

E-ISSN 2456-5571



VOL 2 | SPL ISS **14** | APR 2018 | E-ISSN: **2456-5571**  
UGC APPROVED JOURNAL: **44274**

An Online Peer Reviewed- Refereed and  
Quarterly Journal with Impact Factor

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN  
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Paravai, Madurai

*Special Issue on*

**Commerce, Economics and Management -  
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An Online, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed and Quarterly Journal with Impact Factor

Vol: 2

Special Issue 14

April 2018

E-ISSN: 2456-5571

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## CHANGING SCENARIO OF CPLRs IN SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU - AN OVERVIEW OF SECONDARY DATA

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### Abstract

*This study concerned with a status of Common Property Resources and Private Property Resources in Sivagangai District of Tamil Nadu. The main aim of study is to analyse the status, reduction and livelihood sustenance of rural poor in this study district. This study based on secondary data was collected from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture in India. The availability forest was 16.51 percent in 1998-99 and it reduced to 9.77 percent in 2013-14. Barren and Unculturable land was came down from 3.91 percent to 2.78 percent for during the study period. Around 2.93 percent to 0.80 percent of Permanent pasture and other grazing lands decline was observed during 1998-99 to 2013-14. Further, the culturable waste land were declined from 12.65 percent to 10.83 percent in the above said period. Fallow other than current fallow was 65.88 percent in 1998-99 and it increased to 75.79 percent in 2013-14. Majority of study finds the growth of population accompanied by marketization globalization process is also been responsible for such vast changes in study area.*

**Keywords:** Rural Poor, availability, population, marketization, globalization.

### Introduction

Common property resources are natural resources owned and managed collectively by a community or society rather than by individuals (NSSO). In the dry regions of India, they include village pastures, community forests, wastelands, common threshing grounds, waste dumping places, watershed drainages, village ponds, tanks, rivers/rivulets, and riverbeds, etc. The rural poor mostly depend on CPRs due to income, employment, food and fodder and firewood collection for their livelihood sustenance on common property resources (Jodha, 1995). There is growing evidence that Common Property Land Resources (CPLRs) at the village level are on decline quantitatively and qualitatively across the regions of developing countries. This is despite the fact that CPLRs play a significant role in livelihoods of rural households especially those of poor. Besides maintaining the ecological balance

by a way of checking soil erosion, deforestation and siltation, the CPR benefits the rural masses in terms of providing fodder, fuel wood, small timber, fruits and roots, medicinal herbs and other eatable items (Kannan 2015).

With this background the present study made an attempt to analyze the status of CPLRs and per capita availability in Sivagangai District of Tamil Nadu.

### Methods and Materials

This paper is wholly based on secondary data. The secondary data were collected from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government India during the period of 1998-99 to 2013-14. For analytical purpose, the simple percentage analyses were used for this paper.

### Results and Discussion

The paper discuss about the status of CPLRs, PPLRs Land use Classification and per capita

availability of the same in Sivagangai District of Tamil Nadu during the study period 1998-99 to 2013-14

**Table 1 Status of CPLRs in Sivagangai District during 1998-99 to 2013-14 (in hectares)**

Year	Forest	Barren and Unculturable land	Permanent pasture and other grazing lands	Culturable wasteland	Fallow other than current fallows	Total CPLRs
1998-1999	21898 (16.51)	5196 (3.91)	1367 (2.93)	16784 (12.65)	87353 (65.88)	132588 (100)
1999-2000	21898 (16.29)	4943 (3.67)	1367 (1.01)	16784 (12.48)	89396 (66.52)	134388 (100)
2000-2001	21877 (16.61)	4747 (3.61)	1367 (1.03)	16542 (12.58)	86959 (66.13)	131492 (100)
2001-2002	21877 (12.73)	4747 (2.76)	1367 (0.79)	16721 (9.73)	127029 (73.96)	171741 (100)
2002-2003	21877 (13.93)	4747 (2.71)	1367 (0.78)	18377 (10.50)	128637 (73.50)	175005 (100)
2003-2004	21877 (12.80)	4747 (2.77)	1367 (0.80)	18383 (10.76)	124415 (72.84)	170789 (100)
2004-2005	21877 (13.36)	4747 (2.89)	1367 (0.83)	18375 (11.22)	117358 (71.68)	163724 (100)
2005-2006	21877 (13.27)	4747 (2.88)	1367 (0.82)	18375 (11.14)	118460 (71.86)	164826 (100)
2006-2007	16760 (10.41)	4710 (2.92)	1367 (0.84)	14330 (8.90)	123748 (76.90)	160915 (100.00)
2007-2008	16439 (9.88)	4710 (2.83)	1367 (0.82)	21021 (12.63)	122824 (73.82)	166361 (100)
2008-2009	16533 (10.09)	4710 (2.87)	1367 (0.83)	18696 (11.41)	122444 (74.71)	163750 (100)
2009-2010	16533 (9.98)	4710 (2.84)	1367 (0.82)	18396 (11.11)	124569 (75.23)	165575 (100)
2010-2011	16533 (10.29)	4710 (2.93)	1367 (0.85)	18362 (11.43)	119666 (74.49)	160638 (100)
2011-2012	16533 (10.61)	4710 (3.02)	1367 (0.87)	18336 (11.76)	114845 (73.71)	155791 (100)
2012-2013	16533 (10.18)	4710 (2.90)	1367 (0.84)	18316 (11.28)	121324 (74.77)	162250 (100)
2013-14	16533 (10.14)	4710 (2.88)	1367 (0.83)	18316 (11.23)	122069 (74.89)	162995 (100)

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India

The above table explains that the status of common property land resources in Sivagangai district of Tamil Nadu during 1998-99 to 2013-14. The availability forest was 16.51 percent in 1998-99 and it has reduced to 10.14 percent in 2013-14. Barren and Unculturable land has come down from 3.91 percent to 2.88 percent for during the study period. Around 2.93 percent to 0.83 percent in Permanent pasture and other grazing lands were observed to decline in the study district. Further, the culturable waste land was declined from 12.65 percent to 11.23 percent in above said period. Fallow other than current fallow available was 65.88 percent in 1998-99 and it increased to 74.89 percent in 2013-14. It is observed from this table were the majority of fallow other than

current fallow has continuously increased in the study area. The other area where totally reduced in Sivagangai district.

**Figure 1 Status of CPLRs from 1998-99 to 2013-14**

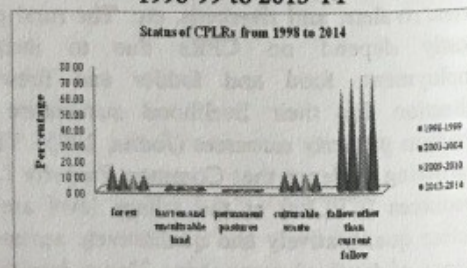


Table 2 Status of PPLRs in Sivagangai District during 1998-99 to 2013-14 (in hectares)

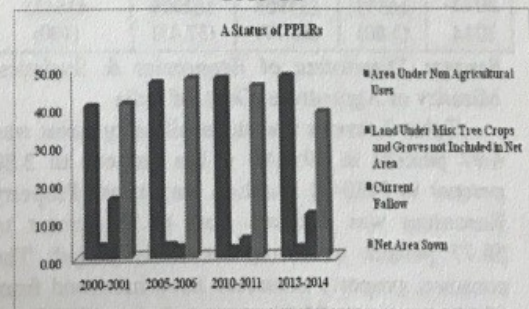
Year	Area under non Agricultural Uses	Land Under Misc Tree Crops and Groves not Included in Net Area	Current fallow	Net area zone	Total
1998-1999	114854 (40.11)	11850 (4.14)	27226 (9.51)	132382 (46.24)	286312 (100)
1999-2000	115243 (40.51)	10261 (3.61)	34685 (12.19)	124323 (43.70)	284512 (100)
2000-2001	115541 (40.20)	9839 (3.42)	44830 (15.60)	117198 (40.78)	287408 (100)
2001-2002	115541 (46.75)	10418 (4.22)	12688 (5.13)	108512 (43.90)	247159 (100)
2002-2003	115581 (47.37)	8893 (3.64)	9772 (4.01)	109741 (44.98)	243987 (100)
2003-2004	117151 (47.22)	8561 (3.45)	10827 (4.36)	111566 (44.97)	248105 (100)
2004-2005	117367 (45.99)	8812 (3.45)	6824 (2.67)	122173 (47.88)	255176 (100)
2005-2006	117569 (46.27)	8712 (3.43)	7342 (2.89)	120451 (47.41)	254074 (100)
2006-2007	121858 (47.23)	5870 (2.27)	16647 (6.45)	113651 (44.05)	258026 (100)
2007-2008	122011 (48.31)	5509 (2.18)	12875 (5.10)	112144 (44.41)	252539 (100)
2008-2009	122070 (47.84)	5671 (2.22)	14639 (5.74)	112770 (44.20)	255150 (100)
2009-2010	122294 (48.28)	5889 (2.32)	14726 (5.81)	110416 (43.59)	253325 (100)
2010-2011	122328 (47.37)	6294 (2.44)	12545 (4.86)	117095 (45.34)	258262 (100)
2011-2012	122329 (46.49)	6314 (2.40)	15994 (6.08)	118472 (45.03)	263109 (100)
2012-2013	122376 (47.68)	6610 (2.58)	24953 (9.72)	102711 (40.02)	256650 (100)
2013-2014	122575 (47.90)	6637 (2.59)	28751 (11.24)	97942 (38.27)	255905 (100)

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics,

#### Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India

Table 2 shows that the availability of area under non agricultural uses was increased from 40.11 percent to 47.90 percent in during the study period. Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area have declined from 4.14 percent to 2.59 percent in 1998-99 to 2013-14. Further, the availability of current fallow has increased from 9.51 percent to 11.24 percent in above said period. In net area zone was continuously come down from of 46.24 to 38.27 during 1998-99 to 2013-14.

Figure 2 Status of PPLRs during 1998-99 to 2013-14



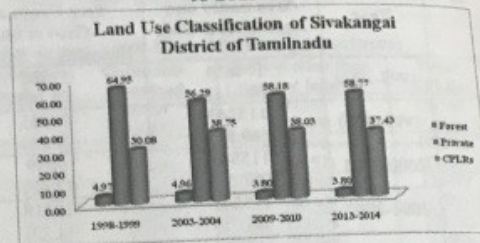
**Table 3 Classification of land in Tamil Nadu during 1998-99 to 2013-14 (In hectares)**

Year	Forest	PPLRs	CPLRs	Total Geographical Area
1998-1999	21898 (4.97)	286312 (64.95)	132588 (30.08)	440798 (100)
1999-2000	21898 (4.97)	284512 (64.54)	134388 (30.49)	440798 (100)
2000-2001	21877 (4.96)	287408 (65.20)	131492 (29.83)	440777 (100)
2001-2002	21877 (4.96)	247159 (56.07)	171741 (38.96)	440777 (100)
2002-2003	21877 (4.96)	243987 (55.34)	175005 (39.70)	440869 (100)
2003-2004	21877 (4.96)	248105 (56.29)	170789 (38.75)	440771 (100)
2004-2005	21877 (4.96)	255176 (57.89)	163724 (37.14)	440777 (100)
2005-2006	21877 (4.96)	254074 (57.64)	164826 (37.39)	440777 (100)
2006-2007	16760 (3.85)	258026 (59.22)	160915 (36.93)	435701 (100)
2007-2008	16439 (3.78)	252539 (58.01)	166361 (38.21)	435339 (100)
2008-2009	16533 (3.80)	255150 (58.60)	163750 (37.61)	435433 (100)
2009-2010	16533 (3.80)	253325 (58.18)	165575 (38.03)	435433 (100)
2010-2011	16533 (3.80)	258262 (59.31)	160638 (36.89)	435433 (100)
2011-2012	16533 (3.80)	263109 (60.42)	155791 (35.78)	435433 (100)
2012-2013	16533 (3.80)	256650 (58.94)	162250 (37.26)	435433 (100)
2013-2014	16533 (3.80)	255905 (58.77)	162995 (37.43)	435433 (100)

**Source:** Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India

Table 3 reveals that the availability forest was 4.97 percent in 1998-99 it has reduced to 3.80 percent in 2013-14. Further, the Private Property Resources was declined from 64.95 percent to 58.77 percent in during the study period. The common property resources have increased from 30.47 percent to 37.43 percent during 1998-99 to 2013-14.

**Figure 3 Land use classification during 1998-99 to 2013-14**



**Table 4 Per capita Availability CPLRs and PPLRs in Sivagangai District (in hectare)**

Year	CPLRs	PPLRs	Total Population
2000-2001	131492 (0.11)	287408 (0.25)	1155356
2010-2011	160638 (0.12)	258262 (0.19)	1339101

**Source:** Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India and Census of India 2001 & 2011

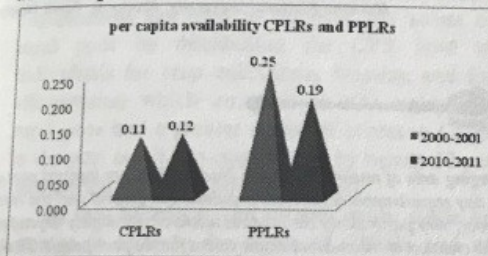
The table 4 reveals that the per capita of CPLRs was 0.11 hectare in 2000-2001 it increased to 0.12 percent 2010-2011 and the per capita of PPLRs was reduced from 0.25 hectare to 0.19 percent during the study period.

For instance, Jodha (1995) study found that the contributions of CPRs were quantified particularly in terms of fuel and fodder supplies as well as employment and income generation for rural household. He study estimated that the CPRs in different areas contribute to the poor households as follows: fuel supplies 66 to 84 per cent, animal grazing 69 to 84 per cent, employment days 128 to 196 days per household per year, annual income Rs 534 to 774 per household. This constitutes more than a fifth of total household income in most cases. The dependence of rich households CPRs for products, income, and employment is very little.

### Conclusion

The Common Property Resources have played an important role in the lives of the poorest of the poor in the rural areas. The present study finds that the availability forest was 16.51 percent in 1998-99 and it has reduced to 9.77 percent in

2013-14. Barren and unculturable land was come down from 3.91 percent to 2.78 percent during the study period. Further, the culturable wasteland was declined from 12.65 percent to 10.83 percent in the above said period. It is observed a decline of 2.93 percent to 0.80 percent in permanent pasture and other grazing lands in the study district. There has been a significant increment from 65.88 percent to 75.79 percent of fallow other than current fallow during the same periods. The significant observation from the study is that the availability of private lands has come down slowly year-by-year but the extent CPLRs has increased at recent period.



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