

FAQ

Q1.What are common property resources? (CPR)

Ans. it is a type of good consisting of a natural or human made resource system. For example common grazing grounds , village panchayat lands and certain type of areas or certain types of forests assigned to the communities in some cases roads bodies so on. This property belongs to all members of community. CPR assumes the nature of open access but are to be distinguished from public goods.

Q2.what is the linkage between CPR AND PPR?

Ans. The mutual dependence between resources are quite well known among the users of those resources. They are treated more as substitutable and also two sides of same coin. Hicks explained in the context of sustainable development with y complementarity between CPR and PPR known examples are substitution of good top soil and nutrient contents(a CPR) by fertilizer(a PPR).an example is an air conditioner replacing an open landscape. In rural areas PPR are agricultural equipment, private wells to cultivate land and so on. The productivity of these resources depends upon access to a number of common property resources. In other words, it is extremely complementary with each other.

Q3.How is CPR linked with sustainable development?

Ans. Maintaining CPRs is in the interest of generations to come. There is a very significant linkage of CPRs to the poor. Poor are dependent upon collection of fuel wood, forest products, water and even public utilities like toilets. This concept of CPRs creates a sense of equitable distribution. So, CPRs promote sustainable development.

Q4.How can we identify CPR?

Ans. All the CPRs are not established by law. There are many CPRs established by conventions and traditions. The components to be included are private land to which common access may exist, cultivable waste lands permanent pastures and grazing lands. Other CPRs are barren and uncultivable lands and also protected and unclashed lands.

Q5.What is role of government in environmental management?

Ans. For environmental management, the government can act as an eminent domain, but its actions may conflict with social justice. The government can also act as an enabling agent or benevolent state. It can also act as a protector security giver and as a benevolent social planner.

Q6. What are the failures of participatory development in natural resource management?

Ans. The participatory development in natural resources management can fail due to following reasons:

- Leadership crisis i.e. non-existence of competent leader
- Problem in imposition of governance system
- Market influence having influences like growing consumerism
- State not giving free hand to the local body

Q7.What is the structural adjustment program? (SAP)

Ans. The structural adjustment is the reorientation of economic activity that can be done by CPR way. CPR products like medicinal plants, fishery products and flowers are finding export markets. This is putting strain on the locals exploiting the CPRs. An example on international level is shifting of hazardous industries to developing countries due to relaxed environment regulation. GATT and WTO play a significant role in this.

Q8. Is Panchayat raj an example of participatory development?

Ans. In strict sense, Panchayat Raj does not fall in the category of participatory development because this is legally imposed and not evolved with community consent. Since Panchayats are dependent on government funds, they are not self-reliant.

Q 9. What is the relation between political equality and environment?

Ans. Greater equality helps in reducing environmental degradation. If equality is not there, there become two sections, winners who benefit from environmental destructive action and those who are hurt by such actions. Higher the inequalities,

higher are the chances of the winners getting their things done which promote environmental degradation.

Q10. What are the major goals of agenda 21 of (UNCED)?

Ans. Four major goals of Agenda 21 of UNCED are:

- Promoting sustainable development through trade liberalization
- Making trade and environment mutually supportive
- Providing adequate financial resources to developing countries and dealing with international debt
- Encouraging macroeconomic policies conducive to environment and development