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<td>Chur Turi</td>
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Fig. 44

Multi-clan enclosed behra in Shahpur and also the small behra in the right central part in between two doors leading to the main behra.
Fig. 45
Khurlios in the behra and also the pucca cemented building ( village baithak ).

Fig. 46
Chula inside the room sheltered by a small mud wall ( kandhokri ).
Fig. 50

The lean-to chhappar. Also note the flat roof serving as an extension of private space, used for drying cobs and for keeping beds.
Fig. 51

A north-south gali passing through the centre of Shahpur.
Fig. 52

An agglomerate settlement.

Fig. 53

*Mata de thaan*, small shrines of worship of mother goddess.
Evolution of ownership of production territory among the gotras and their lineages

- Village Shahpur

Fig. 57
A *mannah* in the fields of Shahpur. Note the cot atop the shorter *thammis* tied with ropes to the roof, and the two wooden steps used for climbing up.
Fig. 61
Approach road to the village
Doddi cut into the rocks.
Fig. 63
The terrace level dividing two clan territories.

Fig. 64
A charand on the background slope, rectilinear fields along the contours and bars of fodder trees.
Fig. 66
The house facade. Note the decorations on the entrance door and the windows. The mud plastering, gable-porch, extension of tin roof.

Fig. 67
A pandioli used for informal sitting.
Fig. 71

Fence of logs and fodder trees.
Evolution of ownership of production territory among the gotras and their lineages
Village Doddi
Kharif crops

Uncultivated and uncultivable lands

Fig. 75
Site of Majru at the break of slope. Also note the kheir tree on the ridge-crest under which the tbean is located.
Bars of garra and kikar trees along both sides of the approach path. Also settlement is hidden from the approach view.
Fig. 30

Note the facade; flat roof; kitchen in the behra of the parent family; kitchen in the chhappar of nuclear family; chimneys; chhan of the nuclear family; the use of local building material and the use of the behra.
Inner view of chhappar, sandstone slabs to protect the walls. Also totas and khunties used for hanging household articles.
Fig. 82

Inner view of the roof, its constituents, the stone pillar, latain, balas, karis and karwas. Also notice tangli, a multi-fingered implement used for winnowing.
Thanas used to support the chhappar. Also note location of kandhokri in the chhappar.
Village Majru

Land types

Lehri barani
Changar awal barani
Changar daum barani
Banjar kadim
Path Abadi

Fig. 85
Fig. 36

Note wide, rectangular fields, dauls used as paths and the heap of cattle-dung used for manuring.
Village Majru

Evolution of ownership of production territory among the lineages of the gotra

1, 2, 3 mean eldest, middle and youngest sons in the lineage
1a, 1b, 1c mean eldest, middle and youngest sons of 1 and so on

Abadi
Government land

Fig 87
Village Majru
Kharif crops

Maize
Maize and pulses
Maize and groundnut
Chari
Sugarcane
Uncultivated and uncultivable lands

Fig. 88
Village Majru
Rabi crops

- Wheat
- Gram
- Wheat and gram
- Wheat and oilseeds
- Uncultivated and uncultivable lands

Fig. 89
Fig. 90
Sugarcane fields protected by circular bar from the cattle.

Fig. 91
The break of slope marks the village boundary. Note the mannah located just on the margin of cultivated land.
Fig. 93

The site of the village Kiar and four clusters of houses constituting the settlement.
Facade of the house, the decorations of the windows, the location of niche, the absence of steps and the ill-maintained *pandioli*. Also note the implements hanging onto the *khunties* fixed in the *gowain* wall.
Village Kiar
Evolution of ownership of production territory among the gotras and their lineages

Fig. 96
Fig. 102

A kandokri separating the kitchen from the rest of chhappar. Note the totas on the top corners of the door.
Behra complex in a Gujar house with residential houses in the front and right, and obra in the left. Note the stair case made of bamboo used to climb up to the upper storey and also khunties fixed in ground to tether cattle.
Fig. 104

Village shrine on the boundary.
Fig. 106

A linear uni-clan bara.
Site of Landewal at the foot of Siwalik Hills; loose agglomeration related to gable roofs, and an approach path. In the foreground note the bundles of harvested wheat kept for drying before threshing.
Village Landewal

Evolution of ownership of production territory among the gotras

Fig. 111

- Bhadani
- Kalas
- Government land
- Land owned by people living outside Landewal

0 100 Ft.
Village Landewal
Kharif crops

- **Rice**
- **Maize**
- **Groundnut**
- **Chari**
- Yellow: Uncultivated and uncultivable lands
- Red: Land owned by people living outside Landewal

Fig. 113