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MANAGING OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES BY GRAMMA PANCHAYAT

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Research Papers



**MANAGING OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES
BY GRAMMA PANCHAYAT – A CASE STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

In the rural areas poor people depend on certain common property resources CPRs for their critical needs. Some of the CPRs available in rural areas are grazing lands, forest land, common land, irrigation tanks and ponds etc. "Common property resource" or "Common pool resource" refers to a property right regime that allows for some collective body to devise schemes to exclude others, thereby allowing the capture of future benefit streams; and "open- access" implies that nobody owns. The approach at the other extreme adopts a much more stringent view to distinguish between common property and "free or open access" resources. The major findings of the enquiry on common property resources are summarized in this chapter. . It starts with the survey estimates on magnitude of common property land resources while comparing them with the estimates available from various other studies.

This is followed by an overview of the extent and nature of dependence on CPRs, in terms of value of materials collected by the rural population from these resources and other benefits derived from them. The amount of fuel wood and fodder collected from the CPRs are then discussed in some detail. Finally, the survey results indicating the contribution of CPRs in irrigating land of privately operated farms are discussed in relation to the role of community management of common property water resources. Generally, CPRs may be identified by access, common use and communal purpose. Jodha would define CPRs as a 'community's natural resources, where every member has access and usage facility with specified obligations, without anybody having exclusive property right over them.

INTRODUCTION

In the rural areas poor people depend on certain common property resources CPRs for their critical needs. Some of the CPRs available in rural areas are grazing lands, forest land, common land, irrigation tanks and ponds etc. These resources are jointly used and they cannot be divided between the members. Certain conditions imposed by the village community generally determine the use of the resources. Legally state or Panchayat may own these resources but practically village community controls them.

Common property is too costly when exclude people from accessing a rivalrous environmental resource. Market allocation is; likely to be inefficient. The challenges related with common property and non-exclusion has long been recognized. Hardin's concept of the tragedy of the commons popularized the challenges involved in non-exclusion and common property. "Common property resource" or "Common pool resource" refers to a property right regime that allows for some collective body to devise schemes to exclude others, thereby allowing the capture of future benefit streams; and "open- access" implies that nobody owns. The basic problem is that it they can end up expending too much effort, over

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harvesting a resource.

Hardin theorizes that in the absence of restrictions users of an open access resource will use it more than if they had to pay for it and had exclusive rights, leading to environmental degradation. Ostrom's (1990) work on how people using real common property resources have worked to establish self-governing rules to reduce the risk of the tragedy of the commons.

Common Property Resources (CPRs) have been defined in a number of alternative ways in the available literature. The element that is common to most of these definitions attributes primary importance to the nature of access in identification of CPRs. The conceptual approaches vary over a wide range. At the one extreme, there is an approach treating all that is not private property as common property. The approach at the other extreme adopts a much more stringent view to distinguish between common property and "free or open access" resources. The latter category is characterized by absence of any rules for management of the resources. The proponents of this approach hold that "a resource becomes common property only when the group of people who have the right to its collective use is well defined, and the rules that govern their use of it are set out clearly and followed universally". In their view, common property implies existence of an institutional arrangement of the resources. CPRs in India can be traced back to early 1980s. Since then, a large number of field studies have been conducted. These studies mostly deal with the nature and extent of dependence of the rural poor on the CPRs for their bio-mass needs, depletion and degradation of the CPRs and the existing systems of community management of these resources.

Some of these studies covered a fairly large number of villages scattered over a vast area of the country, some were confined within a state or a region of a state and majority were in the nature of case studies. These studies provide detailed information on the nature, size and contribution of the CPRs, problems relating to access to them and the factors underlying the depletion and degradation of these resources. But they offer little help in understanding their role and associated problems at the national or state level. Moreover, most of these studies were conducted in the arid and semi-arid areas or hill and forest fringe regions of the country. The present enquiry, therefore, is the first attempt to provide comprehensive state- and nation-level estimates of size, utilization and contribution of CPRs. It also provides separate estimates for agro-climatic zones.

Broadly speaking, common property resources refer to all such resources which are accessible to the whole community and to which no individual has exclusive property rights. The rights and practices determining the access to these resources are generally conventional. In India, CPRs include village pastures and grazing grounds, village forests and woodlots, protected and unclassified government forests, waste lands, common threshing grounds, watershed, drainage, ponds and tanks, rivers, rivulets, water reservoirs, canals and irrigation channels. The CPRs have traditionally been a source of economic sustenance of the rural poor and have played an important resource-supplementing role in the private-property based farming system. They are also the main source of bio-mass fuel for the rural population. In the present enquiry, data on size and all forms of use of the CPRs were collected using two different conceptual approaches. Of the three main categories of CPRs, viz. land, water and forests. The present enquiry attempts to estimate the magnitude of CPRs in land only.

The major findings of the enquiry on common property resources are summarized in this chapter. It starts with the survey estimates on magnitude of common property land resources while comparing them with the estimates available from various other studies. This is followed by an overview of the extent and nature of dependence on CPRs, in terms of value of materials collected by the rural population from these resources and other benefits derived from them. The amount of fuel wood and fodder collected from the CPRs are then discussed in some detail. Finally, the survey results indicating the contribution of CPRs in irrigating land of privately operated farms are discussed in relation to the role of community management of common property water resources.

Generally, CPRs may be identified by access, common use and communal purpose. Jodha would define CPRs as a 'community's natural resources, where every member has access and usage facility with specified obligations, without anybody having exclusive property right over them'. (Jodha, 1995b) In India it is all the more important that people's participation is ensured in conserving the natural resources. Since the resources are being developed fast to make profit, there is a potential danger of the failing even to sustain their life unless the natural resources are properly maintained.

In India especially in the rural areas, the development process of the people is fully determined

by the people's participation in utilizing the natural resources and more particularly, in conservation, management and encroachments of common natural resources. For the maintenance of natural resources, such as irrigation tanks, ponds, grazing land, waste land and forest lands the participation of the local people is considered the most important requirement. People can participate as individuals or in group in the maintenance of natural resources. It will be more effective, useful and sustainable, if their participation is institutionalized legitimately at the local level.

Institutionalization is a fundamental requirement for effective participation. The common property resources (CPRs) are useful for almost all section of society. Especially the villages depend largely on these resources for their fuel and fodder needs. The weaker section in village much depends on these resources for fuel and fodder. They also get some certain and rare food materials like greens, mushrooms, honey, vegetables etc. Common property resources also give employment opportunities to the landless labour, like firewood collection, nemeses collection, medicinal plant collection etc. Due to various social economic reasons, CPRs are fastly declining, collapsed of traditional common organizations like Panchayats and Katta Panchayat, etc., and created an institutional vacuum in society. The modern Panchayat Raj System has not been well established for political reasons. There is no institutional arrangement for regulating the use of CPRs in the villages. This has critically affected the status of CPRs because non regulated use by villages has damaged is the reason to great extend.

2. IMPORTANCE

ØCPR is playing a vital role in Indian villages. Particularly a creation of employment, and income generation leads to people who have a good position in economy/ society, compare them to who private properties.

ØCPR is to maintain the ecological balance and check soil erosion, deforestation and control the flood.

ØCPR is not only economic; they are central to many cultural and soil activities of poor rural women and men.

3. CLASSIFICATION OF CPRS

CPR can be classified according to their physical and natural character.

3.1. NON-RENEWABLE / STOCK CPR

Resources are limited. Once exhausted cannot be replaced. Some of the resources in these categories are affected by the process of natural degradation (Fixed Location). Example: Minerals, Oils, Natural gas, Coals, Metals, Ores. etc.

3.2. RENEWABLE / FLOW CPR

This type of resources can be renewed. It is not stored.

Example: Ground water, Forest, Fishing ground. etc.

Table - 1 IDENTIFICATION OF CPRS

SLNo	Classification Land	Whether included in CPRs	Sources of sanction for access (As Assumed in the Estimation)
1	Net Sown Area	No	On Cumulated own lands; limited users rights
2	Current fallow	No	On Cumulated own lands; limited users
3	Fallow other than current	Yes	rights
4	Cultivable waste	Yes	User rights by convention
5	Pastures and other	Yes	Partial user rights by convention
6	Grazing land	May be Included	User rights by law
7	Barren and Uncultivable land		No Access
8	Area put to non - agricultural land	No	No Access
	Forest Area	No	
	(i) Reserved	Partial	No Access
	(ii) Protected	Yes	Partial User rights User
	(iii) Unclassed		Rights by law

SOURCE: CHOPRA ET AL (1990)

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Table - 2 Common Property Resources in Tamil Nadu from 1983-2003

Sl. No	Year	Total Geographical Area	Forests	Barren & Uncultivable land	Cultivable Waste	Permanent Pasture & Grazing land	Miscellaneous tree crops	Other Fallow land	CPLR in Percentage
1	1983-84	12994 (100)	2030 (15.62)	575 (4.42)	376 (2.89)	151 (1.16)	181 (1.39)	548 (4.22)	20.08
2	1984-85	12994 (100)	2050 (15.78)	568 (4.37)	299 (2.30)	149 (1.15)	184 (1.41)	610 (4.69)	19.92
3	1985-86	12987 (100)	2066 (15.90)	553 (4.25)	295 (2.27)	148 (1.14)	189 (1.45)	835 (6.42)	21.53
4	1986-87	12993 (100)	2091 (16.09)	546 (4.20)	299 (2.30)	138 (1.06)	187 (1.43)	936 (7.20)	22.18
	1987-88	13041 (100)	2122 (16.27)	558 (4.28)	289 (2.21)	134 (1.03)	149 (1.14)	845 (6.47)	21.13
6	1988-89	12976 (100)	2164 (16.67)	513 (3.95)	281 (2.22)	127 (0.98)	119 (0.91)	895 (6.89)	20.95
7	1989-90	13020 (100)	2166 (16.63)	514 (3.95)	290 (2.22)	126 (0.96)	173 (1.32)	849 (6.52)	20.97
8	1990-91	13019 (100)	2155 (16.55)	509 (3.90)	290 (2.22)	124 (0.95)	234 (1.79)	1044 (8.01)	22.87
9	1991-92	13019 (100)	2147 (16.49)	507 (3.89)	311 (2.38)	123 (0.94)	227 (1.74)	1064 (8.17)	23.12
10	1992-93	13012 (100)	2151 (16.53)	510 (3.91)	304 (2.33)	121 (0.92)	231 (1.77)	1051 (8.07)	23.00
11	1993-94	13021 (100)	2144 (16.46)	515 (3.95)	307 (2.35)	122 (0.93)	241 (1.85)	974 (7.48)	22.56
12	1994-95	13004 (100)	2144 (16.46)	498 (3.82)	303 (2.63)	124 (0.95)	219 (1.68)	1030 (7.92)	22.70
13	1995-96	13004 (100)	2143 (16.47)	490 (3.76)	348 (2.67)	125 (0.89)	221 (1.69)	1130 (8.68)	23.76
14	1996-97	13998 (100)	2141 (15.29)	481 (3.43)	345 (2.46)	125 (0.95)	225 (1.60)	1229 (8.77)	23.15
15	1997-98	12998 (100)	2140 (16.46)	481 (3.70)	344 (2.64)	124 (0.95)	230 (1.76)	1161 (8.93)	23.97
16	1998-99	12998 (100)	2140 (16.46)	481 (3.70)	348 (2.67)	123 (0.94)	184 (1.84)	1111 (8.54)	23.69
17	1999-00	12991 (100)	2134 (16.42)	478 (3.67)	349 (2.68)	123 (0.94)	2-3 (1.87)	1140 (8.77)	23.67
18	2000-01	12991 (100)	2134 (16.42)	476 (3.66)	352 (2.70)	123 (0.94)	2.55 (1.96)	1228 (9.45)	24.71
19	2001-02	12991 (100)	2132 (16.41)	477 (3.67)	387 (2.99)	118 (0.90)	271 (2.08)	1409 (10.84)	26.46
20	2002-03	12991 (100)	2132 (16.41)	478 (3.67)	389 (2.99)	118 (0.90)	277 (2.13)	1491 (11.47)	27.16

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to the total geographical area
Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

The estimates on the availability of common property land resources obtained through land use pattern are given in the statistical form. The Common property land in the state witnessed significant changes in the 20 years period. The decline and degradation of common lands can be attributed directly to change in low communities think about the commons and in the institutional arrangements underlying the management of those resources. Table – shows the area of pasture and other grazing land on 1993. There was 1.16% (151,000 hectares) of the total geographical area and in 2003 of the area has shirked to 0.90% (1,18,000 hectares). Due to commercialization of land the other fallow land (including Agricultural land) has increased from 4.22% to 11.47% of the total geographical area. In spite of taking several steps, the forest area extends by a small proposition (0.79%) that is less than one % during the 20 years period.

4. AVAILABILITY OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES IN RURAL INDIA

Table - 3 gives the estimates on availability of common property land resources obtained using de jure approach from the survey. Common property land resources, as per this approach, include

Table - 3 Availability of common property land resources in rural India

S.No.	Item	estimate
1	Percentage of common property land resources in total geographical area	15
2	Common property land resources per household (ha)	0.31
3	Average household size	5.04
4	Common property land resources per capita (ha)	0.06
5	Components of common property land resources: (Percentage) community pastures and grazing grounds	23 (3.45%)
6	village forests and woodlots	16 (2.40%)
	Other	61 (9.15%)

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Note; The figures in parentheses in Item 5 represent percentage to geographical area.

Sources: NSSO 54th Round.

The categories of land like community pasture and grazing grounds, village forests and woodlots and village sites, on which the villagers have legal usufructural rights. These also include all other land formally held by the panchayat or a community of the village. In fact, all panchayat land, even when given on lease to an individual or to my organization, was considered as common property. Government forests, i.e. land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department, and land put to non-agricultural uses (except the land water bodies) were excluded from the coverage of common village land in the jure approach.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objectives of this study are to analyse the Common Property Resources. More specifically the objectives are:

- Ø To identify the type of CPRs in study area
- Ø To study the role of Grama Panchayat in managing the CPRs in study area.
- Ø To examine the role of people's participation in CPRs.
- Ø To study the conflicts among the CPRs users and others.

5.2. CHOICE OF THE STUDY AREA

In Poolavoorani and Vilampatti panchayats Common Property Resources are very high in historical report. Particularly Common lands, Threshing grounds and Common grazing grounds. These common property resources are highly declining in the past fifteen years. Due to this so many problems have arisen. So the researcher has selected this topic.

5.3. PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The data collected for the study pertaining to the period from December 2008 to April 2009. The collection of primary data was done in a period of three months and analysis part was carried out in a period of two months.

5.4. SAMPLING PROCEDURE

For the purpose of the study, a stratified random sampling was adopted. The first stage of sampling was concerned with the selection of panchayats. In Virudhunagar district, there are so many panchayats. The population of the panchayat ranges from 2468 to 1648. In order to ensure proper representation in the analysis of the study, a panchayat with largest population and a panchayat with the medium population were selected. As such vilampatti panchayat has the largest population of 2468.

Poolavoorani panchayat has a medium size population 1648. Hence both were selected. The researcher has selected 80 samples from the population by random sampling method. These panchayat common property resources are declining to a great extent. So many problems arise in these areas. So the researcher selected these areas.

5.5. SOURCES OF DATA

Both secondary data from the official sources and other publications and primary data through a fixed survey have been used for the study. A well detailed questionnaire was prepared for the collection of information about the sample respondents, NSSO 54th Round.

5.6. TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

Data are analyzed with various statistical tools. Simple statistical techniques such as percentages averages, Regression, Trend analysis and ratios were used to analyse and compare the various sources of property resources for both primary and secondary data household of the selected panchayat.

Table - 4 Trend of Barren & Uncultivable Land during 1970-71 to 1999-2000

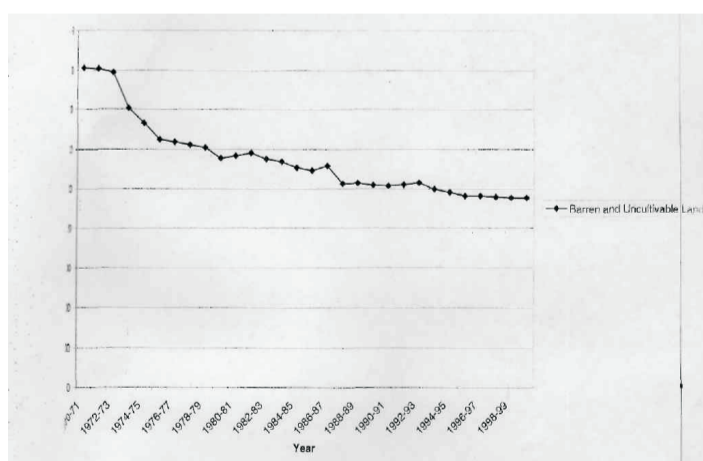
IN: '000' Hectares

Sl. No	Year	Barren and Uncultivable land
1	1970-71	805.00
2	1971-72	803.00
3	1972-73	794.00
4	1973-74	702.00
5	1974-75	664.00
6	1975-76	623.00
7	1976-77	617.00
8	1977-78	610.00
9	1978-79	603.00
10	1979-80	577.00
11	1980-81	583.00
12	1981-82	590.00
13	1982-83	575.00
14	1983-84	568.00
15	1984-85	553.00
16	1985-86	546.00
17	1986-87	558.00
18	1987-88	513.00
19	1988-89	514.00
20	1989-90	509.00
21	1990-91	507.00
22	1991-92	510.00
23	1992-93	515.00
24	1993-94	498.00
25	1994-95	490.00
26	1995-96	481.00
27	1996-97	481.00
28	1997-98	478.00
29	1998-99	476.00
30	1999-00	476.00

Sources: Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal.

Table - 4 shows that in the year 1970-71 total area of barren land available in Tamil Nadu was 805.00 hectares, which decreased to 103.00 hectares in the following year. As years passed by, the total area of barren land kept on declining and in the year 1979-80 total area of barren and uncultivable land was 577.00 hectares; In between the years 1980-81 and 1992-93 the area shows a fluxuating trend. Whereas from 1994-95 onwards the total area of barren and uncultivable land decline steadily. Encroachment is the major cause for this steady decline in the area of barren and uncultivable land.

Figure - 1
Trend of Barren and Uncultivable Land during 1970-71 to 1999-2000



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Table - 5 Trend of Land put to -on Agricultural Uses during 1970-71 to 1999-2000
IN: '000' Hectares

Sl. No	Year	Land put to non agricultural uses
1	1970-71	1509.00
2	1971-72	1505.00
3	1972-73	1524.00
4	1973-74	1604.00
5	1974-75	1660.00
6	1975-76	1665.00
7	1976-77	1649.00
8	1977-78	1678.00
9	1978-79	1719.00
10	1979-80	1747.00
11	1980-81	1766.00
12	1981-82	1782.00
13	1982-83	1796.00
14	1983-84	1791.00
15	1984-85	1799.00
16	1985-86	1802.00
17	1986-87	1805.00
18	1987-88	1824.00
19	1988-89	1833.00
20	1989-90	1820.00
21	1990-91	1853.00
22	1991-92	1868.00
23	1992-93	1884.00
24	1993-94	1895.00
25	1994-95	1912.00
26	1995-96	1937.00
27	1996-97	1952.00
28	1997-98	1968.00
29	1998-99	1978.00
30	1999-00	1986.00

Sources: Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal.

Table - 5 shows that in the year 1970-71 total area of land put to Non Agricultural Uses in Tamil Nadu was 1509.00 hectares, which increased to 1524.00 hectares in the following year. As years passed by, the total area of non agricultural land kept on increasing and in the year 1979-80 total area of land put to Non Agricultural Uses land was 1747.00 hectares; In between the years 1976-77 and 1983-84 and 1989-90 the area shows a fluxuating trend. Whereas from 1990-91 onwards the total area of non agricultural land increase in steadily. Encroachment is the major cause for this steady increase in the area of land put to Non Agricultural Uses land.

Figure - 2
Trend of Land put to Non Agricultural Uses during 1970-71 to 1999-2000

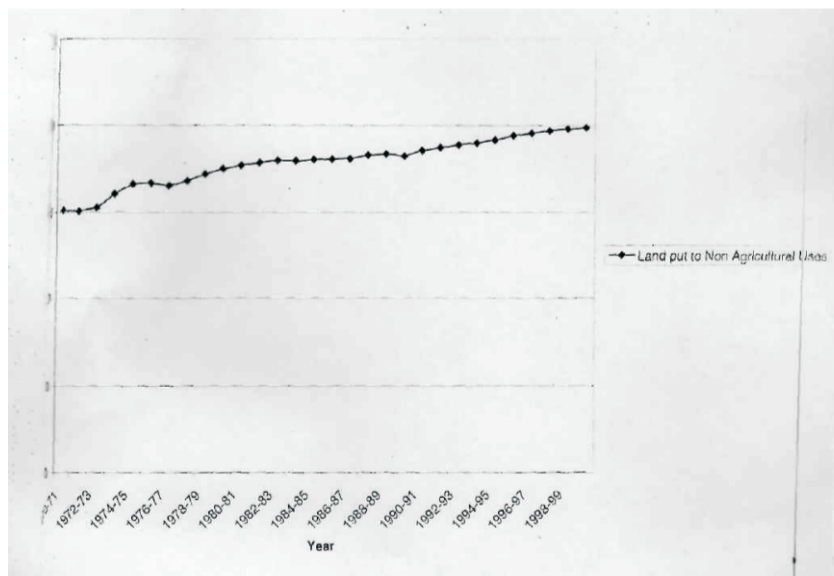


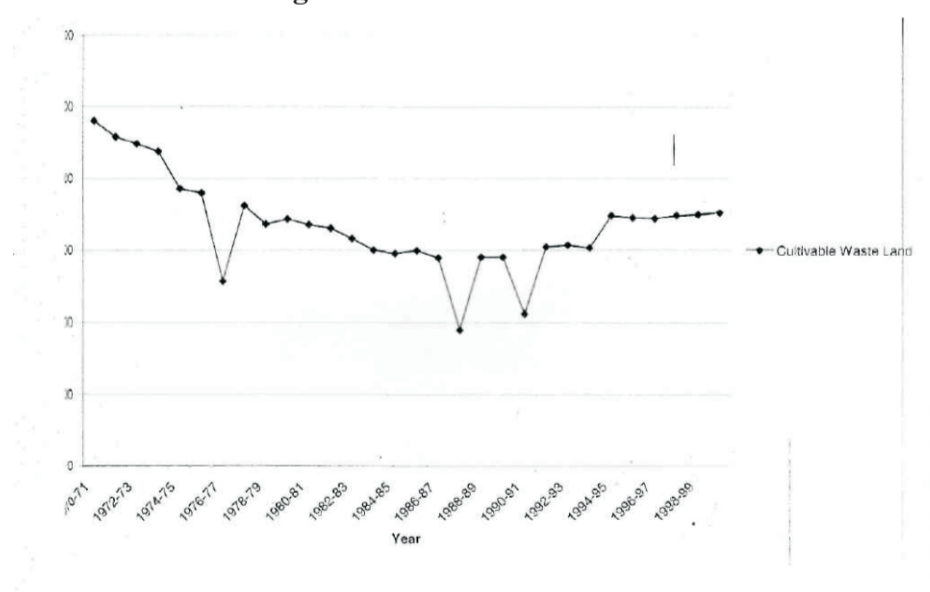
Table - 6
Trend of Cultivable Waste Land during 1970-71 to 1999-2000
IN: '000' Hectares

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Sl. No	Year	Cultivable Waste Land
1	1970-71	479.00
2	1971-72	457.00
3	1972-73	447.00
4	1973-74	437.00
5	1974-75	385.00
6	1975-76	379.00
7	1976-77	256.00
8	1977-78	362.00
9	1978-79	336.00
10	1979-80	343.00
11	1980-81	335.00
12	1981-82	330.00
13	1982-83	316.00
14	1983-84	299.00
15	1984-85	295.00
16	1985-86	299.00
17	1986-87	289.00
18	1987-88	189.00
19	1988-89	290.00
20	1989-90	290.00
21	1990-91	211.00
22	1991-92	304.00
23	1992-93	307.00
24	1993-94	303.00
25	1994-95	348.00
26	1995-96	345.00
27	1996-97	344.00
28	1997-98	348.00
29	1998-99	349.00
30	1999-00	352.00

Sources: Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal.

Table - 6 shows that in the year 1970-71 total area of cultivable waste land available in Tamil Nadu was 479.00 hectares, which decreased to 457.00 hectares in the following year. As years passed by, the total area of barren land kept on declining and in the year 1979-80 total area of barren and uncultivable land was 343.00 hectares; In between the years 1977-78 and 1979-80 and 1985-86 the area shows a fluxuating trend. Whereas from 1994-95 onwards the total area of cultivable waste land increase steadily. Encroachment is the major cause for this steady increase in the area of cultivable waste land.

Figure - 3**Trend of Cultivable Waste Land during 1970-71 to 1999-2000**

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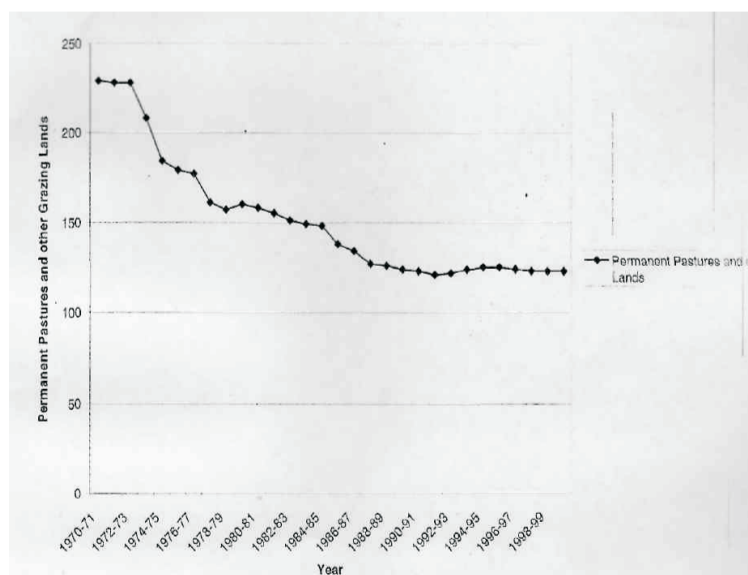
Table - 7
Trend of Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands during 1970-71 to 1999-2000

Sl. No	Year	Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands
1	1970-71	229.00
2	1971-72	228.00
3	1972-73	228.00
4	1973-74	208.00
5	1974-75	184.00
6	1975-76	179.00
7	1976-77	177.00
8	1977-78	161.00
9	1978-79	157.00
10	1979-80	160.00
11	1980-81	158.00
12	1981-82	155.00
13	1982-83	151.00
14	1983-84	149.00
15	1984-85	148.00
16	1985-86	138.00
17	1986-87	134.00
18	1987-88	127.00
19	1988-89	126.00
20	1989-90	124.00
21	1990-91	123.00
22	1991-92	121.00
23	1992-93	122.00
24	1993-94	124.00
25	1994-95	125.00
26	1995-96	125.00
27	1996-97	124.00
28	1997-98	123.00
29	1998-99	123.00
30	1999-00	123.00

Sources: Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal.

Table -7 shows that in the year 1970-71 total area of Permanent Pastures and other Grazing lands available in Tamil Nadu was 229.00 hectares, which decreased to 228.00 hectares in the following year. As years passed by, the total area of grazing land kept on declining and in the year 1979-80 total area of Permanent Pastures and other Grazing lands was 160.00 hectares; In between the years 1979-80 and 1996-94 the area shows a fluxuating trend. Whereas from 1994-95 onwards the total area of permanent pastures and other grazing land decline steadily. Encroachment is the major cause for this steady decline in the area of Permanent Pastures and other Grazing lands.

Figure - 4
Trend of Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands during 1970-71 to 1999-2000



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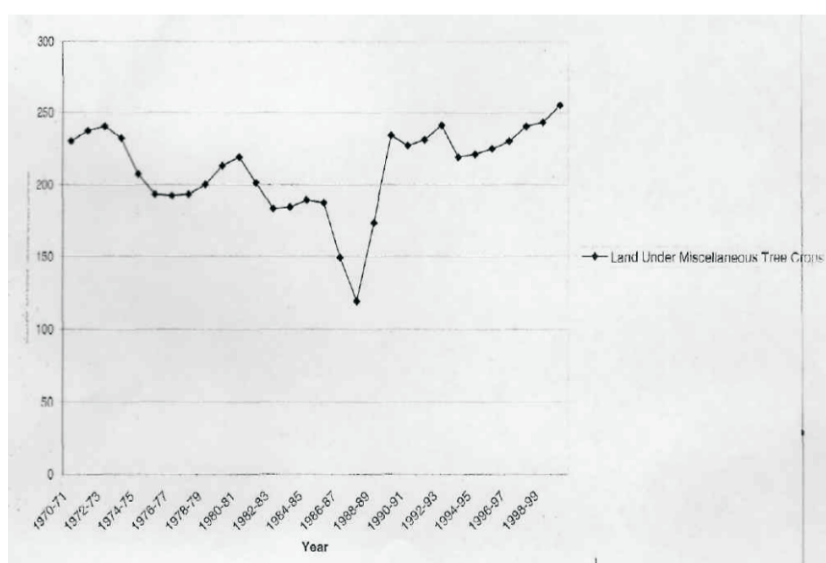
Table - 8
Trend of Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops during 1970-71 to 1999-2000
IN: '000' Hectares

Sl. No	Year	Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops
1	1970-71	230.00
2	1971-72	237.00
3	1972-73	140.00
4	1973-74	232.00
5	1974-75	207.00
6	1975-76	193.00
7	1976-77	192.00
8	1977-78	193.00
9	1978-79	200.00
10	1979-80	213.00
11	1980-81	219.00
12	1981-82	201.00
13	1982-83	183.00
14	1983-84	184.00
15	1984-85	189.00
16	1985-86	187.00
17	1986-87	149.00
18	1987-88	119.00
19	1988-89	173.00
20	1989-90	234.00
21	1990-91	227.00
22	1991-92	231.00
23	1992-93	241.00
24	1993-94	219.00
25	1994-95	221.00
26	1995-96	225.00
27	1996-97	230.00
28	1997-98	240.00
29	1998-99	243.00
30	1999-00	255.00

Sources: Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal.

Table - 8 shows that in the year 1970-71 total area of land under miscellaneous tree crops in Tamil Nadu was 230.00 hectares, which increased to 237.00 hectares in the following year. As years passed by, the total area of land under miscellaneous tree crops kept on declining and in the year 1979-80 total area of land under miscellaneous tree crops land was 213.00 hectares; In between the years 1972-73 and 1986-87 and 1993-94 the area shows a fluxuating trend. Whereas from 1990-91 onwards the total area of land under miscellaneous tree crops land increase in steadily. Encroachment is the major cause for this steady increase in the area of land under miscellaneous tree crops.

Figure - 5
Trend of Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops during 1970-71 to 1999-2000



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**Table – 9 Regression Analyses
Factors Responsible for Common Property Resources**

V a r i a b l e	A	B	S E b	K 1	S i g
Barren & Uncultivable land	.6598	-.017	.001	.876	.000
Land put to Non- Agricultural uses	7.351	.009	.000	.923	.000
Cultivable Waste	5.941	-.010	.004	.147	.021
Permanent Pastures & Other Grazing lands	5.340	-.022	.002	.856	.000
Land Under Miscellaneous and Tree crops & Goves not included in net area sown	5.293	.003	.003	-.011	.417

The regression result indicates that the Land put to Non- agricultural uses and Land under Miscellaneous Tree crops, have emerged significant. All other variables Barren & Uncultivable land, Cultivable land and Permanent Pastures & Other Grazing lands are insignificant in during the Common Property Resources. The following variables are Barren & Uncultivable land, Land put to Non- agricultural uses, Cultivable land and Permanent Pastures & Other Grazing lands, Land under Miscellaneous and Tree crops & Goves calculated the regression analysis.

6. FINDINGS

Ø43 (53.75) percent are panchayat raj managing the natural resources, 37 (46.25%) had Panchayat raj unmanaging the natural resources respectively.

ØThe quality of the steps taken by the Pachayat raj to manage Natural Resources, of the total respondents, 42 (53.75%)the respondents were good with the duration of the trogramme while 37(46.25%) were bad.

ØAs regards the quality of the role of Panchayatraj to maintain the common property resources, it is noted that a majority of the respondents to a tune of 43(53.75%) said that the orientation programme was good, while 37(46.25%) said bad quality of the role of Panchayatraj to maintain the common property resources.

ØA majority of 36.25 percent of the respondents agreed and 63.75 percent disagreed that they had the local body government has encroached the hands of common property resources lands.

ØA majority of 36.25 percent of the respondents agreed and 63.75 percent disagreed that these are the panchayatraj to remove the encroachment.

ØAs regards wheather the common trees managed by the panchayat raj is noted that a majority of the respondents to a tune of 53.75 percent are the common trees were managed by the panchayatraj, only 46.25precent expressed no views.

ØAs regards Revenue get from common property resources by local bodies, it is noted that a majority of the respondents to a tone of 85 percent said that they got no revenue get from common property resources by local bodies, while 15 percent said that the revenue was got from common property resources by local bodies

ØPanchayat raj arranged meeting to know about the natural resources management, 37(46.25%) said that panchayat raj did no arrange meeting to know about the natural resources management.

Ø46.25 present said that the are panchayat raj has failed to manage natural resources management, 53.75 present said that the panchayat raj has not failed to manage natural resources.

Ø46.25 present said that the panchayat raj implemented only i the government plans. 53.75 present said that the panchayat raj implement all other plans.

ØAs regards the association or organization in your village to manage the common property resources, it is noted that a majority of the respondents to a tune of 65 percent said that the orientation programme did not discuss the managing the common property resources, Only 35 present said that the programme discussed the managing of the CPRs.

ØSatisfaction of the function of the association of the total respondents, 65 percent disagreed while 35 percent agreed.

Ø52.5 percent of the respondents feel that the orientation programmed is 10 to 15 years functioning; 25 percent above 15 years functioning. Also 22.5 percent were below 10 years respectively.

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Ø 62.5 percent of the respondents feel that orientation programme is no contribution female in association, 27.5 percent female contribution in that association. Also 10 percent were not known.

Ø 52 respondents (65%) out of the 80 total number of sample respondents were no any other steps to remove the encroachment. 28 (35%) had steps taken by the remove the encroachment.

Ø 42 (52.5%) were no member of user group. 38 (47.5%) of the belonged to the member of user group.

Ø 52(65%) respondents out of the 80 total number of sample respondents were orientation programme is no proper training given to user group, 28(35%) of the belonged to the yes proper training given to user group.

Ø 47.50 percent of the respondents were learned the importance of the NRs; 40 percent were learned the proper usage of waste material, also 12.50 percent were learnt the Equity of access to NRs.

Ø Officer clarified the doubt regarding natural resource management a majority of 42(52.5%) respondents have not been clarified by the officer their doubts regarding NRM. Only 38(47.5%) was clarified.

Ø 52.5 percent of the respondents feel that orientation programme is for user group said that no any action was taken to remove the encroachment. 47.5 percent of the user group said that action taken to remove the encroachment.

Ø 42.50 percent of the respondents agreed, and 38.75 percent were disagreed the importance of after farming the user group. Also 18.75 percent did not know the importance of after farming the user group.

Ø 18(22.50%) of the respondents said yes for going to the j police station in cases of Common Property Resources problems, 33(41.25%) of the respondents said no for going to the police station in cases of Common Property Resources problems and 29(36.25%) did not know anything about the problems.

Ø As for Solution of CPRs problem 34(42.50%) of the respondents said that the regulate Act of the Government will solve the problem; 31 (38.75%) of the respondents said that supervision by the public in CPRs lands can solve the problem and 15(18.75%) are not interested in solving the problem regarding CPRs land

Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal indicated that the trend of barren and uncultivable land. Last two decades decreasing about 200.00 hectares. Because the main reason of Tamil Nadu government provide for free land in before poverty line.

Ø Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal indicated that the trend of land of put to non-agricultural uses. Last two decades increasing about 250.00 hectares. Because the main reason is effective of joint forest management to implementation of the study area.

Ø Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal indicated that the trend of cultivable waste land. Last two decades decreasing about 140.00 hectares. Because the main reason is privators encroachment of CPRs lands, transports facilities.

Ø Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal indicated that the trend of permanent pastures and other grazing land. Last two decades decreasing about 70.00 hectares. Because the main reason is industrialization ad urbanization privators encroachment of CPRs lands, transports facilities.

Ø Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal indicated that the trend of land under miscellaneous tree crops. Last two decades increasing about 10.00 hectares. Because the main reason is effective of joint forest management to implementation of the study area.

Ø The regression result indicated that the land put to no agricultural uses and lands under miscellaneous tree crops have emerged significant. All other variables barren & uncultivable land, cultivable land and, permanent pastures and other grazing lands insignificant in the during the study period. In encroachment of privators, increase the transportation facility and increase the population and others.

7. POLICY SUGGESTIONS

The following are the suggestions that could be advanced based directly on the result of the analytical part of the present study.

Ø To create the awareness programmed through television, Cinema, and other government activities.

Ø Through environmental educations are to be achieved through primary school, Secondary school and degree levels so as to innovate and improve the technical skills for the purpose.

Ø Implementing the law and other in central and state government.

Ø The CPRs user groups should be equity of areas and benefits from CPR for all members or people.

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Ø Institution should be proper management, control and equal distribution among the community.

8. CONCLUSION

The CPRs have been used by the people for generations as sole or supplementary sources for employment and income. Gramma Panchayat private organization cooperate the managing the CPRs, and not encroachment of CPRs land. The present study analyses the economy of CPRs in Virudhunagar Districts its size dependency. The identification of CPRs in Gramma Panchayat, channel, canal, kallanguthu and Nattham and others. The CPR area has declined over last few decades across the nations in terms of both quality and quantity. The smaller the population i of village the higher is the percapita availability of CPR and the NSSO 54 round in year 1998 conclude that the availability of CPRs helps the poor to sustain themselves during situations of stress. However, due to various reasons. Such as increase in transportation infrastructure industrialization and urbanization. The CPRs have declined in area and degraded in quality as well as quantity. The causes of such decline are varied and the consequences are severe especially for the poor rely on CPRs to a greater extent. Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal indicates that the income from CPRs is secondary sources for their life sustenance for the rural poor. The poor people collect some traditional varieties and are sold in rural areas to earn income from those materials.

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