

Table 1: Social Status Classifications

Biraderi	Status	Notes
Abbasi	High*	“Section, both of [Syeds] and [Sheikhs]” (? , p. 341)
Ansari	Low*	“[Sheikh] section”
Arain	High*	
Awan	High*	
Baloch	Low*	
Butt	High*	
Charchar	???	“Kharwar” are among “Non-functional castes of low position” (? , p. 106)
Dhobi / Naich / Mochi / Lohar	???	Professional castes: laundry washers (Dhobi), blacksmiths (Lohar), cobb
Gujjar	High	“Non-functional castes of respectable position” (? , p. 106)
Jat	High	“Non-functional castes of respectable position” (? , p. 106)
Kharar	???	
Lar	???	
Mohana	???	
Mughal	Low*	
Muslim Sheikh	Low*	
Non-Muslim	???	
Pathan	High	“High caste” (? , p. 268)
Qureshi / Hashmi	Low*	“[Sheikh] section” (? , p. 353)
Rajput / Bhatti	High	“High caste” (? , p. 268); Warrior and land owning caste (? , p. 353)
Rehmani	Low*	
Samejha	???	
Sheikh	High	“High caste” (? , p. 268)
Solangi	Low*	
Syed	High	“High caste” (? , p. 268)

Table 1 shows classifications and sources.

Land holdings are sufficient but necessary condition.

Note: Mohana in 15_make_hh_child_cross_section;

Kharar & Charchar duplicates? (? , p. 344) says Charchar may be Charchar – 4 houses. But doesn’t say what it is besides caste subdivision.

(? , p. 10) defines a “Section” or “Sept.” as the largest exogamous group within a “subcaste”, which he defines as the smallest endogamous groups within a caste.

Working with a local anthropologist, we constructed a caste-status identifier that categorizes dozens of distinctly named caste/clan (zaat/biradari) groups into high and “low” caste. High-caste includes all such groups that self-identify on the basis of traditional access to land (zamindars). The low-caste group comprises zaats that were historically considered either out-castes (similar to the dalits in India) or were in clientalist relationships with zamindars as providers of services in the village economy; i.e. barbers, metalworkers, clothes washers, etc. Based on this definition, around 25% of the population from which we draw our sample consists of low-caste households, with the highest proportion (35%) found in Sindh province.