PROPERTY RIGHTS:
A PRIMER

Mmmm...
Fresh fish for dinner.

Get the net Lou!
I've got a LIVE one on the line!
Property Rights: A Primer
Edited by Neil Meyer

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Introduction to Property Rights

by Nel Meyer
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We all have opinions about property rights. Many of us are surprised when we sit down to read a different point of view about property rights. Certainly there is one, universal view of property rights today.

Property actually refers to the right to a stream of benefits from a given stock or store of resources. In the U.S., access to those benefits is controlled in four basic ways: by the government, the private (and public) property owner—open access, closed access, and restricted access.

Where do property rights come from?

Property rights come from culture and community. A person living totally apart from others, on a remote island, for instance, or in the American West of the early nineteenth century, does not need to worry about property rights. When people come together, however, the need for order increases. How property ownership becomes apparent.

A group or community then defines and enforces rules of access to the benefits that come from owning land or other property.

Who really owns my property?

"This land is mine, mine to use and enjoy, mine to treat as I wish," is a common sentiment among many owners, concerning their rights to land. This is called the "I own it" doctrine.

Landsmen obviously possess many rights in the properties they hold, but do they really have all the rights they claim? Various actions by governments and courts in recent years suggest that private owners' property rights are not as strong as they claim. Laws enacted by states and the federal government sometimes infringe on the property rights of owners. For example, laws may require that your property be used for a public purpose or that it be used to benefit other property owners. Many cities currently claim that they have the right to regulate the use of your property for the public welfare. Many cities have the right to regulate the use of your property for the public welfare. Many cities have the right to regulate the use of your property for the public welfare. Many cities have the right to regulate the use of your property for the public welfare.

What are property rights?

- Property rights establish relationships among participants in any social and economic system. Property rights are the absolute ownership of the benefits from a particular use of property. A twist on the definition: "Property rights are an expression of the relative power of the owner. Ownership of a property right confers certain rights from other people that are enforced by the government and society."
- Property owners who own a hundred acres of cropland are entitled to the returns from their property, management skills, and good sense. They are protected from trespass by their neighbors and by agents of the state. The production from their land, or stream of benefits, is theirs to sell or give away as they see fit.
- Property rights are a functions of what others are willing to acknowledge. A property owner's actions are limited by the expectations and rights of other people, as formally sanctioned and sanctioned in law.
- The boundary between an obligation and a right varies. Patterns of rights and obligations reflect prevailing judgments about fairness, based on people's values. Government has the overriding responsibility to protect public health and safety, and to promote general welfare through selective exercise of discretion that sustains quality of life (Lubbs, 1994, p. 100).

Figure 1. Bundle of property rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of property</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Enforcement</th>
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<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Individual</td>
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<td>Closed</td>
<td>Society/Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Group members</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

With the discretion to define and control land use, individual owners may control the use of their property for a long time. The limits are in the law, or other stream of benefits, in ways that do not cause injury or loss of benefit to others in the community's interest. Owners have the ability to use the land, or other stream of benefits, in ways that do not cause injury or loss of benefit to others in the community's interest. Owners have the ability to use the land, or other stream of benefits, in ways that do not cause injury or loss of benefit to others in the community's interest. Owners have the ability to use the land, or other stream of benefits, in ways that do not cause injury or loss of benefit to others in the community's interest.
Introduction
Stories of property rights conflicts are regularly on the front page of local newspapers. The prevalent debate is about the government for excessive regulations, neighbors complaining about environmental harm, and industry for losses of prime agricultural, forest lands, rangelands, wetland habitat, and iconic rivers. In the past, parties have gone to court, seeking a legal resolution. Today, however, the right or important public interest was being threatened. The resulting rulings frequently satisfied neither the disputants nor the public in general.

In the western United States, these conflicts often focus on publicly held lands. Federal lands represent more than forty percent of the future generation's land resources (e.g., forests, parks, wildlife, and national heritage areas). As much as sixty percent of the public land system is in the public domain management decision, and what if any private or collective property rights exist? What are the principles of the public officials, and social commentators suggest that if the political decision-making process was managed if legal was translated into private hands (privatization).

Some have challenged these conclusions. It is easy to dismiss these very public and sometimes contentious disputes. These disputes are often cloaked in words like private property, property rights, “takings,” public health and safety,” “Sustainability,” “public interest,” and “public policy.” These terms are often simply dismissed as a political language in an attempt to capture public opinion for their own purposes. To do so in court, however, it seems clear that principles beyond self-interest are in play. Some disputes. Indeed the expenditures and personal roles made by Mt. Horeb and an others represents is not tolerable. Some conflicts on the importance of property rights in the West seem to only make sense if we accept the premise that they are motivated by principles larger than or in addition to self-interest, narrowly defined. The same can be said about many agency, environmental, and industry representatives. We will explore this point in even greater detail in subsequent papers. It is probably more accurate to say that many of these disputes turn on fundamental conflict regarding these things: 1) what principles should motivate government policy regarding natural resources; 2) what property rights exist in disputed resources; and 3) how effective are different private and public property management systems in achieving these ends.

First, even professionals disagree on the content and meaning of specific types of property rights. For example, some economists refer to resources, not subject to any ownership or control, as “common property,” others call the same thing “open access” resources and use the term “common property resource” to refer to property that is jointly owned and/or managed by more than one person or organization.

Second, interest group members do not necessarily agree among themselves on what principles should guide their political policies and social commentators suggest that the political decision-making process was managed if legal was translated into private hands (privatization).

Why Property Rights?

Property rights are essential to the exchange process because they define the opportunities available to people with an economic system. People must clearly understand what they are buying or selling. This occurs both in the market and the flow of rights and opportunities that go with a tangible exchange. If a person is not sure that the property is going to be bought or sold. What is exchanged is the thing and the rules about how it is sold. Property rights are essential to transactions from that property or object in some way, and there are always limits to those rights. You have the right, for example, to slice a watermelon and put it in a sandwich; but not to throw the watermelon at someone who is walking along the sidewalk. Similarly, the owner of a piece of real estate may own the rights to use the property for some things on one and with that land, but not to do other things.

While the notion of property rights is essential to transactions in any kind of a market context, these rules are separate and defined, and they may differ from one transaction to another. Rights as social agreement define when “people” and others in society, collectively and reinforced by the laws, accept, acknowledge, and agree to its existence. University of Wisconsin agricultural economist Dan Brown, for example, notes that “the relationship between ownership and the exercise of the associated rights. Without enforcement, rights have very little meaning and are impossible to be exercised. Rights are limited by what you and others will agree is acceptable. Your right to do something is a function of what you’re going to let me get away with, both in a formal sense and in a less formal one. Rights are transferable.

In order for a market to function, rights to the flow of benefits associated with the property that is being exchanged must be transferable from one person to another. They
Why Property Rights Matter!
by George McDowell, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, Virginia Institute of Technology

For purposes of this discussion, property rights are formalized in all the laws, rules, customs, conventions, and prescriptions that in a particular culture prescribe the individual behavior of individuals or groups as they act in society. No distinction is made between property rights and institutions; they are synonymous and the words are interchangeable. The emphasis is on exchange.

The market is not an exchange of goods between a buyer and a seller. It is a platform to which animals, to wheat or pork bellies—the property rights—not the constraints of commodities. If people have property rights, they can offer their animals to wheat or pork bellies—the property rights—not the constraints of commodities. If people have property rights, they can offer their animals to wheat or pork bellies—the property rights—not the constraints of commodities.

Debates over "the public interest" frequently call for a reallocation, or a reallocation in the sense of a reallocation of property rights. Such a reallocation has nothing to do with a change in the upside-down demand curve for something that is worthless. A reallocation of property rights by the government really depends on one's point of view and the existing allocation of property rights.

Two basic lines of argument exist on the nature of property rights, one which rests on the idea of ownership and one which rests on the idea of non-ownership. The first is the idea that ownership is a fundamental human right, and that the government has a duty to protect that right. The second is the idea that the government can and should intervene to regulate the use of property to the extent that it is in the public interest.

The interest of non-owners is reflected in the institution which establishes rules for the flow of services, the flow of goods, and the flow of information that establishes the owners of land that are not necessarily limited to those who hold the title.

When a property owner's income is a piece of land is compensated by public actions of some kind, for example, by a new law, does the owner have a real property right? The answer depends on the circumstances. If the government has taken away a land use opportunity, it is a real property right. If the government has not taken away a land use opportunity, it is not a real property right.

Property rights are a crucial part of a market economy. They are the foundation upon which the system of exchange and production operates. Without property rights, there would be no incentives for individuals to engage in productive activity or to invest in and develop resources for the income generated by raising beef or wool. More importantly, property rights are essential in creating a framework within which individuals can engage in productive activity and develop resources for the income generated by raising beef or wool. Without property rights, there would be no incentives for individuals to engage in productive activity or to invest in and develop resources for the income generated by raising beef or wool.

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middle of the road. Its physical presence helps to keep traffic flowing smoothly, and it acts as a buffer between the other users of the road. To get some sense of the effectiveness of the physical aspects of the road, we need to see if driver only drive a newly paved road without any kind of buffer. Shaban, Leonard, and White, in a 1986 paper, found that the line represents a set of legal arrangements that can result in a traffic problem. Even the police if you pass the turn of the century when the line is sold.

The doubling of the line as an institution depends on more than its physical attributes and the formal legal arrangements that it is supposed to be based on. It also depends on public understanding, so much the case that the rule has become part of the social fabric. Step off the curb and look to the right for oncoming traffic in London. The red, double-decker bus coming from the right will remind you that there is something else at work in addition to law.

Independence of people

So long as everyone is in agreement, keeping either to the left or to the right of the center line in the road is equally convenient in predicting where the other guy will go. The tussle property rights issue is when there is disagreement about what is convenient—who own the land or who road might go. How can it be acquired for that purpose; and whether one needs to protect its swamps to its path.

Property rights are needed because people have competing interests. Property rights sort out the conflicts that come from that interdependence and provide predictable rules about outcomes of conflicts in the stability function of rights in a society. They allow people to work out agreements between people who are not related, or even partly determined by, people's relationship to things.

Attributes of things

The physical characteristics, or attributes, of things make a real difference. Shaban, Leonard, and White, in a 1986 paper, found that property rights that may be useful in some contexts may be lost in others. Different attributes create different types of interdependencies, which lead to different choices of property rights.

Choice

Frequently, alternative rights, or institutions, will achieve similar outcomes. Shaban, Leonard, and White, in a 1986 paper, found that one reason it is crucial to be aware of the behavior that one chooses to achieve the desired structure—personal freedom involves children with keeping the road usable for transportation. Groups will argue over the choice of the institution even when all the options have the same degree of speed limit in the neighborhood is essential.

Open market economies are not free

Property rights in practice

Debate about property rights frequently refers to specific legal or administrative rules that are codified in law. Rights that are culturally or informally

As an illustration of how the attributes of things matter as relationships, consider the following correspondences between Canadian attributes and the culture of a U.S. Navy ship off the coast of Newfoundland in October, 1990.

American: Please direct your boat 15 degrees to the North in order to avoid a collision.

Canadian: Recommend your boat 15 degrees to the South to avoid a collision.

American: This is the Captain of the U.S. Navy ship. I say again, direct your course.

Canadian: No. I say again, you direct your course.

American: This is the pilot cutter U.S. Lincoln, the second largest ship in the United States Atlantic Fleet. We are accompanied by two destroyers, three cruisers, and numerous support vessels. I demand that you change your course 15 degrees North, that's five, five degrees North, or countermanding will be undertaken to ensure the safety of this ship.

Canadian: This is a light-house. Your call.

No matter the relative authority of the individuals in command, the physical attributes of the thing and the function of these attributes are central to the relationship:

Traffic lights don't direct their course.

enforced, however, are a neglected area worthy of consideration, particularly the right to implicit in market responses that make it possible for the market to function. Some of these rights are formal, but many are informal and embedded in culture.

Shaban, Leonard, and White, in a 1986 paper, found that power laws says, in his book More Like Us, "In the long run, a society's strength depends on the way ordinary people voluntarily behave. Ordinary people matter because there are so many of them. Voluntary behavior matters because it's too hard to supervise them all at the time. This voluntary behavior is what I mean by culture."

Our own rhetoric about our economic system is one reason it is crucial to be aware of the development to create new rights that bring more people into the market and satisfy the need for better use of existing resources. It is like

that new covenants about what one can and cannot do is in informal agreements that expand people's radius of trust and control over their destiny.

At Salk's lab, "Property, Power and Property Rights" is a key concept. When he orgers creates different types of rela-

References and other readings


Modern Parliamentary system, which lacked the basic regulatory institutions common in the free market.

While pyramidal schemes are common in post-communist countries, they grew to more than 51 billion in Alcaldes property schemes look sick. The Wall Street Journal March 4, p. A-14.


Property Rights in Historical Perspective

by Jerry L. Anderson, Associate Dean and Professor of Law

Duke University Law School

In a recent speech, the president of the American Farm Bureau complimented the American property owners for "keeping their lands" at a decent level. He said that restrictions imposed by laws such as the Endangered Species Act amounted to a "taking" of the property rights of farmers. To the extent that the president believes that property rights are absolute and self-defining, if farmers can't do what they want on their property, then their rights must be taken out.

Many constitutional provisions, however, are not absolute. The Supreme Court has made very clear that the right to keep property must be balanced against the right of the community to use the land productively. The Court has held that "property rights are not absolute. They may be subject to reasonable regulations of which the primary purpose is the promotion of the public health or welfare." (Kelo v. City of Groton, 550 U.S. 207, 2004)

The Federalist perspective

Both of these perspectives are well represented in history, beginning with the framers of the Constitution. On one hand we have the classical liberal, embodied in Federalist thinkers such as James Madison, who believed in individual liberty as the key to the maintenance of crucial importance and deserved stringent protection against government power, as Madison said, "is instituted not only for the protection of person and of private property, but also for the defense of society against inroads of despotism."
Rights were of no use unless property was safe. Arthur Lee, of Virginia, stated that "the right of property is the guardian of every other right and the affirmation of it is an act in fact to deprive them of their liberty." Thus, for people of the time, rights of free speech and press would be null and void if the government could threaten your property in retaliation.

The Republican perspective

Colonial republicans, such as Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, placed more emphasis on the limitations of individual property rights. Of course, they believed strongly in property—Jefferson argued that the key to democracy was a nation populated by small landowners secure in their possessions. They also believed that property itself is a creation of society, and is therefore subject to limitations imposed for the public good. Jefferson, for example, had been to France and had seen rich landowners’ fields lying idle while poor people went hungry. Madison, Jefferson declared that in that case, private property rights had been taken too far. Property is "the common stock of all men to live on and use," he argued.

Franklin had a similar opinion: "Private property is a creature of society and is subject to the calls of that society where its necessity shall require it." They recognized that property was not in the first place only because we agree as a society to respect a person's claims. Therefore, to protect the broader community, society has the right to limit the use of property.

Dynamic debate

These fundamentally different views of property have been imbedded in their thinking and fundamental notions of liberty and private property. They are often called "the Lockean idea." The Lockean idea is that property is subject to the call of society where its necessity shall require it. They recognized that property was not in the first place only because we agree as a society to respect a person's claims. Therefore, to protect the broader community, society has the right to limit the use of property.

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Property Rights: A Primer

One example of government interference is the acquisition of property rights from common property to state property. An example of such acquisition is the case of the government of Nepal, which has acquired a large number of private lands that were previously owned by indigenous communities. This acquisition is part of the government's efforts to control and manage natural resources for the benefit of the nation.

The government's actions in this case are being challenged by the indigenous communities, who assert that their rights to the land are based on customary laws and traditions. This is an example of how government interference can lead to conflict and controversy over property rights.

Increased government involvement in property use will likely place limits in the way property rights are enforced and any reduction in property rights is likely to limit the scope of economic growth. The government must be mindful of the potential negative impacts of such actions, as they could have long-term consequences for the economy and society as a whole.

In conclusion, property rights are fundamental to economic development and social well-being. It is important for governments to be aware of the potential risks and benefits of their actions in this area, and to work towards a balance that respects the rights of all stakeholders.
Technology and common property

The development of such a common property management regime requires grassroots involvement and self-governance. Without community involvement, such a regime should include the features of common property listed previously. The general management rules that the managed claims must be clear and based on a clear understanding of the property.

Shared values and a common interest in local natural resources will foster voluntary development and local property management rules (Swaney, 1990). Shared norms reduce the direct cost of monitoring and enforcing common property rules. The role of community values in monitoring and preventing theft of common property resources is influenced by the number of owners, the cost of monitoring, and the benefits of stealing, the punishment if caught, and access to a new property system (Guj atal, 1990).

Conflicts are unavoidable, but conflicts can sometimes be dealt with quickly, fairly, and openly (Quiggin, 1988). Sharing information and open communication within the group of community users will reduce conflicts and uncertainties and increase common interest (Swaney, 1990). Community forests exist in many countries, including Brazil and Indonesia, with many interdependencies to avoid conflict. More importantly, however, homogeneity among all common property users is a risk to assets, skills, knowledge, and any other operating features of the group. With a large number of sectoral interests, it is ineffective to manage common property resources within a single management regime. Effective management of the resources can be an effective tool to manage natural resources.

Common property regimes have been developed in the United States and other countries. This management is not a panacea for nature conservation and management regimes exist, whether de jure or de facto, for the protection of the potential of common property management regimes in sustainable natural resource management (Swaney, 1990). In the United States, the California Fish and Game Commission has recognized the de facto common property management regime of the nation's fisheries' mismanagement by many mismanagement of the nation's fisheries. Fishermen's organizations, such as the Chesapeake Bay Fishermen's Association and the Mississippi Valley Fish and Game Association, have been effective in protecting the nation's fisheries.

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mon property resources by nature a sustainable, self-governing institution that reflects community val-
ues. Rules for monitoring and enforcing access and use of common property resources are developed over a long pe-
ti of time. These rules are developed in formal and informal forums open to all com-
mon property resource owners. In the United States, existing common property resources include fisheries, ir-
rigation and groundwater systems, and western grazing lands. Although valuable, long-term com-
mon property resources generally exist within a framework of community-based property manage-
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Economics of Property Rights

Steve Medof. Department of Economics University of Colorado

Economics and the Law

Of the four basic economic approaches to property rights, the first and most obvious is the economic system of law and the law that sets forth the limits of contracts. Contracts are agreements between parties that confer legal rights and duties on the parties. The law gives the parties the right to enforce the terms of the contract. This is because the law is based on the concept of property. Property is a bundle of rights that gives the owner exclusive control over the property. The law protects these rights and encourages people to invest in and manage property. The law also recognizes that the law is the foundation of society. Society cannot exist without the rule of law.

Property Rights: A Primer
owner would obviously do the latter, thereby increasing his chances of success. 

Property rights and economics A second approach to the economics of property is a growing body of literature that focuses on the roles of property rights on the economic systems. Much of this literature is somewhat normative in nature, offering descriptions of property rights, institutions, and their effects on the economy. For example, the economic conditions of American Indian people have been much of an issue today. A study by Clark Libisco and Ronald Johnson about a decade and a half ago suggests that the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Navajo Tribal Council Policies established a system of private property rights on Navajo lands in such a manner that, in spite of the efforts of the Navajo, the rights remained defective and rare. Very small parcels were assigned to each family. The requirement that a person be associated with fending and/or consolidation of these granting lands so as to give economies of scale were incredibly high. The result was erosion of growing lands, reduced income per sheep, and a massive exodus from the traditional practice of deep farming into the cheaper highland or off the land. This property rights system destroyed the very form and viability of the structure that was intended to be preserved.

Common pool fisheries are another area that has received much attention among various interest groups over a long period of time. The key property rights problem is well known. Elimination of the common pool appears to accomplish nothing; the tragedy is the ignorance briefly. 

Even fisheries economists have usually ignored the often-substantial cost of enforcing private rights structures, at least until recently. In the common fisheries under U.S. central control, enforcement costs run into the hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Even recently in recent years have enforcement costs been analyzed. The economic science of property rights, an area that was the concern of the present author, has been known to economists, but it was not until recently that the enforcement costs were measured.

Continuity versus change A third approach comes from the recognition that property rights create wealth and well-being. Changes in property rights can influence the relative opportunities of the poor to engage in productive activities. This is based on the view that the enforcement of property rights is the key to unlocking the wealth potential of a region. Enforcement of property rights is a key to unlocking the wealth potential of a region. Enforcement of property rights is a key to unlocking the wealth potential of a region. Enforcement of property rights is a key to unlocking the wealth potential of a region. Enforcement of property rights is a key to unlocking the wealth potential of a region. Enforcement of property rights is a key to unlocking the wealth potential of a region. Enforcement of property rights is a key to unlocking the wealth potential of a region. Enforcement of property rights is a key to unlocking the wealth potential of a region. 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State Property: Wildlife, lands, and open spaces in Colorado

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Management of natural resources on behalf of citizens is among the most important and daunting tasks facing states. The maintenance of open spaces, wildlife habitats, water supplies, scenic beauty, and the like, all fall within the purview of state management. State government, in addition to other duties, has the responsibility for managing and conserving the state's natural resources. In Colorado, this responsibility is shared with federal agencies, local governments, and private interests. The state, through its state parks, open space programs, and natural resource management agencies, strives to balance the needs of all citizens. This balance is achieved through policies that promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

The state's current management of natural resources includes the protection of wildlife, forests, and open spaces, as well as the development of recreational opportunities. The state's parks, forests, and wildlife areas are managed to provide a variety of experiences for citizens, including hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing.

The state's open space programs are designed to protect and preserve open lands, including farmland, forestland, and wetlands. These programs are intended to ensure that these lands remain in their natural state, providing habitat for wildlife and recreational opportunities for citizens.

The state's management of natural resources is guided by policies that promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. These policies are intended to ensure that the state's natural resources are managed in a way that is fair and equitable to all citizens, while also ensuring that these resources are available for future generations.
Property Rights: A philosophical perspective

By Paul R. Thomson

Property Rights: A philosophical perspective


References


Non-interference and opportunity rights

There are two broad classes of moral rights and, although there isn’t much standardization, there’s a certain amount of consensus in the distinction between them, which marks a significant difference in the way that philosophers discuss rights in moral theory.

Non-interference rights protect your person and your freedom. As the name implies, they are rights that give you the benefit of the doubt and allow you to pursue your interests within the limits of certain activities. They constrains others from acting in ways that would harm you or prevent you from exercising a personal liberty. Stated right such as freedom of speech, and access to public and private goods. They are the most restrictive rights.

Property rights

Property rights generally think of property as a sub-class of non-interference rights and of rights to control, use or disposal of private property against other moral rights. Rights in the form of basic liberties, such as freedom of speech, are not property rights. Rights are also created by promises, for example, but philosophers do not think of these as property rights. What are the characteristics that distinguish property rights from other valid claims to non-interference? One of the key notions is alienability. Property rights are alienable rights. Transferable property may be just as good a term, but the word alienable was perhaps better clearer within the context of the philosophical theory. Alienable rights could be transferred from one person to another. These were the rights to control, use, and dispose of property for a productive purpose the benefits associated with control, use, and disposal of property. These would be gone away, or perhaps bought and sold, but even though, they could be alienated from the person who held them the rights still retain the capacity to make valid claims. Typically, promises do not create property rights for philosophers, because the rights that are created by making promises the ordinary promise are not transferable. Suppose I promise to meet Pat for dinner, the promise that I make dinner with me and ask Pat for how much I can pay with Pat. Generally speaking, I have to keep my promise to Pat, but if she decides that she promises to promiss to promiss to Promiss, my promise is not considered to be valid anymore. I am not abiding by a customary basis for dinner, guiding behavior or retaining a form of exclusive control. There are no moral rights that are created by making promises the ordinary promise are not transferable.

First three individuals who usually call themselves libertarians, essentially I am not a contractualist, I have the least limit of rights that can and should be enforced by a state apparatus. A second group, often is skeptical of fairness, basically argue that we don’t have a set of rules until certain opportuni- ties to be defined. A third philosophical group is called the libertarian school, which is a form of anarcho-capitalism, the costs and benefits at the end are what really matters. It’s not too costly to provide opportunities, it shouldn’t be costless. We can cogitate about what we want to do, and we can take advantage of the views from one person to another.

Of course, it would be easy to use the phrase "transferable rights" from the Declaration of Independence in connection with the debate over property rights, and use of the "property" in complex ways in, for example, privacy and civil liberties. A more precise use of property rights is probably a bit more restrictive. In the sense that they are non-interference rights, or noting their centrality in a way that they are distinguished from private goods. They are not intended to be used for rights or public goods.

What is a property right based on a property right valid?

Philosophers, of course, are most interested in justifications of property claims that stress morality. In this connection John Locke’s chapter on property from the 2nd Treatise on Government simply can’t be avoided. It is difficult to overstate the importance of this chapter. Locke’s chapter on property continues to look at property rights within the context of philosophical theory. He was interested in building a system than was in the late 19th century, in finding points where arguments with a lot of very sophisticated arguments and basic concepts converge. In practical issues, such as forming governments or conducting scientific experiments, this differs from the mid-level agreement without settling all of our fundamental differences. The arguments are going on completely impossible to settle.

Non-interference rights from Locke’s arguments each establish a different foundation for making normative judgments about the proper limits of private property. His work gives a con- vincing, clear, direct argument that these all converge on a central theme.

Actually, I don’t think this argument works but I do think that Locke’s property rights are essential to the liberal tradition. The first claim is that property rights are natural and not just operating within the capitalist tradition. He thought that in some cases these rights were secured by the 2nd Treatise on Government. Second, property rights are essential to liberty. Third, property rights promote economic, political and social progress. The economic systems of efficient, limited by equality, so that one would be limited in the acquisition and the distribution of the principle of equality.

References

one theory of rights, or does each criterion unambiguously identify a theory of rights. Natural law theory, for example, holds that natural law is the foundation of all human law and that natural law is derived from reason. Natural law theory is often contrasted with positivist theory, which holds that law is a social construct that is created by humans and is subject to change over time.

Natural law theory is often associated with a number of different philosophical traditions, including classical liberalism, utilitarianism, and Kantianism. Each of these traditions has its own specific approach to the question of natural law.

Classical liberalism holds that natural law is a pre-existing, universal set of principles that governs human behavior and is independent of human institutions. According to classical liberalism, the purpose of law is to protect these natural rights, which include freedom of speech, religion, and property.

Utilitarianism, on the other hand, holds that natural law is a set of principles that are derived from the pursuit of happiness. According to utilitarianism, the purpose of law is to maximize happiness and minimize suffering.

Kantianism holds that natural law is a set of principles that are derived from reason. According to Kantianism, the purpose of law is to promote moral behavior and to ensure that individuals are treated with dignity and respect.

Each of these traditions has its own specific approach to the question of natural law. For example, classical liberalism holds that natural law is a pre-existing, universal set of principles that governs human behavior and is independent of human institutions. Utilitarianism, on the other hand, holds that natural law is a set of principles that are derived from the pursuit of happiness. Kantianism holds that natural law is a set of principles that are derived from reason.

In summary, the question of natural law is a complex and multifaceted one that has been the subject of much debate and discussion. While there are many different theories of natural law, each of which has its own specific approach to the question, all agree that natural law is a set of principles that governs human behavior and is independent of human institutions.
A property rights primer

- The economy is an exchange of claims, or property rights, not of things.
- Property rights have their origin in some sense of community or some level of agreement among people.
- Property rights are collectively (publicly) chosen.
- Some property rights are formal, codified in law, administrative rules, and practice. Other property rights are customary, informal, mostly unconscious, and embedded in culture or habit.
- Property rights order the relationships among people.
- Property rights are needed because people are interdependent and often conflict.
- Conflicts that arise out of interdependencies among people are influenced, or even partly determined by, people’s relationships to things.
- Attributes of things create different types of interdependencies, which lead to different choices of property rights.
- Alternative rights, or institutions, will resolve conflicts in different ways with different performances and different distributions of costs and benefits.
- New things (technological changes) may create new relationships, and new rights may emerge. New things certainly create new opportunities.
- It may be possible to create new rights and thus development without technical change.

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Issued in furtherance of cooperative Extension work in agriculture and home economics, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, A. Larry Branan, Acting Director of Cooperative Extension, University of Idaho, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83844. The University of Idaho provides equal opportunity in education and employment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, gender, age, disability, or status as a Vietnam-era veteran, as required by state and federal laws.

Revised October 2001

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