

# Study On Access to Common Property Resources In Rural Households

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**Abstract:** Karur is one of the Industrial district of Tamilnadu Indian village has a number of water sources of different types, Availability of Common Property Land Resources in the Selected Villages Besides meeting the domestic needs, such as drinking, cooking, washing etc., the sources are used for irrigation, feeding and washing livestock, fishing and for other household enterprises. Many of these are privately owned, while the rest are usually meant for community use. Either the village community as a whole or a caste or religion – or- occupation-based community or a community on the traditional social order or community of persons residing in a geographical location holds the sources belonging to the latter category. There are also sources of water, which either are constructed by or lie within the jurisdiction of a government department. All such sources, whether or not under the control of community or a local body of the village, but not held by individual households, were treated a common water resources. This paper is attempted to study On Access to Common Property Resources by Rural Households in Study Villages

**Key-words:** 1.Water, 2.Community, 3.Village 4.Sources 5. Households.

## Objectives

- 1.to availability of Common Property Land Resources in the Selected Villages.
- 2.to Possession of Livestock in Study Villages.
- 3.to used in Ration Card, Voter's ID Card and Aadhar Card of Study Village households
- 4.to access to Households by availability of CPWRs in Study Villages.
- 5.to Study on Respondents by Use of Water Sources in Study Villages.

## Methodology

The entire information and data are taken mainly from district statistical hand book and district census hand book also from few secondary sources, Primary data in Samples Villagers etc. A simple Village Possession of Livestock and to used in Ration Card, Voter's ID Card and Aadhar Card of Study Village households used in Common Property Water Resources, in real conditions of study villages.

## Study area

Karur District is an administrative district of Tamil Nadu state in southern India. The city of Karur is the district headquarters. The district is located in the banks of river Kaveri and Amaravathi. It is an inland district without any coast line. The geographical position of the district lies between North Latitude 11.00<sup>0</sup> to 12.00<sup>0</sup>; East Longitude lies from 77.28<sup>0</sup> to 77.50<sup>0</sup> and the altitude of 122 metres. The district has an area of 2895.57 km<sup>2</sup>. It is bounded by Namakkal district in the North, Dindigul district in the South, Tiruchirapalli district on the East and Erode district on the West; it is the most centrally located district in Tamil Nadu. The topography of the district is almost plain except Rengamalai hills in extreme south of Karur taluk - Tipasamymalai and Vellimalai are in Kulithalai Taluk. Gives a brief detail on Karur and Kadavur Blocks, Selected gives an elaborate detail on the selected four Sample villages i.e., Vettamangalam, Kumbupalayam, Mavathur, and Keeranur.

## Introduction

Indian village has a number of water sources of different types, which used by the villages for a variety of purposes. Besides meeting the domestic needs, such as drinking, cooking, washing etc., the sources are used for irrigation, feeding and washing livestock, fishing and for other household enterprises. Many of these are privately owned, while the rest are usually meant for community use. Either the village community as a whole or a caste or religion - or occupation-based community or a community on the traditional social order or community of persons residing in a geographical location holds the sources belonging to the latter category. There are also sources of water, which either are constructed by or lie within the jurisdiction of a government department. All such sources, whether or not under the control of community or a local body of the village, but not held by individual households, were treated a common water resources.

The Common Property Water Resources (CPWRs) plays an important resource-augmenting role in the private-property based farming involving production of crops, rearing of livestock, etc. to assess the availability of such resources, data on the number of tanks, ponds and lakes, which were not used mainly for domestic use and were within the boundary of the surveyed villages, were collected in the survey. The percentage distribution of sample households by availability of CPWRs is shown in table 4.18. To explore the dependence of household for their water use purposes, their preferences and their accessibility were calculated and tabulated accordingly.

### 1.1 Availability of Common Property Land Resources in Study Villages

The precise picture of status, use and management of CPRs can be captured only through micro-level primary information. This section is based on the block level information collected from the secondary sources. The information contained in 'G' Return (a village level land record book containing classifications of lands) includes the size and type of land. The block-level land records suffered from various infirmities due to delay in mutations and corrections in them under court order. Thus, the land records do not register the changes so promptly. Nevertheless, in view of the paucity of other information one has to rely on these records. An attempt has been made in this section to fulfill the first objective of the study, evaluate only the availability and status of CPRs in the study area.

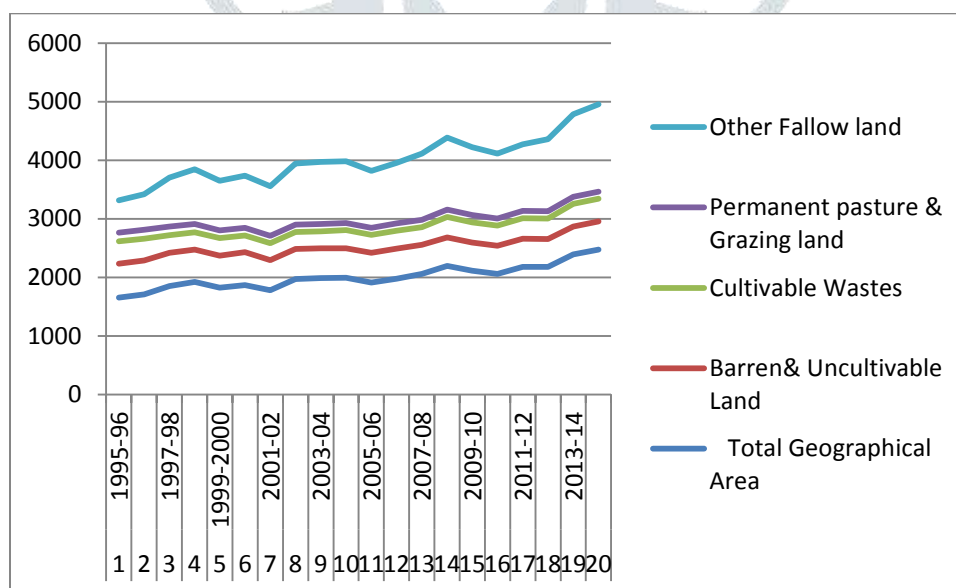
The Common Property Land Resources (CPLRs) seem to have provided significant support to the poor, landless households, small and marginal farmers. Apart from providing livelihood support to the poor the CPLRs also perform several useful ecological functions.

**Table; 1.2.Availability Common Property Resources From 1995-2014 in Study Villages**

Sl.No	Year	Total Geographical Area	Barren& Uncultivable Land	Cultivable Wastes	Permanent pasture & Grazing land	Other Fallow land
1	1995-96	1656	577	380	151	548
2	1996-97	1710	575	376	149	610
3	1997-98	1850	568	299	148	835
4	1998-99	1922	553	295	138	936
5	1999-2000	1824	546	299	134	845
6	2000-01	1869	558	289	127	895
7	2001-02	1778	513	289	126	849
8	2002-03	1972	514	290	124	1044
9	2003-04	1986	509	290	123	1064
10	2004-05	1990	507	311	121	1051
11	2005-06	1910	510	304	122	974
12	2006-07	1976	515	307	124	1030
13	2007-08	2056	498	303	125	1130
14	2008-09	2192	490	348	125	1229
15	2009-10	2111	481	345	124	1161
16	2010-11	2056	481	344	123	1111
17	2011-12	2180	481	348	123	1140
18	2012-13	2178	478	349	123	1228
19	2013-14	2391	477	387	118	1409

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, District Statistical office

**Figure1.2 Table; 1.2.Availability Common Property Resources From 1995-2014 in Study Villages**



### 2.1 Possession of Livestock in Study Villages.

Livestock is one of the important productive assets from which income is generated. Livestock includes animals such as cattle, buffalo's and bullocks, sheep/goats, cows, poultry birds. The distribution of sample households having livestock among social groups is presented in the Table 4.13. It is clear from the table that 39 percent of the sample respondents have cattle or milking animals, 10 percent have buffalos, 49.3 percent have bullocks, 52.4 percent have sheep/goats and 95.6 per cent have poultry.

Among the social groups, 24.4 percent of the Backward Caste sample households have cattle, 48.3 percent have sheep/goats, 52.6 percent have bullocks and 97.4 percent have poultry. Similarly, 45.3 per cent of the Most Backward Caste sample households have cattle, 17 percent have buffalos, 35.8 percent have bullocks, 45.3 percent have sheep/goats and 96.2 percent have poultry. Likewise, 53.5 percent of the Scheduled Caste sample households have cattle, 18.9 percent have buffalos, 53 percent have bullocks, 61.6 percent have sheep/goats and 93 percent have poultry.

**Table 2.2 ; Possession of Livestock in Study Villages.**

Livestock	Social Category			Total
	Backward Caste	Most Backward Caste	Scheduled Caste	
Milk animals cattle	57 (24.4)	48 (45.3)	99 (53.5)	<b>204 (39.0)</b>
Buffaloes	0 (0.0)	18 (17.0)	35 (18.9)	<b>53 (10.0)</b>
Bullocks	123 (52.6)	38 (35.8)	98 (53.0)	<b>259 (49.3)</b>
Sheep/Goat	113 (48.3)	48 (45.3)	114 (61.6)	<b>275 (52.4)</b>
Poultry	228 (97.4)	102 (96.2)	172 (93.0)	<b>502 (95.6)</b>

*Note: Figures in the parentheses represent percentages*

Source: Computed from Primary data

### 3.1 Used in Ration Card, Voter's ID Card and Aadhar Card of Study Village households

In the study area it was found that majority of the households are counted as below poverty line families and they are covered under public distribution system and getting rice, sugar and oil under subsidized prices. Table 4.17 shows the possession of ration card, voter's ID card and aadhar card by the sample households in the study area. It is evident from the table that cent percent sampled households possess ration card, voter's ID card and aadhar card.

**Table 3.2: Used in Ration Card, Voter's ID Card and Aadhar Card of Study Village households**

Possession	Social Category			Total
	Backward Caste	Most Backward Caste	Scheduled Caste	
Ration card	234 (100.0)	106 (100.0)	185 (100.0)	<b>525 (100.0)</b>
Voter's ID card	234 (100.0)	106 (100.0)	185 (100.0)	<b>525 (100.0)</b>
Aadhar card	234 (100.0)	106 (100.0)	185 (100.0)	<b>525 (100.0)</b>

*Note: Figures in the parentheses represent percentages*

Source: Computed from Primary data

#### 4.1 Access to Households by availability of CPWRs in Study Villages.

The sample household on different water sources are presented in the table 4.18. The use of water sources are classified according to the purpose of fetching of water from these water sources. Out of the total sample households, 79 percent of the households are depend on public tap followed by hand pump (8.4 percent). About 5.3 percent of the households are fetching water from community well for their drinking purpose. Only 3.4 percent and 3 percent of the households are using own water source and bore well sources respectively.

In the case of cooking purpose, majority (80 percent) of the households are depending on public tap. About 5.3 per cent and 8.4 per cent of the sample households are depending community well and hand pump respectively for their cooking purposes. Very meagre percentage of the total households are depending own, bore well and village pond for their cooking purposes in the study area.

In the case of bathing purpose, majority of them (67.4 percent) are depending on public tap. About, 6.7 percent 6.3 percent and 5.3 percent were depending on hand pump, community well and river respectively. With regard to washing is concerned, majority (64.8 percent) are depend on public taps followed by village pond (11 percent). Only 7.4 percent of the sample households were using rivers for their washing purposes.

**Table4.2 Access to Households by availability of CPWRs in Study Villages.**

Purpose	Water Sources							Total
	Community well	Bore well	Hand Pump	Village ponds	Public tap	River	Own	
Drinking	28 (5.3)	15 (2.9)	44 (8.4)	5 (1.0)	415 (79.0)	0 (0.0)	18 (3.4)	525 (100.0)
Cooking	28 (5.3)	10 (1.9)	44 (8.4)	5 (1.0)	420 (80.0)	0 (0.0)	18 (3.4)	525 (100.0)
Bathing	33 (6.3)	14 (2.7)	35 (6.7)	44 (8.4)	354 (67.4)	28 (5.3)	17 (3.2)	525 (100.0)
Washing	30 (5.7)	11 (2.0)	30 (5.7)	58 (11.0)	340 (64.8)	39 (7.4)	17 (3.2)	525 (100.0)
Vessels Cleaning	29 (5.5)	14 (2.7)	34 (6.5)	6 (1.0)	425 (81.0)	0 (0.0)	17 (3.2)	525 (100.0)
Livestock Maintenance	287 (54.7)	12 (2.3)	6 (1.0)	21 (4.0)	17 (3.2)	167 (31.8)	15 (3.0)	525 (100.0)
Water for Plantation	343 (65.3)	11 (2.0)	11 (2.0)	16 (3.0)	132 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	12 (2.3)	525 (100.0)

Note: Figures in the parentheses represent percentages

Source: Computed from Primary data

#### 5.1. Study on Respondents by Use of Water Sources in Study Villages.

Depicts that the caste-wise dependence of the households on the water sources in the study area. It has been observed that majority of the households (93.5 percent) depend on the common resources alone. It ranges between 91.5 percent in BC, 96.2 percent in MBC and 94.6 percent in SC/ST. Among the own sources, it was only 6.4 percent each in case of BC. In case of private resource, 1.1 per cent of the surveyed households belong to this category.

With regard to caste-wise dependence on common property water resources, a majority (91.5 percent) of the BC households depend on common resources and only 6.4 percent depend on own and 2 percent on own and common property resources. Nobody depends on private water resources. Similarly in case of MBC households, majority (91.8 percent) depend on common water source. Among the SC/STs households, highest proportionate (94.6 percent) was registered under the common water resources category and the lowest percentage (1.1 percent) was registered under all categories. About 2.2 percent of the surveyed households depends on both own and common property resources. However, nobody depends on the own water resources. Thus, it could be concluded that majority of the households among various communities were depending on common water resources. SC/ST households depend on all type of water sources in the study area. It is shapes that they were dependent more number of water sourced for their water requirement.

Table.5.2. Study on Respondents by Use of Water Sources in Study Villages.

Sources	Social Group			Total
	Backward Caste	Most Backward Caste	Scheduled Caste	
Own	15 (6.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	<b>15</b> <b>(2.9)</b>
Common	214 (91.5)	102 (96.2)	175 (94.6)	<b>491</b> <b>(93.5)</b>
Private	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.1)	<b>2</b> <b>(0.4)</b>
Own and Common	5 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	4 (2.2)	<b>9</b> <b>(1.7)</b>
Common and Private	0 (0.0)	2 (1.9)	2 (1.1)	<b>4</b> <b>(0.8)</b>
All	0 (0.0)	2 (1.9)	2 (1.1)	<b>4</b> <b>(0.8)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>525</b> <b>(100.0)</b>

Note: Figures in the parentheses represent percentages

Source: Computed from Primary data

### Conclusion

The pre cent Study On Availability in Common Property Resources in my study villages land used in Waste and Un cultivable with in main reason is no rainfall in farther times so this land no used in cultivable next in livestock population is very low for after and before in the year 2015 with reason in no wet land and over price in livestock next in no used water on the livestock. Next Used in Ration Card, Voter's ID Card and Aadhar Card is farther are all Village households using so the government subsidy direct in village common man. The village water resources is most used in public tab is very important in my study villages. The study village respondent most used in common sources so developed and organized in common Sources, public us for all resources in my study villages.

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