

LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 01 - Chhara | 17 - Dhanota |
| 02 - Salhawas | 18 - Rewari city |
| 03 - Jhajjar city | 19 - Pachgaon |
| 04 - Subana | 20 - Manethi |
| 05 - Chappar | 21 - Padla |
| 06 - Makrani | 22 - Dulhera Khurd |
| 07 - Rawaldhi | 23 - Farrukhnagar |
| 08 - Balali | 24 - Khurmpur |
| 09 - Badhra | 25 - Damdma |
| 10 - Rehrodhi | 26 - Jatola |
| 11 - Duloth | 27 - Chhainsa |
| 12 - Bassai | 28 - Manjhaoli |
| 13 - Bhankhri | 29 - Sotai |
| 14 - Nizampur | 30 - Dhoj |
| 15 - Bayal | 31 - Alampur |
| 16 - Panchnota | |

Focus on

Jhajjar, Charkhi Dadri, Rewari, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon and Faridabad

Overview

Places visited :	31
Distance travelled :	4093 Kms
Elements mapped :	770
Scholars approached :	3
Craftspeople approached :	9



Chappar, Jhajjar



Damdma, Gurgaon



Dhanota, Mahendragarh



Dulhera Khurd, Rewari

The fourth field visit of Haryana focused on the districts of Jhajjar, Charkhi Dadri, Mahendragarh, Rewari, Gurgaon and Faridabad. Mahendragarh and Rewari share their boundaries with the state of Rajasthan whereas Gurgaon and Faridabad share their boundaries with the capital of the nation, Delhi. Faridabad also shares its eastern boundary with Uttar Pradesh. In the regions bordering Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, traces of Mewati and Brij dialects were observed in the language.

The spatial arrangement in a typical house in this region would be *baithak* (room), followed by *chowk* (open courtyard), *baramda* (corridor), and *kamra* or *kothi* (room). Each of these spaces would have a *parhendi* or *paindi* (water pitcher storage) to store water pots. Adjacent to every water pitcher storage would be a turned wood or stone *khuti* (wall peg) fixed in the wall to hang *indi* (pot ring). *Indi* is used by the women while fetching water from wells or ponds of the village.

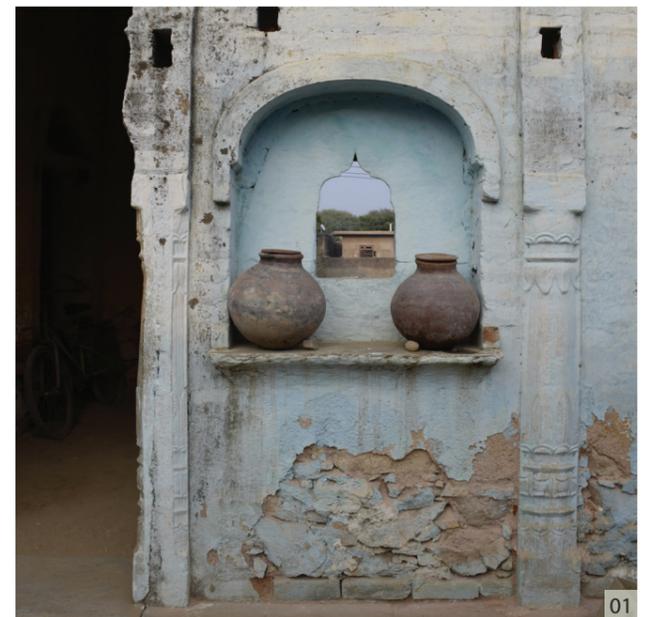
Kothi (granary) made out of mud and husk, using slab building technique, were used to store grains like *bajra* (millet), *makka* (corn) and *ghehu* (wheat). Shelves were made inside the *kothi* to keep food items like *ghee*, jaggery and sugar. Mud-relief patterns of birds, animals and flowers were made on the *kothi*. A *kuthla* (granary) is a cylindrical shaped granary, made out of mud and husk. Apart from grains, it was also used to store flour, ground in *chaakkhi* (hand mill grinder). *Dakola* (basket) made out of paper mache was used to collect the grains and flour from *kothi* and *kuthla*.

In the *chowk*, there were alcoves called *almari* used to keep utensils for drying. Alcoves made in the rooms are used to store clothes and books. A *kuniya* is an in-built cabinet which is made at the corner of two walls and is used to store food items and sweets. These are built at a certain height to keep food safe from animals and insects.

Ropes made using waste fabrics are used in various vernacular furniture. In the courtyards and the rooms, such ropes were tied between two *khuti* (wall peg) to hang clothes on. This type of vernacular hanger is called a *bilangni*. Apart from ropes, wooden sticks and bamboo were also used (similar to the *argani* in Rajasthan) on which mattresses and quilts were hung.

A *hookah* (smoking pipe) is used across all parts of Haryana in equal prominence and is considered as a token of brotherhood. It is smoked in the *baithak* of the house in summers and on the streets during winters. In the latter scenario, people use *mudda* (stool) or *mudda* (chair) to sit on. These *mudda* are made from *sarkanda* by craftspeople residing in Farrukhnagar (Gurgaon) and Kund Manethi (Rewari).

The other vernacular furniture and objects recorded during this visit were *aala* (wall niche), *palna* (cradle) and *khatola* (charpoy) for the children to sleep, *pidi* (stool) as a bridal possession to sit, *gaadi masnad* (floor seat) to sit, *chowki* (low surface) to keep *tokra* (basket) filled with food in the temples, and *haara* (hearth) to boil milk.



01



02



03



04



05



06



07

01. *Parhendi* (Water pitcher storage), 02. *Kuniya* (In-built cabinet), 03. *Bilangni* (Hanger), 04. *Almari* (Alcove), 05. *Kothi* (Granary) and *Chaakkhi* (Hand mill grinder), 06. *Dhakola* (Basket), 07. *Kuthla* (Granary)

A monthly report of field visits conducted as a part of study of Vernacular Furniture of North West India | Phase 3b - Haryana

A collaborative research project by:

Design Innovation and Craft Resource Centre (DICRC), CEPT University, Ahmedabad, India | www.dicrc.in

South Asian Decorative Arts and Crafts Collection Trust (SADACC), Norwich, UK | www.southasiandecorativeartsandcrafts.co.uk

CEPT
UNIVERSITY
DICRC

SADACC
TRUST
NORWICH
EST: 2010