CHAPTER 9

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS
(SAMPLE VILLAGE CASE STUDIES)
SAMPLE VILLAGES CASE STUDIES

In order to show the nature and pattern of diversity which may exist in the demographic, social and economic characteristics of urban villages, seven villages have been selected to be studied from different regions to examine the functional aspects of the villages in the Ganga–Yamuna Doab on the basis of field work carried out by the author.

KATAPATHI (Dist. Dehra Dun)

(a) General Layout of the Village

The village Kata Pathar lies the Sub-Himalayan region of the Ganga–Yamuna Doab in the district of Dehra Dun. It is situated on the left bank of the Yamuna river and is bounded by river Yamuna in the north, village Bahar in the south, Bini Nela in the east and river Naro in the west. It covers an area of about 3.6 hectares with a population of about 500 persons.

The general topography of the land is rugged and monotonous. Kata Pathar is drained by rivers Yamuna, Naro and Bini Nela. Kata Pathar canal lies in the north of the village. The village gets its water supply from the Bini Nela which runs northwards and finally merges in the Yamuna river.

The site of the village is the expression of a combination of physical factors. The deciding factor in the location of the settlement site in this mountainous environment is primarily the proximity and effectiveness of fresh drinking water supply.
Kata Pathar is a dispersed type of settlement. The houses are scattered over fields but there is a central nucleus too. Outside the central core there is a raised ground where the annual spring fair is held.

The village presents a good example of linear pattern of settlement as the general arrangement of houses follows the cart roads.

(b) Evolution

Village Kata Pathar has shown a rapid growth in size (Fig.40). The territorial expansion of the village has been forced by a rapid growth of population and the multiplicity of rural functions. The eighteenth century settlement site was much smaller in area (about 1.6 hectares) with five residential pockets in the east. Later an expansion was made in all directions except towards the east. The maximum expansion of the village took place towards the west. The village is at present served by cart roads which connect the village with Dumet, a market village in the west across the Naru river and finally with Vikasnagar a small town.

(c) Functional Land Use

Three main functional classes in the rural houses of Kata Pathar may be identified. (i) Residential houses, (ii) Cattle sheds and enclosures and (ii*) Residential and cattle sheds combined. A fourth category is of those blocks or units where shops are located.
Adopting this classification a functional zonation of Kata Pathar was attempted and the results have been shown in (Fig. 41). It will be seen from Fig. 41 that the core area is exclusively multi-functional, residential, cattle sheds, residential and cattle sheds combined and shopping.

The shopping area which has developed in the core region is noteworthy for its central location. The village shop is an important institution of the village. It provides all the articles of the daily need. It also serves as a meeting place for the residents of the village and is rather a news centre from where one can gather the first hand knowledge of the daily happenings of the village.

On the left bank of the Dini Gala is located a Gharat. It is a kind of flour mill run by the moving water. (Plate 15)

In the south west of the central nucleus there are old (Chhanies) settlements of well to do people which have separate cattle sheds. A Chhauni is a two storeyed hut with walls made of stone and the roof of thatch or planks. The cattle are tethered in the lower storey and the upper storey is used as the fodder store and the sleeping room of the farmer. For sheep and goats there are separate big enclosures.

(d) Rural House Types

The people of hilly areas generally present a good example of human adjustment to the geographical environment.
Fauna, flora, terrain, water bodies and climate, all have their stamp on human culture. The code of adaptation is always based upon environmental conditions. The houses of the village Keta Pather present a typical characteristic of a small self-sufficient dispersed unit of settlement. Their general aspect is dull and monotonous and life is not as cheerful as in the villages of the plain areas of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab but they do represent a systematic expression of the mode of life.

The rural houses in Keta Pather are quite simple in structure and design. The primary purpose of the house is to provide shelter to men and cattle as well as space for storing grains, implements and other belongings. The diversity of terrain, climate and flora is fully reflected in the plan and alignment of the houses.

The houses are of mud and stone with slanting slate or tin roofs. The rooms serve a double purpose being used as a dwelling as well as a store. No special care is given to ventilation. The rooms have usually one door. The frontage is either towards the fields or towards the lanes. The lanes are narrow permitting passage for one bullock cart only. There is no provision of lavatories in the houses. The houses are

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both single and double storeyed. In double storeyed houses the ground floor is used as a cattle shed while the upper storey is used as the living room. Some houses have small kitchen gardens attached to it.

It may also be mentioned here that caste factors are also at times strongly reflected in the rural house types. The high caste people generally prefer double storeyed houses. Even the poorer Rajputs and Brahmins will not like to live on the ground floor as it is the place for animals according to their beliefs.

Keeping in view the above mentioned facts the houses of Kate Pather may be grouped as under (Fig.42)

(i) Stone walls and slate roofs
(ii) Mud walled houses with thatched roofs
(iii) Stone walls and slate roofs

(e) Caste Composition

In the present caste structure of village Kate rather the Rajputs occupy the leading position in the village followed by Brahmins and Harijans. (Fig.43)

Interestingly enough the core area is predominantly Rajputs and Nepali Hindus with a few houses of Brahmins and Harijans. Later expansion changed overwhelmingly the original population composition as the Rajputs and Nepali Hindus recorded
no substantial shift from the core area except in the north and west while the Harijans occupied the southern portion of the village. The western sector of the newly occupied area is occupied by potters.

(f) Occupational Structure

(Fig. 44) shows the occupational structure of Kata Pathar. A survey of the occupational structure revealed interesting combinations between castes and occupations. The Rajputs, Nepali Hindus and Brahmins are mostly land owning cultivators. The Harijans are generally agricultural labourers. The Kumshars (Potters) are exclusively artisans (Potters in this case). The Marwari, Vaish community and Bejins are largely engaged in trade.
(a) General Layout of the Village

The second village Bahadurpur selected for this study lies in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab in the district of Meerut. The village is bounded by Achhraundha and Dhur Beral in the north, Saidpur in the south, Kanshi and Sheulano in the east and Shibliuddinpur in the west.

The village covers an area of about 7 hectares with a population of about 1077 people. It is situated about 15 kilometres to the south east of Meerut town and its clustered character is the representative of the area concerned.

The general topography of the land is uniform. The soil is fertile. The rain water collects in a big pond in the west which provides water for the cattle and mud for construction and repair of new and old houses respectively. The village gets its water supply for drinking purposes from the wells and hand pumps. During the last twenty years the use of hand pumps has much increased for drinking water. For irrigational purposes water is obtained by the Keibaha to the west of the main settlement.

The site of the village Bahadurpur is the expression of a combination of physical and cultural factors. The village presents a typical example of semi-compact clustered settlement. The houses are closely packed together on a small space quite often on a raised ground. The habitations are generally of
brick structures.  

The general layout of the village Bahadurpur is of squarish shape. The lanes are rather narrow but the main cart roads are sufficiently wide to permit the passage of two bullock carts.

(b) Evolution

Bahadurpur has shown a rapid growth in size in recent years. The eighteenth century settlement site which now forms the core area was much smaller in size. Later expansion took place in all directions except in the south east. A secondary cluster developed in the north west now known as Pitar Garhi at a distance of about half kilometre from the main settlement site. This newly settled cluster came into existence in the year 1935-36. First a Gujar family constructed its cattle shed under a banyan tree. Later on the expansion of the new settlement site began (Fig. 45)

The territorial expansion has been forced by a rapid growth of population and the multiplication of rural functions. It has now a primary school for boys and girls and is served by a metalled road which lies in the north west and connects the village with the nearby Mohiuddinpur railway station to the north west and later with Meerut the district headquarter.

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(c) Functional Land Use

Three main functional classes have been identified in rural houses in Bahadurpur. Ghar (residential houses), Gher (cattle sheds and enclosures) and Ghar-cher combined.

Keeping in view the classification a functional analysis of Bahadurpur was attempted and the results were mapped. (Fig. 46) shows that the core area performs two functions – residential and shopping. In the newly occupied sectors of the north east, east and west and the secondary cluster of the north west Ghar-Gher (residential and cattle shed) combined pattern is more marked. Here the sheds cut number of the houses. On the border and the south east and north west along the road Gher pattern is the characteristic feature.

The shops, which are located in the core region along the main village arteries converge on it and are noteworthy for their central location.

The cattle sheds are meant to pen the cattle and for keeping agricultural implements. Some place is also provided for fuel storage (cow dung stacks) and storage for cattle fodder. Cow dung which is the most important manure is used as fuel in the village (Plate 3)

(d) Rural House Types

The houses of Bahadurpur present a typical characteristic of a small self sufficient compact unit of settlement. The
BAHADURPUR (MEERUT)
FUNCTIONAL LANDUSE

INDEX
- RESIDENTIAL
- CATTLE SHEDS
- RESIDENTIAL & CATTLESHEDS
- SHOPS
- POND
- SCHOOL
- ROAD
- COWDUNG STACKS
- TEMPLE

SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 46
The primary function of rural house is to provide shelter for men and cattle as well as space for storing grain, implements and other values.

In general the houses are simple in structure and design. The choice of sites is determined by many factors social as well as environmental. The houses in Bahadurpur are made of mud and burnt bricks and are thatched with grasses, wood and bamboo. They are small in size with one or two rooms with a verandah and a courtyard. The rooms serve double purpose, used as dwelling as well as store. The verandah is also used as kitchen. The rooms have usually one door. The frontage is towards the lanes. The well to do people have better houses made of burnt bricks having three to seven rooms.

No attention is paid to ventilation. There is a hole in the roof to let in air and to let out smoke. This hole is locally known as Dhumal which is covered with a broken earthen pot at the time of rains. There is no provision of bath or lavatories inside the houses. Generally the houses are single storeyed rectangular in shape and grouped together. Two to five roomed houses with a courtyard in the rear and in front opening on the lane are common. The houses in the village fall into the following categories (Fig. 47)

(i) Brick Houses

(ii) Mud walled houses with mud roofs

(iii) Mud walled houses with thatched roofs

(iv) Thatched Huts

The houses are frequently composed of local materials chiefly mud, wood, thatching grass, sugar cane leaves and stalks of sugar. The use of burnt bricks is limited. Thus the houses represent the cultural heritage of the past.

(c) Caste composition

(Fig. 49) shows the caste composition of Behadurpur. The core area is predominantly inhabited by Gujars with a few houses of Brahmins, Jats, Vaishas. Later expansion changed overwhelmingly the original population composition as the Brahmins recorded no substantial shift from the core region while the Gujars expanded in all directions. The Gujars also founded another neighbouring village site in which they were the exclusive settlers. The north eastern sector of the newly occupied area to the east of the core region is predominantly inhabited by Harijans. The newly inhabited site Pitam Garhi is occupied by Gujars, Harijans, and herdsmen. The Gujars have the dominant place here.

In the present caste structure of Behadurpur Gujars easily occupy the leading position followed by Jats, Brahmins, Harijans, Dhimmars and Vaishas.
(f) Occupational Structure

The occupational structure of Bahadurpur is depicted in (Fig. 4). A detailed survey of the occupational structure of the village revealed very interesting combinations between castes and occupations. The Gujars, Jats, and Bishains and Dhinwars are mostly land owning people entirely engaged in cultivation. The HariJans are generally agricultural or industrial labourers. The Veish community is wholly engaged in trade. The Muslims and potters are exclusively artisans while other low castes Barbers and Jogis which are fewer in number and constitute the service classes. Thus the occupational morphology is the outcome of the caste composition in this village.

The case of village Bahadurpur reveals that caste and communal considerations have a major part to play in the pattern of evolution and territorial expansion of the village. The caste and communal disharmony has developed the tendency of fragmentation giving birth to secondary and tertiary cluster isolated from the original core agglomerations.
SAIDPUR (Dist. Ghaziabad)

(a) General Layout of the Village (Plate 16)

Village Saidpur 4 falls in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab in the district of Ghaziabad. The chief settlement feature of this village is its clustered characteristics. The village is situated about 17 kilometres to the south-east of Meerut City and about 12 kilometres to the north-east of Nadinaur town.

The village is bounded by the village Hanshi in the north, village Shakurpur and Dhandaula in the south, Churiyala in the east and Chiuddingpur railway station in the west.

The general topography of the land is uniform. The soil is fertile. The village is surrounded by Guhla, Hauri, Metawali and other ponds. Wells are the main source of drinking water but recently the hand pumps for tapping ground water have become common almost in every house. Irrigation is done by canal water.

The village presents a nice example of semi-compact clustered settlement in which the houses are closely huddled together. The general layout and pattern of the village is radial. The lanes are narrow but the main cart roads are wide enough permitting passage for two bullock carts at a time. Basic amenities like electricity, postal and medical services

4 The revenue village is known as Saidpur Hussainpur Deelna.
and permanent market are available in the village.

The village covers an area of about 12 hectares with a population of about 4,000 people.

(b) Evolution

Saidpur has shown a rapid growth in size. The eighteenth century settlement site which now forms the core was much smaller in area and was surrounded by various ponds. Later expansion was made in all directions except in the north. In 1918 it developed a secondary cluster in the north east now known as Pirthamgarh at a distance of hardly two hundred metres from the main settlement. The southern fragments of Kothi and Ragodcy however remained separate for some time. (Fig.50)

The territorial expansion has been forced by a rapid growth of population and the multiplicity of rural functions.

It has now three schools, one for girls and the other two for boys and is served by a metalled road which lies in the north and connects the village with the nearby Mohiuddinpur railway station to the west and later with Meerut and Modinagar towns.

(c) Functional Land Use

Three major functional classes in the rural houses have been identified in village Saidpur. Ghar (residential houses) Ghar (cattle sheds and enclosures) and Ghar-Ghar combined. A
fourth category is of those blocks or units where shops are located and a rudimentary village market exists. It is also the place where weekly market locally known as Painth is held on every Tuesday. People from nearby villages congregate to buy and sell their articles. Major items of sale are vegetables, earthen pots, general merchandise, foodgrains, groceries, cloth, sweets, locally made shoes and agricultural implements etc. People from the neighbouring villages Kanshi, Shaulana, Churiyal, Decina, Motadaba, Shakpur, Bhanda, Mohiuddinpur and Behadurpur visit the market to meet their demands.

zonation

(Fig.51) shows the functionalisation of Saidpur. It will be seen from (Fig.51) that the core area is exclusively two functional — residential and shopping. The Harijan sector is predominantly residential with very few animal sheds. However in the newly occupied sectors of the west, north west and south and in the secondary cluster of the north east, the Ghur-Ghar combined pattern is more marked. Here the shed out number the houses. The shopping area has developed in the core region along the main village arteries which converge on it.

(d) Rural House Types

The distribution of houses in this village is such that the best houses are located in the centre of the village while the inferior houses form the outer ring.
The secondary settlement Ragodey in the outer ring consists of thatched huts and is inhabited by Harijans. Pukka houses with elaborate structures and designs are frequently met with. Such houses are generally owned by well-to-do people of the village.

In general the houses of village Saidpur have mud walls with flat mud roofs having two to four rooms and a few have even five to seven rooms or more according to the status of the occupants. Mostly the courtyard is surrounded by rooms and such houses are common in the village. The function of the front room Darhi is distinct. It is both a social and work room for the ladies of the house. It is also used for storing fuel and cattle fodder.

Keeping in view the facts mentioned above four main types of rural houses may be distinguished within the village (Fig. 52)

(i) Brick houses
(ii) Mud walled houses with mud roofs
(iii) Mud walled houses with thatched roofs
(iv) Thatched huts.

In general there is no provision of bath and lavatories in the houses. No attention has been paid to ventilation. Only a small hole Dhumala in the roof serves the purpose of
ventilation. As such the houses are unhygienic.

(e) Caste Composition

The core area is inhabited by predominantly Muslim and Jats with a few houses of Brahmins, the Vaishas and other castes. Later expansion changed overwhelmingly the original population composition as the Muslims recorded no substantial shift from the core area except in the northwest while the Jats expanded in all directions and founded another neighbouring village site in which they were the exclusive settlers. The eastern sector of the newly occupied area to the east of the core region is predominantly Harijan, as the low castes have favoured a compact residential unit. (Fig.53)

In the present caste structure Jats occupy the leading position followed by Harijans. Muslims also occupy an important position. Other castes include Vaishas (Baniyas). The other professions include those of barbers, herdsmen and the gardeners.

(f) Occupational Structure

The occupational structure of Saidpur is depicted on (Fig.54) A detailed survey of the occupational structure revealed interesting combinations between castes or communities and occupations. Thus Muslims are exclusively artisans (weavers in this case), Jats are mostly land owning cultivators
and the Harijans are generally agricultural or industrial labourers. The Vaish community is largely engaged in trade while the other low castes such as Velis (Gardeners) Kumahara (Potters) and Velis (Barbers) are fewer in number and constitute the service classes.

The case of Saidpur reveals that caste and communal considerations and occupational morphology have a major part to play in the pattern of evolution and territorial expansion of the village. The caste and communal disharmony has led to secondary and tertiary clusters isolated from the original core agglomerations.
BAIDPUR (Dist. Ghazipur)

(a) General Layout of the Village (Plate 17)

Village Baidpura lies in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab in the district of Ghazipur. The village is situated about 15 kilometres to the south east of Ghazipur town. Haripet railway station lies in the north. Saini and Sunpura villages are situated in the south, Sadonpur village in the east and Patwari in the west.

The general topography of the land is level. The soil is fertile. In the south west corner of the village there is a pond. Wells and hand pumps to tap underground water provide drinking water to the village.

The village covers an area of about 8 hectares with a population about 2,000 which shows a considerable increase over the last 20 years.

The village presents a typical example of compact settlement. The compactness of settlements is well developed in the Upper Doab. 5

The village follows the rectangular pattern of settlement. The lanes are narrow. The cart roads in the village are narrow. Here all the houses are huddled together in one large central

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agglomeration. The monotony of relief, uniform fertility of the soil, the nucleating force of the wells keeps the village intact. The clan solidarity of the Gujara has also been operative in the promotion of compactness of the maura.

(b) Evolution

The village shows a rapid growth in its size. The eighteenth century settlement site which now occupies the southern portion of the village was much smaller in area and was only about 2.5 hectares. Later the village expanded in all directions except the south and south west (Fig.55)

The expansion has taken place owing to rapid growth in population and the multiplicity of rural functions.

The village has now three schools one for girls and one for boys and one High School imparting education for boys and girls both.

(c) Functional Land Use

Three main functional classes in the rural houses may be identified in Baidpura - Ghar, chab and Ghar-chab combined. The fourth category is of those blocks where the shops are located.

Adopting this classification a functional zonation of Baidpura was attempted and the results were mapped. (Fig.36) It shows that the core area is exclusively two functional - residential and shopping. The Harijan sector is also
BAIDPURA (GAZIABAD) EVOLUTION

INDEX
- POSITIONS PRE 1900
- POSITIONS AFTER 1900
- POND

SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 55
BAIDPURA (GHAZIABAD)
FUNCTIONAL LANDUSE

INDEX
- RESIDENTIAL
- CATTLE SHEDS
- RESIDENTIAL AND CATTLE SHEDS
- SCHOOLS
- POND
- TEMPLE
- COWDUNG STACKS
- SHOPS

SOURCE:- FIELD WORK

FIG. 56
predominantly residential. However in the newly occupied sectors of north east and the west Ghar-Ghar combined pattern is more marked.

The shopping area which has developed in the core region of the village gets much facility by the arteries which converge on it.

(d) Rural House Types

The following are the main rural house types in the village (Fig.57)

(i) Brick houses
(ii) Mud walled houses with mud roofs
(iii) Mud walled houses with thatched roofs
(iv) Thatched Huts

The house types are the results of the geo-economic conditions and the socio-religious beliefs of the people of the region. The impact of socio-religious beliefs of the residents is also reflected in the house types of the village. A particular caste has its own house type. The Gujars, Muslims, Brahmins and Harijans all have their own distinct house types. The caste can be identified by the mere appearance of the house.
Baidpura (Ghaziabad)
House Types

Index
- Brick Houses
- Mud Walled Houses with Mud Roofs
- Mud Walled Houses with Thatched Roofs
- Thatched Huts
- Pond

Source: Field Work

Fig. 57
The village is a congregation of superior and inferior houses, the former are grouped together in the centre while the later lie on the outskirts of the central nucleus.

(e) Caste Composition

It is interesting to note that the core area is occupied predominently by Gujar, Vaish, Brahmin, Sunara (Goldsmiths) with a few houses of Kumahara (Potters). Later on the Gujar, Vaish, Harijans and Barbers expanded in all directions except the south while the goldsmith remained in the core area. The eastern sector of the newly occupied area is predominently occupied by Gujar. The Vaish community expanded towards the north east and north west of the core region. The Harijans, barbers and the Brahmin expanded towards the north of the core area. (Fig.58)

In the present caste structure Gujar easily occupy the leading position followed by Harijans, Vaish and Brahmin. Other castes include, Goldsmiths, Potters, Barbers, Koris.

(f) Occupational Structure

The occupational morphology of Bairdpura is shown in (Fig.59) (Fig.59) shows the correlation between castes and communities and occupations. Thus the Goldsmiths, Potters, Koris and Muslims are exclusively artisans. Gujar and Brahmin are mostly land owning people engaged in farming. Harijans are generally agricultural labourers. The Vaish community is partly traders and partly cultivators. The barbers constitute the service class.
BAIDPURA (GHAZIABAD)
CASTE COMPOSITION

FIG. 58

SOURCE: FIELD WORK
BAIDPURA (GHAZIABAD)

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

INDEX
- FARMERS
- LABOURERS
- ARTISANS
- BUSINESSMEN
- SERVICE CLASS
- SCHOOLS
- POND
- TEMPLE

SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 59
JAUNSARANA (Dist. Ghaziabad)

(a) General Layout of the Village (Plate 18)

Village Jaunsarana about 14 km. south east of Ghaziabad town lies in Ghaziabad district in the upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab.

It is bounded by Sedonpur in the north, railway line from Dehli to Kanpur in the south, Dadri in the east and Maripat railway station in the west.

The village covers an area of about 4 acres with a population of about 1,000 people. The general topography of the land is level and the soil is fertile. In the western corner of the village lies the village pond. Wells, hand pumps provide drinking water.

The clustered character of the village is the representative of the area. The village has a compact type of settlement and follows the square pattern.

(b) Evolution

The village has shown a rapid growth in size. The eighteenth century settlement site which now forms the core area was much smaller in size. Later expansion took place in all directions (Fig. 60)

The territorial expansion has been forced by a rapid growth of population and the multiplicity of rural functions. The village has a primary school for boys and girls both. In the south east corner there is a temple. Near the village
JAUN SAWANA (GHAZIABAD)
EVOLUTION

INDEX

- Position Pre 1900
- Position After 1900
- Temple
- Place of Worship
- Pond

FIG. 60

SOURCE: FIELD WORK
pond cow dung stacks may frequently be seen.

(c) Functional Land Use

Three main functional classes have been identified in the rural houses of Jaunsawana - Ghar, Gher and Ghar-Gher combined. A fourth category is of those units where the village shops are located.

On the basis of this classification a functional zonation of Jaunsawana was attempted and the results were mapped (Fig. 61). (Fig. 61) shows that the core area is exclusively multi functional, having all the categories. The Harijan sector is predominantly residential. However, in the newly occupied sector of the north, east and the west Gher (cattle sheds) pattern is more marked. In the south east corner of the core area and in the north west corner of the newly occupied area Ghar-Gher combined pattern is marked. The shops are located in the core region.

(d) Rural House Types

Four main types of rural houses may be distinguished in Jaunsawana (Fig. 62)

(i) Brick houses
(ii) Mud walled houses with mud roofs
(iii) Mud walled houses with thatched roofs
(iv) Thatched huts (Plate 5)

The village is a congregation of superior and inferior houses. The former are grouped together in the centre while
JAUN SAWANA (GHAZIABAD)
FUNCTIONAL LANDUSE

INDEX
- Residential
- Cattle Sheds
- Residential and Cattle Sheds
- Shops
- School
- Place of Worship
- Temple
- Pond
- Cow dung stacks

SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 61
JAUN SAWANA (GHAZIABAD)
HOUSE TYPES

INDEX

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SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 62
the later lie on the outskirts of the central nucleus.

(e) Caste Composition

The core area is predominantly occupied by Gujars, Brahmins, barbers, Kories and Muslims. Later expansion took place and a marked change took place in the spatial distribution of population. The brahmins recorded almost no shift from the core area while the gujars expanded in all sides. The southern sector of the newly occupied area to the south of the core region is predominantly occupied by Harijans and Kumhars (Potters) as the low caste people have favoured a compact residential unit (Fig.63)

In the present caste structure Gujars occupy the leading position followed by Harijans, brahmins and Potters. Persons of other professions are Barbers and Kories.

(f) Occupational Structure

A detailed survey of the occupational structure reveals a close relation between castes and occupations. Gujars and Brahmins (partly) are mostly land owning cultivators. The Harijans are agricultural labourers while the Muslims, Kories and potters are exclusively artisans, brahmins (partly) and barbers which are fewer in number constitute the service classes (Fig.64)
JAUN SAWANA (GHABIABAD)
CASTE COMPOSITION

INDEX
- GUJARS
- POTTERS
- HARIJANS
- BARBERS
- BRAHMINs
- MUSLIMS
- KORIS
- TEMPLE
- PLACE OF WORSHIP
- SCHOOL

SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 63
MAHESHPUR (Dist. Etah)

(1) General Layout of the Village

Village Maheshpur lies in the district of Etah in the Middle Ganga-Yamuna Doab. It is bounded by the village of Pazzipur in the north, Sheikhpur Khurd in the south, metalled road from Kasganj to Amur in the east and the villages of Gaingupura and Manauta and Bubarakpur in the west.

The village is situated at a distance of about 8 kilometres to the south east of Kasganj town. It covers an area of about 2 hectares with a population of about 400 people.

Maheshpur is a small compact settlement where the settlement pattern is of square shape. The general topography of the land is uniform. It is hardly one kilometre away from the road side. In the Middle Doab region the villages are smaller in size in comparison to the villages of the Upper Doab and their inter village distance is shorter. Maheshpur is the representative village of the Middle Doab villages.

(b) Evolution

Maheshpur has shown a slight growth in size. The eighteenth century settlement site which now forms the core was smaller in area. In the south west corner of the village lies the village pond. Later expansion was made only in the northern direction (Fig.65)
MAHESHPUR (ETAH)
EVOLUTION

INDEX
- POSITION PRE-1900
- POSITION AFTER 1900
- POND
- TUBE WELL
SOURCE:- FIELD WORK

FIG. 65
The territorial expansion has been forced by a rapid growth in population and the multiplicity of rural functions.

(c) Functional Land Use

The functional analysis of village Maheshpur reveals that three main functional classes may be identified in the rural houses of the village - Chor, Cher and Cher-Cher combined. Fourth category is of those units where small shops are located.

Adopting this classification a functional zonation of Maheshpur was attempted and the results were mapped (Fig. 66) (Fig. 66) shows that the core area is residential as well as residential cum cattle sheds. The Harijan sector is purely residential. However in the newly occupied sector residential and residential cum cattle shed pattern is more marked. The shops are located in the core region.

(d) Rural House Types

Generally speaking there is no better building material than mud in village Maheshpur. Mud walled thatched houses are the most characteristic feature of the rural houses of this village. In superior houses the walls are made of sun dried bricks plastered with wet mud mixed with straw.

The houses in the village are similar in appearance. They are rather drab and colourless. Thus the whole village presents a sleepy look. Brick houses are rare. Near the pond cow dung stacks may be seen. Cow dung which is used as a fuel.
MAHESHPUR (ETAH)
FUNCTIONAL LAND-USE

INDEX
- Residential
- Cattle Sheds
- Residential and Cattle Sheds
- Shops
- Tube Well
- Pond
- Cowdung Stacks
SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 66
MAHESHPUR (ETAH)
HOUSE TYPES

INDEX
- BRICK HOUSES
- MUD WALLED HOUSES WITH MUD ROOFS
- MUD WALLED HOUSES WITH THATCHED ROOFS
- THATCHED HUTS
- POND
- TUBE WELL

SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 67
The houses of Maheshpur thus fall into the following groups (Fig.67)

(i) Brick houses

(ii) Mud walled houses with mud roofs

(iii) Mud walled houses with thatch roofs

(iv) Thatched huts

(c) Caste Composition

The core area is occupied predominantly by Lodha, sijuts, thekurus, vaish, Muslims and Khati. The harijans occupy the western portion of the core area (Fig.68)

Later expansion changed the original population as the harijans and the washermen shifted from the core area in the north and north east while the other castes did not move from their original inhabited site. The harijans and the washermen only moved away from the core.

(f) Occupational Structure

The occupational morphology of village Maheshpur is shown in (Fig.69). A detailed survey of the occupational structure revealed interesting combinations between caste or communities and occupations. The Lodha sijuts and thekurus are land owning people and are thus engaged in farming. Muslims and washermen constitute the service classes. Vaish community is largely engaged in trade. The harijans are agricultural labourers and Khati are exclusively artisans.

The case of village Maheshpur clearly shows that caste and communal considerations play a major part in the pattern of evolution and territorial expansion of the village.
MAHESHPUR (ETAH)
CASTE COMPOSITION

INDEX
- MUSLIMS
- WASHERMEN
- LODHA RAJPUTS
- THAKURS
- HARIJANS
- VAISH
- KHATRIS
- SHOPS
- TUBE WELL

SOURCE: FIELD WORK
FIG. 68.
MAHESHPUR (ETAH)

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

INDEX

- BUSINESS MEN
- ARTISANS
- FARMERS
- SERVICE CLASS
- LABOURERS
- SHOPS
- POND
- TUBE WELL

SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 69
PU.MASUTA. (Dist Kanpur)

(a) General Layout of the Village

Purwa Sutan lies in the district of Kanpur within the jurisdiction of the Lower Ganga-Yamuna Doab. The village is situated about 10 kilometres to the north east of Aursa railway station.

The village is bounded by the villages Jograjpur in the north, Gahunia in the south, Preapur in the east and Debipur in the west.

It covers an area of about 3 hectares with a present population of 1,000 people. Purwa Sutan is a true representative of the Lower Doab region where the villages are smaller and their inter village distance is much shorter. It is a compact type of settlement with a rectangular pattern.

The general topography of the land is uniform and the soil is fertile and enjoys the facilities of canal irrigation.

The village is surrounded by ponds on two sides. In the west the pond is a big one which spreads throughout the whole western side of the village. In the south there are two ponds on each corner. The ponds are the characteristic feature of this village. The depressions are dug to obtain soil for the construction of houses and for their repairs. This process leads to an increase in the number of depressions which are subsequently converted into ponds. There is no place for cattle
to stand and for the children to play and for the village to expand.

(b) Evolution

The village has shown a considerable growth in size.
The eighteenth century settlement site forms the core. Later expansion was made in the north and south only. The eastern and the western sides remained stationary. No further expansion was made in both these directions. (Fig.70)

The expansion has been forced by a considerable growth of population and the multiplicity of rural functions. It has now a primary school for boys and girls both and is served by a metalled road which lies to the west at a distance of about two kilometres and connects the village with the nearby Rural railway station in the south and Sheali a market village in the north.

(c) Functional Land Use

Three main functional classes of rural houses in Purwa Sutan may be identified, Ghar (residential houses) Gher (cattle sheds and enclosures) and Ghar-Gher combined. A fourth category is of those blocks where the shops are located.

Adopting this classification a functional zonation of Purwa Sutan was attempted and the results were mapped (Fig.71) The analysis reveals that the core area is exclusively multi functional - residential, cattle sheds and enclosures and residential and cattle sheds combined and shopping area. The
PURWA SUTAN (KANPUR)
FUNCTIONAL LANDUSE

INDEX
- RESIDENTIAL
- CATTLE SHEDS
- RESIDENTIAL AND CATTLE SHEDS
- SCHOOL
- SHOPS
- TEMPLE
- COWDUNG STACKS

SOURCE: - FIELD WORK

FIG: 71
Harijan sector is purely residential. However in the newly occupied sectors of north east and north west cattle sheds and enclosures are more marked. The cattle sheds are rare and are locally known as Bhussira. The shops have also developed in the core region and are noteworthy for their central location. For large scale marketing the village is commanded by Gehlon where weekly markets are held twice a week on every Wednesday and Sunday. Huria is also a big market village and meets the various needs of this village.

(d) Rural House Types

Water is the most important single factor responsible for the agglomeration of settlement unit. Water points are the major attraction in the selection of Abadi site. In Purwa Sutan there is only one well which provides water for drinking purposes. The water of the other wells is saline and thus is hardly used for drinking. As such hand pumps have become common in the village to meet the demand for drinking water.

The rural houses of Purwa Sutan may be divided into the following groups (Fig.72)

(i) Brick houses

(ii) Mud walled houses with mud roofs

(iii) Mud walled houses with thatched roofs

(iv) Thatched Huts

Thatched verandah is the most characteristic feature of the rural houses of Purwa Sutan (Plate 12). Almost every house
PURWA SUTAN (KANPUR)

HOUSE TYPES

INDEX
- BRICK HOUSES
- MUD WALLED HOUSES WITH MUD ROOFS
- MUD WALLED HOUSES WITH THATCHED ROOFS
- THATCHED HUTS
- TEMPLE
- POND

SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 72
has a thatched verandah in front which serves the purpose of sitting place for the males.

The chief building material is mud and thatching grass, bamboos and sugarcane leaves.

The houses are lacking in proper ventilation. There are no windows for light and fresh air. There is no provision of bathroom and lavatories in the houses. Thus the rural houses of Purwa Sutan are drab and colourless and present a sleepy look. No doubt trees grown in the village add colour to the landscape and increase the beauty of the village.

(e) Caste Composition

The core area is predominantly occupied by brahmins with a few houses of Harijans, Thakurs, Kshetra, Ladhwas, potters, Muslims, barbers and Phurias. (Fig. 73) The expansion of the village changed the original composition of the population. The brahmins shifted to the north and the Harijans to the south west from the core region. The southern sector of the village is predominantly occupied by Harijans.

(f) Occupational Structure

The occupational structure of Purwa Sutan is shown in (Fig. 74). A detailed survey of the occupational structure reveals interesting combinations between castes or communities and occupations. Thus brahmins are mostly land owning cultivators and the Harijans are generally agricultural
PURWA SUTAN (KANPUR)
CADE COMPOSITION

INDEX
- BRAHMIN
- HARIJANS
- KAHARS
- THAKURS
- POTTERS
- MUSLIMS
- LODHAS
- BARBERS
- BHURJIS
- SHOPS
- SCHOOL
- TEMPLE
- PONDS
- CART TRACK

SOURCE: FIELD WORK

FIG. 73
PURWA SUTAN (KANPUR)

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

INDEX

FARMERS
LABOURERS
ARTISANS
BUSINESSMEN
SERVICE CLASS
SCHOOL
SHOPS
TEMPLE

Fig. 74
labourers Kohers, Nai (Barbers), Bhurji, are largely engaged in trade. Kumahers are exclusively artisans (Potters in this case) while the Thakuws are fewer in number and constitute the service class.

The case of Surwa Sutan reveals that caste and communal considerations have a major part to play in the pattern of evolution and expansion of the Doab villages.