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**COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES-AVAILABILITY AND DEPENDENCY PATTERN  
(A CASE STUDY OF BOLUVAMPATTI PANCHAYATH - TAMIL NADU)**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Large number of poor people of rural India virtually depends on the common property resources. However, over use of the common property resources by the community and intrusion of forest for non-forest activities have resulted in environmental degradation, contributing to climate change in the developing countries. To protect environment and at the same time to meet community's livelihood need, proper management of Common Property Resources has become indispensable. Improved CPR management will lead both to benefit for those who depend on CPRs for livelihood and also for conservation purposes towards sustainability. The socio-economic conditions and the availability pattern of the CPRs reveals that the dependency pattern of CPR resources. By an overview the extent and dependence of CPR land shows there is difference in land holding pattern among four sample villages. This analysis is an attempt to show how CPR would affect the dependency and availability pattern of the people of Bolumpatti panchayath. Common Property Resources as a major source of livelihood to the villages, play an important role in meeting the energy needs of the rural population. The study shows that there are several reasons for CPR reduction. The reduced availability of CPRs would have been the major reason for increased dependency. Generally, the reason for CPR reduction is population increase, urbanization, and decline in carrying capacity, state intervention and encroachment. In the study area, the mean analysis revealed that population and urbanization are the main reason for CPR reduction, and by the way of encroachment, the CPRs reduced by the land holders.*

**KEYWORDS**

CPR, Accessible, Common village Land, Village forest, Exclusive property rights.

**INTRODUCTION**

Common Property Resources (CPRs) are integral aspect of the social and institutional arrangements made to meet the everyday requirements of village communities. They are of particular relevance to the landless, the agricultural laborer and the rural working class. Generally, CPRs may be identified by access, common use and communal purpose. Jodha define CPRs as a "community's natural resources, where every member has access and usage facility with specified obligation, without anybody having exclusive property right over them". (Jodha,1995)

Common property is the concept developed around the hypothesis posed by Hardin (1968) in his article on the "tragedy of the commons," in which he claims that farmers, herders, fishermen, and other users are inevitably "condemned" to exploit to extinction common resources upon which they depend. Hardin believed that, in the case of making use of common resources, individual interests would overcome the interests of the collective. To resolve the "tragedy of the commons," the author proposes total centralization of management by the state or privatization of the natural resources.

Common property resources constitute all such resources which are meant for common use of the people. In the pre-British India, a very large part of the country's natural resources was freely available to the rural population. Those resources were largely under the control of the local communities. Gradually, with the extension of the state control over these resources decay took place in the community management system. The commoners' right over the resources has gradually declined over the years. Nevertheless, It is widely held that CPRs still play an important role in the life and economy of the rural population..

**COMMUNAL AND PUBLIC ASSETS**

Apart from people's personal assets, people's livelihoods can benefit from access to assets held in common, by a group, a community or the state, such as access to public goods and services. Common goods, such as community forests or pastures, provide individual benefits; similarly, access to public health facilities or water delivery systems provides a benefit stream that improves people's livelihoods. Other public services affect people's asset holdings through their effect on vulnerability. The concept of common property (also referred to as "collective goods", "common goods", "public goods", "the commons", "collective resources", "common pool resources", etc.) refers to something that is used as if it belonged to all members of a group. The group may be large or small. An essential aspect of common property is that no member can be excluded from the use of the resource. In fact, many have argued that management of common property resources can never be sustainable, because the fundamentally selfish individual will maximize his/her private benefit by over-exploiting these resources to the detriment of the resource and therefore to society in general. Understanding the concept of common property and their management is essential in dealing with a wide variety of issues, usually where resources are overused.

**DEPENDENCE OF THE POOR ON COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES**

Not with standing monitoring and measurement complexities, some of the benefits derived from common property resources in the dry regions of India have been quantified in previous studies (Jodha, 1986). Common property resources have been degraded and their productivity is much lower today than in the past. Consequently, the rural rich depend very little on them. It is not worth while for them to collect and use meager quantities of products from these resources.

On the other hand, the rural poor (small farmers and landless laborers) with limited alternatives increasingly depend on low pay-off options offered by such resources. The heavy dependence of the rural poor links these resources to the dynamics of poverty and to development interventions centered on the poor. Therefore, any change in the status and productivity of common property resources directly influences the economy of the rural poor.

### COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES AND VILLAGE ECONOMY

Common Property Resources are important natural resources for rural communities in developing countries. CPRs occupy an important position in the economy of the poor in rural India, whose employment and income generation opportunity from private property are limited. To the landless and land poor, this is the resources to fall back upon during times of need. Thus, CPRs contribute significantly to the village economy and the poor.

- The rural poor are more dependent in CPRs. They receive the bulk of their food, fuel, and fodder and other substance from CPRs.
- CPR product collection is an important source of income and employment during the periods when other opportunities are almost not existed.
- CPRs provide the sources for water for irrigation, drinking water entertainment and such other for village people.
- CPRs help for environmental and ecological balance.
- The inclusion of CPRs income in total household income from other sources helps to reduce the income inequalities.
- CPRs help for the betterment of other occupation such as livestock production crop and cash crop production petty trading.
- CPRs are the main sources of construction of house and shade, furniture and such other.

Common Property Resources (CPRs) are resources over which a community has traditional access. These may include village pastures, forests, wastelands, irrigation systems and such other commodities having collective utilization. Such resources are accessible to the whole village community and no one person can stake his own preclusive claim. But, unlike open access resources where people's use is on a "free rider" basis with no recognized property rights, in CPRs accessibility is exclusive with only the identified community having access to it and not others.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE-THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Recent literature on CPR management criticized "Hardin's Tragedy of the Commons" often results, not from any inherent failure of common property, but from institutional failure to control access to resources, and to make and enforce internal decisions for collective use. These critiques argue that Hardin's tragedy of commons' is applicable only to the situation of appropriation of 'open access resources' and not to commons i.e. common property resources (Ciriacy-Wantrup and Bishop, 1975; Bromley and Cernea, 1989). In case of open-access and unregulated common property individuals do not get proper incentives to act in a socially efficient way. The subdivision present the review of literature related to the study the purpose of the part to understand the result of various studies already undertaken in the relevant field and to find the research gap for the present study. **Jodha (1989)** examine the developing countries is increased pressure on land, leading to over-exploitation and degradation of the natural resource base of agriculture. The problem is greater in the low-productivity, high-risk environments such as dry tropical regions. **Jack Croucher.D.C (1990)** observed that a collective action/club goods model for analyzing the private collective approach to common property resource systems (CPR). **Murty (1994)** has finds that the voluntary collective action may be an alternative to market and government in the management of common property resources. **Catherine tucker (1999)** had analyses recent studies of common property have shown that it can provide certain advantages for the rural poor, particularly by fostering equitable access to subsistence resources. **IngelaTernstrom (2002)** made study on the analysis of common-pool resource management one step further by looking closely at how the users adapt to disturbances. The analysis provides insights on how to analyse and promote adaptability in common-pool resource management systems. **BhimAdhikari (2003)** investigate Poverty, property rights and distributional implications of community-based resource management have become major topics of discussion and debate in recent years. **Bryan Bruns (2005)** reported that increasing policy support for community-based natural resources management and institutional redesign has been followed by questioning of the feasibility, risks, and results of such approaches. **Ana Paula Glinfskoiet.al (2006)** Studies of local natural resource management institutions have contributed to many co-management agreements around the world and also have demonstrated how communities interact with their environment through their culture and social organization. Common Property Systems (CPS), which define duties and rights in the use of natural resources, are examples of these interactions. **Stefan Ambecy.et.al (2007)** have made an attempt to use the information provided by regulating open access resources is welfare enhancing for society but not necessarily for all users. **NoriTaruiet.al(2007)** has analysed their model is a dynamic common property resource game with unobservable actions and non-linear stock-dependent costs. **Michael Cox (2008)** has made study on Common-pool resources are managed in complex environments that are amenable to understanding, analysis, and management at multiple levels. **Ugo Pica-Ciamarra, et.al (2008)**. The theme of the article was Livestock, Poverty and Common Property Resources (CPRs). Poor livestock keepers significantly depend on access to common property resources for their livelihoods but CPRs are declining both in extent and quality, thereby increasingly constraining the livelihood opportunities of the rural poor. **Paul Chibisa (2008)** has explained the effectiveness of community-based institutions in achieving sustainable natural resource management. **Olden, et.al (2011)** examined Water scarcity is a reality in the world today, and is a major threat to our food production systems that have to provide enough food for a growing and wealthier population. Managing water for agriculture is a major part of the solution for scarcity. **Lenton (2011)** examines the practices and approaches that have come to be known as integrated water-resources management (IWRM). It begins with an analysis of integrated approaches to water-resources management at different levels, including watershed management, agricultural water management, basin management, national policies and governance, and transnational decision making.

### NEED FOR THE STUDY

Now a days the availability of CPRs in the form of land, water, forest are showing declining trend. There are several reasons behind it, but most of the village population, tribes as well as non-tribal depend on CPRs for their survival. In most of the villages CPRs play a major role in meeting the livelihood of the people. Hence, a study in CPRs will be relevant and useful from socio-economic point of view of villages.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

CPRs occupy an important position in the economy of the rural poor. The rural households mainly depend on the CPRs for fuel. Fodder and a variety of other forest and non-forest produce, which include items such as fruits, roots leafy vegetables, gums, honey, medicinal herbs, fish leaves, bamboo etc. Even though it was neglected and they are facing serious decline in areas as well as in productivity.

The depletion of CPRs is caused by different factors such as rural literacy rate, rural poverty level, livestock population, agricultural productivity, rural population growth etc. In recent years, most of the villages' commons were degraded owing to open access situation with a weak property rights, lack of institutional arrangements and break down of local authority systems. Since the CPRs are being used collectively and freely, a situation of no caretaker prevails. Which leads to exploitation, culminating in a state of degraded condition and there by places a further stress on the rural economy, as a result, the area under CPR is on the



decline, the CPR dependants are forced to face problems. In addition, environmental degradation caused considerable hardships to fuel wood collection in rural areas. In this context, it is needed to create a data base on these resources. Any attempt in this direction, even a small sample household survey would help to enrich knowledge in this realm and facilitates protection of CPR in the long run.

**OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**

The present study is aimed to study the availability and dependency pattern of Common Property Resources in Boluvampatti panchayat; the specific objectives of the study are:

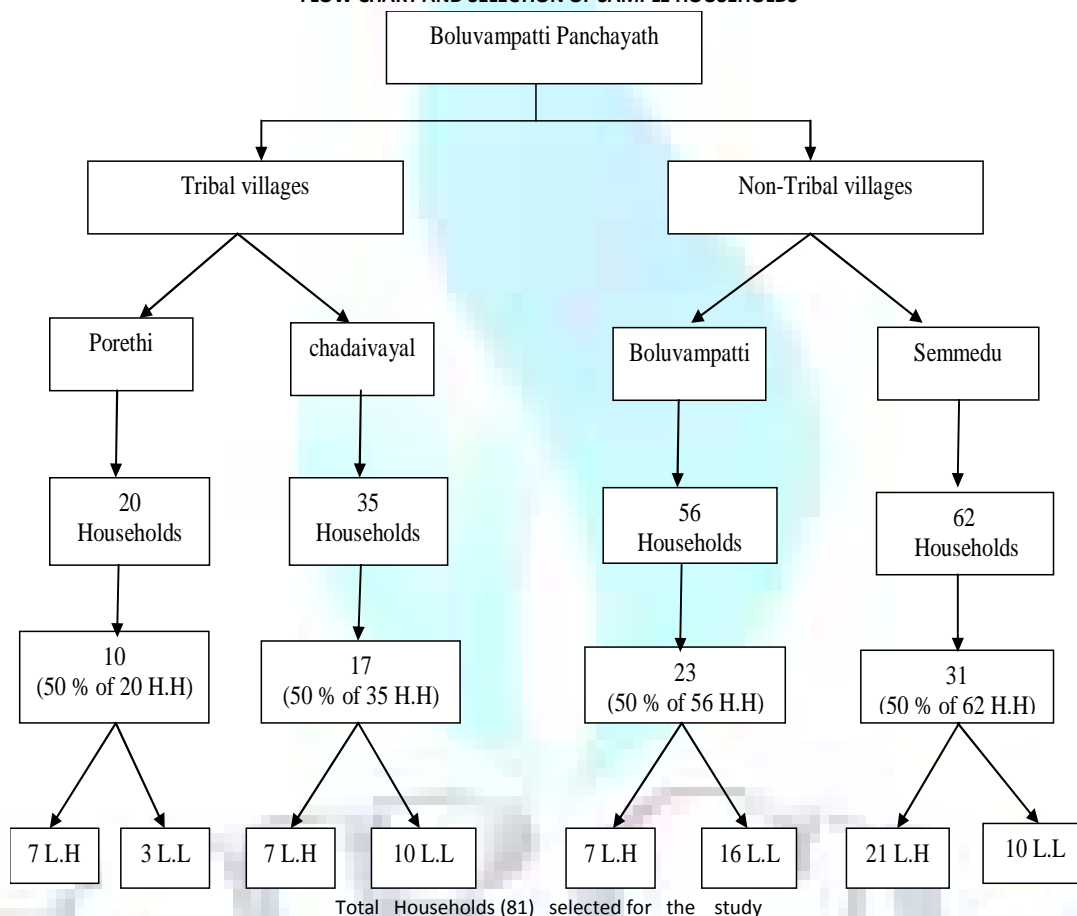
**OBJECTIVE**

1. To identify the distribution pattern of common property land resources in sample Villages.
2. To find out the land holding pattern of the tribal and non-tribal villages.
3. To analyse the usage and dependency pattern of common property resources.
4. To find out the causes for depletion and degradation of common property resources.

**METHODOLOGY AND SELECTION OF SAMPLE**

Coimbatore is the third largest city of Tamil Nadu, also an important district of the state. Due to its several textile industries, it is sometime called as the textile capital of south India or the Manchester of the South. The district city is situated on the banks of the river Noyyal. Thondamuthur block is a revenue block of Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu. This revenue block consists of 10 panchayats villages. Boluvampatti is one of the village panchayat. It has a population about 166 persons living in around 58 households

**FLOW CHART AND SELECTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS**



H.H (House holds), L.H (Land holders), L.L (Land less)

**SAMPLING DESIGN**

In order to realize the set of objective, this study is used multi stage sampling methods i.e. proportionate, stratified random sampling methods to select the sample villages and sample households.

**DATA SOURCE**

The entire exercise has been carried out systematically which warranted more than three months time together information. Multistage sampling methods were adopted to collect information from tribal and non- tribal settlements. A prepared interview schedule containing relevant questions has been used. Significant too, is the informal discussions with the cross sections of the native dwellers. This is the fact that respondents seldom divulge information through formal enquiry.

**TOOLS OF ANALYSIS**

To analyze the various objectives of the present study the basic statistical tools such as partial correlation, linear regression, chi-square, one way ANOVA, cross tabulations, mean, paired sample test are used.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

Common property resources are the major contribution of Poor's livelihood life in general particularly socially vulnerable section of tribal, almost all the tribal and Non-tribal people are depends on CPRs for their survival. Local communities have been geographically, ecologically and culturally linked to forest habitats,

particularly in tropical regions of the world. Their view of nature is based on trust rather than domination, a perception as common among hunter-gathers communities have been affected by restrictions to forest access under protection laws.

Rigorous primary household survey was conducted during April to June 2011, across the tribal settlements. The response from the households was satisfactory. As indicated in methodology. Four villages were selected; the village names are Porathi, Chadivayal. Semmedu, Boluvampatti. The intensive field survey conducted in the study villages aimed to address a host of issues related to socio-economic an environmental dimension of common property resources and the livelihood.

**DISTRIBUTION OF COMMON PROPERTY LAND RESOURCES-ASSET (LAND) REDISTRIBUTION**

Redistribution to the landless and to small landowners was the key element of the land reforms introduced in the early 1950s in India. Having failed to acquire surplus land from large farmers and absentee landlords through effective land ceiling laws, the state governments found it easier to redistribute common lands. While most are fragile, sub marginal and best suited to natural vegetation, their division into individual private holdings immediately brought them under the plough. Therefore, one consequence of common property division was low and unstable crop yields.

**TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL GROUPS AMONG VILLAGES**

Grouping of the community (tribes/non tribes)	Name of the village				Total
	Porathi	Chadivayal	Boluvampatti	Semmedu	
Tribes	10	17	0	0	27
Non-tribes	0	0	23	31	54

Source: Computed data

Table: 1 shows the grouping of the community (Tribes and Non tribes)among 81 households. It stated that 27 households include the categories of tribal and 54 household include the category of non-tribal, from the 27 households 17 are from Chadivayal village 10 from Porathi, Boluvampatti, and Semmedu gave not tribal and the same way out of 54 non-tribal 23 household from Boluvampatti village and 31 from Semmedu so from these we can understand out of 81 households 31 are from Semmedu.

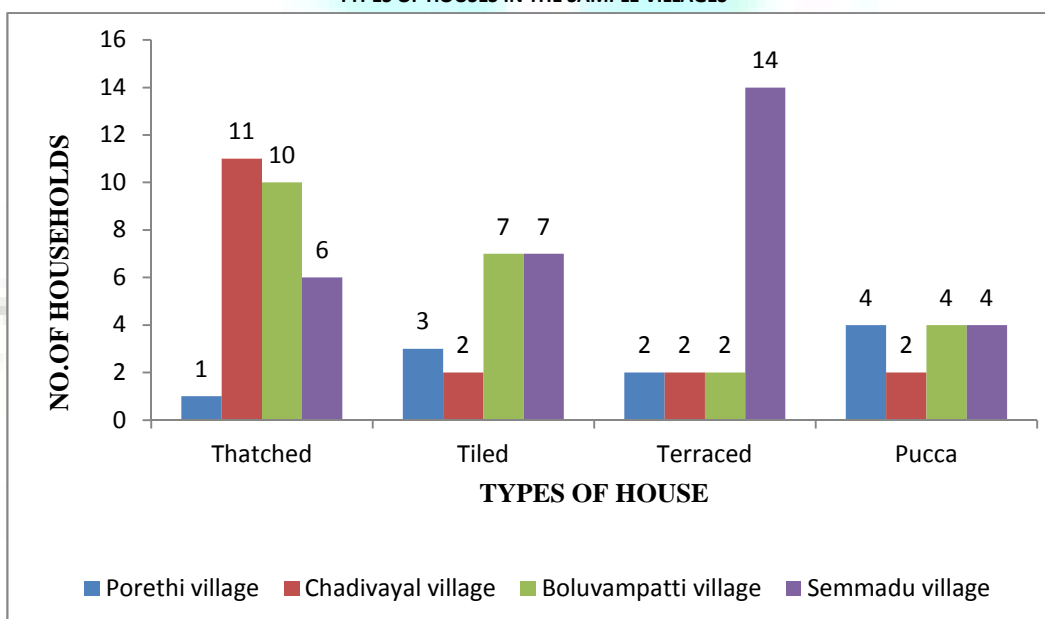
**TABLE 2: TYPES OF HOUSES IN THE SAMPLE VILLAGES**

Name of the Village	Type of the House				Total
	Thatched	Tiled	Terraced	Pucca	
Porathi village	1	3	2	4	10
Chadivayal village	11	2	2	2	17
Boluvampatti village	10	7	2	4	23
Semmedu village	6	7	14	4	31
Total	28	19	20	14	81

Source: Computed data

Table: 2 and the bar diagram explained that out of 81 households from the four village having the house types are thatched, tiled, terraced and pucca, from this villages thatched house more in Chadivayal. out of 17 households 11 having thatched house. In Porathi only one thatched house out of 10 households. In Semmedu out of 31, 14 households having terraced house. In Boluvampatti out of 23 household 10 having thatched house.

**TYPES OF HOUSES IN THE SAMPLE VILLAGES**



**TABLE 3: INCOME AND DEPENDENCE ON CPRs IN SAMPLE VILLAGES**

Total family income (per annum)	Dependence on CPRs for survival		
	Yes	No	Total
25,000-50,000	16	1	17
50,000-75,000	16	0	16
75,000-1,00,000	13	0	13
1,00,000-1,25,000	12	0	12
1,25,000-150,000	11	1	12
1,50,000-1,75,000	9	0	9
1,75,000-2,00,000	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

Table:3 from this table clearly observed that 79 household depend on the CPRs, and 2 of them gave response that they don't depend on CPRs for survival, from this 79 household, 16 equal number of household lies in the income category of 25000-50000 and 50000-75000 and 1 of the household of 25000-50000 category of income level have not depend on the CPRs. 2 households having in the category of 1,75000-200000.

**TABLE 4: TYPE OF LAND HOLDINGS AND ACRES OF OWN LAND HOLDINGS IN SAMPLE VILLAGES**

Type of land holding	Acres of Own Land					Total
	Not Applicable	1-2acr	2-3acr	3-4acr	4-5acr	
Not Applicable	39	0	0	0	0	39
Own land	14	3	10	4	4	35
CPRs land	7	0	0	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

The Table:4 stated that 39 households not owing lands, 35 respondents having own lands and 7 having CPRs lands from this, 10 having 2-3 acres of own lands. 7 household having CPRs land but they don't know how much acres of land they holding.

**TABLE 5: TYPE OF LAND HOLDING AND ACRES OF NATTHAM LAND IN SAMPLE VILLAGES**

Type of land holding	Acres of nattham land		Total
	Not Applicable	1-2acr	
Not Applicable	39	0	39
Own land	33	2	35
CPRs land	7	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

Table:5 shows that from the 35 respondents, 33 having own lands and 2 of them having land 1-2 acres. 7 households having CPRs land but don't know how much acres of nattham land they are holding.

**TABLE 6: TYPE OF LAND HOLDING AND ACRES OF GRAZING LAND IN SAMPLE VILLAGES**

Type of land holding	Acres of grazing land			Total
	Not Applicable	1-2acr	2-3acr	
Not Applicable	39	0	0	39
Own land	35	0	0	35
CPRs land	0	5	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

It has been identified from the table:6 that 39 respondents have not holding land, 35 having own land, 7 having CPRs land laying in between 1-2 acres and 2-3 acres of having 5, 2 households respectively.

**EXTENT OF LAND BASED CPRs AMONG FOUR VILLAGES**

**TABLE 7**

Name of the village	Extent of nattham land acres				Total
	Not Applicable	1-5	6-10	11-15	
Porathi village	10	0	0	0	10
Chadivayal village	15	1	1	0	17
Boluvampatti village	7	7	8	1	23
Semmedu village	13	12	6	0	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

The table shows that how the land based CPR varies in four villages. 20 respondents has only land range of 1-5 acres and only one respondent has land holdings above 10 acres.

TABLE 8: EXTENT OF GRAZING LAND

Name of the village	Extent of grazing land acres					
	Not Applicable	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Total
Porathi village	4	0	0	2	4	10
Chadivayal village	4	0	7	4	2	17
Boluvampatti village	10	12	1	0	0	23
Semmedu village	12	14	5	0	0	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

Table: 8 shows that name of the village and extent of natham land increases. In Porathi village the household have not nathamlands, in Chadivayal only one has natham land in 1-5 and 6-10 acres, out of 17 households. In Boluvampatti one is having natham land (11-15) acres. In Semmedu out of 31 households 13 have not land in the form of natham.

Table: 9 explain that extent of grazing land among four villages. In Porathi four household having 16-20 acres of grazing land of 16-20 acres, in Chadivayal 7 household having 6-10 acres of grazing land. In Semmedu 14 household having 1-5 acres of grazing land.

TABLE 9: LAND HOLDING PATTERN

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	51.792	3	17.264	22.494	.000
Within Groups	59.097	77	.767		
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.889</b>	<b>80</b>			

Source: Computed data

The significance variance, i.e., p-value, given under the head Sig. is 0.000. Since the significance value is less than 0.05 ( $p < 0.05$ ), the variance between different experimental conditions is significant. Therefore, we conclude that the four sample means differ from each other significantly.

DEPENDENCE AND USAGE PATTERN OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

TABLE 10: REASONS FOR DEPENDENCY OF CPRs

CORRELATIONS

Grouping of community (Tribes/Non tribes)		Grouping of community (tribes/non-tribes)	if yes what is the reason
	Pearson correlation	1	.161
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.151
	N	81	81
if yes what is the reason	Pearson correlation	.161	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.151	
	N	81	81

Source: Computed data

It is clearly observed that the table gives the main matrix of the Pearsons correlation coefficient. Variables have been arranged in matrix such that their column/rows intersect. In the cells there are numbers that tell about the statistical interaction between the variables, three type of information are provided in each cell. i.e., Pearsons correlation, significance and number of cases, the value of either side of the diagonal are mirror images of each other i.e., the values are the same, hence one can ignore the information above the diagonal or below the diagonal as one wishes. The value against Pearson correlation i.e., .161 is the r value. Since the r value is positive and significance (2-tailed) value of .151 (the p-value) is high 0.01, the group community gave reason of CPR dependency.

TABLE 11: DEPENDENCY OF CPRs IN SAMPLE VILLAGES

Name of the village	if yes what is the reason					Total
	Not Applicable	Family condition is poor	Easy accessibility of the resources	Free of costs	others	
Porathi	0	2	4	4	0	10
Chadivayal	2	3	8	4	0	17
Boluvampatti	0	10	6	5	2	23
Semmedu	0	1	15	14	1	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

Table: 11 describe that the 4 village people statement about reason for the dependency of the CPRs, they stated the reasons are family condition is poor, easy accessibility of the resources, free of cost, and also other reason. In Porathi most of the household stated its because of easy accessibility of resources and free of costs. In Boluvampatti out of 23 household 10 stated that they depend because their family condition is poor. In Semmedu 15 stated that they depend because easy accessibility of resources.

FUEL WOOD FROM CPRs

Common property resources, as a major source of fuel wood supply to the villagers, play an important part in meeting the energy needs of the rural population. A large majority of the rural households still depends on bio-mass fuel, particularly fuel wood, for cooking and heating. The growing needs for fuel wood and the resulting depletion in the vegetative cover in the country side have been causes for grave concern for quite some time now.

FUEL WOOD COLLECTION AMONG FOUR VILLAGES

TABLE 12

Name of the village and fuel wood collection in qty per annum							
Name of the village	fuel wood collection in qty per annum						Total
	Not Applicable	1-100kg	101-200kg	201-300kg	301-400kg	401-500kg	
Porathi village	0	0	1	4	1	4	10
Chadivayal village	2	3	6	2	0	4	17
Boluvampatti village	2	13	8	0	0	0	23
Semmedu village	7	21	3	0	0	0	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

The table12 clearly observed that, 37 household collecting quantity of fuel wood(1-100kg)fuel wood only 1 household have collecting 301-400 kg,4 households from Porathi and Chadivayal village household collecting fuel wood of 401-500 kg.In Semmedu out of 31 household collecting 1-100 kg.

COLLECTION OF LAND BASED CPRs AMONG FOUR VILLAGES

TABLE 13: HONEY COLLECTION FROM CPR PROPERTY

Name of the village	Honey collection in qty per annum			Total
	Not Applicable	1-5 lt	6-10 lt	
Porathi village	1	4	5	10
Chadivayal village	14	2	1	17
Boluvampatti village	23	0	0	23
Semmedu village	31	0	0	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

This Table: 13 show that only Porathi and Chadivayal village households collecting honey mostly from Porathi (1-5 liter) 4 households and (6-12 liter) 5 households.

TABLE 14: HONEY COLLECTION AND ITS VALUE

ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	310.926	1	310.926	1.946E3	.000 <sup>a</sup>
Residual	12.461	78	.160		
<b>Total</b>	<b>323.387</b>	<b>79</b>			

Source: Computed data

a. Predictors: (Constant), Honey collection in qty per annum

B. Dependent Variable: values of Honey in Rs per annum

The result of ANOVA gives the p-value under significance column is <0.01. This tells that the variance in honey collection and value of honey. (two independent variables or predictor variables) contribute significance.

TABLE 15: MEDICAL HERBS COLLECTION FROM CPRs

Name of the village	MH collection in Qty per annum			Total
	No1t applicable	6-10kg	11-15kg	
Porathi village	4	4	2	10
Chadivayal village	15	2	0	17
Boluvampatti village	23	0	0	23
Semmedu village	31	0	0	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

The table: 23 shows that Porathi have collecting medical herbs (6-10) kg by 4 households and (11-15Kg) by 2 households.

TABLE 16: WATER RESOURCE AND USAGE

Purposes of tap water	Grouping of the community (tribes/non-tribes)		Total
	Tribes	Non-Tribes	
Not Applicable	9	26	35
Drinking	1	0	1
Domestic use	13	6	19
Irrigation	4	22	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>81</b>

Source: Computed data

Table: 16 clearly declared that 22 of them use river water for irrigation purpose, 13 tribe use river water for domestic purpose.

## FINDINGS

The findings were derived by analyzing the 4 objectives. The total households divided into tribes and non-tribes. Out of 81 samples only 27 is covering tribal and the remaining 54 from non-tribes. The total tribes and non-tribes come under the category of four villages. The villages are Porathi, Chadivayal, Boluvampatti and Semmedu, and the stated about their dependency of CPRs.

From the analysis, it is found out the socio-economic conditions of the people of tribes and non-tribes, and their dependence of CPRs for survival reveals most of the people income level comes under the category of 25,000-50,000 and 50,000-75,000 per annum.

- The households depend own land and CPR land, they hold or depend land. The dependence of the type of lands is natham land, poramboke land, grazing land, burial ground, foot path, and cart path. In tribal village most of the land just put in the form of poramboke or grazing land
- The tribes and non-tribes both are depend CPR for their survival in principle or supplementary type. There are several reasons behind their dependency, family condition is poor, easy access of CPR resources and also the free of costs. There is not so much regulation for using of CPR resources.
- It is clearly mentioned the livestock dependence on CPRs and role in livelihood.
- Common Property Resource as a major source of fuel wood supply to the villagers, play an important part in meeting the energy needs of the rural population. From the estimate of fuel wood collection from the CPRs at the national level.

Generally, the reason for CPR reduction is population increase, urbanization, and decline in carrying capacity, state intervention and encroachment. In the study area, the mean analysis revealed that population and urbanization are the main reason for CPR reduction, and by the way of encroachment, the CPRs reduced by the land holders.

## CONCLUSION

Despite the complexity in drawing conclusions with a modest sample 81 households, this study forth the following concluding remarks. The entire tribal and non-tribal life is related with the nature environment in general, common property resources, in particular. Tribes are mainly depending upon CPRs for their livelihood. Tribal and Non-tribal people with their indigenous knowledge and traditions have utilized resources for long time.

The socio-economic conditions and the availability pattern of the CPRs reveals that the dependency pattern of CPR resources. By an overview the extent and dependence of CPR land shows there is difference in land holding pattern among four villages. From the analysis shows that the numbers of livestock will reducing because of cattle disease, grazing land decline, change in bio-diversity and urbanization. Common Property Resources as a major source of fuel wood supply to the villages, play an important in meeting the energy needs of the rural population. The land less and land holding people are depending fuel wood in the same way, but their expense of fuels are different. Tribal village people collecting honey and medical herbs, and its value are different in related to the availability. The four villages getting water resource in very well manner for meeting their irrigation and other purposes. They mainly depend canal and river water for irrigation. There are several reasons for CPR reduction. Availability of CPRs will reduce but the dependence will increase.

The full understanding of the relationship between institutions, resource use pattern and forest management (degradation) outcome will be a major step toward formulating policies and programmes that aim to increase equity and enhancing the sustainability of resource base at the community level. The study will recommend future policy that will facilitate and promote efficient and equitable resource management regimes where forest-based livelihoods are pervasive features of the rural economy. It will also be possible to better inform policymakers about institutional support structures that would facilitate more equitable participatory forest management at the local level.

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10. <http://www.jstor.org/cgi>
11. [www.forestry@odi.org.uk](http://www.forestry@odi.org.uk)

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