

State of Common Property Land Resources (CPLRs) in Tamil Nadu: Macro-Level Evidence

Dr. Andiyappan Kannan

Assistant Professor

Department of Economics Madurai Kamaraj University

Abstract:

Common Property Land Resources (CPLRs) play a pivotal role in the livelihoods of rural households, especially those of poor. The present study attempted to analyse the trend of CPLRs in different periods of Tamil Nadu in general and the study districts in particular during the period 1950-51 to 2010-2011. This paper is a part of the major research project funded by the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi. The results of the study show that the estimated CPLRs in Tamil Nadu was 25.7 percent in 1950-51 and it declined to 13.3 percent in 1980-81 and then it increased to 19.1 percent in 2010-11. Further it reveals that the per capita availability of CPLRs was 0.10 hectare in 1950-51 and it declined to 0.03 hectare in 2000-01. The per capita availability of private land was 0.26 hectare in 1950-51 and it fell down to 0.13 hectare in 2000-01. The availability of CPLRs in the wet district (Theni) in 1996 was 10.5 percent and then it increased to 24.4 percent in 2007 and again it had come down to 12.6 percent in 2012. Whereas in the dry district (Ramanathapuram), it was 10.8 percent in 1986 and it increased to 26.39 percent in 1996 and then it came down to 13.3 percent in 2012.

Keywords: Availability, CPLRs, Degradation, Private, Livelihoods

Introduction

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 CPLR benefits the rural masses in terms of providing fodder, fuelwood, small timber, fruits and roots, medicinal herbs and other eatable items.

But in recent years, most of the village commons were degraded into open access situation with a weak property rights relation, institutional arrangements and breakdown of local authority system. In fact this situation is the several negative outcomes of rural poor lives. This poses questions relating to the common property land resources in the recent past as well as present. The important one is to what extent of changes taken place in the availability of CPLRs to the local people in general and the rural poor in particular is a case for analysis. In this backdrop the present paper primarily aims to discern the extent of CPLRs available to the rural households and to examine the extent of degradation in the study state and the study districts during the periods 1950-51 to 2010-2011.

Material and Methods

The Multi-stage sampling procedures have been adopted to choose the sample villages in addition to purposive and stratified sampling methods. Two districts viz., Ramanathapuram and

Theni were chosen. The former is a dry district, the latter being a wet district. By keeping in view the availability of CPRs, in terms of the extent of the area, categories of CPR, dependence, usage of CPRs by the villagers were further short listed. In Ramanathepuram district, under Ramanathapuram revenue division, Thiruvadanai Taluk registered higher proportion of CPRs and therefore that Taluk was selected. On the other hand the wet district. i.e. Theni district includes two revenue divisions. This district consists of five taluks in which Theni taluk satisfied the criteria set by the study. The State level information was gathered from official records like Tamil Nadu-An Economic Appraisal and Season and Crop Report of Tamil Nadu from 1950 onwards. District and taluk level data were collected from the District Statistical Handbook provided by the Directorate of Assistant Statistical Offices in the concerned districts. Statistical tools such as mean and percentages were used to establish the relationships between theoretical variables and to probe empirically the difference between dry and wet districts.

Review of Related Studies

Review of the earlier studies is presented in this section in detail for understanding the status of common property resources at the national and the state levels in India.

A study conducted by Jodha (1986) in 80 villages from 20 districts in seven states of India's dry tropical regions show that population explosion undoubtedly has played an important role in the declining common lands. The study concludes that CPR area diminished in some states by 31 percent to 55 percent. These changes are clearly able to be understood in the decline of CPR area as a percentage of total village area and the increase in population pressure on CPRs.

Another study of 1368 households from 15 villages of Karnataka by Dadibhavi (1998) reveals that in a collective property, the responsibility of protection, management and regeneration rested with the whole community. But with the socio-economic transformations due to increasing population, technological innovations, encroachments and Government interventions the CPRs were not only depleted in area but also degraded in area as well as in quality. The CPR area was estimated to be around 30 per cent of the geographical area of the state during 1990-91 as against 35 per cent in the 1960-61. Micro level evidence of the village is estimated that in 1967 about 53060 acres of land i.e. about 63 per cent of the geographical area of 22 villages was CPR. But by 1994, this has come down to 43778 acres i.e. 50 per cent of the geographical area of the villages. Thus, the total area lost between 1967 and 1994 was 9282 acres. It's proved that the increasing human and livestock population, the encroachments and lack of upkeep of CPRs are the major causes for the decline in CPRs.

Kannan (2006) study showed a major problem that CPRs in the rural areas are encroached both by legal and illegal means, the study identified about 14 categories of CPR encroachment. Further evidenced by Ravichandran et al. (2007), reveals the CPRs have been critical source of income and employment, especially during the stress periods. Hence, it may be argued that, any degradation of such resources would be critical for vulnerable sections. Further, the preservation of CPRs for maintaining ecological balance can never be compromised.

Results and Discussion

According to NSSO (2000), common property resources refer to all such resources 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. A study of CPRs covering 82 villages in eight states in India revealed that the decline in the area of CPRs due

to privatization ranged from 31 to 55 per cent in different states during the period of the early 1950s to the early 1980s (Jodha, 2000). The detailed discussion of the below tables gives some important insights on the state of CPLRs in the study state and the study districts too.

Table1: Categories of CPLRs in Tamil Nadu (in percentage)

Year	Categories of CPLRs					
	Forest	Barren and uncultivable land	Culturable waste	Permanent pastures and others grazing lands	Fallow other than current fallow	Total geographical area
1950-51	14.0	7.8	8.0	2.9	5.1	12.64
1960-61	14.3	7.3	5.4	2.8	4.8	13.01
1970-71	15.5	6.4	3.9	1.8	9.4	13.00
1980-81	15.6	4.4	2.6	1.2	3.5	13.00
1990-91	16.6	3.9	2.6	1.2	8.0	13.02
1999-2000	16.4	3.7	2.7	0.9	8.8	12.99
2010-2011	16.3	3.7	2.5	0.8	12.1	12.99

Source: Season and Crop Reports for Various Years, Commissioner of Economic and Statistics, Chennai.

Table 1 shows the categories of CPLRs of Tamil Nadu during the last seven decades. Among categories, the forest area has been on the increasing trend of 14 percent in 1950-51 to 16.3 percent in 2010-11. While barren and uncultivable land has been on the declining trend of 7.8 percent in 1950-51 to 3.7 percent in 2010-11. The culturable land shows a decline of 8 percent to 2.5 percent during the period 1950-51 to 2010-11. In case of permanent pasture and other grazing land there is a wide variation during the last seven decades of 1950-51 to 2010-11. In relative term it was 2.9 percent in 1950-51 and it declined to 0.8 percent in 2010-11. The other fallow land showed in an increasing trend of 5.1 percent in 1950-51 to 12.1 percent in 2010-11. The above fluctuation is resulted in the decline of CPLRs for the access of rural masses in several ways and means for their daily livelihood sustenance.

It is observed that a marked shift in the pattern of land utilization in Tamil Nadu is noticed due to operation of a multiplicity of factors such as raising population, housing activities, changing consumption pattern etc. It emphasized that the shrinkage in net area sown and the CPLRs should be arrested, seeing that the per capita availability of food is to be augmented enough to meet the people's growing requirements for food and other products from them.

Table 2: Common Property Land Resources (CPLRs) in Tamil Nadu

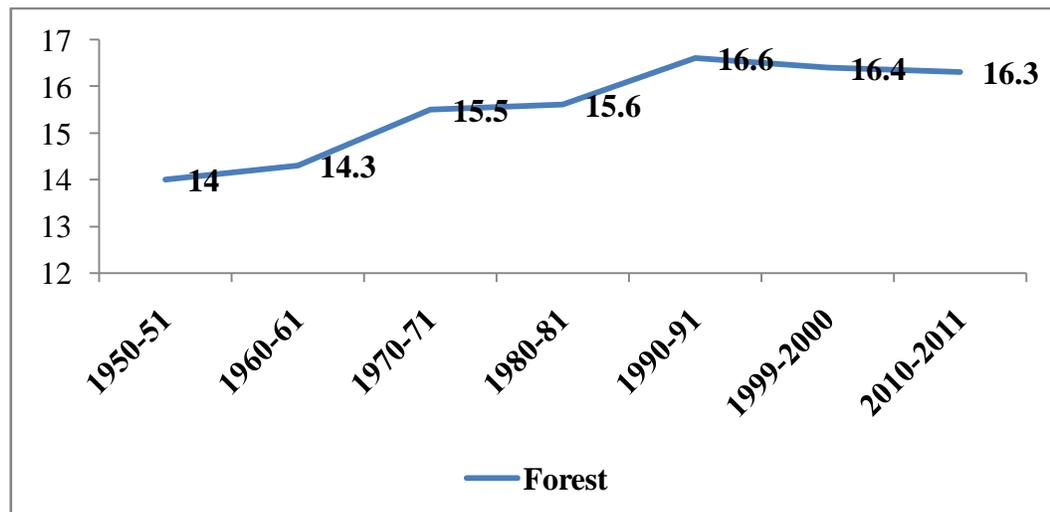
Year	Forest	Private	CPLRs	Total
1950-51	14.0	60.3	25.7	100
1960-61	14.3	63.6	22.2	100
1970-71	15.5	66.3	18.2	100
1980-81	15.6	70.9	13.3	100
1990-91	16.6	66.5	16.9	100
1999-2000	16.4	65.7	18.0	100
2010-2011	16.3	64.6	19.1	100

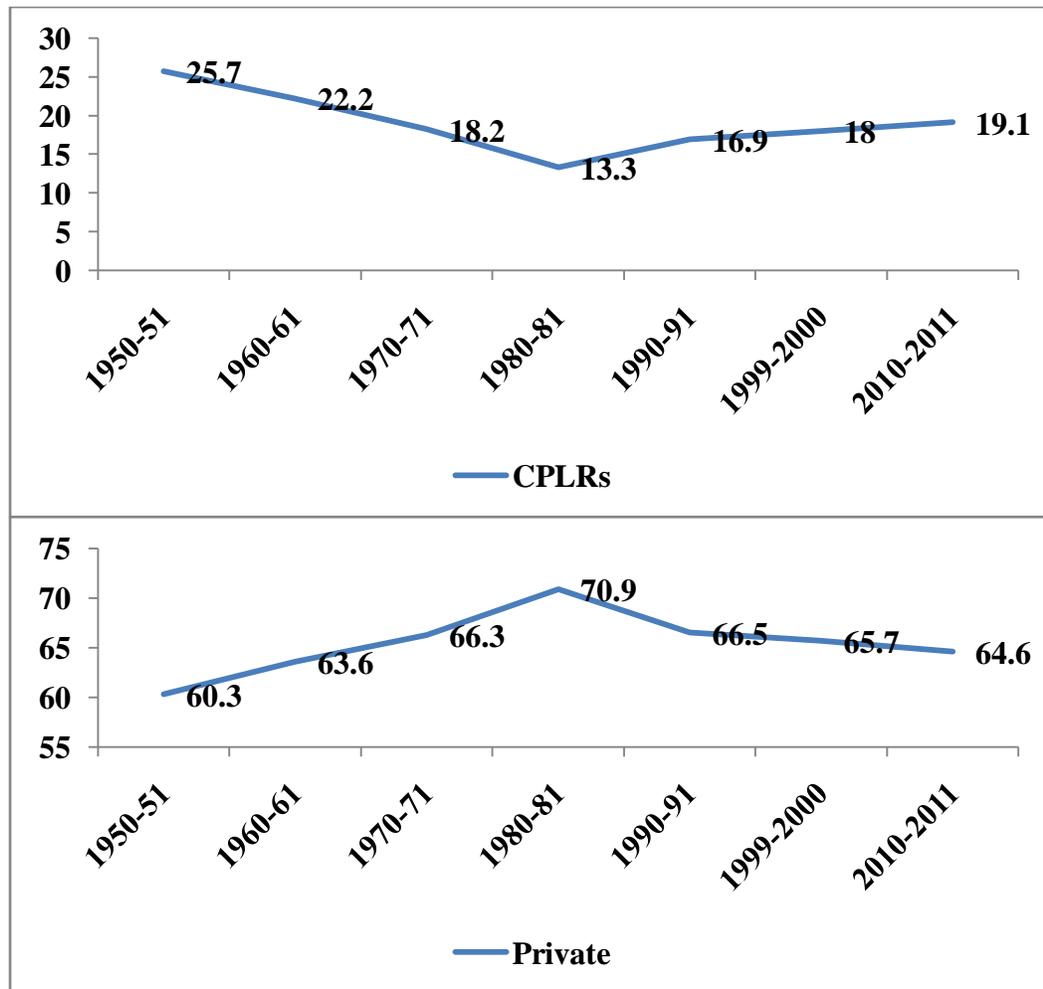
Sources: Season and Crop Reports for Various Years, Commissioner of Economic and Statistics, Chennai.

Table 2 reveals that the estimated forest land in Tamil Nadu was 14 percent in 1950-51. It increased at 16.3 percent in 2010-11. While in the case of private land, it is estimated at 60.3 percent in 1950-51 and it increased to 70.9 percent in 1980-81 and then it declined to 64.6 percent in 2010-11. The extent of CPLRs is estimated at 25.7 percent in 1950-51 and it declined to 13.3 percent in 1980-81 and then it increased to 19.1 percent in 2010-11. For instance, Ravichandran et al. (2007) have found out that the CPRs reduction is 82.04 hectares per 1000 hectares where the population size of the village is being 100. This proportion increases along with an increase in population. For instance, in villages where the population is 600-1000, the reduction in land mass was 181 hectares per 1000 hectares. In the case of population size of 2000-5000, the reduction was to the extent of 292.96 hectares. From this it can be inferred that villages with a high population showed greater reduction in CPRs.

Another study by Sekar in 2003 says that at the all India level the CPR land is estimated to be approximately 75 million hectares. At the national level the CPLRs occupy 23 per cent of the total geographical area. The CPRs as a percentage of geographical area ranged between 4 and 30 per cent. In Tamil Nadu, the area under CPLR in 1990-91 was 2.19 million hectares that is 3.21 per cent of total geographical area in India, of which 2.11million hectares were non-forest CPLR and its percentage was 96.18 and the remaining portion 3.82 per cent constituted of forest CPLRs. The percentage change in forest area, CPLRs and private land is vividly picturized in figure 1.

Figure 1: Trend of Forest, CPLRs and Private land in Tamil Nadu





Source : Season and Crop Reports for Various Years, Commissioner of Economic and Statistics Chennai.

Figure 1 shows that the percentage changes in the three broad categories such as forest, CPLRs and private land in the state of Tamil Nadu during the last seven decades of 1950-51 to 2010-2011 have up and down in the case of forest and private land but in the case of CPLRs there was a reduction upto 1980-81 after that it shows a gradual increasing trend.

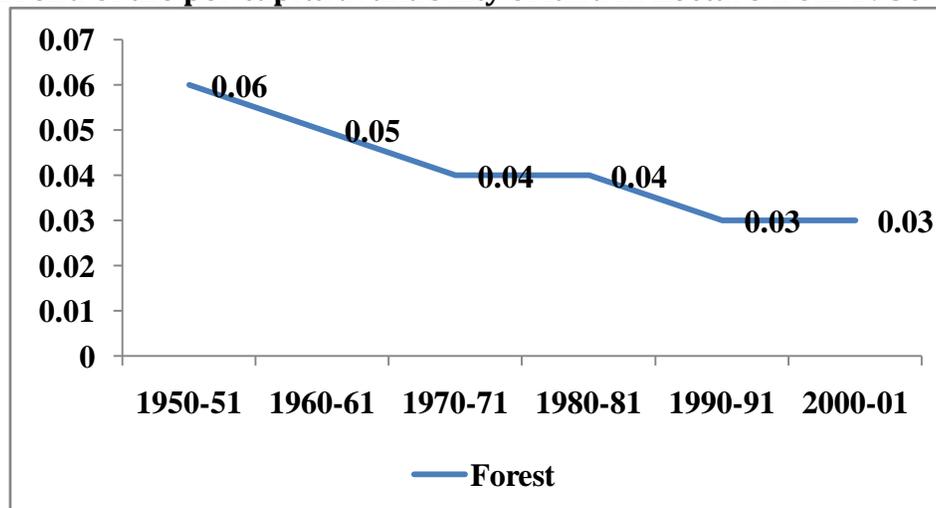
Table: 3 Per capita availability of land in hectare in Tamil Nadu from 1950 to 2001.

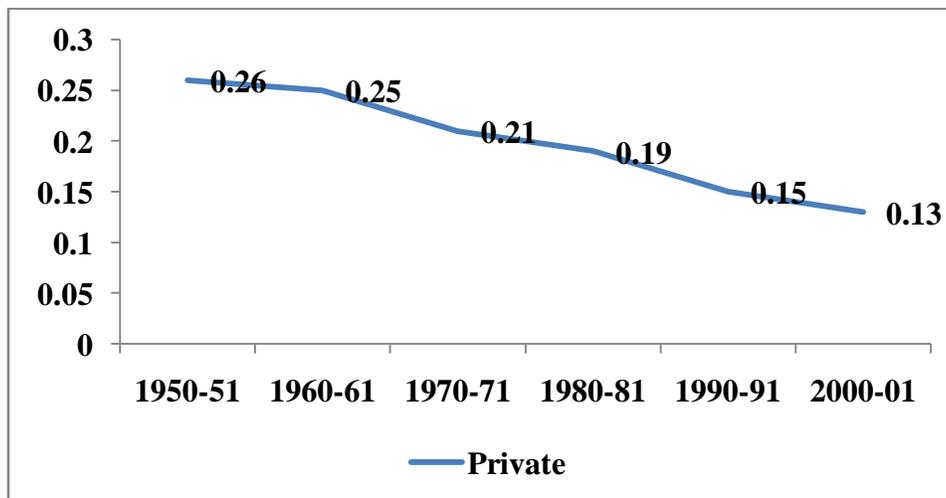
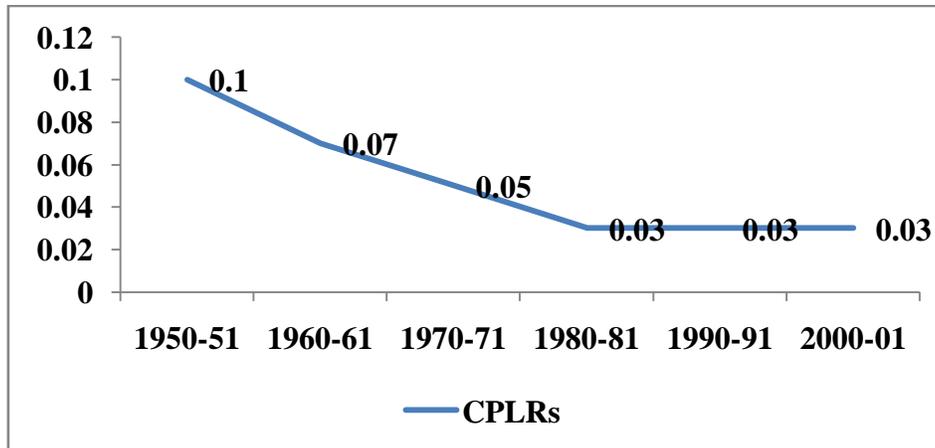
Year	Forest	CPLRs	Private
1950-51	0.06	0.10	0.26
1960-61	0.05	0.07	0.25
1970-71	0.04	0.05	0.21
1980-81	0.04	0.03	0.19
1990-91	0.03	0.03	0.15
2000-01	0.03	0.03	0.13

Sources: Season and Crop Reports for Various Years, Commissioner of Economic and Statistics Chennai.

Table 3 shows the per capita availability of forest, private and CPLRs during the study periods. It reveals that the per capita availability of forest was 0.06 hectare in 1950-51. It came down to 0.03 hectare in 2000-01. Whereas in CPLRs, it was 0.10 hectare in 1950-51 and it declined to 0.03 hectare in 2000-01, private land shows that there is a decline of 0.26 hectare in 1950-51 to 0.13 hectare in 2000-01.

The fast growing population trend is the major cause for the proportional changes in the three broad categories in Tamil Nadu economy. The popular notion is that where population is higher the availability of land has come down. According to NSSO, the CPRs constituted 15 per cent of the geographical area of India. The availability of CPR land area per household was 0.31 hectares and the per capita availability of CPR land is 0.06 per cent in all India average (NSSO, 2000). A study of a hundred and fifty households in Muthalalipalayam village in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu reveals that the availability of CPR land in Tamil Nadu was about 2.19 million hectares, of which 2.11 hectares were non-forest common property land resources were very low in Tamil Nadu and it was only 0.042 as against the national average of 0.18 hectare Sekar (2001). The figure 2 below shows the per capita availability of three broad categories such as forest, CPLRs and private land in the state of Tamil Nadu during the last six decades.

Figure 2: Trend of the per capita availability of land in hectare from 1950 to 2001



Source : Season and Crop Reports for Various Years, Commissioner of Economic and Statistics, Chennai.

In addition to this, a number of studies has also found that the abnormal increasing population is the prime cause for the CPLRs degradation, followed by market driven forces, commercialization of agriculture, and inability of local authority systems like Panchaya Raj and so on (Jodha, 1986, Pasha, 1992, Annamalai, 2003). The reduction of common property land resources would ultimately affect the dependent community particularly the vulnerable sections.

Table: 4 Land use classification of wet and dry districts

Year	CPLRs		Forests		Private	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
1986	NA	10.79	NA	0.99	NA	88.21
1987		10.16		1.06		88.77
1988		12.23		1.06		86.71
1989		11.92		1.06		87.02
1990		11.31		1.06		87.63
1991		11.60		1.06		87.34
1992		11.87		1.06		87.07
1993		11.63		1.06		87.31
1994		11.77		1.06		87.17
1995		26.39		1.06		72.55
1996	10.51	22.72	35.90	1.06	53.59	76.22
1997	9.53	20.84	35.90	1.06	54.57	78.10
1998	9.51	17.95	35.90	1.06	54.59	80.15
1999	9.49	17.75	35.90	1.10	54.61	81.15
2000	9.41	17.24	35.90	1.10	54.69	81.66
2001	9.40	16.99	35.90	1.10	54.70	81.91
2002	8.62	16.99	35.90	1.10	55.48	81.91
2003	24.14	16.34	31.99	1.10	43.87	82.56
2004	24.55	16.00	31.99	1.10	43.46	82.90
2005	24.97	16.00	31.99	1.10	43.04	82.90
2006	24.42	15.62	31.99	1.10	43.59	83.27
2007	24.36	14.39	31.99	1.10	43.60	84.51
2008	14.82	14.39	41.58	1.10	43.60	84.51
2009	13.92	13.98	41.58	1.10	44.50	84.92
2010	13.68	14.34	41.58	1.10	44.74	84.56
2011	13.20	13.80	41.58	1.10	45.23	85.10
2012	12.58	13.27	41.58	1.10	45.84	85.63

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics, Ramanathapuram and Theni District - 'G' Returns.

Table 4 reveals the land use classification in the study districts of the wet and in a dry district during the assessment period of 1986 to 2012. It is estimated that the availability of CPLRs in the wet district was 10.5 percent in 1996. It came down to 8.6 percent in 2002 and then it increased to 24.4 percent in 2007 and again it had come down to 12.6 percent in 2012. Whereas in the dry district, it was 10.8 percent in 1986 and it increased twice in 1996 and then it came down to 13.3 percent in 2012. There was a positive trend observed in the case of forests in both the districts during the assessment period. It is further found that there was a significant change in the case of private land in the both the districts during the study period. In the wet district, it is estimated at 53.6 percent in 1996 and it come down to 45.8 percent in 2012. While in the dry district, the estimated private land was 88.2 percent in 1986 and it came down to 72.5 percent in 1995 and then it gone up to 85.6 percent in 2012.

Table 5 shows the categories of CPLRs are available in the study districts during the study period 1986 to 2012. In the dry district, the composition of forest was 0.99 per cent in 1986 and it increased to 1.10 percent in 2012, the share of barren and uncultivable waste was 1.18 per cent in 1986 and it declined to 1.11 percent in 2012. The availability of cultivable land to the local masses

was 1.02 per cent in 1986 and it came down to 0.96 percent in 2012 and the endowment of the permanent pasture and other grazing land was 0.20 per cent in 1986. It fell down to 0.04 percent in 2012. The availability of the fallow other than current fallow land was 8.39 per cent in 1986 and it increased to 11.16 percent in 2012.

During 1986, the data on CPLRs was not available for the wet district and during 1996, the forest was 35.90 per cent and it increased to 41.58 percent in 2012. The composition of barren and uncultivable waste was 3.73 per cent in 1996. It increased to 13.36 percent in 2006 and then it declined to 3.77 percent in 2012. The endowment of the cultivable land was estimated to be at 1.41 percent in 1996. But it came down to 0.88 percent in 2012. The extent of the permanent pasture and other grazing land available to the rural people was 0.11 per cent in 1996 and it declined to 0.10 percent in 2012. The availability of the fallow other than current fallow land was 5.26 percent in 1996. It increased at 10.28 in 2005 and then it fell down to 7.83 percent in 2012.

Table 5: Categories of CPLRs in Wet and Dry Districts

Year	Forest		Barren & Uncultivable		Cultivable waste		Permanent pasture & other grazing land		Fallow other than current fallow	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
1986		.99		1.18		.02		0.20		8.39
1987		.06		1.18		1.02		0.20		7.76
1988		.06		1.17		1.31		0.20		9.55
1989		.06		1.17		1.36		0.20		9.18
1990		.06		1.17		1.36		0.20		8.57
1991		.06		1.17		1.36		0.20		8.87
1992		.06		1.17		1.36		0.20		9.14
1993		.06		1.17		1.36		0.20		8.90
1994		.06		1.17		1.36		0.20		9.04
1995		.06		1.17		1.34		0.13		23.75
1996	35.90	.06	.73	1.17	.41	1.34	0.11	0.13	5.26	20.07
1997	35.90	.06	.73	1.17	.54	1.34	0.11	0.13	4.16	18.20
1998	35.90	.10	.73	1.12	.54	.30	0.11	0.11	4.14	15.42
1999	35.90	.10	.73	1.12	.54	.95	0.11	0.04	4.12	15.64
2000	35.90	1.10	.73	1.12	.53	.96	0.11	0.04	4.05	15.12
2001	35.90	1.10	.73	1.12	.52	.04	0.11	0.04	4.04	14.79
2002	35.90	1.10	.63	1.12	.36	.04	0.11	0.04	3.53	14.79
2003	35.90	1.10	3.36	1.12	.22	.04	0.10	0.04	9.46	14.14
2004	35.90	1.10	3.36	1.12	1.22	1.04	0.10	0.04	9.87	13.80
2005	31.99	1.10	3.36	1.12	1.23	1.04	0.10	0.04	10.28	13.80
2006	31.99	1.10	3.36	1.12	.23	1.04	0.10	0.04	9.73	13.43
2007	31.99	1.10	.77	1.12	.83	1.04	.10	0.04	10.07	12.19
2008	41.58	.10	.77	1.12	.88	.04	.10	0.04	10.07	12.19
2009	41.58	.10	.77	1.12	.88	.04	.10	0.04	9.17	11.79
2010	41.58	.10	.77	1.11	.88	.00	.10	0.04	8.93	12.19
2011	41.58	.10	.77	1.11	.88	.98	.10	0.04	8.45	11.67
2012	41.58	.10	.77	1.11	0.88	0.96	0.10	0.04	7.83	11.16

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics, Ramanathapuram and Theni District – 'G' Returns

From the table 6 below, it is inferred that in The Thiruvadanai block (dry block), the proportion of forest was estimated at 0.20 per cent over the period from 2006 to 2012. The share of CPLRs was 21.62 percent in 2006 and it declined to 20.07 per cent in 2011. The composition of private land was 78.18 percent in 2006 and it increased to 79.71 per cent in 2012. The extent of CPLRs available to the rural masses in the wet block was 28.53 per cent in 2007. It declined to 23.89 per cent in 2012. The availability of forest land in the study block of Periyakulam was 7.92 per cent in 2007 and it increased to 8.10 per cent in 2012. The estimated private land in 2007 was 63.56 percent and it increased to 68.01 percent in 2012.

Table 6: Status of forest, CPLRs and private land in dry and wet block during 2006 to 2012.

Year	In percentage					
	Forests		CPLRs		PPR	
	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
2006	0.20	NA	21.62	NA	78.18	NA
2007	0.20	7.92	21.61	28.53	79.18	63.56
2008	0.20	8.10	20.31	27.52	79.49	64.39
2009	0.20	8.10	20.31	25.77	79.49	66.14
2010	0.20	8.10	20.07	25.16	79.71	66.75
2011	0.20	0.19	20.07	26.47	79.71	73.34
2012	NA	8.10	NA	23.89	NA	68.01

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics, Theni & Ramanathapuram District – 'G' Returns.

Findings and Conclusion

Common property land resources play an important role in the livelihood sustenance of rural pockets of the Tamil Nadu in general and the study districts in particular. But in the recent periods the quality and quantity of CPLRs has going down in both the state and the study districts too. According to Jodha (1989) "*an analysis of village-and farm-level data from 82 villages demonstrates that in recent decades, CPRs have declined both in their area and in their productivity. Population growth leading to increased pressure on land has historically contributed to decline in CPRs, which often represented an extensive pattern of land use*". The state of CPLRs in Tamil Nadu as shown in table 1 that among categories of CPLRs exception to the category of forest and fallow other than current fallow land, the remaining three categories showed wide variation during the years of 1950-51 to 2010-11. The study results further show that the per capita availability of forest was 0.06 hectare in 1950-51. It came down to 0.03 hectare in 2000-01. The per capita availability of CPLRs is estimated at 0.10 hectare in 1950-51 and it declined to 0.03 hectare in 2000-01. While the per capita availability of private land showed a decline of 0.26 hectare in 1950-51 to 0.13 hectare in 2000-01. The same situations were observed as in case of state of CPLRs in the study districts both the wet and the dry during the study periods. The state of CPLRs in a dry block was 21.62 percent in 2006 and it declined to 20.07 per cent in 2011 and the same in the wet block was 28.53 per cent in 2007 and it declined to 23.89 per cent in 2012.

These changes are attributed to rapid population growth on the land mass in general and the CPLRs in particular in addition to that of several factors playing behind that. For instance, Ambekar (2001) reveals three time increase of human populations of the country and the same increase in bovine population have put tremendous pressure on the landmass. This has resulted not only in reduction of per capita availability of net area cultivated but also the substantial reduction

in availability of CPRs for grazing and fuel wood for the cattle populations and village communities respectively. Further evidence can be seen from the study of Dasgupta (2005) which showed that the breakdown of management practices and social norms at the local level relating CPRs are the main causes for depletion and deterioration of common property resources at the local and global level. However the degradation of CPLRs posed considerable stress on local people daily survival. The need of institutional arrangements on the maintenance of CPLRs at the state and the local levels is the need of the hour.

Note: This paper forms part of a Major Research Project funded by the University Grants Commission (UGC) New Delhi, entitled “Economic, Environmental and Institutional aspect of Common Property Resources (CPRs) and Rural Poor livelihood: A Case Study of Two Different Agro-Climatic Villages of Tamil Nadu”. The authors are grateful to the UGC for financial support. The usual disclaimers apply.

REFERENCE:

1. **Ambekar. V. W. (2001)**, “People’s Participation in Common Property Management” (ed.) Mishra. G.P and B. K. Bajpai. “Community Participation in Natural Resource Management”. Cini Institute of Development Studies Lucknow, **Rawat Publications** Jaipur and New Delhi.- pp.141-147.
2. **Annamalai .V (2003)**, “Panchayats and Common Property Resources in Tami Nadu: Institutional Dimensions”, (ed) M. Thangaraj (2003), Land Reform in India, Tamil Nadu: An Unfinished Tasks, **Sage Publications**, New Delhi-110 017, pp.249-267.
3. **Government Report:** A Note on Common Property Resources in India: NSSO 54th Round (January-June 1998). National Sample Survey Organization Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India, **Sarvekshana**, Vol.24 (1), 84th Issue July-September, 2000.
4. **Jodha N. S. (1986)**, “Common Property Resources and Rural Poor in Dry Regions of India”, **Economic and Political Weekly**, Vol. No. 21 (27), pp.1169-1181.
5. **Jodha N. S. (1989)**, “Depletion of Common Property Resources in India: Micro-Level Evidence” **Population and Development Review**, Vol. 15, pp.261-283.
6. **Jodha N.S. (1995)**, “Common Property Resources and the Environmental Context: Role of Bio-physical versus Social Stresses”, **Economic and Political Weekly**, Vol.No.30 (51), 23.pp.3278-3283.
7. **Jodha N.S. (2000)**, “Waste Land Management in India: Myths, Motives and Mechanisms”, **Economic and Political Weekly**. Vol. No. 34. (6), pp.466-473.
8. **Kannan A, Ravichandran M, Boopathi S. (2006)** ‘Common Property Land Resources and the Rural poor- Experience of Tamil Nadu’, In; Empowering Rural India- Experiments and Experiences, (eds.) R. Venkata Ravi et.al., **Kanishka Publishers and Distributors**, New Delhi.

9. **Pasha S.A (1991)**, “Sustainability and Viability of Small and Marginal Farmers: Animal Husbandry and Common Property Resources” **Economic and Political Weekly**, Vol. No. 26 (13), pp. A27-A30.
10. **Ravichandran, M. and A. Kannan (2007)** ‘Globalization and Local Common”, **Journal of Southern Economist**, Vol. No. 48 (160), pp.13-16.
11. **Sekar. C. (2001)**, “Externality Effects of Common Property Resource Degradation”, **Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics**, Vol.No.56 (3), pp.346-357.
12. **Sekar. C. (2002)**, “Common Property Resources its Quality and Dependence of Rural Poor, A Case Study”, **Thittam**, Vol. No.33 (10), pp.29-31.
13. **Sekar. C. (2003)**, “Common Property Resources with Special Reference to Common Property Land Resources”, (ed.) M. Thangaraj (2003), **Land Reform in India, Tamil Nadu: An Unfinished Tasks**, **Sage Publications**, New Delhi-110 017, pp.268-286.