

An Assessment of the Changing Scenario of Common Property Land Resources in Sonbhadra District

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ABSTRACT

Common property Land resources (CPLRs) have been an integral part of economy and ecology of community in local area. Common Property Land Resources play a very crucial role in survival of the most vulnerable group in rural area. CPLRs have importance contribution to the lot of livelihood security in the local community who are economically backwardness and social deprived and it's maintaining ecological sustainability. CPLRs are providing a help to protect on natural calamities and reduction to poverty and unemployment. Dependence peoples are CPLRs has been found provides large quantities of fuel wood and grazing land and also dependence on CPLRs was higher semi-arid area. The livestock of poorer section dependence more on CPLRs for livelihood then that of richer section. CPLRs also play a major importance role in cultivation as the cost of leaf manure, fencing material. The increasing monetary value of land due to population growth and overwhelming demand of the land, the CPLRs is the soft target. In the backdrop of global environmental politics and the United Nations' declaration of Sustainable Development Goals, there is immediate need to save CPR from degradation and extinction as well.

Key Words : Common Property Land Resources, Private Property Land Resources, Livelihood

INTRODUCTION

Common Property Land Resources (CPLRs) form an integral part of livelihood and economy for the poor and dependent communities. A large section of the rural population and a lesser section of the urban population are widely dependent on them. It plays a crucial role in the survival of the landless, marginalized and vulnerable communities. Pasha (1992), focus in this paper CPLRs is not only secures the livelihood of the backward and deprived community but also plays a key role in sustaining the ecology of a local area. Beck *et al.* (1994) analyse most of the resources fall under CPLRs has many alternatives uses like land for settlement, agriculture, industry, transport and communication, etc.; water bodies for various domestic and industrial uses; and forest for timber and other purposes. These alternative uses led to a fast race to their exploitation and thereby making a quick gain by acquiring or converting them into economic

components.

Karanth *et al.* (1992),analyse led to a very rapid decline in the CPLRs all over the world. In India, it has been seen that most of the CPLRs are majorly preserved in the rural and remote areas. Than the urbanized, industrialized, and the developed regions with every new wave of penetration of this neo-development model of industrialization, urbanization, and privatization; the shrinkage of CPLRs is increasing day by day. Malik *et al.* (1993) focuses on resources sustainability is at high risk with both intentional and unintentional neglect and encroachment. The common land resources fall within the boundary of the villages and were formally held by the village community or the village panchayat. Singh *et al.* (1993) focuses on customary or legal rights are more asserted over them than any other form of CPLRs. The barren and uncultivable land, Culturable wasteland, etc. belong to the state revenue department. Jodha *et al.* (1990), analyse common land resources fall within the

boundary of the villages and were formally held by the village community or the village panchayat. The grazing and pasture landforms are the most important category of the village CPLRs. Most villages in India have well-defined categories of pasture or grazing land.

The most widely accepted definition of CPLRs in India is the one given by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The NSSO (54th 1999) defines it as-

“Resources accessible to and collectively owned/ held/managed by an identifiable community and on which no individual has exclusive property rights are called common property resources”.

Based on the category of use, the CPLRs could be identified by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on 54th round census in 1998-99 is a various types.

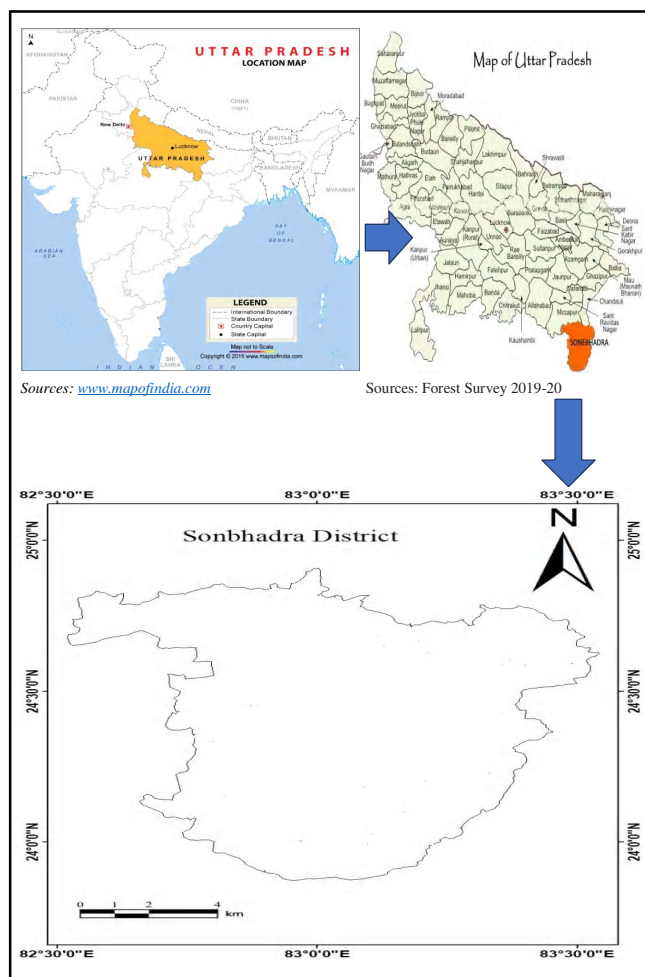
Common Property Resources (CPLRs)	Common land resources	Grazing land/pasture land
		Barren and uncultivable land
		Culturable wasteland
		Fallow's land
		Village sites and threshing floor
		Reserved forests
	Common Forest resources	Protected Forests
		Unclassed Forest/ village forest and woodlots
	Common water resources	Watershed Drainage
		Ponds and Tanks
	Rivers and rivulets	
	Water reservoirs	
	Canals	

Resources are a crucial role in human life for survival and maintaining the quality of life. Many people are believed and thinking that resources are free gifts of nature. They are not aware of the limited use and do not stop the misuse. As a result, resources are indiscriminately misused by people and not stop the misuse. They are facing many problems such as depletion of resources continuous decrease in quality and quantity, Accumulation of resources are few rich persons and indiscrimination of exploitation of resources have led to global ecological crises such as global warming, environmental pollution, and land degradation.

Study area:

The study area in this study has been selected is the Sonbhadra district, which falls in the south-eastern corner of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Sonbhadra district is located in agro climatic zone in Middle Ganga plain. The Sonbhadra district is located between from 23°52' to 25°32' N and 82°72' and 83°33' E. The Sonbhadra District is large cover area Common Property Land

Resources a part of Total Geographical area. It's a hilly area and broadly divided into two divisions Northern Part and Southern Part. Son River is divided Northern part and Southern part. Sonbhadra district is a famous industrial area. They are called an energy capital of India. Many electrical company are located such as a NTPC, Rihandsupar thermal power corporation etc. Famous aluminium company Hindalco is here located.



Research Objective:

1. An analysis of changing scenario of Land use patterns in Sonbhadra Districts.
2. To examine the impact of the relationship between population pressure and land use patterns.

Research Question:

1. What is Changing scenario of land use patterns in Sonbhadra District?
2. How to relationship between Population and land use patterns?

METHODOLOGY

The study is mainly based on secondary data analysis and quantitative frameworks. The secondary data are collected from census are mainly Statistical Abstract Uttar Pradesh between the Period 2000 to 2019 of Sonbhadra. The details of the data collected and used for the study in Table 17. Land use patterns in the Sonbhadra district. For the analytical purpose a simple tabulations and simple percentage of calculations in this paper.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sonbhadra district is a part of the agro-climatic region of Middle Ganga plain; it has a very rich on CPLRs. The analysis of Table 1 shows that there is continuous change in overall Common Property Land Resources in Sonbhadra district in last two decades. The total area under CPLRs in district was 424048 hectares in year 2000-01 which decrease 6353 hectares and current status 417695 hectares in 2019. So, the overall decrease of 6353 hectares in the last two decades, though later decade witnessed comparatively less decline.

The CPLRs are the main sources of human sustenance for rural poor in India. It not only provides support to livelihood, but also affect their influence their vulnerability in respect of economic benefits of rural

population in India. Depressed class, marginal sections and landless people are specifically dependent on the CPLRs for their subsistence. But increasing population pressure, developing industries and urbanization is resulting in competition between rural and urban people to access and utilization.

Forest is a major part of Common Property Land Resources and they also have ecological roles in affecting the human life directly and indirectly. Forest has been an important source of substantial, employment, revenue earnings, and raw materials to various industries. Other roles are to provide ecological balance, environment stability, biodiversity conservation, food security, fuel wood, building materials and other forest product. Forest continues to be important source to sustain biodiversity and human livelihood.

This part has analysed the relative share of the district to the total geographical area in every CPLRs indicator to a value of performance in the district, with the help of remarkable CPLRs indicator and total CPLRs area. The analysed calculated value in per cent of forest area to the total CPLRs in the district between base years 2000-01 to current year 2018-19 shown according to Table 1. Table 1 show the 85.71 per cent of the forest availed in 2000-01 and its decline to 82.33 in 2018-19. It's find out the 2.78 percent decline last two decade in

Table 1 : Categorise of Common Property Land resources in Sonbhadra from 2000-01 to 2018-19

Year	Forest	Culturable waste land	Other fellow Land	Barren and Unculturable land	Permanent pasture and other grazing lands	Total CPLRs
2000-01	363432 (85.71)	13392 (3.16)	14721 (3.47)	17543 (4.14)	204 (0.048)	424048 (100)
2001-02	363432 (86.26)	13634 (3.24)	14708 (3.49)	14432 (3.43)	219 (0.052)	421312 (100)
2002-03	363432 (86.09)	12609 (2.99)	14076 (3.33)	12366 (2.93)	244 (0.058)	422158 (100)
2003-04	363768 (86.94)	11485 (2.74)	14152 (3.38)	11324 (2.71)	223 (0.053)	418399 (100)
2004-05	363768 (82.32)	10927 (2.47)	14372 (3.25)	10517 (2.38)	243 (0.055)	441898 (100)
2005-06	333608 (74.44)	10153 (2.27)	14548 (3.25)	9913 (2.21)	242 (0.054)	448159 (100)
2006-07	333608 (78.37)	10158 (2.39)	14203 (3.34)	9912 (2.33)	242 (0.057)	425681 (100)
2007-08	333009 (76.47)	11384 (2.61)	15858 (3.64)	10907 (2.50)	242 (0.056)	435495 (100)
2008-09	325741 (77.33)	13569 (3.33)	17869 (4.24)	10914 (2.9)	238 (0.057)	421224 (100)
2009-10	325741 (78.03)	13569 (3.25)	18021 (4.32)	10108 (2.42)	238 (0.057)	417471 (100)
2010-11	325742 (77.99)	13568 (3.25)	19825 (4.75)	10106 (2.42)	238 (0.057)	417695 (100)
2011-12	325742 (79.75)	13568 (3.32)	20195 (4.94)	9918 (2.43)	238 (0.058)	408442 (100)
2012-13	325720 (78.34)	13460 (3.24)	19807 (4.76)	10001 (2.41)	238 (0.057)	415752 (100)
2013-14	325720 (77.49)	13483 (3.21)	21338 (5.08)	13054 (3.11)	238 (0.057)	420337 (100)
2014-15	325720 (78.44)	13819 (3.33)	19837 (4.78)	13054 (3.14)	224 (0.054)	415224 (100)
2015-16	325720 (82.69)	9757 (2.48)	8422 (2.14)	13048 (3.31)	216 (0.055)	393909 (100)
2016-17	325720 (82.66)	10533 (2.67)	8312 (2.11)	13032 (3.31)	224 (0.057)	394070 (100)
2017-18	325720 (82.93)	12537 (3.19)	4797 (1.22)	13012 (3.31)	190 (0.048)	392769 (100)

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Sonbhadra district (2019)

the forest area to total CPLRs. Thus, there may be increase in this category without any increase in the actual forest cover. Table 1 show the Culturable waste land 13392 hectare in 2000-01 and 12537 hectare in the 2018-19. The culturable waste land is increase from 2000-01 to 2018-19 of the CPLRs. It can be brought under cultivation after improving in through reclamation practise. The percentage share of the district culturable waste land is a negative growth to total geographical area. Table 1 show the other fallow was a 14721 hectare in the 2000-01 and 4797 hectare in 2018-19. The other fallow land is decline 9930 hectare in the total geographical area. The other fallow land is a decline mainly people are uses an agriculture purpose. Population growth is a pressure on the land. Table 1 shows the barren and Uncluturable land 17543 hectare in the base year 2000-01 and 13012 hectare in the current year. The barren and Uncluturable land are decrease 4522 hectare in the total geographical area. The barren and Uncluturable land shrinking because this land is cover under agricultural area. Many government policies and program launched improvement land quality and quantity for the agriculture purposes. Population growth and less employment opportunities to dependent local people on the land and rural people have encroached barren and unculturable land. Table 1 show the permanent pasture and grazing land 204 hectare in the base year

2000-01 and 190 hectare in the current year 2018-19. The permanent pasture and grazing land are decrease 104 hectare in the total geographical area. The permanent pasture and grazing land are declining of area quality and quantity. Because increase livestock number and grazing much time in the fixed area. The population growth and lowest opportunities of employment and depended on the land. These lands have illegal encroachment by local people for agriculture and development purposes.

Table 2 shows the non agriculture land area is 42945 hectare in base year 2000-01 and 60110 hectare in current year 2018-19. This area is increase 17165 hectare in the total geographical area in the study period. Non agriculture area is mainly occupied housing development, Roads, Railway lines, Dams, Canals etc. Table 2 shows the Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves land area is 21679 hectare in the base year and 35389 hectare in the current year 2018-19. These areas are increasing 13710 hectares in the total geographical area in study period. Table 2 shows the Current Fellow land area is 14960 hectare in the base year and 192503 hectare in the current year 2018-19. The total current fellow land area is increase 21741 in the study period. These areas are increase main reason family dispute and litigation, and land dropped fertile agriculture production for the next season or year.

Table 2 : Categorise of Private Property Land resources in Sonbhadra from 2000-01 to 2018-19

Year	Non Agriculture Land use Area	Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Current Fellow	Net Shown Area	Total PPRs
2000-01	42945 (15.77)	21679 (7.96)	14960 (5.49)	192731 (70.78)	272315 (100)
2001-02	45264 (5.93)	21528 (7.82)	15106 (5.49)	193284 (70.24)	275182 (100)
2002-03	46541 (6.04)	23096 (8.28)	19675 (7.06)	189568 (67.97)	278880 (100)
2003-04	46734 (6.07)	23447 (8.35)	17670 (6.30)	192804 (68.70)	280655 (100)
2004-05	47249 (5.94)	23692 (8.41)	42314 (15.02)	168525 (59.81)	281780 (100)
2005-06	48292 (5.60)	53692 (17.18)	79937 (25.58)	130576 (41.78)	312497 (100)
2006-07	48931 (5.82)	53755 (17.18)	57800 (18.48)	152352 (48.70)	312838 (100)
2007-08	50458 (5.92)	55951 (18.07)	64337 (20.78)	138815 (44.84)	309561 (100)
2008-09	51149 (6.06)	58329 (18.66)	53131 (16.99)	150021 (47.99)	312630 (100)
2009-10	51658 (6.14)	59065 (18.85)	50032 (15.97)	152529 (48.69)	313284 (100)
2010-11	52165 (6.20)	59765 (7.10)	48454 (15.56)	151098 (48.51)	311482 (100)
2011-12	52252 (6.28)	60125 (19.31)	39019 (12.53)	159904 (51.37)	311300 (100)
2012-13	58982 (18.92)	58961 (18.91)	46764 (15.00)	147028 (47.16)	311735 (100)
2013-14	58995 (19.21)	55265 (17.99)	46742 (15.22)	146126 (47.58)	307128 (100)
2014-15	59104 (19.17)	45265 (14.68)	42794 (13.88)	161144 (52.27)	308307 (100)
2015-16	59704 (7.35)	35220 (10.88)	36962 (11.42)	191912 (59.27)	323798 (100)
2016-17	59990 (7.38)	35120 (10.87)	36473 (11.29)	191557 (59.28)	323140 (100)
2017-18	60110 (7.39)	35389 (10.90)	36703 (11.30)	192503 (59.29)	324705 (100)

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Sonbhadra district (2019)

Table 2 shows the net shown area 192731 hectare in the base year and 192503 hectares in the current year. The total net shown areas are decrease 228 hectares to the total geographical area for the study period. The net shown area are decrease meanly non-agricultural land uses.

The different government programme and policies of agriculture development increase Private Property Land Resources area and shrink Common Property land resources area. Many lands are converted development aspects such as industrial development, urban planning, agriculture land, housing development. Family fragmentation is a negative impact on the CPLRs. The Common Property land Resources is the 424048 hectare in base year 2000-01 and 392769 hectare in the current year 2018-19. Theses areas are decline 31297 hectare CPLRs to the total geographical area in the study period (Table 3).

Year	CPLRs	PPLRs
2000-01	424048 (60.89)	272315 (39.11)
2001-02	421312 (60.49)	275182 (39.51)
2002-03	422158 (60.22)	278880 (39.78)
2003-04	418399 (59.85)	280655 (40.15)
2004-05	441898 (61.06)	281780 (38.94)
2005-06	448159 (58.92)	312497 (41.08)
2006-07	425681 (57.64)	312838 (44.36)
2007-08	435495 (58.45)	309561 (41.55)
2008-09	421224 (57.40)	312630 (42.60)
2009-10	417471 (57.13)	313284 (42.87)
2010-11	417695 (57.28)	311482 (42.72)
2011-12	408442 (56.75)	311300 (43.25)
2012-13	415752 (57.15)	311735 (42.85)
2013-14	420337 (57.78)	307128 (42.22)
2014-15	415224 (57.79)	308307 (42.61)
2015-16	393909 (54.88)	323798 (45.12)
2016-17	394070 (54.94)	323140 (45.06)
2017-18	392769 (54.74)	324705 (45.26)

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Sonbhadra district (2019)

The Common Property land Resources is the 424048 hectare in base year 2000-01 and 392769 hectare in the current year 2018-19. These areas are decline 31297 hectare CPLRs to the total geographical area in the study period. CPLRs are continuously decline year by year base year 2000-01 to current year 2018-19 to the total geographical area (Fig. 1).

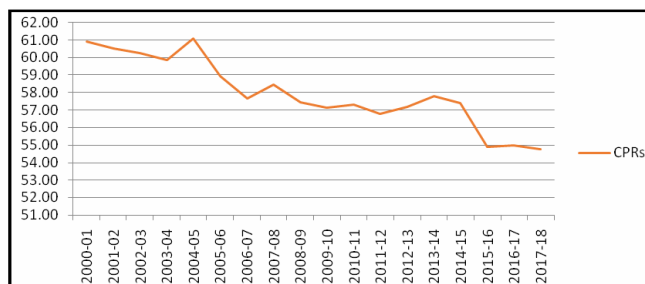


Fig. 1 : Declining Common Property Land Resources in Sonbhadra District from 2000-01 to 2018-19

The Private Property land Resources is the 272315 hectare in base year 2000-01 and 324705 hectare in the current year 2018-19. These areas are decline 52390 hectare CPLRs to the total geographical area in the study period. CPLRs are continuously increase year by year base year 2000-01 to current year 2018-19 to the total geographical area (Fig. 2).

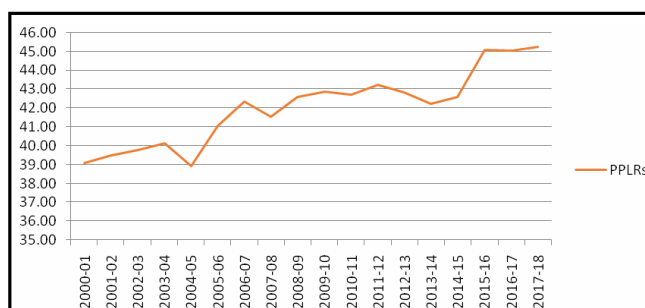


Fig. 2 : Increasing Private Property Land Resources in Sonbhadra District from 2000-01 to 2018-19

Table 4 show the per capita availability of CPLRs 0.29 hectare and in the base year and it has degrade 0.21 hectare in the current year 2018-19 to total geographical area. Table 4 show the per capita availability private property land resources is 0.19 hectare in the base year 2000-01 and 0.17 hectare in the current year 2018-19 to the total geographical area. Private property land resources are and Common Property Land Resources are decline because land assets are stable but population growth is continuously increased in the

Year	CPLRs	PPLRs
2000-01	424048 (0.29)	272315 (0.19)
2017-18	392769 (0.21)	324705 (0.17)

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Sonbhadra district (2019)

year by year. Population growth is a negative impact of all kinds of Private property land resources and Common Property Land Resources (Fig. 3).

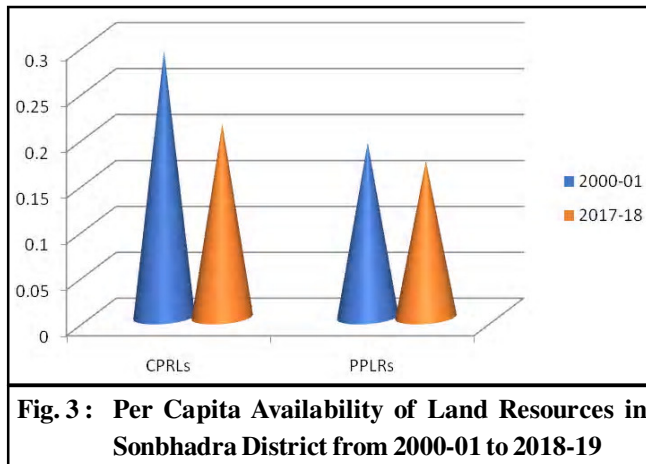


Fig. 3: Per Capita Availability of Land Resources in Sonbhadra District from 2000-01 to 2018-19

Conclusion:

However the Land resources are degradation Common Property Land Resources or Private Property Resources. The CPLRs are decline and impact on livelihood of local people. CPLRs are utilised for agriculture purpose and non-agricultural purpose such as a road development, housing development, railway development, industry development, etc. CPLRs, rare in the develop countries, comprise a substantial proportion of natural resources endowment in the develop countries. Since overwhelmingly majority of the people in the countries survive with a biomass based economy, CPRs have a direct bearing on the life support system of the people. The declines of CPLRs are negatively adverse impact on climate change, disturbance ecology condition, and high rate of land erosion. CPLRs are becoming vulnerable due to human intervention and encroachment. It is negatively affecting the life support and rural economy. Declining of CPLRs has forced rural people to move to urban area. This is one of the major reasons for increased pressure on urban resources. The increasing monetary value of land due to population growth and overwhelming demand of the land, the CPLRs is the soft target. In the backdrop of global environmental politics and the United Nations' declaration of Sustainable Development Goals, there is immediate need to save CPR from degradation and extinction as well.

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