

**TABLE 1: POVERTY IN SAMPLE COMMUNITIES,
ANDHRA PRADESH**

District	% of HHs below poverty threshold, 2005	Change in poverty incidence 1995-2005 (% points)
Adilabad	47	-6.5
Anantapur	76	-4.4
Srikakulam	37	-13.3
<i>Overall</i>	56	-7.5

Over 1995-2005: across sample villages, the incidence of poverty declined 7.5 percentage points. The largest drop took place in the Srikakulam villages and the smallest in the Anantapur villages.

TABLE 2: LADDER OF LIFE: ANDHRA PRADESH

S	<i>Bhosbala</i> (Adilabad)	% HH	<i>Gopekota</i> (Anantapur)	% HH	<i>Gumsada</i> (Srikakulam)	% HH
1	Landless laborers	24	Landless agricul. laborers	27	Landless labor	24
2	Laborers 1-2 acres	34	Small farmers & weavers 1-5 acres	37	Small farmers with 1 acre & mason workers	54
3	Small farmers 3-4 acres	26	Small farmers with 5-10 acres & occupational communities	15	Medium farmers, 2-4 acres	11
4	Medium farmers, 5-6 acres	9	Medium farmers 10-30 acres	7	Govt jobs and farmers, 6-8 acres	9
5	Big farmers 10+ acres	5	Farmers 30-60 acres & govt employees	9	Big farmers 10-20 acres and traders	2
6	Big farmers & landlords with large tracts of land	2	Landlords 60-120 acres	5		
		100		100		100

TABLE 3: LADDER OF LIFE: ANDHRA PRADESH

1	Kamalgonda (Adilabad)	Thanapalle (Anantapur)	Kondittangi (Srikakulam)
1	Landless laborers: lack proper food clothes or house. Usually illiterate. All family members, including children work to survive. Find work 12-15 days/mth	Agricultural labor: No land. Live in permanent houses given by government. Children in govt schools	Poor landless labor: Totally dependent on wage labor. Migrate to town for 4-5 mth or whole yr. No house, cannot educate children. Mala, Kapu....
2	Labor who own small land holdings: Own 1-2 acres but also do agr lab. Backward & scheduled castes. Some bonded to landlords. Lack proper house, illiterate	Small farmers & caste-based occupations: Own 1-5 acres. Rainfed. Some in caste based occupations. Off-season labour. Live in govt house.	Small farmers, own 1 acre: Lease in land. Have agric. tools, Govt housing, enough food & clothes. Barbers, washermen. Mala, Kapu
3	Small farmers: Own 3-5 acres of land. Rainfed. During drought migrate to towns. Limited education. Own house & cattle.	Farmers and private jobholders: Own 5 acres, some have irrigation. Have private jobs. <i>Pucca</i> houses. Children in school.	Medium farmers: Kapu caste (backward). Grow veg and paddy, rainfed. Have proper houses and children in school.
4	Medium farmers & jobholders: Own 5 acres Some in govt. jobs. Own pucca houses, cattle, bore wells, TV, Eat fine rice. Women have gold. Children in good schools.	Big farmers: Own 20-30 acres of land, moderately irrigated, but they work hard to get high yields. Village respects them. Children in town schools.	Big farmers: Kapu caste Own 8 acres of land, irrigated. Grow paddy & sugarcane. Some have govt jobs as teachers, etc. Proper houses, educate children in towns.
5	Big farmers: Own 15-25 acres; Cash crops. 4-5 houses, ancestral property. Motorbikes, fans, cattle. Educate their children. Loans from banks	Traders: Shettys 10 acres. Groundnuts business & agriculture. Live in big new house. Children in town for higher education.	Landlords and politicians: Local MLA's family. Own 50 acres, irrigated. Respected in community. Well-furnished houses. Children in higher edu
6	Landlords: Land cultivated by servants. Own huge buildings. Highly respected	Landlords & politicians: Reddy caste. Own 50-60 acres. Irrigated. <u>Nearly half the village work for them.</u>	

ON COLLECTIVE APPROACHES

Agarwal, B. “Rethinking Collectivities: Institutional Innovations in Group Farming, Community Forestry and Strategic Alliances”, B.N. Ganguli Memorial Lecture, forthcoming, occasional paper, Center for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, 2008.

Agarwal, B. “Gender and Land Rights Revisited: Exploring New Prospects via the State, Family and Market”. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 3 (1&2): 184-224, 2003.

