

Status of Life of Balmiki Community

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INTRODUCTION

Quality of life has also been defined “as the satisfaction of an individual’s values, goals and needs through the actualization of their abilities of lifestyle” (Emerson 1985, p.282). This definition is consistent with the conceptualization that satisfaction and well-being stem from the degree of fit between an individual’s perception of their objective situation and their need or aspiration (Felce and Perry, 1995). Quality of life has also been a topic of interest in philosophy where quality of life or the good life is viewed as a virtuous life. However, philosophers tend to disagree on what virtues are the most important. Thus, the philosophical approach is speculative and tends to be based on the philosopher’s personal experiences in life. In the late 20th century, however, quality of life becomes a topic of interest in the social sciences. Social scientists deal in a more empirical way with the subject and systematically gather data on the experiences of the other people. In 1995, Quality of life research became institutionalized with the founding of the international society for Quality of life Studies. Scientific roots the theme of “quality of life developed almost simultaneously in several fields of the social sciences.

In sociology, quality of life was often an implicit theme in socio-graphic studies, such as the portraits of rural life in the United States conducted by Osborn (1946). Quality of life became a main issue in the ‘social indicators research’ that emerged in the 1960 as a reaction against the domination of economic indicators in the policy process. Initially, the emphasis was on ‘objective’ indicators of wellbeing, such as poverty, sickness and suicide, subjective indicators were added during the 1970s. landmark book in this latter tradition are social indicators of well being: Americans Perception of life quality, by Andrews and withey (1976) and ‘the quality of American Life: Perceptions, Evaluations and satisfactions’ by Cambell (1981). Perceived quality of life is now a central issue in social reports in most developed countries and items on that matter are standard in periodical social survey. Quality of life has also become an area of interest within the sociology of work, the sociology of housing and family sociology (Schuessler and Fisher 1985; Ferriss 2004).

Social Roots Quality-of-life research has its roots in several social developments. One is the rise in the material standard of living and a concomitant reduction of famine and physical illness. The more humans are free of these ills, the more evident ways for further improvement became. Interest in quality-of-life was also stirred by the rise of individualism. The more choices available the more interested people become in quality of life issues and alternative ways of living. Ideologically, this orientation is manifested in a revival of utilitarian moral philosophy, in which happiness is the central goal (Bentham 1789).

When the post-war economic boom of the 1960s was followed by disenchantment with economic growth, a common slogan of that time was ‘more well-being rather than more wealth’, and this raised questions of what well-being actually is and how it can be furthered. These period of time also witnessed disenchantment with medical technology and a related call for more ‘quality-of-life’ rather than mere extension-of-life. Much of this criticism was voiced by the patient-organizations that developed around this time. Health related quality-of-life research was also furthered by the movement towards ‘evidence based’ treatment in healthcare that began to come into force in the 1980s. Quality-of-life was soon seen as a relevant side effect of *cure* and as a major outcome of *care*. Consequently, quality-of-life became one of the indicators in systematic research into the effects of drugs and treatment protocols.

CONCEPTS

Society is central in the sociological view. Firstly, livability is associated with the quality of society as a whole. Classic concepts of the ‘good society’ stress material welfare and social equality, sometimes equating the concept more or less with the welfare state. Current notions of community emphasize close networks, strong norms and active voluntary associations; the reverse of this livability concept is ‘social fragmentation’. Secondly, livability is seen in one’s position in society. For a long time, the emphasis was on the ‘under-class’ but currently attention is shifting to “class exclusion” or a class of people who are deprived and excluded.

MEASURES OF QUALITY OF LIFE

Quality-of-life research is about measurement. Hence the field can be aptly described by the measures used, of which there are many. In the following sections examples of measures used in quality-of-life research are presented. The substantive dimensions these measures are thought to represent will be brought to light using the classification.

Meanings in multi-dimensional measures of quality of life

Most of these measures are 'multi-dimensional' and assess different qualities of life, which are aggregated in one 'quality-of-life score'. Often, the different qualities are also presented separately in a 'quality-of-life profile'. Multi-dimensional measures figure in medical 'quality of life' research, erotological research on 'successful ageing', psychological 'wellbeing' research, sociologically oriented research on individual 'welfare' and comparative studies on quality-of-life in nations. Below I present some.

Similar indexes have been developed in sociology, mostly in the context of marketing research for the welfare state. One of the first attempts to chart quality of life in a general population was themade in the Scandinavian 'Study of comparative welfare' under the direction of Erik Allardt (1976). Welfare is measured using the following criteria: income; housing; political support; social relations; being irreplaceable; doing interesting things; health; education; and life-satisfaction. Allardt classified these indicators using his, now classic distinction, between 'having', 'loving' and 'being'. Most of the items belong in the left-top quadrant because they concern pre-conditions for a good life rather than good living as such, and because these chances are in the environment rather than in the individual. This is the case with income, housing, political support and social relations. Two further items also denote chances, but these are internal capabilities. This is the health factor and level of education. These items are placed in the top-right quadrant of personal life-ability. The item 'being irreplaceable' belongs in the utility bottom left quadrant. It denotes a value of life to others. The last two items belong in the enjoyment bottom right quadrant. 'Doing interesting things' denotes appreciation of an aspect of life, while life-satisfaction concerns appreciation of life as a whole.

Source of Data and Research Methodology

The study is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data has been collected by using well prepared scheduled and personal interviews have been conducted to the head of the family. The secondary data has been obtained from various published and unpublished records, books, district gazetteers and resource atlas of Rohtak district. For the present study six (06) villages has been selected of Rohtak District on the bases of percentage of scheduled caste population and the percentage of literacy rate. The data has been used to highlight the population characteristics of Rohtak District. To describe the population characteristics like population, age groups, sex ratio, literacy rate and educational attainment. Data has been collected from 172 households by selecting 30 households of each village to describe the income, expenditure use of modern assets and house types based on building materials. Finally, the data has been calculated, tabulated and mapped with the help of suitable cartographic techniques.

STUDY AREA

Location and boundaries

Rohtak district is located in central part of Haryana. It is bordered by Sonapat district in north and north-east, Jind district in the north, Jhajjar district in the south, Hisar district in the north-west and Bhiwani in the west. The district headquarter is Rohtak. Due to proximity to Delhi, the development activities are taking place very rapidly. The district has witnessed rapid industrialization, urbanization, diversification in agriculture and changes in occupation structure.

57.96 per cent population of Rohtak district lives in rural areas. The total rural population of Rohtak district is 615,040, out of total rural population 332,034 are males and 283,006 females. The sex ratio of Rohtak district is 852 females per 1000 males. The average literacy rate of Rohtak district is 76.81 per cent. The percentage of literates among males and females are 86.00 per cent and 66.08 per cent. Among the social attributes of population, occupation is of paramount importance since it performs vital influence on many personal, social and demographic characteristics.

Mishra (1983) observed that the root of urban poor lies in the villages. The analysis of caste structure and land holding made by him reveals that majority of people engaged in informed sector who poor in to the cities are either landless laborers or small or marginal farmers belonging to scheduled caste and backward communities.

GOTRA-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE INCOME

The relative income level of the different castes is classified into different groups from the distribution of income of households. The general range of income in the Rohtak district seems to be between Rs. Below to 7500, 7501-15000 and go on. Out of the total, 60.46% household come under the income group of Rs.7500 or less, 25.58% household

between income groups of Rs. 7501-15000, 6.98% household under between income group of Rs. 15001-22500 and 6.98% household just earn Rs.22501 or more. The Gotra-wise distribution of income is shown the

Clan (Gotra)	No.of Household	Household in Different Income Groups.							
		Less or 7500	In Per cent	7501-15000	In Per cent	15000-22500	In per cent	More or 22500	In per cent
Bidlian	32	21	65.62	3	9.37	04	12.5	04	12.5
Chendelia	30	25	83.33	1	3.33	02	6.66	02	6.66
Chauhan	28	10	35.71	13	46.42	03	1.071	02	7.14
Bohat	28	16	57.14	10	35.71	01	3.57	01	3.57
Dulgatch	15	08	53.33	05	33.33	01	6.66	01	6.66
Lohat	14	09	64.28	05	35.71	00	00	00	00
Kagra	09	07	77.77	02	2.22	00	00	00	00
Chawaria	07	05	71.43	00	00	01	14.28	01	14.28
Chauriya	03	01	33.33	02	66.66	00	00	00	00
Sarsar	02	00	00	01	50.00	00	00	01	50.00
Sodha	01	00	00	01	100.0	00	00	00	00
Lukiad	01	01	100.0	00	00	00	00	00	00
Panwar	01	00	00	01	100.0	00	00	00	00
Dilad	01	01	100.0	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total	172	104	60.46	44	25.58	12	6.98	12	6.98

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Compiled By Author.

Table-1 sets out that **Chendelia** and **Bidlian** are numerically largest and socially economically dominant Gotras, and also are the most prosperous section of the community. Out of total, both 46 household (74.19%) earn Rs.7500 or less, 04 household (6.45%) between income of Rs. 7501-15000 and 06 household (9.67%) earn between Rs. 15001-22500 and 06 household earn 22501 or above in a month. While among **Chauhan** and **Bohat** Gotras, 26 households (46.42%) earn Rs. 7500 or less, 23 households (41.07%) between Rs. 7501-15000, 04 households (7.14%) between Rs.15000-22500 and only 03 households (5.35%) between Rs. 22501 or above in a month. Among the **Dulgatch** and **Lohat** Gotras, 17 households (58.62%) earn Rs. 7500 or less, 10 household (34.48%) earn Rs. 7501-15000, 01 (3.44%) household earn Rs. 15001-22500 and only 01 household (3.44%) earn Rs. 22501 and above. Among the **Kagra**, **Chawaria** and **Chauriya**, 13 households (68.42%) earn Rs. 7500 or less, 4 households (21.05%) earn Rs. 7501-15000, and 01 household (5.26%) earn between Rs. 15001-22500 and only 01 household (5.26%) between Rs. 22501 or above on a month. Among the **Sarsar**, **Sodha**, **Lukiad**, **Panwar** and **Dilad** Gotras only 2 Households (33.33%) earn Rs. 7500 or less and 3 households (50%) between Rs. 7501-15000 and only 01 household (16.66%) earn Rs. 22501 and above in a month.

EXPENDITURE

Socio-economic characteristics may be more important than others in terms of influence on the effectiveness of utility-sponsored conservation programs. Income is a primary socio-economic trait (Janice, 2001). The study of income levels of the Rohtak District naturally leads to an analysis of pattern of expenditure. With increasing incomes, the proportion of expenditure on food goes on increasing. The total monthly expenditure of six villages of Rohtak District is Rs.1112050. it is matter of interest how the people of different income levels have apportion their expenditure on different items like clothing, food, fuel, lighting, luxuries, religious and mobile. The pattern of expenditure of different Gotras.

Table-2

Clan (Gotra)	Monthly expend	Clothing	Lighting	Luxuries	Religious	Food	Fuel	Education	Mobile
Bidlian	230200	8.54	9.51	7.95	30.40	35.53	1.26	4.92	7.88
Chendelia	212000	5.52	9.20	2.55	21.25	28.54	0.49	8.25	6.93
Chauhan	143150	6.64	11.42	4.96	30.46	34.16	2.10	11.67	6.18
Bohat	203700	6.04	4.15	4.17	34.00	31.57	1.64	3.96	10.16

Dulgatch	79500	13.71	10.50	3.21	26.86	44.91	3.52	12.01	3.09
Lohat	74000	14.05	11.35	6.15	28.24	30.68	3.11	2.16	1.62
Kagra	44000	8.64	9.32	1.36	30.23	22.61	4043	3.07	7.95
Chawaria	56000	9.11	6.43	1.61	39.11	22.68	5.45	3.04	2.50
Chauriya	16000	9.38	11.25	4.38	33.13	33.75	0	9.19	0
Sarsar	37000	8.11	5.27	0	17.57	7.57	1.35	1.65	0.27
Sodha	7000	7.14	2.87	0	21.43	17.14	2.86	2.14	21.43
Lukiad	3000	6.67	13.33	43.33	11.67	6.67	3.33	6.67	0
Panwar	2500	6.00	8.00	6.00	8.00	20.00	0	60.00	0
Dilad	4000	30.00	10.00	32.50	37.50	30.00	205.	5.00	0
Total	1112050	8.08	8.59	4.61	28.84	31.28	2.75	6.47	6.53

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Compiled By Author.

As reveals from the table that the picture of monthly expenditure which strikes the eye regarding the economic levels in six villages of Rohtak District. On an average, the main item of expenditure happens to be on food. The people spends 31.28% on food 28.84% on religious, 8.59% on lighting 8.08% on clothing, 6.53% on mobile, 6.47% on education on their child, 4.645 on luxuries and only 2.75% on fuel items of the total expenditure. The expenditure pattern among the Gotras is more or less similar with minor variation in different items. **Bidlian, Chendelia, Chaugan, Dulgatch, Lohat, Chauriya and Dilad** is Gotras which engaged in jobs and they tend to spend more on food, religious, lighting, education and mobile of their total expenditure and tend to spend less on clothing and luxuries. while **Bohat, Kagra, Chawaria, Sarsar, Sodha, Lukiad and Panwar** which have spends on clothing, food, religious, education and mobile items of their total expenditure. It is readily apparent that most of Balmiki Community spends on food, religious, lighting, and clothing.

Gotra-Wise Use of Modern Assets

Generally the modern assets play an important role to sustainable development of the six villages of Rohtak District according to field survey; there are more types of modern assets in villages. These are: - (i) Furniture, (ii) Electric Gadgets, (iii) Automobile, and (iv) Communication Facilities have been considered the:

Furniture

Table.3 out of total household, 93.02% household use Chair, 81 household (47.09%) use Sofa set as modern assets. 115 household (66.86%) use single bed and 42 household (24.42%) use the double bed as modern assets and only 17 households (9.88%) use of Dining table of Balmiki Community of Rohtak District. Out of total households, 16.24% household belong to Bidlian Gotra, 16.27% households to Chendelia and 30.81% to Bohat and Chauhan Gotra and others are below to them have use the common facilities of furniture.

Clan (Gotra)	No. of Households	Furniture				
		Chair	Sofa set	Single Bed	Double Bed	Dining Table
Bidlian	32	28	15	20	9	4
(%)	100.0	87.50	46.87	62.50	28.13	12.50
Chendelia	30	28	13	14	4	3
(%)	100.0	93.33	43.33	46.67	13.33	10.00
Chauhan	28	26	10	22	9	2
(%)	100.0	68.42	35.72	57.89	32.14	7.14
Bohat	28	27	15	18	7	1
(%)	100.0	96.42	53.57	64.28	25.00	3.57
Dulgatch	15	12	9	11	7	6
(%)	100.0	80.00	32.14	73.33	46.67	40.00
Lohat	14	14	4	11	1	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	28.57	78.57	7.14	0
Kagra	9	9	5	7	2	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	55.56	77.78	22.22	0
Chawaria	7	7	5	5	2	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	71.43	71.43	28.57	0

Chauriya	3	3	1	2	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	33.33	66.67	0	0
Sarsar	2	2	2	2	1	1
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.00	50.00
Sodha	1	1	1	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0
Lukiad	1	1	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0
Panwar	1	1	1	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0
Dilad	1	1	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0	100.0	0	0
Total	172	160	81	115	42	17
(%)	100.0	93.02	47.09	66.86	24.42	9.88

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Complied By Author.

Kitchen Gadgets

Table-4 out of total household, 76.74% households use of Gas cylinder, 69.76% use of presser cooker, 4.65% use of oven in kitchen gadgets and only 10 households (5.81%) use of toaster and oil stove of Balmiki Community of Rohtak District. Out of total households 28.48% house of BidlianGotra, 29.06% household to Chendelia and 47.67% households to Bohat and Chauhan use of kitchen gadgets. Dulgatch and Chawaria have low participated in use of kitchen gadgets.

Table No.4: District Rohtak: Gotra-Wise Use of Kitchen Gadgets, 2013.						
Clan (Gotra)	No. of H.H	Kitchen Gadgets				
		Gas Cylinder	Oil stove	Oven	Pressure cooker	Toaster
Bidlian	32	24	1	1	20	3
(%)	100.0	75.00	3.13	3.13	62.50	9.38
Chandelia	30	25	0	0	24	1
(%)	100.0	83.33	0.00	0.00	80.00	3.33
Chauhan	28	20	2	1	19	0
(%)	100.0	70.43	7.14	3.57	67.86	0.00
Bohat	28	19	2	0	19	0
(%)	100.0	67.86	7.14	0.00	67.86	0.00
Dulgatch	15	12	0	6	8	0
(%)	100.0	80.00	0.00	40.00	53.33	0.00
Lohat	14	11	0	0	9	0
(%)	100.0	78.57	0.00	0.00	64.29	0.00
Kagra	9	7	0	0	7	0
(%)	100.0	77.78	0.00	0.00	77.78	0.00
Chawaria	7	6	0	0	6	0
(%)	100.0	85.71	0.00	0.00	85.71	0.00
Chauriya	3	2	0	0	2	0
(%)	100.0	66.67	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00
Sarsar	2	2	0	0	2	0
(%)	100.0	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
Sodha	1	1	0	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
Lukiad	1	1	0	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
Panwar	1	1	0	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
Dilad	1	1	1	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00

Total	172	132	6	8	120	4
(%)	100.0	76.74	3.69	4.65	69.77	2.33

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Complied By Author.

Electric Gadgets

Table-4.5 out of total household, 91.9% households use of T.V, 92.4% households use of Fan, 62.21 % households use of Refrigerator, 45.31% households use of cooler and 17.44% households use of iron and emergency light.

Table No.5: District Rohtak: Gotra-Wise Use of Electrical Gadgets, 2013												
Clan (Gotra)	No. of H.H	Electrical Gadgets										
		T.V.	Fan	Ref.	W.M	Heater	Cooler	Iron	Inverter	M	V	EL
Bidlian	32	28	28	27	10	5	15	16	9	5	6	6
(%)	100.0	87.5	87.5	84.4	31.3	15.6	46.9	50.0	28.1	15.6	18.8	18.8
Bohat	28	24	24	16	10	1	12	19	2	3	2	2
(%)	100.0	85.7	85.7	57.1	35.7	3.6	42.9	67.9	7.1	10.7	7.1	7.1
Chendelia	30	26	27	13	5.	3	14	15	4	4	1	3
(%)	100.0	86.7	90.0	43.3	16.7	10.0	46.7	50.0	13.3	13.3	3.3	10.0
Chauriya	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.00	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chawaria	7	7	7	3	2	2	3	6	2	2	2	2
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.9	28.6	28.6	42.9	85.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6
Chauhan	28	28	28	17	9	2	13	12	5	2	2	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.7	32.1	7.1	46.4	42.9	17.9	7.1	7.1	0.0
Dilad	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dulgatch	15	13	13	9	5	2	7	5	3	2	2	0
(%)	100.0	86.7	86.7	60.0	33.3	13.3	.7	33.3	20.0	13.3	13.3	0.0
Kagra	9	9	9	8	1	1	4	8	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	11.0	11.1	44.4	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lohat	14	14	14	7	1	0	6	10	0	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	7.1	0.0	42.9	71.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Lukiad	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Panwar	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Sarsar	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Sodha	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.00	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ttotal	172	158	159	107	46	16	78	97	27	20	18	14
(%)	100.0	91.9	92.4	62.2	26.7	9.3	45.3	56.4	15.7	11.6	10.5	8.1

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Complied By Author.

Communication Facilities

Table-6 out of total household, 23.26% households use of Cable, 94.19% households use of Mobile phone, 13.37% households use of computer, laptop and internet facilities and only 5.23% households use of newspaper as a communication facilities of Balmiki Community of Rohtak District. Out f total households, 26.16% belong to Bidlian, 25% households of chendeliaGotra, 43.60% households of Bohat and ChauhanGotras use of Communication Facilities of Balmiki Community of Rohtak District.

Table No.6: District Rohtak: Gotra-Wise Use Of Communication Facilities, 2013.				
Clan (Gotra)	No Of	Communication Facilities		
		Cable	Mobile	Computer

	H.H	&Telephone		Laptop & Internet	
Bidlian	32	4	31	7	3
(%)	100.0	12.50	96.88	21.88	9.38
Chendelia	30	12	26	2	3
(%)	100.0	40.00	86.67	6.67	10.00
Chauhan	28	10	27	6	0
(%)	100.0	35.71	96.43	21.43	0.00
Bohat	28	1	27	3	1
(%)	100.0	3.57	96.43	10.71	3.57
Dulgatch	15	10	12	3	0
(%)	100.0	66.67	80.00	20.00	0.00
Lohat	14	2	14	0	0
(%)	100.0	14.29	100.0	0.00	0.00
Kagra	9	0	9	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Chawaria	7	1	7	1	1
(%)	100.0	14.29	100.0	14.29	14.29
Chauriya	3	0	3	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Sarsar	2	0	2	1	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	50.00	50.00
Sodha	1	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Lukiad	1	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Panwar	1	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Dilad	1	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Total	172	40	162	23	9
(%)	100.0	23.26	94.19	13.37	5.23

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Complied By Author.

Automobile

Table-7 out of total household, 26.74% households use of motorcycle, 5.23% households use of car, 1.16% households use of scooter and only 0.58% household use of tractor of Balmiki Community. Out of total households 66.28% households have no facilities of automobile. Out of total households 11.62% belong to Bidlian, 13.95% households belong to Chendelia, 12.20% belong to Bohat and 28.48% households belong to Chauhan, Dulgatch, Lohat, Kagra, Chawaria, Chauriya, Sarsar, Sodha, Lukiad, Panwar and DiladGotras have no facilities of Automobiles.

Table No.7: District Rohtak: Gotra-Wise Use of Automobile, 2013.						
Clan (Gotra)	No. of H.H	Automobile				No facility
		Car	Scooter	Motor Cycle	Tractor	
Bidlian	32	1	1	9	1	20
(%)	100.0	3.13	3.13	28.13	3.13	62.50
Chendelia	30	1	0	5	0	24
(%)	100.0	3.33	0.00	16.67	0.00	80.00
Chauhan	28	3	0	11	0	14
(%)	100.0	10.71	0.00	39.29	0.00	50.00
Bohat	28	0	1	6	0	21
(%)	100.0	0.00	3.57	21.43	0.00	75.00
Dulgatch	15	4	0	8	0	3
(%)	100.0	26.67	0.00	53.33	0.00	20.00
Lohat	14	0	0	2	0	12
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	85.71

Kagra	9	0	0	1	0	8
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	88.89
Chawaria	7	0	0	2	0	5
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	28.57	0.00	71.43
Chauriya	3	0	0	0	0	3
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Sarsar	2	0	0	1	0	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
Sodha	1	0	0	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Lukiad	1	0	0	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Panwar	1	0	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Dilad	1	0	0	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Total	172	9	2	46	1	114
(%)	100.0	5.23	1.16	26.74	0.58	66.28

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Compiled By Author.

GOTRA-WISE DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

Generally water is one of the natural resources which is essential to sustain life plays an important role in sustainable development of an area. According to field survey, there are found four source of drinking water in the villages of Rohtak District. There are- (i) water supply, (ii) hand pump (iii) wells and (iv) ponds. Out of total households 170 households 98.84% use of water supply water as drinking, 139 households (80.81%) use of hand pump water, 18 households (10.47%) use of well water and 5 households (2.91%) use of tube well water for drinking in the villages of Rohtak District.

Table No.8: District Rohtak: Gotra-Wise Drinking Water Facilities, 2013.

Clan (Gotra)	No. of H.H	Well	Hand pump	Piped Water	Tube Well
Bidlian	32	0	26	32	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	81.25	100.0	0.00
Chendelia	30	16	24	29	1
(%)	100.0	53.33	80.00	96.67	3.33
Chauhan	28	0	16	28	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	57.14	100.0	3.57
Bohat	28	0	24	28	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	85.71	100.0	0.00
Dulgatch	15	1	12	14	1
(%)	100.0	6.67	80.00	93.33	6.67
Lohat	14	1	14	14	1
(%)	100.0	7.14	100.0	100.0	7.14
Kagra	9	0	9	9	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	100.0	0.00
Chawaria	7	0	7	7	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	100.0	14.29
Chauriya	3	0	3	3	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	100.0	0.00
Sasar	2	0	2	2	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	100.0	0.00
Sodha	1	0	1	1	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	100.0	0.00
Lukiad	1	0	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
Panwar	1	0	0	1	0

(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
Dilad	1	0	1	1	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.0	100.0	0.00
Total	172	18	139	170	5
(%)	100.0	10.47	80.81	98.84	2.91

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Complied By Author.

It is evident from the **Table-4.8** the most of household 100% belong to Bidlian depend on water supply for drinking water and remaining 81.25% use of hand pump water. Among Chendelia Gotra 96.67% use of water supply and 80.00% use of hand pump water. 57.14% of Chauhan and 85.71% of Bohat have depends on hand pump wateris sown by the

TYPES OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING

Table-4.9 according to field survey, there are found six type's sources of fuel used cooking of Balmiki community of Rohtak District. There are:- (i)Wood (ii) Crop Residues (iii) Dung Cakes (iv) LPG (v) Coal/Charcoal and (vi) Kerosene. Out of total households 90.12% households use of wood, 13.37% households use of crop residues, 16.86% households use of dung cakes, 76.16% households use of LPG, 18.02% households use of kerosene and only 0.58% household use of coal/charcoal of Balmiki community in Rohtak District.

Clan (Gotra)	No. of H.H	Type of Fuel Used For Cooking				
		Wood	Crop residues	Dung cakes	Coal/Charcoal	Kerosene
Bidlian	32	25	7	8	0	4
(%)		78.13	21.88	25.00	0.00	12.50
Chendelia	30	28	1	1	0	10
(%)		93.33	3.33	3.33	0.00	33.33
Chauhan	28	27	6	8	1	7
(%)		96.43	21.73	28.57	3.75	25.00
Bohat	28	25	4	7	0	4
(%)		89.29	14.29	25.00	0.00	14.29
Dulgatch	15	13	3	3	0	0
(%)		86.67	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
Lohat	14	13	1	0	0	3
(%)		92.86	7.14	0.00	0.00	21.43
Kagra	9	9	0	0	0	1
(%)		100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11
Chawaria	7	6	0	2	0	0
(%)		85.71	0.00	28.57	0.00	0.09
Chauriya	3	3	1	0	0	0
(%)		100.0	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sarsar	2	2	0	0	0	1
(%)		100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Sodha	1	1	0	0	0	0
(%)		100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lukiad	1	1	0	0	0	0
(%)		100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Panwar	1	1	0	0	0	1
(%)		100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Dilad	1	1	0	0	0	0
(%)		100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	172	155	23	29	1	31
(%)		90.12	13.37	16.86	0.58	18.02

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Complied By Author.

SANITATION FACILITIES

Table-4.10 out of total household's 28 households (16.28%) use of Flush toilet and 116 households (67.44%) use of Pit toilet of Balmiki Community. 28 households (16.28%) have no sanitation facilities. It is shown in the **figure 4.7**.

Table: 4.10: District Rohtak: Gotra Wise Sanitation Facilities, 2013.							
Gotra (Clan)	No. of H.H.	Flush Toilet	In Per cent	Latrine/ Pit toilet	In Per cent	No Facility	In Per cent
Bidlian	32	7	21.88	21	65.63	4	12.50
chandelia	30	4	13.33	22	73.33	4	13.33
Chowhan	28	6	21.43	19	67.86	3	10.71
Bohat	28	6	21.43	14	50.00	8	28.57
Dulgatch	15	1	6.67	14	93.33	0	0.00
Lohat	14	0	0.00	12	85.71	2	14.29
Kagra	9	2	22.22	5	55.56	2	22.22
Chawaria	7	1	14.29	3	42.86	3	42.86
Chauriya	3	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33
Sarsar	2	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00
Shauda	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lukiad	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Panwar	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
Dilad	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
Total	172	28	16.28	116	67.44	28	16.28

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Compiled By Author.

HOUSE TYPES

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 dwellings in different forms in India as well as aboard.

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).

Chamar (2002) 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.

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 is house of the choice, not restricted to locally available material. In the study area, the building materials of houses in the villages are classified into three groups. It is shown in the Table 4.11.

Table No. 4.11: District Rohtak: House Types Based on Building Material, 2013						
Building	Wall	In Percent	Floor	In Percent	Roof	In Percent

Material						
Mud/Wood Timber	20	11.63	14	8.14	21	12.21
Bricks	77	44.76	70	40.69	30	17.44
Cement	75	43.61	78	45.35	103	59.88
Titles/Marble	00	00	10	5.82	13	7.56
Stones	00	00	00	00	5	2.91
Total	172	100.00	172	100.00	172	100.00
Source: Field Survey, 2013. Compiled By Author						

Table 4.12 shows the size of the rural dwellings denotes the economic level of the people. The two room dwellings are fairly distributed in the villages of Rohtak District with maximum number (38.37%) of the rural households. Out of total 48 households (27.91%) households dwellings only one room. 66 households (38.37%) dwellings two rooms which is the highest percentage of the total dwellings rooms. 36 households (20.93%) households dwellings three rooms. 14 households (8.14%) dwellings four rooms and only 8 households (4.65%) dwellings five or more rooms in their houses.

Clan (Gotra)	No. of Households	One Rooms	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms
Bidlian	32	9	13	3	6	1
(%)	100.0	28.13	40.63	9.38	18.57	3.13
Chendelia	30	8	11	8	1	2
(%)	100.0	26.67	36.67	26.67	3.33	6.67
Chauhan	28	7	13	5	2	1
(%)	100.0	25.00	46.43	17.86	7.14	3.57
Bohat	28	8	13	6	1	0
(%)	100.0	28.57	46.43	21.43	3.57	0.00
Dulgatch	15	4	3	5	2	1
(%)	100.0	26.67	20.00	33.33	13.33	6.67
Lohat	14	8	2	4	0	0
(%)	100.0	57.14	14.29	28.57	0.00	0.00
Kagra	9	1	4	3	1	0
(%)	100.0	11.11	44.44	33.33	11.11	0.00
Chawaria	7	2	3	0	1	1
(%)	100.0	28.57	42.86	0.00	14.29	14.29
Chauriya	3	1	2	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	33.33	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sarsar	2	0	0	1	0	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
Sodha	1	0	0	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Lukiad	1	0	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Panwar	1	0	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dilad	1	0	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Total	172	48	66	36	14	8
(%)	100.0	27.91	38.37	20.93	8.14	4.65
Source: Field Survey, 2013. Compiled By Author.						

GOTRA WISE HOUSE TYPES BASED ON BUILDING MATERIALS
Materials for Walls

The walls of all the houses 44.77 per cent of Balmiki community are built of Bricks. 43.60 per cent houses are built by cement. 21.88 % houses belong to Bidlian, 50.00 % to Sarsar and 21.43 % to Lohat has made their wall with mud is shown in the table (Table 4.13)

Table No.:4.13: District Rohtak: Gotra-Wise Houses Based on Wall Materials, 2013.

Clan (Gotra)	No. of Houses	No. of Houses in With Wall Material					
		Mud	In Percent	Bricks	In Percent	Cement	In Percent
Bidlian	32	7	21.88	8	25.00	17	53.13
Chendelia	30	3	10.00	16	53.33	11	36.67
Chauhan	28	2	7.14	11	39.29	15	53.57
Bohat	28	0	0.00	22	78.57	6	21.43
Dulgatch	15	3	20.00	8	53.33	4	26.67
Lohat	14	3	21.43	7	50.00	4	28.57
Kagra	9	0	0.00	1	11.11	8	88.89
Chawaria	7	0	0.00	1	14.29	6	85.71
Chauriya	3	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33
Sarsar	2	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00
Saudha	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lukiad	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Panwar	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Dilad	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Total	172	20	11.63	77	44.77	75	43.60

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Compiled By Author.

Materials for floors

As reveal from the floors most of the houses of Balmiki community are made of cement. Out of total households 43.73 % houses floors belong to Bodlia, Chendelia, Bohat and Chwariya are made their floors with tiles. 77.78% of Kagra Gotra and 71.43% of Lohat and Chawariya are made their floor with mud. Out of total 15.63% houses floors made by tiles, 40.63% by mud, 15.63% floors are made by bricks and 28.13 the highest percentage of floors are made by the cement

Table No.: 4.14: District Rohtak: Gotra-Wise Houses Based on Floor Materials, 2013.

Clan (Gotra)	No. of Houses	No. of Houses in With Floor Materials							
		Tiles	In Percent	Mud	In Percent	Bricks	In Percent	Cement	In Percent
Bidlian	32	5	15.63	13	40.63	5	15.63	9	28.13
Chendelia	30	2	6.67	12	40.00	3	10.00	13	43.33
Chauhan	28	0	0.00	16	57.14	2	7.14	10	35.71
Bohat	28	2	7.14	7	25.00	2	7.14	17	60.71
Dulgatch	15	0	0.00	5	33.33	1	6.67	9	60.00
Lohat	14	0	0.00	10	71.43	0	0.00	4	28.57
Kagra	9	0	0.00	7	77.78	0	0.00	2	22.22
Chawaria	7	1	14.29	5	71.43	0	0.00	1	14.29
Chauriya	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33	2	66.67
Sarsar	2	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	50.00
Sodha	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Lukiad	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Panwar	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dilad	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	172	10	15.63	78	40.63	14	15.63	70	28.13

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Compiled By Author.

Material of Roof

The roof of the houses of Balmiki community has been made with mud and cement. Out of total households 15.63 % roof made with tiles and 18.57% roof made with mud and 50.00% roofs made with cement and only 3.13% roofs made with stones.

Table No.: 4.15: District Rohtak: Gotra-Wise Houses Based on Roof Materials, 2013.

Clan (Gotra)	No. of Houses	No. of Houses in With Roof Materials				
		TILE	MUD	Bricks	CEMENT	STONES
Bidlian	32	5	6	4	16	1
(%)	100.0	15.63	18.75	12.50	50.00	3.13
Chendelia	30	3	1	6	20	0
(%)	100.0	10.00	3.33	20.00	66.67	0.00
Chauhan	28	1	4	3	19	1
(%)	100.0	3.57	14.29	10.71	67.86	3.57
Bohat	28	4	1	6	17	0
(%)	100.0	14.29	3.57	21.43	60.71	0.00
Dulgatch	15	0	3	2	10	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	20.00	13.33	66.67	0.00
Lohat	14	0	1	1	11	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	7.14	7.14	78.57	7.14
Kagra	9	0	2	1	5	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	22.22	11.11	55.56	11.11
Chawaria	7	0	2	1	3	1
(%)	100.0	0.00	28.58	14.29	42.86	14.29
Chauriya	3	0	0	2	1	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	66.67	13.33	0.00
Sarsar	2	0	1	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
Saudha	1	0	0	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
Lukiad	1	0	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Panwar	1	0	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Dilad	1	0	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00
Total	172	13	21	30	103	5
(%)	100.0	15.63	18.57	12.50	50.00	3.13

Source: Field Survey, 2013. Compiled By Author.

CONCLUSION

It is obvious that the economy of Balmiki community in the villages of Rohtak District is predominately agrarian. The economic conditions of Balmiki Community depend on the occupation structure. In context of working population, most of the Balmiki population engaged in primary activities. The maximum concentration of workers occupies in primary and secondary activities in which the workers belongs to the Bidlian and Chendelia Gotras have more share. The percentage sharing of male workers is very high than female workers because of the family heads don't prefer female as workers in rural areas due to traditional system of rural society. It has observed that most of households of Balmiki Community use of furniture like Chair sofa set and single bed as modern assets. It has been observed that most of households of Balmiki community in Rohtak District use of Kitchen Gadgets like (Gas Cylinder and pressure cooker). It has been observed that most of households of Balmiki Community use of basic electric gadgets like (T.V, Fan, Press, Refrigerator, Cooler and washing machine). It has been observed that most of the Households of Balmiki Community of Rohtak District use of communication facilities (mobile and cable). It has been observed that most of households of Balmiki community use of automobile like (Motor cycle, Scooter and Bicycle). It has been observed that most the households of Balmiki community use of fuel for cooking like (wood, L.PG, Dung cakes). It also has been



observed that most of households use of sanitation facilities. It is notable that most of household's use of water-supply water as drinking for living sustains life.

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