

Population Association of America

Annual Meeting 2019

Abstract Submission

Title: Do ‘Caste’ and ‘Religion’ still Matter in India? An assessment of ‘Untouchability’ and Socio-Economic Outcomes by Socio-Religious Groups in Uttar Pradesh (India)

Author

Harchand Ram
Doctoral Student
Centre for the Study of Regional Development (CSR D)
School of Social Sciences (SSS)
Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)
Phone No: +91 7506541092
Email: hm8460@gmail.com; harcha28_ssf@jnu.ac.in

Abstract: This paper examined some critical research questions: do ‘Caste (word identical to *Ethnicity*)’ and ‘Religion’ still matter in India in terms of the *socio-economic standing* of the households? Does *Untouchability* still exist in India? These questions have been and continued to occupy a considerable space in political and socio-economic debates in India. In spite of more than six decades of welfare policies, and major political mobilization among lower castes in the state, our findings suggest huge *Caste* inequalities in terms of critical socioeconomic indicators such as Education, Consumption Poverty, Wealth and Landholding distribution where *Hindu Dalits* and *Muslims Dalits* are in disadvantageous position. The practices of *Untouchability* towards the *Dalit Muslims* by *Upper Caste Muslims* and *Hindus* are quite clearly evident in this survey. This study is first to identify *Dalit Muslims* and measure their socio-economic status vis-a-vis *Hindu Dalits* and other upper castes in *Hindu* and *Muslim* Religion in India.

Do 'Caste' and 'Religion' still Matter in India? An assessment of 'Untouchability' and Socio-Economic Outcomes by Socio-Religious Groups in Uttar Pradesh (India)

Background and Rationale

This paper examined two critical research questions: do 'Caste'¹ (word identical to *Ethnicity* in the Global Context) and 'Religion' still matter in India in terms of the socio-economic standing of the households? Does *Untouchability*² still exist in India? These questions have been and continued to occupy a considerable space in political and socio-economic debates not only in India but across the world. *Caste* in India has distinctive sociological imagination in the world because it is viewed as a representation of unadulterated status, based on *religion* and ideological grounds with *class* inequalities being rooted from *Caste*. The *Caste*-based discrimination is not unique to *Hindu religion* in India; the poison is spread to other religions (e.g. *Muslims*) and countries in Indian sub-continent too. Both in social science literature and in political discourse, this issue has cropped up several times whether there exists a group of people among *Muslims* who are comparable to people included in the *Schedule of Castes* in terms of their social status, experiencing *Untouchability* and similar economic conditions. However, in the absence of any reliable data, until now, exploration of this issue was considered rather difficult. It is so because no *Caste* other than who follow *Hinduism*, *Sikhism* and *Buddhism* was included in the Scheduled Castes, and government agencies follow official classification while collecting Census and Sample Survey data. While the practice of *untouchability* and economic discrimination by *Caste* among Hindus is a widely documented phenomenon, it is rarely discussed regarding other religions such as *Muslims* and *Christians*. This study, for the first time in India, collected the information by *Castes* in *Muslims* alongside *Hindus* and explores the practice of *Untouchability* and caste based socio-economic disparities among Muslims, who are the largest share of minorities in the country. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to investigate whether the *Caste* and *Religion* still matter for inequalities in terms of Education, Consumption Poverty and Ownership of Wealth and Land in Uttar Pradesh (hereafter U.P.), the largest and one of the poorest states in India.

¹ Historically, the socioeconomic progress in India continues to suffer from the inflexibility of a rigid *Caste* system and *Caste* based discriminations. The traditional Hindu *Varnas* (translated into English as Castes) were five, *Brahmins* (priests, teachers), *Kshatriyas* (warriors, royalty), *Vaiśyas* (moneylender, traders), and the *Sudras* (menial job) and the *Ati Sudhra and Dalits* (the untouchables, doing lowest of the menial jobs). There are thousands of sub-castes within these five *Castes*. However, for the political and developmental planning and policy perspective, the constitution of India classified traditional *Caste* groups into four broad categories: Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Castes (OBCs) and General Castes (Upper castes).

² *Untouchability* in India refers to the instances of caste discrimination at different places and times included: Prohibition from eating with other members; Provision of separate cups in village tea stalls; Separate seating arrangements and utensils in restaurants; Segregation in seating and food arrangements in village functions and festivals; Prohibition from entering into village temples; Prohibition from wearing sandals or holding umbrellas in front of higher caste members; Prohibition from entering other caste homes; Prohibition from using common village path; Separate burial grounds; No access to village's common/public properties and resources (wells, ponds, temples, etc.); Segregation (separate seating area) of children in schools.

Data and Methods

Previously, Government Commissions (Mandal Commission and Sachar Committee) appointed to measure the Socio-Economic Disparities among Socio-Religion Groups have used existing secondary information that has several limitations. The assessment under post-Sachar Committee also used the existing secondary information to evaluate the process of implementation of decisions taken by Government of India on the recommendations of Sachar Committee. However, the lack of unit level information of Sub-Castes (*Biradari* in Hindi) under Other Backward Castes (OBCs) in Census and large-scale sample surveys like National Sample Survey (NSS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and India Human Development Surveys (IHDS) *etc.* prevents social scientist from the identification of *Dalit* Muslims and analysing the socio-economic Discrimination and *Untouchability* practice towards *Dalit* Muslims. The Sub-caste level information on OBC Muslims is critical for identifying the *Dalit* Muslims within the *OBC* Muslims because the Government of U.P. and India officially identifies only *OBC* Muslims, which includes *Dalit* Muslims. Therefore, this study used primary data collected by Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS) under the project “Social and Educational Status of OBC and Dalit Muslims” to assess the Socioeconomic Disparities in Six Socio-Religion Groups (SRGs: Hindu General, Muslims General, Hindu OBC, Muslims OBC, Hindu *Dalits* and Muslims *Dalits*) formed based on *Caste* and *Religion* Affiliation of the Households. The survey was conducted from October 2014 to April 2015. It was administered to a state representative sample of 7,195 households located in 14 districts of U.P.

A survey that encompasses the identification of OBC and *Dalit* Muslims in a state where more than 3000 sub-castes faces practical challenges compared to other surveys. After a careful consideration of these issues, it was decided to field this survey in 15 districts to cover 7,195 households residing in rural and urban areas of U.P. This survey adopted a Multi-Stage Stratified Systematic Sampling Design for the selection of households. The sample is representative to state-level estimates. Sampling weights were used to adjust the unequal probability of selection of different Castes and sample size in different Geographical units. We used CSpro software for data entry and cleaning and STATA 13 for data analysis. Bivariate estimates were used as statistical analysis. ANOVA test and Chi-Square Test were used to examine the statistical significance of mean and proportional differences in socio-economic outcomes. This study also proposed to use *Human Opportunity Index* (HOI) to quantify and plot the inequalities. Further, we propose to use a series of *Multivariate Regression Models* to quantify the adjusted effects of *Caste* and *Religion* on Socio-economic outcomes in U.P.

Preliminary Findings

Practice of Untouchability towards Dalit Muslims

While the practice of *Untouchability* towards *Dalit* Hindus was well documented, we hardly know anything about the practice of *Untouchability* towards *Dalit* Muslims. This study is the first to explore the practice of *Untouchability* towards *Dalit* Muslims in India with U.P as case study. The results presented in **Table 1** reveals a widespread practice of *Untouchability* towards *Dalit* Muslims by upper caste Hindus and Muslims in U.P. For instance, the response to the questions on whether *Dalits* Muslims were given *food/water* in separate utensils reveal that 13% of *Dalit* Muslims reported to have got *food/water* in different utensils in upper caste Muslim houses whereas an exceedingly higher proportion of *Dalit* Muslims reported to have got *food/water* in different utensils in upper caste Hindu homes (46%). Similarly, around one fifth of the *Dalit* Muslims reported that Muslim Upper *Caste* kept distance from them (20%) while one-fourth of the *Dalit* Muslims reported similar experience with Upper *Caste* Hindu households (25%).

Inter-Group differences

Social Outcome: *Education*

The results shown in **Table 2** reveal a huge disparity in the educational status of six socio-religious groups of the population above seven years. The results revealed that the greater proportion of *Dalit* Muslims population was found to be uneducated (26%) compared to Hindu General *Caste* population (8%) in U.P. In contrary, population from Hindu General *Caste* were better off in terms of higher and professional education compared to other Hindu and Muslims *castes*. For instance, the results indicated that 1.7% of Hindu General *Caste* is having a professional education then only 0.12% of Dalit Muslims and 0.19% of Hindu Dalits. Similar disparities were seen in post-graduate education. Overall, a greater proportion of Muslims and Hindu *Dalits* were found to be less educated at all the levels of education compared to General *Caste* of Muslims and Hindus.

Economic Outcome: *Consumption Poverty*

The results in Table 3 demonstrate the enormous disparities in terms of Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) across the socio-religious group in all the geographical regions in the state. The results revealed that the Hindu General *Castes* were better off in terms of average MPCE in all the four regions compared to Hindu Dalit and Dalit Muslims. The average MPCE in General Caste Hindu and Muslims among all the regions of U.P. were nearly two times higher than Hindu Dalit and Dalit Muslims. Furthermore, the poverty estimates by using basic consumption expenditure *cut-offs* of Tendulkar committee definition revealed that the below poverty line households in both urban and rural area were highest in Hindu Dalits and *Dalit* Muslims than Hindu and Muslim General *Castes* in all the regions in U.P. Other Backward *Castes* also in disadvantageous position compared to General *Castes* in both religions (**Table 4**).

Wealth Status

The results shown in **Table 5** also reveal a huge difference in terms of wealth status among socio-religious groups in all the different regions of U.P. For instance, the households of poorest wealth status among Muslim *Dalit* were more than **six times higher** compared to Hindu General *Caste* households. As high as, 33% of *Dalit* Muslims and 26% of Hindu Dalits are living with the poorest wealth status, while only 6% of Hindu General *Caste* and 21% of Muslim General *Castes* are living with same wealth status. It is exactly opposite in terms of rich wealth status, 39% of Hindu General *Caste* belong to richest wealth status while only around 10% of Muslim *Dalits* and 12% of Hindu *Dalits* belong the same wealth status.

Landholding

The landholding differences by socio-religious groups presented in **Table 6** reveal that the proportion of households with cultivable landholding was higher among Hindu General *Caste* (88%) compared to Muslim General *Caste* (69%). Furthermore, a vast disparity among household with cultivable landholding was found among Hindu and Muslim OBC households where 79% of Hindu OBCs have cultivable land while only 34% of Muslims OBCs have cultivable land. In comparison with *Dalit* Muslims (32%), the proportion of households with cultivable landholding was higher in Hindu Dalits (56%). With regard to the average size of cultivable landholding (in Acres) by Socio-Religious Group in rural areas, the result revealed that Hindu General *Caste* households were better-off compared to *Dalit* Muslims, Hindu SC/STs and Hindu and Muslim OBCs in all the four regions of State (**Table 7**).

Conclusion

This study is first to identify *Dalit* Muslims and measure their socio-economic status *vis-a-vis* Hindu *Dalits* and other Upper *Castes* of Hindu and Muslim religion in India. In spite of more than six decades of welfare policies, and abolition of the practice of *Untouchability* legally and measures of

positive discrimination in both educational institutions and public services for Dalits in India, our findings suggest huge *Caste* based inequalities in terms of critical socioeconomic indicators *such as* Education, Consumption Poverty, Wealth and Landholding distribution where Hindu *Dalits* and Muslim *Dalits* are in disadvantageous position than other socio-religious groups. The more striking findings of this study are the clear evidence of practices of *Untouchability* towards the *Dalit Muslims* by Upper *Caste* Muslims and Hindus. Thus, the present study provides critical inputs to current debates on the relevance of *Caste* in major Religions as a determinant of their socioeconomic status in India.

The results presented in this extended abstract are the select analyzes out of the comprehensive assessment carried out in this study. In particularly, this study assessed various forms of *Untouchability* practices. Multivariate analyses of this study will be provided in the full paper.

Table 1. Practice of Untouchability with Dalits by Upper Caste Muslims and Hindus, (n=7153)

Background characteristics		Situation faced in Upper caste Muslim houses as reported by Dalit Muslims							Situation faced in Upper caste Hindu houses as reported by Dalit Muslims						
		Keep distance	Ask to sit on a particular floor	Give food/water in utensils they don't use	Use derogatory terms	Use a particular term rather than name	None	Don't go to their homes	Keep distance	Ask to sit on a particular floor	Give food/water in utensils they don't use	Use derogatory terms	Use a particular term rather than name	None	Don't go to their homes
Gender	Male	18.90	8.00	16.90	5.90	4.30	66.00	9.00	21.60	12.90	54.80	3.00	4.90	30.50	9.00
	Female	21.70	9.50	22.70	5.00	5.00	65.00	15.00	33.30	26.10	59.10	5.00	25.00	20.00	10.00
Education Level	Below primary	16.70	7.30	17.30	6.20	4.40	66.10	10.10	19.60	11.20	52.50	3.10	6.00	31.20	10.40
	Madarasa schooling	52.20	22.70	40.90	14.30	4.80	57.10	4.80	39.10	23.80	63.60	14.30	9.50	19.00	9.50
	Primary to Intermediate	20.30	8.60	12.20	4.30	4.30	68.10	6.50	25.20	17.10	57.60	1.40	4.30	30.40	5.80
	Graduation Diploma and Above	18.20	0.00	27.30	0.00	0.00	54.50	18.20	36.40	27.30	90.90	0.00	0.00	9.10	
Wealth Quintiles	Poorest	20.60	11.90	20.70	5.80	3.20	63.50	9.00	26.30	15.50	56.50	2.70	5.90	29.30	8.00
	Second	15.20	5.10	12.90	3.20	4.50	70.10	9.10	17.80	9.00	58.10	3.20	7.10	26.00	9.10
	Middle	13.40	5.20	12.40	3.10	5.20	72.90	10.40	17.50	18.80	52.60	5.20	3.10	37.50	5.20
	Fourth	11.90	6.00	10.40	1.50	0.00	76.10	10.40	10.40	7.50	52.20		4.50	38.80	6.00
	Richest	42.90	11.10	32.10	24.00	12.20	36.70	6.10	41.80	15.10	47.20	2.00	6.10	20.40	24.50
Place of Residence	Rural	15.30	9.30	15.20	4.30	3.50	70.20	8.80	18.80	15.80	59.40	3.60	6.60	28.20	4.70
	Urban	26.60	5.70	20.80	8.90	5.80	57.90	10.00	28.60	8.90	46.40	2.10	3.70	33.70	17.40
State Average		20.55	4.85	12.98	3.08	4.10	70.25	7.38	24.93	8.23	46.38	2.58	4.43	38.38	10.00

Note: ♣ Untouchability practice with Hindu Dalits by Hindu upper caste is a well-established phenomenon, so these findings are not shown here

Table 2. Education level of persons above seven years by Male and Female, n=43924

	Educational Standard													Sample Size (N)
	Not Literate	Literate without formal schooling: EGS/NFEC/AEC/TLC	Literate but below primary	Madarasa Schooling	Upper Primary Schooling (Class 6 to 8)	High School (Class 10)	Intermediate (Class 11 to 12)	Diploma/Certificate Course	Graduate	Post Graduate/PhD	Professional Education : (a) B.Tech (b) M.Tech (c) MBA (d) M.B.B.S.	Others	Playgroup/Nursery/ KG/Shishu	
Male														
Hindu General	3.85	0.81	15.31	0.19	14.59	14.80	15.34	1.31	15.56	6.79	2.25	8.64	0.56	3195
Muslim General	16.38	0.43	26.12	5.11	17.29	10.41	5.78	0.24	3.25	1.24	0.48	12.89	0.38	2094
Hindu OBC	13.64	0.68	24.20	0.16	20.07	13.03	7.63	0.41	5.37	1.18	0.78	12.17	0.69	7061
Muslim OBC	18.59	0.68	29.20	4.16	16.95	8.75	4.66	0.14	2.77	0.57	0.27	12.86	0.41	4401
Hindu SC/ST	17.01	0.76	25.92	0.08	20.30	10.30	7.04	0.25	3.75	1.19	0.33	12.73	0.35	3951
Muslims Dalit	20.72	0.77	28.39	5.23	16.64	7.43	3.88	0.10	2.01	0.43	0.24	13.86	0.29	2085
Total	14.71	0.70	24.78	1.84	18.17	11.23	7.52	0.41	5.51	1.79	0.73	12.13	0.50	22787
Female														
Hindu General	13.15	0.68	18.23	0.31	15.78	12.78	11.58	0.24	12.13	5.66	1.09	7.63	0.75	2935
Muslim General	24.38	0.62	21.10	13.66	11.40	6.83	5.65	0.15	2.98	1.03	0.05	11.81	0.36	1948
Hindu OBC	31.44	0.92	21.69	0.31	14.44	7.83	6.10	0.14	4.16	0.85	0.15	11.62	0.35	6491
Muslim OBC	30.17	0.46	21.54	8.82	12.80	6.36	4.70	0.05	1.57	0.36	0.02	12.75	0.41	4150
Hindu SC/ST	33.48	0.76	21.64	0.06	15.49	6.38	5.13	0.06	3.36	0.76	0.03	12.55	0.31	3545
Muslims Dalit	31.36	0.44	20.99	10.02	11.36	5.98	2.37	0.00	1.88	0.25	0.00	15.11	0.25	2025
Total	28.33	0.70	21.05	4.11	13.90	7.71	6.03	0.11	4.30	1.37	0.21	11.79	0.40	21094
Total														
Hindu General	8.32	0.75	16.70	0.24	15.15	13.83	13.53	0.80	13.91	6.26	1.70	8.15	0.67	6133
Muslim General	20.27	0.52	23.70	9.22	14.46	8.68	5.71	0.20	3.11	1.14	0.27	12.36	0.37	4046
Hindu OBC	22.15	0.80	23.02	0.23	17.38	10.53	6.90	0.28	4.78	1.02	0.48	11.90	0.53	13565
Muslim OBC	24.20	0.57	25.49	6.42	14.92	7.58	4.69	0.09	2.19	0.47	0.15	12.82	0.41	8557
Hindu SC/ST	24.80	0.76	23.87	0.07	18.04	8.44	6.13	0.16	3.56	0.99	0.19	12.67	0.33	7504
Muslims Dalit	25.90	0.61	24.71	7.65	14.03	6.72	3.13	0.05	1.97	0.34	0.12	14.49	0.27	4119
Total	21.25	0.70	22.99	2.93	16.12	9.53	6.80	0.27	4.92	1.58	0.48	11.97	0.45	43924

Table 3. Monthly Per Capita Expenditure of Households by SRG across Geographical Regions, 2014-15 (n=7153)

SRG	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure of Households				
	Mean		Median	Std. Deviation	n
		Eastern Region			
Hindu General	10159.9		8137.9	7576.5	230
Muslim General	9313.4		6703.3	12365.4	269
Hindu OBC	6298.2		4986.4	4984.0	734
Hindu SC	4845.9		4048.5	3459.5	361
Hindu ST	7048.1		5172.0	4598.1	17
Muslim Dalit	5780.4		4521.5	4067.4	205
Regional average	6798.2		5068.7	6547.8	2223
		Western Region			
Hindu General	11701.2		9796.8	8255.9	471
Muslim General	8265.9		6514.7	6474.1	239
Hindu OBC	7985.7		5976.8	7806.4	792
Muslim OBC	6393.6		5567.3	3577.7	748
Hindu SC	5985.1		5292.0	3298.0	537
Hindu ST	5684.1		5098.7	3316.2	21
Muslim Dalit	5997.9		5106.8	3724.1	330
Regional average	7618.4		5990.3	6234.9	3138
		Bundelkhand Region			
Hindu General	12633.3		10219.3	9149.9	110
Muslim General	6790.9		5840.2	3056.2	20
Hindu OBC	8057.2		7044.8	4822.7	214
Muslim OBC	6184.0		5351.7	2928.4	31
Hindu SC	6892.4		5738.5	4032.9	87
Hindu ST	5121.5		4737.2	1752.5	14
Muslim Dalit	5536.7		5705.0	1633.4	30
Regional average	8456.2		6691.5	6105.2	506
		Central Region			
Hindu General	10272.7		8341.8	9919.5	274
Muslim General	6744.8		6140.0	3344.2	90
Hindu OBC	6926.7		5403.5	7571.6	464
Muslim OBC	6283.3		5562.0	3059.8	160
Hindu SC	6704.0		4752.2	10489.5	211
Hindu ST	7879.5		6900.0	1962.6	7

Muslim Dalit	4978.4		4381.1	2153.4	80
Regional average	7394.3		5798.0	8015.6	1286
		All UP			
Hindu General	11108.2		9074.7	8696.9	1085
Muslim General	8452.6		6471.8	9237.7	618
Hindu OBC	7207.7		5557.1	6709.9	2204
Muslim OBC	6369.0		5455.3	3863.3	1346
Hindu SC	5834.1		4817.8	5432.4	1196
Hindu ST	6204.1		5225.8	3411.7	59
Muslim Dalit	5780.9		4859.7	3622.4	645
Total	7382.5		5722.7	6690.2	7153

Table 4. Percentage of Below Poverty Line Households by SRG across the Geographical Regions in U.P., 2014-15 (n=7153)

Region	SRG	Rural	Urban
Eastern	Hindu General	22.20	4.30
	Muslim General	27.20	26.30
	Hindu OBC	44.70	39.30
	Muslim OBC	43.40	53.50
	Hindu SC/ST	63.60	52.00
	Muslims Dalit	50.30	51.50
Western	Hindu General	9.60	2.40
	Muslim General	28.60	19.50
	Hindu OBC	33.60	33.60
	Muslim OBC	36.50	32.40
	Hindu SC/ST	42.70	37.90
	Muslims Dalit	52.30	38.20
Bundel khand	Hindu General	10.50	9.40
	Muslim General	-	(43.80)
	Hindu OBC	23.70	20.80
	Muslim OBC	44.40	18.20
	Hindu SC/ST	25.50	52.90
	Muslims Dalit	16.70	44.40
Central	Hindu General	14.50	3.80
	Muslim General	53.80	30.30
	Hindu OBC	39.20	36.10
	Muslim OBC	20.00	50.50
	Hindu SC/ST	54.10	43.40
	Muslims Dalit	62.10	58.80
Total	Hindu General	14.40	4.00
	Muslim General	29.00	26.10
	Hindu OBC	38.60	32.80
	Muslim OBC	38.00	39.70
	Hindu SC/ST	51.30	42.80
	Muslims Dalit	51.20	45.80

Note: - or () very less sample size, Estimates based on Tendulkar Methodology for Poverty Line for Urban and Rural)

Table 5. Economic status of the households by SRG across the Geographical regions of India, 2014-15 (n=7153)

	Wealth quintiles from Wealth Values					n
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	
Eastern Region						
Hindu General	8.7	12.1	17.3	29.4	32.5	231
Muslim General	23.9	21.3	18.3	15.7	20.9	268
Hindu OBC	15.2	17.5	27.5	19.9	19.9	732
Muslim OBC	22.9	29.7	18.8	12.1	16.4	414
Hindu SC/ST	35.1	24.9	20.4	9.9	9.7	382
Muslims Dalit	39.8	25.2	13.1	7.3	14.6	206
Regional average	22.7	21.6	21.2	16.1	18.5	2233
Western Region						
Hindu General	4.2	5.7	14.9	36.1	39.1	471
Muslim General	19.9	23.7	14.1	22.4	19.9	241
Hindu OBC	13.6	16.4	22.6	27.3	20.1	792
Muslim OBC	30.3	30.7	18.5	16.0	4.5	750
Hindu SC/ST	21.1	21.3	25.9	23.1	8.6	559
Muslims Dalit	31.3	27.4	21.0	16.1	4.3	329
Regional average	19.9	20.8	20.2	23.6	15.5	3142
Bundelkhand Region						
Hindu General	5.5	5.5	15.5	37.3	36.4	110
Muslim General	25.0	15.0	35.0	20.0	5.0	20
Hindu OBC	14.5	12.1	22.9	25.2	25.2	214
Muslim OBC	9.7	35.5	45.2	9.7	0.0	31
Hindu SC/ST	16.7	16.7	36.3	12.7	17.6	102
Muslims Dalit	36.7	36.7	20.0	6.7	0.0	30
Regional average	14.4	14.6	25.6	23.1	22.3	507
Central Region						
Hindu General	6.1	8.7	13.7	26.7	44.8	277
Muslim General	14.1	25.0	18.5	22.8	19.6	92
Hindu OBC	17.2	17.8	17.8	16.5	30.7	466
Muslim OBC	24.4	17.5	10.0	6.2	41.9	160
Hindu SC/ST	30.3	18.3	15.1	12.8	23.4	218
Muslims Dalit	26.2	28.7	11.2	8.8	25.0	80
Regional average	18.3	17.1	15.2	16.8	32.7	1293
All UP						
Hindu General	5.8	7.8	15.2	32.4	38.8	1089
Muslim General	20.9	22.5	17.2	19.5	19.8	621
Hindu OBC	15.0	16.7	23.2	22.4	22.8	2204
Muslim OBC	26.9	28.9	18.2	13.5	12.5	1355
Hindu SC/ST	26.6	21.5	23.2	16.5	12.2	1261
Muslims Dalit	33.6	27.3	17.2	11.9	9.9	645
All UP	20.1	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.0	7175

Table 6. Household cultivable landholding status SRG in rural area, 2014-15 (n=5143)

	Proportion of Households with cultivable land	n
Eastern Region		
Hindu General	92.00	212
Muslim General	80.00	250
Hindu OBC	83.20	684
Muslim OBC	51.00	343
Hindu SC/ST	67.50	357
Muslims Dalit	45.10	173
Regional average	72.20	2019
Western Region		
Hindu General	84.80	302
Muslim General	60.40	154
Hindu OBC	68.90	524
Muslim OBC	20.00	539
Hindu SC/ST	42.70	398
Muslims Dalit	22.70	220
Regional average	48.60	2137
Bundelkhand Region		
Hindu General	89.50	57
Muslim General	0.00	4
Hindu OBC	80.50	118
Muslim OBC	11.10	9
Hindu SC/ST	62.70	51
Muslims Dalit	0.00	12
Regional average	71.30	251
Central Region		
Hindu General	87.20	172
Muslim General	30.80	26
Hindu OBC	85.10	309
Muslim OBC	70.80	65
Hindu SC/ST	61.50	135
Muslims Dalit	31.00	29
Regional average	76.00	736
All UP		
Hindu General	87.80	743
Muslim General	69.40	434
Hindu OBC	78.80	1635
Muslim OBC	34.50	956
Hindu SC/ST	55.90	941
Muslims Dalit	31.60	434
Total	62.90	5143

Figure 1. Land distributions by land size categories among SRG, 2014-15

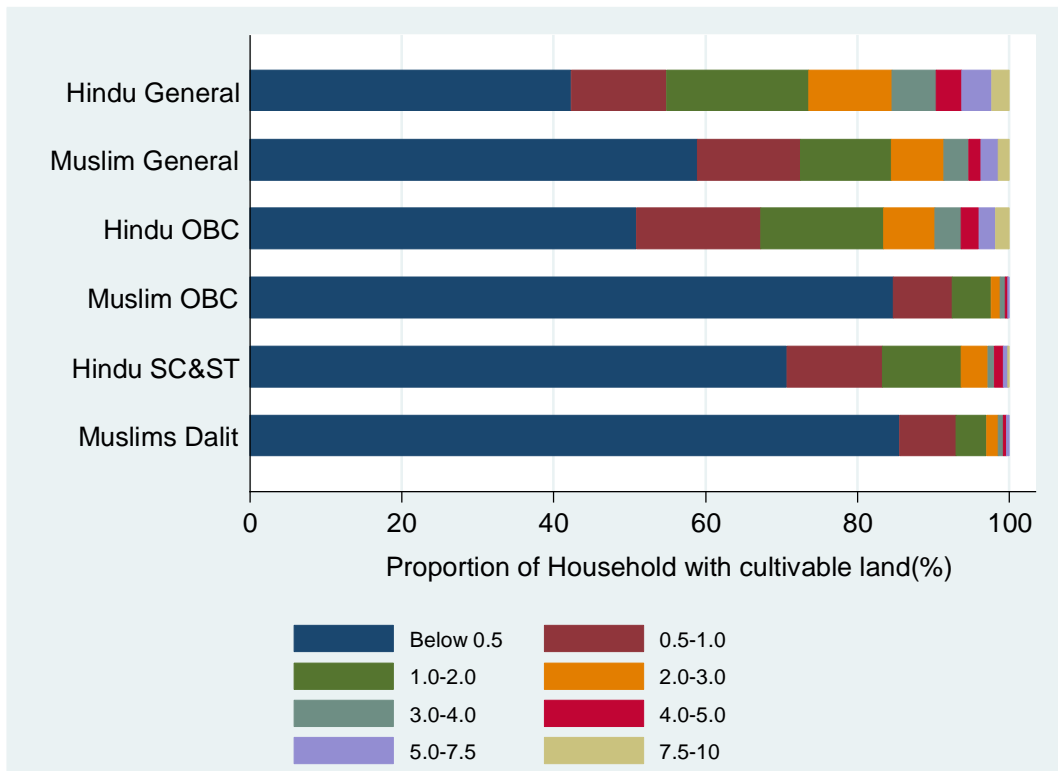


Table 7. Average size of cultivable landholding (in Acres) by SRG in Rural Area, 2014-15 (n=5143)

Caste (Biradari)	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	n
Eastern Region				
Hindu General	3.4138	3.0000	1.94636	203
Muslim General	2.6275	2.0000	1.70095	247
Hindu OBC	2.6472	2.0000	1.83640	669
Muslim OBC	1.4282	1.0000	.95099	341
Hindu SC/ST	1.8324	1.0000	1.23743	346
Muslim Dalit	1.4503	1.0000	.97717	171
Regional average	2.2671	2.0000	1.67486	1977
Western Region				
Hindu General	3.1014	3.0000	1.90357	296
Muslim General	2.2549	1.0000	1.77159	153
Hindu OBC	2.4923	2.0000	1.86825	522
Muslim OBC	1.2597	1.0000	.73373	539
Hindu SC/ST	1.6557	1.0000	1.25360	395
Muslim Dalit	1.3545	1.0000	.93229	220
Regional average	1.9741	1.0000	1.59324	2125
Bundelkhand Region				
Hindu General	3.2807	3.0000	1.81023	57
Muslim General	1.0000	1.0000	0.00000	4
Hindu OBC	3.1217	3.0000	1.87386	115
Muslim OBC	1.1111	1.0000	.33333	9
Hindu SC/ST	2.0392	2.0000	1.32606	51
Muslim Dalit	1.0000	1.0000	0.00000	12
Regional average	2.7258	2.0000	1.80345	248
Central Region				
Hindu General	2.8072	3.0000	1.70531	166
Muslim General	1.2692	1.0000	.45234	26
Hindu OBC	2.1049	2.0000	1.15086	305
Muslim OBC	1.8438	2.0000	1.05738	64
Hindu SC/ST	1.5231	1.0000	.84647	130
Muslim Dalit	1.5172	1.0000	.94946	29
Regional average	2.0847	2.0000	1.30998	720
All UP				
Hindu General	3.1357	3.0000	1.87424	722
Muslim General	2.3977	2.0000	1.70765	430
Hindu OBC	2.5282	2.0000	1.75865	1611
Muslim OBC	1.3578	1.0000	.85195	953
Hindu SC/ST	1.7245	1.0000	1.20802	922
Muslim Dalit	1.3935	1.0000	.94033	432
Total	2.1408	1.0000	1.61062	5070

Appendix 1: Sample Distribution by SRG groups, 2014-15

SRGs	Percentage Distribution	n
Hindu General	15.19	1093
Muslim General	8.64	622
Hindu OBC	30.83	2218
Muslim OBC	18.83	1355
Hindu SC/ST	17.53	1261
Muslims Dalit	8.98	646
Muslims OBC and Dalit	27.81	2001
Total	100	7153

Appendix 2: List of Caste (Biradari) under each Socio-Religious Groups (SRG)

Hindu General	Hindu OBC	Hindu SC	Muslim General	Muslim OBC	Muslim Dalit
Brahmin	Arak	Bediya	Pathan	Ansari	Bhatiyara
Thakur	Bhujawa	Chamar	Rizvi	Behana	Fakir
Gupta	Bhuzara	Dhobi	Sheikh	Chikwa	Shah
Kesarwani	Bhurzi	Mushehar	Siddiqui	Dhuniya	Dafali
Kshtriya	Dharkar	Passi	Khan	Darzi	Nat
Kayasth	Gadariya	Raidas	Mirza	Guniya	Halalkhor
Baniya	Nai	Saroj	Kayasth	Mansoori	Lalbegi
	Noniya	Sonkar	Sayyad	Idrisi	Badhai
	Pal	Haila	Bharsaiya	Nai	Banjara
	Patel	Kalabaz	Bharso	Manihar	Dhobi
	Prajapati	Khatik		Darvesh	Ranki
	Sahu	Kori		Badai	Rangrez
	Sharma	Mehtar		Kuraishi	Jogi
	Sonar	Valmiki			Mochi
	Teli				Mukeri
	Vishwakarma				Bakho
	Yadav				Bhisti
	Goriya				
	Halwai				
	Jaiswal				
	Kumhar				
	Kurmi				
	Lodh				
	Lohar				
	Mali				
	Mauriya				
	Darzi				
	Gupta				
	Kodri				
	Bari				
	Kashyap				