

1. *Highlights, 8th bullet, page iv*, read “More than half of the workers in the rural areas were self-employed, the proportion being the highest among the Muslim workers both males (70 per cent) and females (52 per cent). In the urban areas also, highest proportion of self-employed was observed among Muslims both for males(76 per cent) and females (33 per cent). The proportion of regular wage/salaried workers was highest among Hindu females in rural area (17 per cent) and jointly highest in Hindu and Christian females in urban area (59 per cent). The proportion of casual labourers was highest among Christians for females in rural area (39 per cent) and among Hindus in urban area (22 per cent).”

2. *Chapter three, para 3.2.4, page 20* ,

Read “3.2.4. Distribution of households by size class of land cultivated

3.2.4.1. For the purpose of the survey, land cultivated was defined as the net area sown during the agricultural year (AY) 2003-04, i.e. July 2003 to June 2004, corresponding to the survey period of 2004-2005. In the rural areas, amount of land cultivated by a household

Statement 3.5: Proportion (per 1000) of households by size class of land cultivated by major religions during the agricultural years 2003-04, 1998-99 and 1992-93

rural India NSS Round (period)	religion			all*
	Hinduism	Islam	Christia nity	
<i>land cultivated: upto 1.00 hectare</i>				
61 st (2004-05)	781	895	856	792
55 th (1999-2000)	789	900	861	800
50 th (1993-94)	732	852	860	746
<i>land cultivated: 1.01 - 2.00 hectare</i>				
61 st (2004-05)	119	69	95	113
55 th (1999-2000)	117	60	105	112
50 th (1993-94)	141	92	98	134
<i>land cultivated: 2.01 - 4.00 hectare</i>				
61 st (2004-05)	70	26	37	65
55 th (1999-2000)	63	28	26	59
50 th (1993-94)	80	39	36	76
<i>land cultivated: 4.01 hectares or more</i>				
61 st (2004-05)	31	11	11	30
55 th (1999-2000)	31	12	9	30
50 th (1993-94)	46	18	7	43

* includes all the religious groups.

reflects, to a great extent, the economic status of the household. Proportions (per 1000) of households in four different categories of land cultivated viz. 1.00 hectare or less (i.e. very little or no land), 1.01 to 2.00 hectares, 2.01 to 4.00 hectares and 4.01 hectares or more are given for each of the three major religions as well as all religions in statement 3.5 for all-India. Similar proportions for the states/uts for households are given in statement 3.5.1R. During the Agricultural Year (AY) 2003-04, among the three major religious groups, the proportion of households, with land cultivated 1.00 hectare or less, was the highest for Muslims (90 per cent) followed by the Christians (86 per cent) and Hindus (78 per cent). On the other

hand, while the proportion of households with land cultivated 1.01 to 2.00 hectares was highest for the Hindus(12 per cent) followed by the Christians (about 10 per cent) and it was as low as 7 per cent for the Muslims. The proportions of households, with land cultivated 2.01 to 4.00 hectares was highest among Hindus (7 per cent) followed by Christians (4 per cent) and Muslims (about 3 per cent). It can also be seen that proportion of households with land cultivated 4.01 hectares or more which was at only 3 per cent at the all-India level, was the highest among Hindu households followed by both Muslim and Christian households.

3.2.4.2. A comparative picture of these households for the agriculture years 2003-04, 1999-2000 and 1992-93 is also given in the statement. It is observed that the proportion of

households with land cultivated area 1.00 hectare or less remained almost the same for Hindus, Muslims and Christians in AY 2003 – 04 as compared to AY 1999- 2000 whereas that has increased by 5 percentage points each from 1993-94 for Hindus and Muslims respectively and for Christians it remained almost same. The details at state/uts level are given in statement 3.5.1R.”