

Submissive Role of Power in Wetland Resource Access: An Application of “Theory of Access”

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Research question(s) and objective(s)

Research questions

What **disciplinary mechanisms** are influencing **access** to resources and **how do** people **access** these resources and what are the **outcomes** for (Un)access?

Research Objectives

1. To explore **the role of institutional mechanisms** on resource access;
2. To find out the **influence of social identities like cast, ethnicity** on resource control access;
3. To explain the role of **traditional beliefs such as social norms, gender** on resources gaining access; and
4. To understand the impact of **resource access on livelihood conditions**

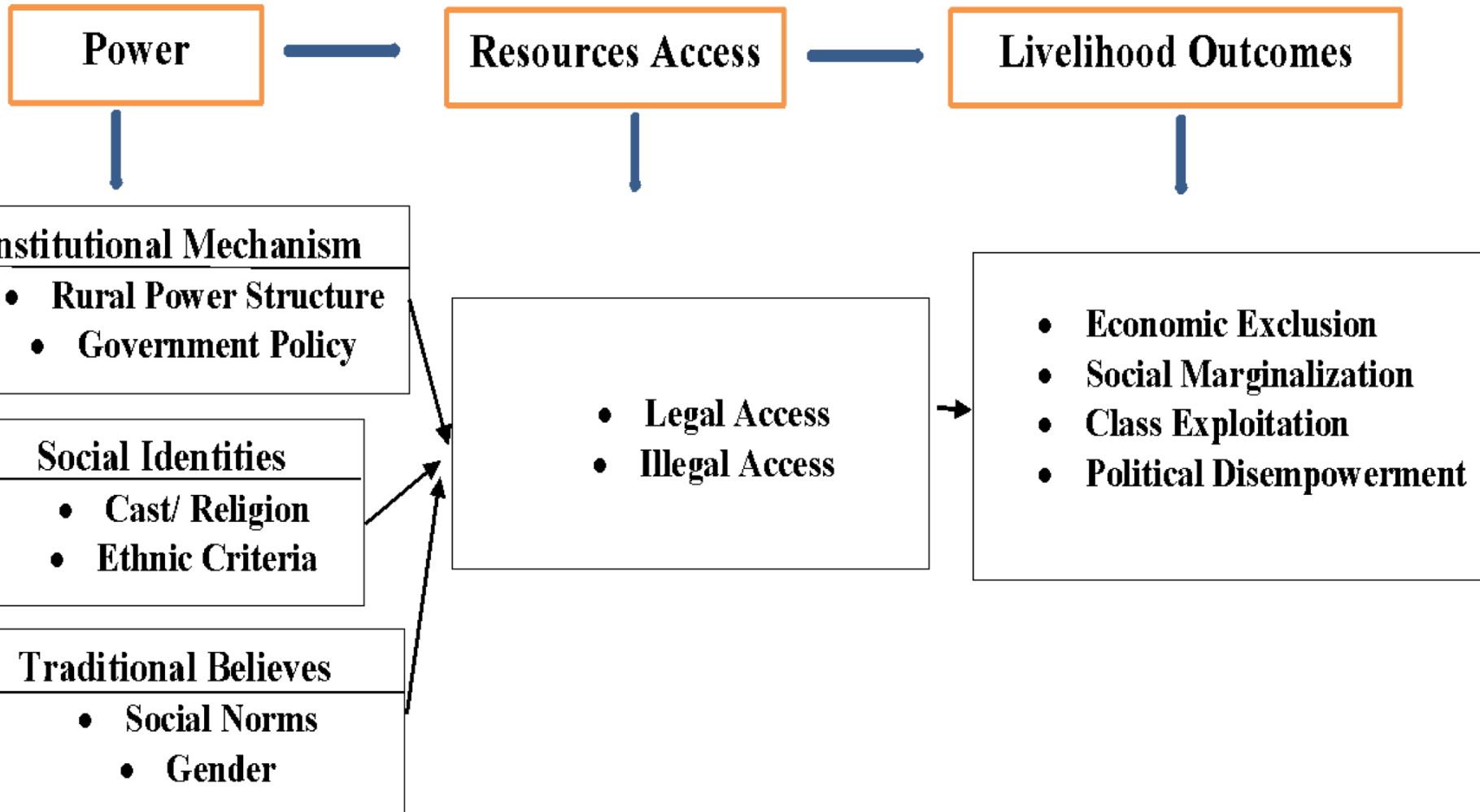
Methods

Secondary sources like journal articles, books and archive.

Single **case study- Less Development countries** (Bangladesh, India, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria)

Approach

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework



Findings

❑ Institutional Mechanism

Patron–client relationship: Nguinguri (2000) in Congo–Brazaville, van et al. , 1998, Khan & Haque, 2010 in Bangladesh and Cambodia.

Formal Law/Policy: Licensing system, Leasing system in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India.

❑ Social Identities

Cast or Religion: Buddies Vs Hindu in Srilanka; *Mimol* vs *Nomoshudro* in Bangladesh; *Khatias* vs *Kandararas* in India.

Ethnic criteria: Yaere floodplain in Cameroon; Hadejia-Jama floodplains in Nigeria; *Nomoshudro* in India.

❑ Traditional Believes:

Gender: No decision power, excluded from membership, so-called involvement

Social Norms: Particular fishing gears in Chari Delta (Chad), access in marginal part of the water-bodies in Nigeria(western shore).

Conclusion – Main argument

Due to the **institutional positions, social** and **cultural dogmatism elite** people are enjoying more **access** to control, maintain and gain in wetland resource than the poor. Consequently poor are **excluded, marginalized** day by day.

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