

Differentials in Availability of Amenities 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 differentials in availability of amenities among different clans of Bawaria caste in Rewari district of Haryana state. Primary data has been collected from 130 sample households of selected ten villages comprising 669 persons (346 males and 323 females). Only eight clans such as **Ikghotia, Belda, Bhaghotia, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala, Dabariya, Badgujjar, and Rathore** were identified during the survey. The analysis is based on nine selected aspects covering as many as 37 variables. These variables were assigned weighted scores to derive composite score. Thereafter, the differentials among highest and lowest average weighted score of all the selected aspects have been identified among the clans. It is found that in terms of the differences in average composite weighted score across the selected aspects, electric appliances top the list. This is followed by furniture, sanitation facility, house types, automobiles, number of rooms and drinking water facility in that order.

Finally, it is found that among various clans, the first rank is obtained by the Khodiwala with total composite average weighted score of 35.6 followed by the Belda (32.7), the Dhundhadiya (30.7), the Rathore (29.1), the Badgujjar (27.1), the Dabariya (26.9), and the Bhaghotia (25.3). The lowest composite average weighted score is obtained by the Ikghotia (24.2) clan in the study area.

Key words: Basic Amenities, Composite Weighted Score, Average Composite Weighted Score and Clan.

Introduction

Availability of modern household amenities has a great significance in the human life because it is conventionally believed that housing conditions, availability of drinking water, sanitation, etc. have significant bearings on health improvement of the people and the quality of life of the society. **Nayar, [1997]** According to him, the factors which exert an impact on the health status of the population can possibly be delineated into three sets: (i) health factors which include medical intervention, (ii) health-promoting factors such as housing, water supply, sanitation and hygiene, (iii) non-health factors which include social and economic factors. The health-promoting factors such as housing conditions, availability of drinking water, sanitary facilities, etc, are much more required for health improvement among the population sometimes even more significant than others. Many research scholars have also studied the availability of basic amenities or facilities in different forms in India as well as abroad. **Chamar [2002]** has studied the distribution of rural dwellings, their types and distribution based on size, functional characteristics, building materials and house plan in Bhiwani districts. He found that the general

condition of the houses in the eastern sector of the study area are good and attractive while western sector, being inhabited by the poorer people, houses are generally kaccha and lack modern facilities. In 2013, **Tiwari and Nayak** highlighted the inter-regional disparity in coverage of drinking water and sanitation services in Uttar Pradesh. According to them the provision of piped water supply still remains an unachieved goal in Uttar Pradesh. In 2014, **prabhuswamy** studied the availability and accessibility to basic amenities to the households in the state of Karnataka. Data related to prominent household amenities like housing conditions, drinking water, separate kitchen, LPG connection, and toilet facilities have been analyzed to estimate progress during the period 2001 to 2011. District wise comparison was also attempted by the author to analyze the influence of urbanization, literacy rate, and GDP on the status of the basic amenities. In the same year, **Sangeeta [2014]** also analyzed the socio-economic characteristics of the Balmiki community in Rohtak district. The author collected the primary data from 172 households in six villages namely Bhalot, Kansala, Nindana, Baland, Lahali and Bansi. According to the study most of the households of the Balmiki community have the facilities like furniture (93%) and LPG (77%) while computer/laptop and internet facilities are available in 19 per cent households, flush toilets (16%) and car (5%) in the study area. In the year 2015, **Chamar and Rekha** described the clan wise levels of educational attainment in village Badli of Jhajjar district of Haryana state. They have collected the primary data of 91 households of four clans namely Bagri, Lauth, Tank and Deeka belonging to Chura caste. It is found that the Lauth clan is on top rank in the levels of educational attainment followed by Deeka, Bagri and Tank. In the year 2016, **Chamar and Rekha** examined the differentials in availability of amenities among different clans of Chura caste in Badli village, located in Jhajjar district in Haryana state. Primary data of all the households belonging to the four clans of Chura caste were collected and the weighted score were assigned to 33 selected variables of various aspects. It is found that Tank clan has better access as compared to other clans in the availability of amenities like drinking water, sanitation facilities and electric appliances in the village while Lauth clan is marked with better condition in the availability of fuel used for cooking, communication facilities and house types. They also observed that the first rank is obtained by the Lauth clan in the availability of amenities followed by Deeka, Tank and Bagri in the study area. In the year 2018, **Chamar and Chamar** examined the differentials in availability of amenities among scheduled caste in jind district. Primary data of all the households belonging to scheduled caste were collected and the weighted score were assigned to 50 selected variables of various aspects. They found that Sansi caste has better access as compared to other scheduled castes to amenities like electric appliances, automobile, communication facilities, house types and number of rooms in the study area while Doom have better conditions in respect to availability of amenities like drinking water and sanitation facilities. It is also observed that the Khatiks have better conditions in fuel used for cooking and furniture.

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 differentials in availability of amenities among Bawaria caste in Rewari district of Haryana state.

Study Area

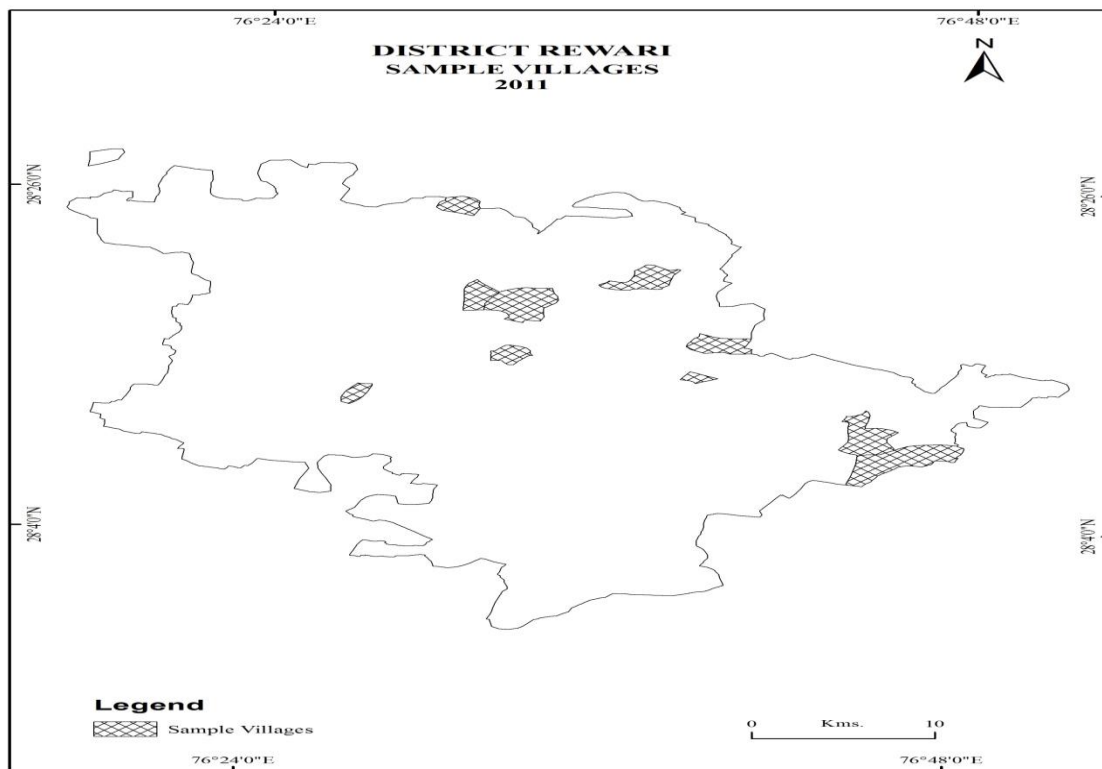
Location and Boundaries:

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 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. Initially, the weighted score has been assigned to 37 selected variables of nine various aspects like drinking water facilities, sanitation facilities, types of fuel used for cooking, furniture, electric appliances, automobiles, communication facilities, number of rooms and house types. Further to identify the average composite weighted score of various selected aspects, the total composite weighted score has been divided by the number of households of each clan. Finally, the differentials among highest and lowest average composite weighted score of all the selected aspects have been worked out among the clans.



Results and Discussion
Village-Wise Population Characteristics

Based on 130 sample households, the total population is 669 persons which comprising 346 males and 323 females. Out of which 56 persons are recorded in the age groups of 0-6 years (24 males and 32 females) and 613 persons are recorded in the age groups of above 0-6 years (322 males and 291 females). The sex ratio in the sample households 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 largest educated persons in respect of total, male and female are recorded in village Chhawa that is 89 %, 100 % and 74 % respectively while lowest in Pahlawas (67 %), Nandrampur Bas (75 %), Mandhaya khurd (54 %) village in proportion to total, male and female respectively. The village wise number of households, population characteristic is shown in the **Table-1**.

Sr . No.	Selected Villages	N o. of H H	Total Population			0-6 Years Populatio n			> 6 Years Population			Total Educated Persons			Educated Person (In Per cent)			H H Si ze	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	5.3	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.

Clan-Wise Population Characteristics

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 Dhundhadia 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**. The list of selected nine aspects and 37 variables along with weighted score based on function and value of the variables have been shown in **Table-3**. Further, the clan wise composite weighted score of selected aspects has also been given in the **Table-4A and 4B**.

Population Characteristics	Clans								District Rewari
	Bel da	Ikghotia	Bhaghotia	Dhundhadia	Khodiwala	Badgujjar	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

Table- 3: District Rewari: Selected Aspects and Weighted Score of Variables, 2018.			
Selected Aspects	Sr. No.	Selected Variables	Weighted Score
Drinking Water Facility (Tap Water)	1	Within the Premises	5.0
	2	Near the Premises	3.0
	3	Away the Premises	1.0
Sanitation Facility (Latrine Facilities)	1	Latrine Facility Within the Premises (Flush Latrine)	5.0
	2	Latrine Facilities Away the Premises (Open Place)	1.0
Type of Fuel Used for Cooking	1	Dung Cakes	0.1
	2	Crop Residues	0.2
	3	Wood	0.3
	4	LPG	1.0
Furniture	1	Chair	0.1
	2	Sofa Set	2.0
	3	Double Bed	3.0
	4	Dining Table	4.0
Electric Appliances	1	Iron/Press	0.1
	2	Fan	0.2
	3	Mixi Juicer	0.2
	4	Cooler	0.8
	5	Washing Machine	2.0
	6	Refrigerator	2.0
	7	T.V	4.0
	8	Inverter	4.0
Automobiles	1	Scooter/Motor Cycle	1.0
	2	Pick Up	2.0
	3	Three Wheeler	2.5
	4	Tractor	5.0
	5	Car	5.0
Communication Facility	1	Mobile	1.0
	2	Cable/ Dish T.V.	2.0
	3	Computer	2.5
	4	Laptop	2.5
Number of Rooms	1	One Rooms	1.0
	2	Two Rooms	2.0
	3	Three Rooms	3.0
	4	Four Rooms	4.0
	5	Five and Above Rooms	5.0
House Types	1	Mixed House	5.0
	2	Pucca House	10.0
Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors.			

Table- 4A: District Rewari: Clan-Wise Selected Variables and Composite Weighted Scores of Selected Aspects, 2018.																	
Selected Aspects	Selected Variables	Clans															
		Belda		Ikghotia		Bhaghotia		Dhundhadiya		Khodiwala		Badgujjar		Dabariya		Rathore	
		HH	W.S	HH	W.S	HH	W.S	HH	W.S	HH	W.S	HH	W.S	HH	W.S	HH	W.S
Drinking Water Facility (Tap Water)	Within the Premises	35	175.0	28	140.0	13	65.0	14	70.0	10	50.0	7	35.0	8	40.0	6	30.0
	Near the Premises	0	0.0	6	18.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0
	Away the Premises	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Composite W. Score	175.0		158.0		65.0		70.0		50.0		37.0		43.0		30.0	
Sanitation Facility (Latrine Facilities)	Latrine Facilities Within the Premises (Flush Latrine)	33	165.0	15	75.0	5	25.0	12	60.0	9	45.0	9	45.0	5	25.0	5	25.0
	Latrine Facilities Away the Premises (Open Place)	2	2.0	19	19.0	8	8.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	4	4.0	1	1.0
	Composite W. Score	167.0		94.0		33.0		62.0		46.0		45.0		29.0		26.0	
Fuel Used for Cooking	Dung Cakes	35	3.5	31	3.1	12	1.2	14	1.4	9	0.9	7	0.7	7	0.7	4	0.4
	Crop residues	35	7.0	12	2.4	12	2.4	14	2.8	7	1.4	7	1.4	7	1.4	4	0.8
	Wood	35	10.5	14	4.2	11	3.3	14	4.2	9	2.7	7	2.1	9	2.7	6	1.8
	LPG	31	31.0	31	31.0	11	11.0	14	14.0	10	10.0	6	6.0	8	8.0	6	6.0
	Composite W. Score	52.0		40.7		17.9		22.4		15.0		10.2		12.8		9.0	
Furniture	Chair	31	3.1	16	1.6	4	0.4	8	0.8	10	1.0	7	0.7	5	0.5	5	0.5
	Sofa Set	9	18.0	3	6.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	5	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Double Bed	16	48.0	5	15.0	0	0.0	3	9.0	7	21.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	2	6.0
	Dining Table	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Composite W. Score	69.1		22.6		2.4		11.8		36.0		3.7		3.5		6.5	
Automobiles	Scooter/Motor Cycle	21	21.0	10	10.0	9	9.0	12	12.0	7	7.0	6	6.0	3	3.0	4	4.0
	Pick Up	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0
	Three Wheeler	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Tractor	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	3	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Car	1	5.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Composite W. Score	33.5		19.5		14.0		27.0		12.0		8.0		5.0		6.0	
Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors.																	

Table- 4B: District Rewari: Clan-Wise Selected Variables and Composite Weighted Scores of Selected Aspects , 2018.

Selected Aspects	Selected Variables	Clans																	
		Belda		Ikghotia		Bhaghotia		Dhundhadiya		Khodiwala		Badgujjar		Dabariya		Rathore			
		H	W.S	H	W.S	H	W.S	H	W.S	H	W.S	H	W.S	H	W.S	H	W.S		
Electric Appliances	Iron/Press	8	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Fan	35	7.0	32	6.4	13	2.6	14	2.8	10	2.0	9	1.8	9	1.8	6	1.2		
	Mixi Juicer	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
	Cooler	27	21.6	13	10.4	8	6.4	10	8.0	9	7.2	5	4.0	7	5.6	5	4.0		
	Washing Machine	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
	Refrigerator	22	44.0	7	14.0	5	10.0	9	18.0	8	16.0	3	6.0	2	4.0	3	6.0		
	T.V.	34	136.0	25	100.0	11	44.0	13	52.0	10	40.0	9	36.0	8	32.0	6	24.0		
	Invertor	16	64.0	4	16.0	1	4.0	4	16.0	4	16.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	2	8.0		
	Composite W. Score	275.6		146.8		67.1		96.8		81.2		47.8		47.4		43.2			
Communication Facility	Mobile	33	33.0	34	34.0	13	13.0	14	14.0	10	10.0	9	9.0	9	9.0	6	6.0		
	Cable/Dish T.V.	34	68.0	25	50.0	11	22.0	13	26.0	10	20.0	9	18.0	8	16.0	6	12.0		
	Computer	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
	Laptop	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
	Composite W. Score	106.0		84.0		35.0		40.0		30.0		27.0		25.0		18.0			
Number of Rooms	One Rooms	7	7.0	21	21.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	3	3.0	0	0.0	3	3.0	2	2.0		
	Two Rooms	16	32.0	9	18.0	7	14.0	9	18.0	3	6.0	6	6.0	3	6.0	3	6.0		
	Three Rooms	9	27.0	1	3.0	2	6.0	2	6.0	0	0.0	3	9.0	1	3.0	1	3.0		
	Four Rooms	3	12.0	2	8.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	3	12.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0		
	Five and Above Rooms	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	0.0		
	Composite W. Score	78.0		55.0		30.0		30.0		26.0		15.0		21.0		11.0			
House Types	Mixed House	32	160.0	29	145.0	13	65.0	14	70.0	8	40.0	8	40.0	7	35.0	5	25.0		
	Pucca House	3	30.0	5	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	1	10.0		
	Composite W. Score	190.0		195.0		65.0		70.0		60.0		50.0		55.0		25.0			

Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors.

Clan Wise Average Weighted Score of Selected Aspects

Table-5 indicated the average weighted score of household of different clans of Bawaria caste. It is found that the highest average composite weighted score in drinking water (5.0), furniture (3.6), electric appliances (8.1), communication facility (3.0) and number of rooms (2.6)

is recorded among the Khodiwala clan while the highest average composite weighted score in the Belda clan in respect of drinking water facility (5.0) and communication facility (3.0). Further, it is observed that the highest average weighted score in sanitation facility (5.0), fuel used for cooking (1.6), and house types (6.1) have been recorded in Badgujjar, Dhundhadiya and Dabariya clan respectively. It is also observed that the highest average composite weighted score in respect of automobiles (1.9) is found among the Dhundhadiya clan in the study area [Table-5].

Table- 5: District Rewari: Clan-Wise Composite Weighted Scores and Average Composite Weighted Score, 2018.

Selected Aspects	Clans											
	Belda			Ikghotia			Bhaghotia			Dhundhadiya		
	H H	CW S	ACW S	H H	CW S	ACW S	H H	CW S	ACW S	H H	CW S	ACW S
Drinking Water Facility	35	175	5.0	34	158	4.6	13	65	5.0	14	70	5.0
Sanitation Facility	35	167	4.8	34	94	2.8	13	33	2.5	14	62	4.4
Fuel Used for Cooking	35	52	1.5	34	48.4	1.4	13	17.9	1.4	14	22.4	1.6
Furniture	35	69.1	2.0	34	22.6	0.7	13	2.4	0.2	14	11.8	0.8
Electric Appliances	35	275.6	7.9	34	146.8	4.3	13	67.1	5.2	14	96.8	6.9
Automobiles	35	33.5	1.0	34	19.5	0.6	13	14	1.1	14	27	1.9
Communication Facility	35	106	3.0	34	84	2.5	13	35	2.7	14	40	2.9
Number of Rooms	35	78	2.2	34	55	1.6	13	30	2.3	14	30	2.1
House Types	35	190	5.4	34	195	5.7	13	65	5	14	70	5
Selected Aspects	Clans											
	Khodiwala			Badgujjar			Dabariya			Rathore		
	H H	CW S	ACW S	H H	CW S	ACW S	H H	CW S	ACW S	H H	CW S	ACW S
Drinking Water Facility	10	50	5.0	9	37	4.1	9	43	4.8	6	30	5.0
Sanitation Facility	10	46	4.6	9	45	5.0	9	29	3.2	6	26	4.3
Fuel Used for Cooking	10	15	1.5	9	10.2	1.1	9	12.8	1.4	6	9	1.5
Furniture	10	36	3.6	9	3.7	0.4	9	3.5	0.4	6	6.5	1.1
Electric Appliances	10	81.2	8.1	9	47.8	5.3	9	47.4	5.3	6	43.2	7.2
Automobiles	10	12	1.2	9	8	0.9	9	5	0.6	6	6	1.0
Communication Facility	10	30	3.0	9	27	3.0	9	25	2.8	6	18	3.0
Number of Rooms	10	26	2.6	9	15	1.7	9	21	2.3	6	11	1.8
House Types	10	60	6	9	50	5.6	9	55	6.1	6	25	4.2

Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors.

Further, the net average weighted score of all the selected aspects has also been analyzed. The Khodiwala clan has better position in drinking water, furniture, electric appliances,

communication facility and number of rooms while Belda have better position in respect of drinking water facility and communication facility and have obtained the average composite score above the average composite score of the sample households.

Differentials in Average Composite Weighted Score:

It is found that among various clans, the first rank is obtained by the Khodiwala with total composite average weighted score of 35.6 followed by the Belda (32.7), the Dhundhadiya (30.7), the Rathore (29.1), the Badgujjar (27.1), the Dabariya (26.9), and the Bhaghotia (25.3). The lowest composite average weighted score is obtained by the Ikghotia (24.2). The Rank of Average composite weighted scores among the clans in Bawaria caste in district Rewari shown in **Table-6**. Finally, it is noted that there is a remarkable difference in the highest and the lowest average composite weighted scores among the clans in Bawaria caste in district Rewari shown in **Table-7**. It is found that the difference in average composite weighted score between the highest (Khodiwala) and lowest (Ikghotia) in the aspect of *electric appliances* works out to be (3.8). In the same manner in respect to furniture the difference is 3.4 represented by the Khodiwala and the Bhaghotia. For sanitation facility the value is (2.5) with the Badgujjar on the higher side and the Bhaghotia at the lower end. In respect to the remaining aspects, the difference 1.9 for house types between Dabariya and Rathore, automobiles (1.3) between Dhundhadiya and Ikghotia & Dabariya; number of rooms (1.0) between the Khodiwala and Ikghotia; drinking water facility (0.9) between the Belda, Bhaghotia, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala & Rathore on the one side and the Badgujjar on the other; fuel used for cooking (0.5) between the Dhundhadiya and the Badgujjar; Communication facility (0.5) between the Belda, Khodiwala, Badgujjar & Rathore on the one side and the Ikghotia on the other side [**Table-7**].

Sr . No.	Selected Aspects	Clans								ACWS (Rewari District)	Name of the Clan	
		Belda	Ikghotia	Bhaghotia	Dhundhadiya	Khodiwala	Badgujjar	Dabariya	Rathore		Above from the ACWS	Below from the ACWS
1	Drinking Water Facility	5.0	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.8	Belda, Bhaghotia, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala, Rathore	Ikghotia, Badgujjar, Dabariya
2	Sanitation Facility	4.8	2.8	2.5	4.4	4.6	5.0	3.2	4.3	4.0	Belda, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala, Badgujjar, Rathore	Ikghotia, Bhaghotia, Dabariya
3	Fuel Used for Cooking	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	Belda, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala, Rathore	Badgujjar
4	Furniture	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	3.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	Belda, Khodiwala	Ikghotia, Bhaghotia, Dhundhadiys, Badgujjar, Dabariya
5	Electric Appliances	7.9	4.3	5.2	6.9	8.1	5.3	5.3	7.2	6.3	Bhaghotia, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala, Rathore	Ikghotia, Bhaghotia, Badgujjar, Dabariya
6	Automobiles	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	Bhaghotia, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala	Ikghotia, Badgujjar, Dabariya
7	Communication Facility	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	Belda, Khodiwala, Rathore	Ikghotia, Bhaghotia, Dabariya
8	Number of Rooms	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.1	Belda, Bhaghotia, Khodiwala, Dabariya	Ikghotia, Badgujjar, Rathore
9	House Types	5.4	5.7	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.6	6.1	4.2	5.4	Ikghotia, Khodiwala, Badgujjar, Dabariya	Bhaghotia, Dhundhadiys, Rathore
ACWS (Rewari District)		32.7	24.2	25.3	30.7	35.6	27.1	26.9	29.1	29.0	Belda, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala, Rathore	Ikghotia, Bhaghotia, Badgujjar, Dabariya
Rank		II	VIII	VII	III	I	V	VI	IV			

Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors.

Table- 7: District Rewari: Clan-Wise Difference Between Highest and Lowest Average Weighted Score,

2018.			
Selected Aspects	Name of the Clans		Difference
	Highest Value	Lowest Value	
Drinking Water Facility	Belda, Bhaghotia, Dhundhadiya, Khodiwala, Rathore (5.0)	Badgujjar (4.1)	0.9
Sanitation Facility	Badgujjar (5.0)	Bhaghotia (2.5)	2.5
Fuel Used for Cooking	Dhundhadiya (1.6)	Badgujjar (1.1)	0.5
Furniture	Khodiwala (3.6)	Bhaghotia (0.2)	3.4
Electric Appliances	Khodiwala (8.1)	Ikghotia (4.3)	3.8
Automobiles	Dhundhadiya (1.9)	Ikghotia, Dabariya (0.6)	1.3
Communication Facility	Belda, Khodiwala, Badgujjar, Rathore (3.0)	Ikghotia (2.5)	0.5
Number of Rooms	Khodiwala (2.6)	Ikghotia (1.6)	1.0
House Types	Dabariya (6.1)	Rathore (4.2)	1.9
Source: Field Work 2018, Compiled By Authors.			

Conclusion:

It is concluded that the Khodiwala clan has better position in drinking water, furniture, electric appliances, communication facility and number of rooms while Belda have better position in respect of drinking water facility and communication facility and have obtained the average composite score above the average composite score of the sample households. Finally, it is found that among various clans, the first rank is obtained by the Khodiwala clan followed by the Belda, the Dhundhadiya, the Rathore, the Badgujjar, the Dabariya, and the Bhaghotia. The lowest composite average weighted score is obtained by the Ikghotia. 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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