank clan 23.08 per cent and deeka 20 per cent pacca houses in the study area. While other clans such as Gehlot, Kudala, Chavria, Sodha, Beniwal, and Bidhlan have very low share of percentage in pacca houses table-6 and [Fig: 4].

(iii) **Mixed House:**

Approximate 60.82 per cent households have made of mud floors, mud roofs with burnt bricks wall. The sharing of percentage of other clans 70 per cent in Tank clan, 60 per cent in Deeka clan, 59 per cent in Lauth clan and 57 per cent in Bagri clan in the study area. While Kudala, Gehlot, Chavria Beniwal, and Bidhlan clans also in mixed house in the study area. It is found more occurrences of mixed houses in different clans of Chura community in the village.

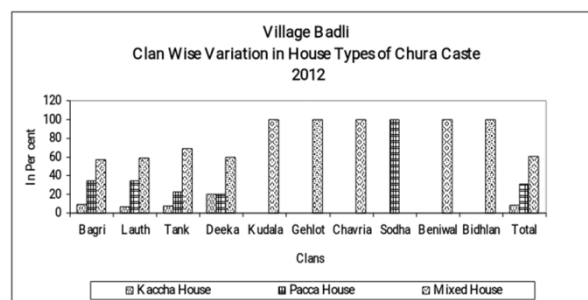
**Clan Wise Dwellings Based on Size**

It is observed that the two room dwellings are fairly distributed in the village with highest per cent 29.90 of the rural households. Similarly one-room houses 11.34 per cent are generally owned by economically depressed households of the village. About 50 per cent of houses occupy in three or four rooms. It is observed that the largest sharing of the five and above dwellings have distributed in the village with low per cent 9.28. It is recorded that the most of houses of three or four room belong to Bagri and Lauth clans. It is also found that the highest share of the five and above rooms 20.00 per cent to Deeka clan it is followed by Tank clan 15.38 per cent and Bagri clan 11.36 per cent in the study area.

**Table No.5: Village Badli: Variation in House Types of Chura Community, 2012.**

Name of the Clans	No. of HH	Kaccha House	In Per cent	Pacca House	In Per cent	Mixed House	In Per cent
Bagri	44	04	09.09	15	34.09	25	56.82
Lauth	29	02	06.90	10	34.48	17	58.62
Tank	13	01	07.69	03	23.08	09	69.23
Deeka	05	01	20.00	01	20.00	03	60.00
Kudala	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.0
Gehlot	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.0
Chavria	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.0
Sodha	01	00	00.00	01	100.0	00	00.00
Beniwal	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.0
Bidhlan	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.0
Total	97	08	8.25	30	30.93	59	60.82

Source: Field Survey 2012, Compiled by Author. HH, Household.

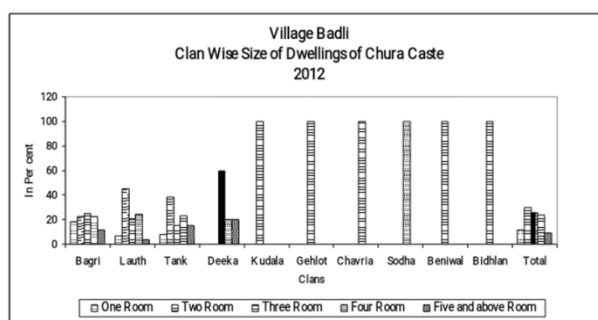


[Fig: 4]

**Table No.6: Village Badli: Clans Wise Size of Dwellings of Chura Caste, 2012.**

Name of the Clans	No. of HH	Size of Dwellings									
		One Room	In Per cent	Two Rooms	In Per cent	Three Rooms	In Per cent	Four Rooms	In Per cent	Five and above Rooms	In Per cent
Bagri	44	08	18.18	10	22.73	11	25.00	10	22.73	05	11.36
Lauth	29	02	6.90	13	44.83	06	20.69	07	24.14	01	3.45
Tank	13	01	7.69	05	38.46	02	15.38	03	23.08	02	15.38
Deeka	05	00	00.00	00	0.00	03	60.00	01	20.00	01	20.00
Kudala	01	00	00.00	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
Gehlot	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
Chavria	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.00	00	00.00
Sodha	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.00	00	00.00
Beniwal	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
Bidhlan	01	00	00.00	00	00.00	01	100.00	00	00.00	00	00.00
Total	97	11	11.34	29	29.90	25	25.77	23	23.71	09	9.28

Source: Field Survey 2012, Compiled by Author. HH, Household.



[Fig: 5]

**CONCLUSION**

It is concluded that most of pacca houses belong to Bagri and Lauth clans which are the good status as socially and economically of Chura community in the village. It has also been observed that only eight kaccha houses and socio economic condition are very poor in the study area. It is observed that the kaccha houses are diminishing day by day replacing by the pacca houses due to the improvement in economic conditions of the

inhabitants and availability and suitability of local building material in recent years. The distribution of different size dwellings also reflects the size of the family. It has also been found that the dwellings of one and two-room represent the single family system while more than five room dwelling claim the jointly family system.

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