

## **SIZE OF CPLRS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE OF SECONDARY DATA IN WESTERN ZONE-TAMIL NADU**

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### **Abstract**

This paper reveals that the state of Common Property Land Resources (CPLRs) in the Western zone of Tamil Nadu through the evidence of secondary sources of information during 1998-99 to 2014-2015. It is observed that the proportion of CPLRs in Coimbatore district has declined from 21.76 percent to 16.95 percent during 1998-99 to 2014-15. The availability of common land in Erode district was estimated that at 34.99 percent in 1998-99 and it has declined to 24.87 percent in 2014-15. In the Dindigul district, the availability CPLRs has come down from 27.91 percent to 26.84 percent in above mentioned period. The remaining two districts namely Theni and Thiruppur were showing an increasing trend of 15.34 percent and 15.02 percent to 15.68 percent and 15.66 percent respectively during the study periods.

**Key words:** Common Property Land Resources, Private Property Land Resources, availability, encroachment.

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## **Introduction**

Common Property Land Resources have played an important role in the economies of the rural poor, who have a very low access to their daily livelihood sustenance. According to Jodha (1990), CPRs in developing countries continue to be a significant component of the land resource base of the rural communities and very particularly in the relatively high risk, low productivity areas such as the arid and semi-arid tropical regions of India. Common property resources are quantified principally in terms of fuel and fodder supplies as well as income and employment generation activities to the rural masses. In addition that, there are earlier studies about CPRs have also supported that its significant role for the local population in general and the rural poor in particular of both rural and urban pockets of India. For instance, Sudarshen Iyengar (1989) in three villages of Gujarat accounted that the unassessed CPR land declined significantly from 64.18 percent to 44.41 percent during 1971 to 1981. He finds that, there are two important factors such as inordinate delays in official procedures and the illegal encroachments were responsible for such vast reduction in CPRs in the study area during the study periods. A study by Kannan and Ravichandran (2011) finds that the income through CPRs land received by the landless farmers is low when compared with large farmers in Wet and Dry regions in Tamil Nadu. But in recent decades, the quality and quantity of such vital resources are fast changing due to a host of factors.

In this backdrop, the present study intended to analyze the status of CPLRs in the Western Zone of Tamil Nadu during 1998-99-2014-15. There are seven Agro-Climatic Zones in Tamil Nadu based on the climatic conditions and monsoon patterns prevailing in these areas. But, the present paper is restricted to study status of CPLRs, Private Property Land Resources (PPLRs) and the per capita availability of the same in the Western zone in Tamil Nadu during the study periods from 1998-99-2014-15.

## **Methods and Materials**

The present paper is fully in an analytical based. For this purpose, the necessary data were obtained from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India during 1998-99 to 2014-15. The study covers Western Zone of Tamil

Nadu, which comprises five districts such as Coimbatore, Erode, Dindigul, Theni and Thiruppur. Simple percentage analysis was used to exhibit the data in a simple manner.

### Results and Discussion

This section is devoted to the discussion of the status of Common property land resources, Private property land resources and the per capita availability of CPLRs and PPLRs in Western Zone of Tamilnadu during 1998-99 to 2014-15.

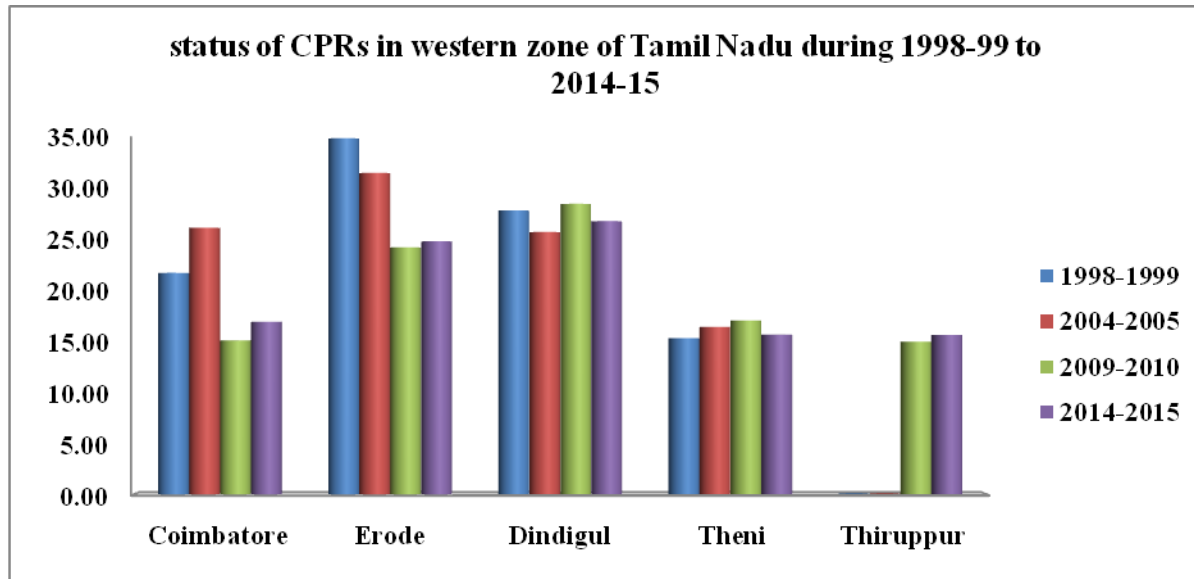
**Table 1: Extent of CPLRs available in the Western zone of Tamil Nadu during 1998-99 to 2014-15**

Year	Coimbatore	Erode	Dindigul	Theni	Thiruppur	Total CPLRs
1998-99	186148 (21.76)	299266 (34.99)	238687 (27.91)	131198 (15.34)	Nil	855299 (100)
1999-00	187214 (21.92)	299699 (35.10)	235843 (27.62)	131146 (15.36)	Nil	853902 (100)
2000-01	186554 (21.40)	296929 (34.07)	257186 (29.51)	130908 (15.02)	Nil	871577 (100)
2001-02	188226 (20.12)	301578 (32.24)	314858 (33.66)	130868 (13.99)	Nil	935530 (100)
2002-03	198509 (20.67)	319912 (33.30)	313546 (32.64)	128626 (13.39)	Nil	960593 (100)
2003-04	293908 (25.19)	389306 (33.37)	301539 (25.84)	181975 (15.60)	Nil	1166728 (100)
2004-05	292108 (26.20)	352214 (31.59)	287402 (25.78)	183313 (16.44)	Nil	1115037 (100)
2005-06	238189 (22.68)	342444 (32.60)	285136 (27.14)	184668 (17.58)	Nil	10504a37 (100)
2006-07	233377 (22.35)	337566 (32.33)	290129 (27.79)	182899 (17.52)	Nil	1043971 (100)
2007-08	229799	340275	287043	182872	Nil	1039989

	(22.10)	(32.72)	(27.60)	(17.58)		(100)
2008-09	156427 (15.04)	256237 (24.64)	291012 (27.99)	179963 (17.31)	156199 (15.02)	1039838 (100)
2009-10	158606 (15.12)	254646 (24.27)	299500 (28.54)	179177 (17.08)	157395 (15.00)	1049324 (100)
2010-11	166788 (15.79)	254237 (24.07)	293790 (27.82)	177618 (16.82)	163735 (15.50)	1056168 (100)
2011-12	189785 (17.69)	253828 (23.66)	290408 (27.07)	176047 (16.41)	162756 (15.17)	1072824 (100)
2012-13	195514 (17.65)	258357 (23.32)	294439 (26.58)	178893 (16.15)	180531 (16.30)	1107734 (100)
2013-14	193912 (17.43)	255485 (22.96)	309131 (27.78)	177286 (15.93)	176907 (15.90)	1112721 (100)
2014-15	190110 (16.95)	278963 (24.87)	301168 (26.84)	175928 (15.68)	175724 (15.66)	1121893 (100)

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

It is observed from the table 1 and figure 1 is that the proportion of CPRs were declined from 21.76 percent in 1998-99 to 16.95 percent in 2014-15 in Coimbatore district. The availability of common land in Erode district has declined from 34.99 percent in 1998-99 to 24.87 percent in 2014-15. In the Dindigul district, the availability CPLRs has come down from 27.91 percent to 26.84 percent in above said period. The remaining two districts, namely Theni and Thiruppur were showing an increasing trend of 15.34 percent and 15.02 percent to 15.68 percent and 15.66 percent respectively in the above mentioned period.

**Figure 1: Status of CPLRs in Western Zone in Tamil Nadu**

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

In table 2 and the figure 2 indicates that the availability of PPLRs was observed to be a decline from 19.31 percent in 1998-99 to 13.13 percent in 2014-15 in Coimbatore district. Besides, in Erode district, it was estimated at a decline from 17.63 percent to 13.68 percent during 1998-99 to 2014-15.

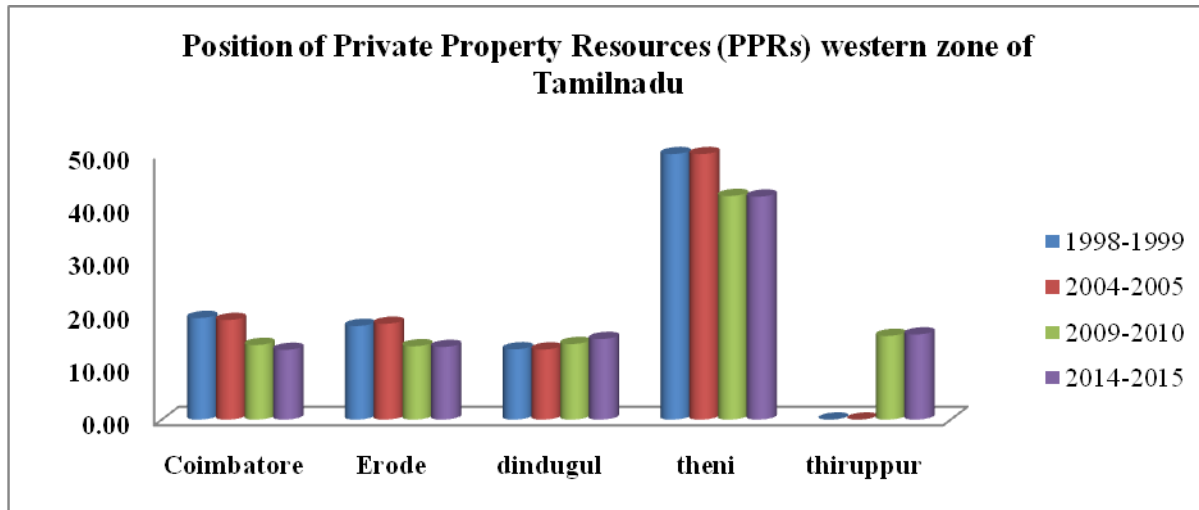
**Table 2: Extent of PPLRs available in the Western Zone of Tamil Nadu during 1998-99 to 2014-2015 (in percentage)**

Year	Coimbatore	Erode	Dindigul	Theni	Thiruppur	Total PPRs
1998-99	560931 (19.13)	516925 (17.63)	387977 (13.23)	1465833 (50.00)	Nil	2931666 (100)
1999-00	559865 (19.08)	516492 (17.60)	390821 (13.32)	1467178 (50.00)	Nil	2934356 (100)
2000-01	560525 (19.34)	519262 (17.91)	369478 (12.75)	1449265 (50.00)	Nil	2898530 (100)
2001-02	559123 (20.18)	514609 (18.57)	311806 (11.25)	1385538 (50.00)	Nil	2771076 (100)

2002-03	548570 (20.20)	496009 (18.27)	313118 (11.53)	1357697 (50.00)	Nil	2715394 (100)
2003-04	453171 (18.80)	426885 (17.71)	325125 (13.49)	1205181 (50.00)	Nil	2410362 (100)
2004-05	481986 (18.75)	463977 (18.05)	339262 (13.20)	1285225 (50.00)	Nil	2570450 (100)
2005-06	508890 (19.22)	473747 (17.89)	341528 (12.90)	1324165 (50.00)	Nil	2648330 (100)
2006-07	513702 (19.33)	478625 (18.01)	336535 (12.66)	1328862 (50.00)	Nil	2657724 (100)
2007-08	517280 (19.41)	475916 (17.85)	339621 (12.74)	1332817 (50.00)	Nil	2665634 (100)
2008-09	315895 (13.75)	315152 (13.72)	335652 (14.61)	966699 (42.09)	363360 (15.82)	2296758 (100)
2009-10	322999 (14.06)	317575 (13.82)	327164 (14.24)	967738 (42.12)	362164 (15.76)	2297640 (100)
2010-11	312248 (13.68)	317836 (13.93)	332874 (14.59)	962958 (42.20)	355824 (15.59)	2281740 (100)
2011-12	282537 (12.66)	318436 (14.27)	336256 (15.07)	937229 (42.00)	356813 (15.99)	2231271 (100)
2012-13	281056 (13.51)	257351 (12.37)	332225 (15.97)	870632 (41.85)	339041 (16.30)	2080305 (100)
2013-14	278410 (12.84)	316779 (14.61)	317533 (14.65)	912722 (42.10)	342662 (15.80)	2168106 (100)
2014-15	281524 (13.13)	293301 (13.68)	325496 (15.18)	900321 (41.98)	343845 (16.03)	2144487 (100)

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

In Theni district, it was estimated at 50 percent in 1998-99. It has turn down to 41.98 percent in 2014-15. The remaining two districts, namely Dindigul and Thiruppur show that there has been increase in the availability of PPLRs from 13.23 to 15.18 and 15.82 to 16.03 percent respectively during 1998-99 to 2014-15.

**Figure 2: Status of PPLRs in the Western Zone in Tamil Nadu**

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

It is observed from above the table (3) the proportion of CPLRs available in the study zone was declined from 34.87 percent to 34.71 percent during 1998-99 to 2014-15. On the other side, there has been a constant increase in the case of PPLRs were observed from 65.12 percent to 65.78 percent in above said period.

**Table 3: Availability of CPLRs and PPLRs in the Western Zone of Tamil Nadu**

Year	CPLRs	PPLRs	Total Geographical Area
1998-99	986497 (34.87)	1841796 (65.12)	2828293 (100)
1999-00	985048 (34.88)	1838950 (65.11)	2823998 (100)
2000-01	1002485 (34.85)	1874062 (65.14)	2876547 (100)
2001-02	1066398 (34.75)	2001928 (65.24)	3068326 (100)
2002-03	1089219 (34.69)	2049812 (65.30)	3139031 (100)
2003-04	1348703 (34.09)	2515431 (65.09)	3864134 (100)

2004-05	1298350 (34.97)	2413387 (65.02)	3711737 (100)
2005-06	1235105 (35.08)	2285542 (64.91)	3520647 (100)
2006-07	1226870 (35.07)	2270841 (64.92)	3497711 (100)
007-08	1222861 (35.08)	2262850 (64.91)	3485711 (100)
2008-09	1376000 (34.85)	2572037 (65.14)	3948037 (100)
2009-10	1385896 (34.83)	2592615 (65.16)	3978511 (100)
2010-11	1397521 (34.80)	2617424 (65.19)	4014945 (100)
2011-12	1411627 (34.77)	2647207 (65.22)	4058834 (100)
2012-13	1467158 (34.74)	2755423 (65.24)	4222581 (100)
2013-14	1466914 (34.73)	2756542 (65.26)	4223456 (100)
2014-15	1473545 (34.71)	2771162 (65.28)	4244707 (100)

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

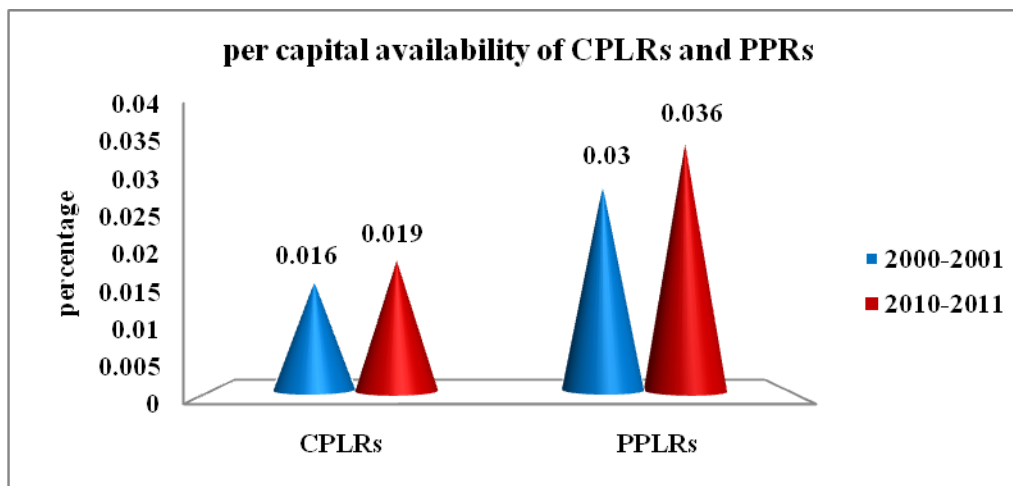
In table 4 and figure 3 reveals that there had been a significant increment in the case of the per capita availability of CPLRs and PPLRs were observed in the study zone during the study periods. It is estimated from the table that 0.016 hectares to 0.019 hectares of increase in CPLRs and 0.030 hectares to 0.036 hectares of increase in PPLRs were observed in 2001 and 2011 respectively.



**Table 4: Per capita of CPLRs and PPLRs in the Western Zone of Tamilnadu (in Ha)**

Year	CPLRs	PPLRs	Population
2001	1002485 (0.016)	1874062 (0.030)	62405679
2011	1397521 (0.019)	2617424 (0.036)	72147030

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

**Figure 3: Per capita of CPLRs and PPLRs in the Western Zone of Tamil Nadu**

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

## Conclusion

Common property resources are an important part of natural resources. It plays a significant role in the rural poor life in particular and local people in general. It is observed from this study that CPLRs has been continuously declining for three districts like, Coimbatore, Erode and Dindigul. The remaining two districts, namely Theni and Thiruppur were showing an increase in CPLRs. Further, there had been a significant increment in the case of the per capita availability of CPLRs and PPLRs were observed in the study periods of the study zone. It reveals that the degradation of CPLRs in the few districts will affect the livelihood sustenance of the dependent communities, particularly the rural poor in the Western zone in Tamil Nadu.

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