Chapter V
AGE AND SEX RATIO IN LATUR DISTRICT
(1981-2001)

5.1 Introduction
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5.1 Introduction:

The study of sex ratio is of a great interest to a population geographer in view of partly contrasting and partly complimentary roles played by the two sexes in the economic and social structure of a region. Sex ratio reflects the socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis. The sex ratio is a function of three basic factors, sex ratio at birth and difference in mortality between sexes at different stages of life and sex selective migration. In its own turn it has profound effect on other demographic elements, such as growth of population, marriage rates, occupational structure etc., equally important in the study of changes in sex ratio as it indicates the trends in socio-economic life of a region on one hand and their migrational behaviour on the other. The relatively high rate of female mortality in India is attributed to low status of females in society. They suffer neglect in their infancy and childhood as they are considered a liability to the parents in contrast to the male children who are considered as an asset.

As a social taboo, females are looked down as inferior members of society. Generally, females have low status in the family or society as compared to males. In a family there is a partial view about providing education facilities to male children and female children. Parents do not provide equal education to their male and female children. In a society, there is a partial view in any activity about the females. Due to traditional domain females are not treated equally to males, in social, economic, and
other activities of society, or family. Due to partial view, females lag behind in economic participation.

In physiological standards, females are weaker than the males. It is notable that female mortality is higher than the male mortality though the medical facilities have been enlarged after independence, and most of the epidemics and disastrous diseases have been controlled. The gap between the mortality of the two sexes appears to have not only persisted but it has widened recently. The widening gap of mortality rates of the two sexes are attributable to fact that male deaths have not declined in parallel succession. The large number of female deaths due to high maternal mortality or due to loss of longevity from frequent pregnancies, malnutrition and underfeeding still persist. Due to low physiological standard of females, they are not working in heavy occupation. Only delicate occupations can be undertaken by females.

In India, while the social taboos and biological constraints express hard physical labour involved in several agronomic activities prevent the participation of females in agriculture in general and in agricultural labour in particular. The males claim agricultural sector of occupation as their traditional domain, both as matters of economic necessity and continuing operating elements of culture. The stress of tradition has successfully kept the socially prescribed roles of females and males separate through the controlling factors operating in system of agrarian production organization.

Already widely established is the finding of an employment of huge volume of agricultural labours on large holdings owned by landlords agriculture castes, who live on the earning from their land not cultivated by themselves. The sex based segmentation of the agricultural labour is further controlled by specific agronomic practices involved in the growing of certain crops in particular areas. It is clear, therefore, that the
employment of female agricultural labours is controlled by a large number of significant social, economic, and cultural factors which are simultaneously expressive of a part of the varying characteristics of the area.

Specifically, geographic investigations of the phenomenon of female participation in agriculture are completely absent. However, quite some attention and space have been given to this theme with rural workforce in general and female rural force in particular. It is also relevant to note that in most of the subsistence type of agricultural regions the labour wages are low and females in larger number attracted to such work than males.

An understanding of sex ratio of a population in the spatial context is on fundamental importance for a proper consideration of various demographic characteristics of any region. Apart from itself being an important regional characteristic sex ratio not only mirrors the socio-economic conditions of an area but also reflects a stage in historical development in population. Thus, sex ratios are fundamental for the geographic analysis of an area, for they are not only important feature of landscape but also influence other demographic elements which provide additional means and material for analyzing regional landscape.

Sex ratio signifies the number of females per thousand males. An inverse enunciation of the ratio (i.e., the number of males per 1000 females) is also given sometimes. Sex ratio may vary among different regions. In the USA, the sex ratio is high (males are larger in number). Primary sex ratio is the sex ratio at the time of conception, secondary sex ratio is the ratio at the time of birth, and tertiary sex ratio is the ratio found at the time of enumeration.

The state may be basking in the glory of its women medal winners – six of the seven medal winners from the state at the recently-concluded
commonwealth Games were women—but the average citizen in the state continues to favour the male child. The sex ratio at birth and child sex ratio (0 to 6 years) in Maharashtra had dipped to 850 girls against 1,000 boys in 2009. As many as 14 districts registered an alarming decline—less than 850—in the numbers compared to the 2001 census figures, reveals the latest report of the State Health System Resource Centre (SHSRC). With the latest report on sex ratio at birth 2010, the Maharashtra’s Health Management Information System (HMIS) also corroborates the grim scenario.

Table No. 5.1 Sex at Birth Ratio in Maharashtra 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circle</th>
<th>Sex Ratio at Birth HMIS 2010</th>
<th>Sonography Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nashik</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>1,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>1,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolhapur</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latur</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akola</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>7566</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child Sex Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Maharashtra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Times of India News Paper.

The figures, based on integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) data, show that the child sex ratio (0 to 6 years) in the state has deteriorated in the last 12 years, competed to the national scenario. The ratio in 1998 was 1,000:913 against the national 1,000:898. It declined to 878 in 2003 in the state against 882 nationally. It further went down to
871 in 2006 while the national rate went up to 901. The figure for the state for 2009-10 is 850 girls against 1,000 boys.

"Among the reasons why girl child number has been so low in the sugar belt region is that residents living here want their land and sugarcane fields to be in their family. This can happen only when they have a male child who can inherit the land. Now, this region is showing slight improvement. However, the Marathwada region has touched all time low girl child number. This is primarily due to the fact that dowry system has been very strong in the region. And with improved financial position and availability of sonography machines in every niche and corner, the area has registered decline in the girl child number", Doke explains.

Improved financial position, availability of gender determination machines and accepted norms of family planning are some of the reasons for the decline in the number. The tribal districts have succeeded in maintaining a better ratio while some backward areas have registered a growth in the number of girl child, he added.

Satara with 878 girls in 2001 has its girls child figure at 896. Sangli has registered 868 girl child as against 851 in 2001.

5.1.1 Importance of Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio generally influences the form and tempo of life in any country. The balance between the sexes is an important aspect of population structure. It is important for the following reasons.

1. It affects the labour supply through marriage and fecundity. If the proportion of males is higher than that of females, more workers will be available.

2. The excess of males trends to lower the age of marriage for females. Early marriages lead to considerable disparity in age
between husbands and wives. This difference in age tends to increase widowhood.

3. Early marriage of females may also lead to increased fertility and population growth.

4. Sex ratio which is affected by fertility, mortality and migration plays an important part in determining birth and death rates in a community.

5. It is found that a population which has a higher proportion of females also has a relatively lower death rate as compared with a population where males preponderate.

6. An adverse sex ratio (i.e., when the proportion of females is small) leads to the emergence of many social and moral evils like prostitution and S.T.D. impairing the morale of the workers.

7. Sex ratio is an important factor for determining the death rate of any population. Women generally have lower death rates than men at most ages in most countries. If females constitute more than half of the population, the total death rate is considerably affected. The scarcity of either women or men of adult age will reduce the marriage rate; and this will affect the crude birth rate.

8. Sex ratios of a population are related to the extent of employment of women outside home, status of women, and so on.

5.1.2 Determinants of Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is influenced by birth, death and migration. Apart from these factors, natural calamities like war, famine, earthquake and so on will have their effects on sex ratio. It also depends on the status of women, nature of enumeration of sexes in a particular population of an area and the like. Sex ratio can be understood with reference to (i) sex
ratio at birth, (ii) sex ratio at death and (iii) sex selectivity among migrations.

Female sex is biologically stronger than male sex. Consequently, the females tend to outlive the men. In almost all countries the male mortality rate is higher than female mortality rates, the sex ratio becomes balanced at about 4 years of age. After this age, the imbalance begins to grow, so that at the age of 95 or so, there may be two thousand females per 1,000 males. In LDCs, female mortality is higher than that of males.

5.2 Trends in Sex Ratio (1901-2001):

The disparity the number of males and females in any population is of interest to a geographer because of the contrasting and complimentary roles played by both the sexes in the economy and in the society. The trend in the sex ratio is more of less uniform at all levels all over the country as well as states. The region, under study, has showed also more or less similar trends in sex ratio during last hundred years (1901-2001). The sex ratio varies from 978 in 1901 to 922 in 2001 in Maharashtra while if fluctuates between 980 and 935 in Latur district. The sex ratio came down by 56 in Maharashtra while it came down by 45 in Latur district during hundred years span (1901-2001).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1901</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1961</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latur</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Gazetteer and District Census Handbooks.
The sex ratios of the state and the study region are almost close to each other. The sex ratio constantly came down in the state as well as in the study region also, except 1981. The sex ratio came down fast within the first four decades (1901-1941) as compared to next successive decades (1941-81). While in the last decade (1981-2001) it sharply came down in the study region. It indicates that, the sex ratio has come down fast. According to change in the sex ratio, the entire period can be grouped as under:

i. **1901-1921**:

The sex ratio underwent a big drop throughout India and Maharashtra. The region, under study, is not an exception. Sex ratio had decreased from 978 to 950 in Maharashtra while it decreased from 980 to 940 in Latur district. The sex ratio had a big drop in Maharashtra state as well as in the Latur district due to higher mortality in the case of females. Generally, male-female deaths have not declined in parallel succession. The large number of female deaths is due to high maternal mortality or due to reduced longevity. Due to frequent pregnancies, malnutrition and under feeding. Especially, the region, under study, was affected due to cholera epidemics, influenza epidemic and other several diseases. As
well as famine also spread in the study region in 1901-1902 this occurred 20682 deaths. Hence, was a rapid fall in the sex ratio.

ii. 1921-41:

The sex ratio was fluctuating between 950 to 949 in Maharashtra state while it was declining from 940 to 941 in Latur district. There were no remarkable fluctuations in Maharashtra and Latur district during this period. The fluctuation in sex ratio, as compared to preceding decades (1901-21) was very slow.

iii. 1941-61:

The sex ratio fluctuated between 941 to 950 in Latur district while it fluctuated from 949 to 936 in Maharashtra state. The fluctuation of sex ratio in the Latur district and Maharashtra state was -09 to +13, respectively.

iv. 1961-81:

The sex ratio fluctuation was remarkable during this span. The region, under study, had sex ratio increasing from 950 to 959. While it increased from 936 to 937 in Maharashtra state. We come to know that, the sex ratio of the study region increased due to (i) male-selective migration flow. Latur district lies in drought prone zone. These conditions affect the economic life of the district. Hence there is no other way for the people, except out-migration. The male selective migration takes place more from this region. Therefore, the sex ratio of the rural are increases. (ii) Medical facility: After Independence the greater medical facilities provided to the rural population have checked the female maternal mortality rate. There were only three primary Health Centres in 1961. This number increased to sixty Primary Health Centres and six Rural
Hospitals in the study region up to 1981. (iii) Famine; is an important cause for increasing the female ratio during 1971-1981 in the study region. There was a famine in 1972 which induced the male selective out-migration from study region to elsewhere. It resulted into reduction of the male proportion in population.

v. 1981-2001:

The sex ratio was remarkably reduced in the study region from 959 in 1981 to 935 in 2001. The sex ratio declined during this period due to (i) enhancement in irrigation facilities through Manjara irrigation project after 1981. There was additional 1,15,456 hectares of land under irrigation. Five talukas have been provided with the irrigation facility through this project, viz. Latur, Chakur, S. Anantpal, Ahmadpur and Renapur. (ii) the addition of agro-based industrial units in the study region, eight sugar factories in the study region after 1981 census. (iii) Transformation in agricultural practices from traditional cropping pattern to commercial cropping patterns. These three important causes have proved helpful to check the selective male out-migration from the study region to elsewhere in the state. On the contrary, the extension of medical facilities is provided through maternity and child welfare units for rural area of the study region which has reduced positively the maternal mortality.

5.3 Sex Ratio Fluctuation (1981-2001):

We have discussed the sex ratio trends in Latur district during 1901-2001. Now we proceed to note the sex ratio fluctuation during 1981-2001 at taluka level. Following table shows the sex ratio during 1981-2001.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the taluka</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Fluctuation (1981-2001)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Latur</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Udgir</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ahmadpur</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nilanga</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ausa</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Renapur</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chakur</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jalkot</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Deoni</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S. Anantpal</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>District total</strong></td>
<td><strong>959</strong></td>
<td><strong>935</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by author from the district census handbook and primary census abstract.

The distribution of sex ratio within the study differed from taluka to taluka. The highest sex ratio recorded in Jalkot (982) taluka while the lowest sex ratio was in Latur (933) taluka. Jalkot (982), Deoni (981),
LATUR DISTRICT
TALUKAWISE SEX RATIO
(1981)

INDEX

ABOVE 975
MEDIUM 945-975
BELOW 945
S. Anantpal (972) and Nilanga (977) each one; have higher sex ratio while Latur (933) have lower sex ratio as compared to district average (959), Udgir (944), Ahmadpur (965), Ausa (962), Renapur (951) and Chakur (966) have moderate sex ratio upto the district average (Map No. 5.1).

According to 2001 census, Deoni taluka (956) has the highest sex ratio while Latur (921) taluka has the lowest sex ratio. Deoni and Nilanga talukas have higher sex ratio while Latur taluka have lower sex ratio as compared to district average. Udgir, Ahmadpur, Ausa, Renapur, Chakur, Jalkot and S. Anantpal talukas have moderate sex ratio upto district average (Map No. 5.2).

As we have taken into consideration the sex ratio fluctuation in the study region (1981-2001), it reveals all talukas have negative sex ratio fluctuations, that Latur (-12), Udgir (-15), Ahmadpur (-36), Nilanga (-27), Ausa (-21), Renapur (-11), Chakur (-29), Jalkot (-37), Deoni (-25) and S. Anantpal (-34) talukas have negative sex ratio fluctuations. The sex ratios are not decreasing in this region (Map No. 5.3). The sex ratio declined in the study region due to following important causes: (i) Check on the selective male out-migration was affected due to a heavy emphasis on agricultural practices after 1981; because ample irrigation facilities provided through Manjara irrigation project as well as back water lift irrigation from all talukas land is irrigable. (ii) On the contrary, greater medical facilities have been provided to the rural area after 1955, through maternity and child welfare centres which help to reduce the maternal mortality rate.

In the case of all talukas, the sex ratio decreased due to (i) improvement in the agro-based industrial units viz. sugar factory and other industries after 1981. For example, ten sugar factories and other textile unit worked out in district (ii) improved irrigation facilities which
positively influenced agricultural practices. Both the cause has checked the selective male out-migration flow from native places. (iii) district head quarter. There are several administrative offices in this city of Latur having job opportunities for the females. Hence it helped to increase the female ratio in the population of this taluka, (iv) the urban culture always possessed low sex ratio than the rural centres, the Latur city has acute housing problems. There are majority mill workers, who cannot afford high rents for accommodation. Hence the male-workers decide to live in suburban centres and in the periphery villages.

5.4 Trends in Rural-Urban Sex Ratio (1901-2001):

We have discussed the trends in sex ratio in general during 1901 to 2001 in the study region. The sex ratio in different talukas and their fluctuation during 1981 to 2001 have also been discussed. It is necessary to describe the rural urban sex ratio during 1901 to 2001 in the study region because the disparity between sex ratio of rural urban differences in sex ratios are of high importance as they reflect the general tempo of life and nature of sex selectivity in rural-urban flow of population. The developing countries are characterized by male-selective out-migration from rural areas resulting in high sex ratios there.

Table No. 5.4 Rural – Urban Sex Ratio in Latur District (1901-2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural Sex Ratio</th>
<th>Urban Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Gazetteer of Latur District
5.4.1 Rural Sex Ratio: 1901-2001

Table No. 5.3 reveals that the rural sex ratio reduced from 982 to 940 within the hundred years span (1901-2001). If we see first two decades (1901-21) the rural sex ratio decreased suddenly while in next three decades (1921-51) it has slightly decreased. The sex ratio during 1961-1981 again increased while in the last decade (1981-2001). This indicates that during the first twenty years (1901-21) there was a big drop in the female mortality in rural areas. The sex ratio slightly increased after 1951 because of better medical facilities provided at village level. It resulted in less mortality among the females at the time of delivery and during pregnancy. The sex ratio suddenly went up in the two decades (1961-81) due to greater medical facilities provided at village level which proved helpful in decreasing female mortality at the time of delivery. There should be another cause that due to heavy drought conditions in 1972 all over the study region, selective made out migration took place.
There is a striking observation in rural sex ratio during the last decade (1981-2001). The rural sex ratio suddenly dropped from 971 in 1981 to 940 in 2001. It is seen that during this period there was check in selective male out migration from the rural areas because of better irrigation facilities to agriculture through Manjara irrigation project.

5.4.2 Urban Sex Ratio (1901-2001):

The trends of the sex ratios in the study region are similar to the rural sex ratio. The urban sex ratio during first three decades (1901-31) reduced suddenly because the region, under study, was affected by influenza epidemic during 1918. It had a heavy toll on the female mortality. The urban sex ratios in preceding two decades (1931-51) slightly increased in the study region because after independence, the heavy medical facilities were provided to the population. It resulted into checking the female mortality at the time of pregnancy and delivery.

The urban sex ratios decreased from 924 to 870 during 1951-71 because there was a general tendency to view the urban life more comfortable than the rural life. Hence the rural selective males study region. In the last two decades (1981-2001) the sex ratio again increased in urban area, because out of the total urban centres only Latur city is complex in nature as well as it is head quarter of the district having more female job opportunities.

As we have seen, there is a big gap in the rural and urban sex ratios in the study region. The rural sex ratios are comparatively higher than the urban sex ratios in the study region because i) entire study region lies in drought-prone tract; where the drought conditions frequently exist. It affects the selective male out-migration from rural to urban areas, (ii) Latur and Udgir urban centres are complex in nature. Latur is famous for sugar industry not only in Maharashtra state but also in India, it generates a pull factor for in-migration (iii) the tendency of the people is that,
usually they leave their family in their native place in the time of migration, due to the prevalence of joint family system in rural area and the acute accommodation problems in urban area.

5.5 Spatial Patterns of Sex Ratio (2001):

We have already discussed the trends in the sex ratio during 1901-2001, the talukawise sex ratio fluctuations during 1981-2001 and the trends in rural and urban sex ratio during 1901-2001 in the region. Now we come to examine the spatial patterns of the sex ratio during 2001, which helps to understand the sex ratio composition and relative proportion of males and females in population at a given time. It is also helpful to explain the employment consumption patterns, social needs of the people and perhaps the physiological characteristics of community.

An understanding of sex ratio of a population in the spatial context is of fundamental importance for proper consideration of the various demographic characteristics of any region. Sex ratio is not only mirrors of socio-economic conditions of any area but also reflects a stage in the historical development of population. It has strong bearing on births, deaths and migration character.

5.6 Discussion:

If we view the issue from human resource development point of view, the study region has high dependency ratio. The dependency ratio is about 62 percent. It shows the weak economic status of the region. Moreover, we have taken into account the working age-group of the population, which indicates that 51.93 percent males are included in this category while 48.07 percent females are encompassed in these age-groups. But we have seen that the actual female participation in economic
activities has been very low. This shows that a large number of females remain unemployed in this region.

It is pointed out in the preceding discussion that the increase in the sex ratio of the rural region of this district is primarily due to out-migration of able bodied male population. As a result of the selective out-migration vast female working force lags behind in the villages. From the point of view of better utilization of the female resource the female workforce stands to be a greater asset. It is the high time that we will have to search some means for meaningful engagement of this residue and asset some female labour force while suggesting plans for optimum land resource utilization. In this chapter we have, therefore, attempted to bring out the optimistic facet of this human resource with special reference to the female workforce.

A number of geographical factors influence the sex ratio of the study region negatively as well as positively. Undulating topography, scarcity of water resources, inadequacy of soil fertility are the factors which have reflected in the poor development of land resources. In the present planning phase, these adversities are yet to be overcome. We will be suggesting remedies for these lacunae in the next two chapters of this research work. As far as the context of the sex ratio is concerned, the present factors stand important as bottlenecks. Due to the underdevelopment of the local land resources, able bodied male population moves out in search of better jobs, creating imbalance in the sex ratio behind.

The urban centres and the other centres of industrial activities have created pull forces in their locations. They have attracted male and female population as per their merits. Due to the centres manpower is siphoned off from various destinations. Male population is added more at many places. The urban centres have a repealing effect on accommodating
families due to housing problems. At times, therefore, there is selective migration of male population. Thus, the female-male sex ratio proves to be a reflection of this typical situation.

Finally, the issue rests with the development of manpower, as this thesis is designed to suggest measures for better utilization of human resources in the context of land resource management. When able bodied population moves out due to some push factor it is imperative for planners to seek a possibility to accommodate these outgoing people in the region itself. It is a task of better and innovative land resource management. Hence this study of sex ratio of this region helps to identify such pockets and regions where attention is to be focused for planning.
REFERENCES:


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