Chapter IX

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9.1 Introduction:

The purpose of this chapter is to sum-up the main conclusions of the study to get a comprehensive view on the bases of these conclusions. Suitable recommendations are also made in this chapter, to change the existing situation and thereby to achieve socio-economic developments in the study region.

In previous chapter various aspects of selected villages from the study area have been analysed. Investigations carried out in the previous chapters have thrown light on population characteristics in Latur District.

9.2 Conclusions:

The following conclusions are drawn from second to eight chapters.

Latur district is situated in the South-East part of the Maharashtra and it lies between 17° 52' North latitudes to 18° 50' North latitudes and 76° 12' East longitudes to 77° 18' East longitudes. It is bounded on the North by Beed and Parbhani districts, on the North-East by Nanded districts, on the South-East and South by the Karnataka state and on the North-West, West and South by Osmanabad district. For administrative purpose the district in divided into two revenue divisions i.e. Latur and Udgir division and in 10 talukas Viz.

Latur, Ausa, Renapur, Udgir, Ahmadpur, Chakur, Nilanga, Devani, Jalkot and Shirur Anantpal. Devani, Jalkot and Shirur Anantpal these three talukas are newly created talukas. Due to the non-availability of data newly created talukas are not considered for the present study.
The total geographical area of Latur district is 7157 sq.kms. Out of the total geographical area of Maharashtra it covers 2.39 per cent.

The Latur district was carved out as a separate district in the year 1982 as a result of bifurcation of Osmanabad district of Maharashtra State. Five talukas Viz. Latur, Ahmadpur, Udgir, Nilanga and Ausa were separated and formed a new district. At the same time, 53 villages of Ambejogai taluka of Beed district transferred to Latur taluka of newly formed Latur district. At present, the district is comprises 10 talukas, namely, Latur, Ahmadpur, Udgir, Nilanga, Ausa, Renapur, Chakur, Deoni, Jalkot and Shirur Anantpal etc.

Near about 50% part of the district lies on the Balaghat Plateau. This plateau region is major highland of the district. It is above 600 meters from sea level up to 900 meters. Maximum part of the Balaghat Plateau is flat. But there are some hillocks which is known as local names. There is a one ridge near village Vadwal Janwal this ridge locally knows as Vadwal Bet. One conical shaped hillocks near Chakur which is known as Hakani Bet. In Shirur Anantpal taluka Hatti Bet. In Ausa taluka near Hashegaon expanded hill with their which is known as Tembi like these there are several hillocks on Balaghat Plateau in the study region. This Plateau is dissected at many places by water streams and rivers.

Near about 50% area of the study region, lies in major river basins. This physiographic division knows as River Basin region. This physiographic division lacated North-East, central part and in the Southern part of the study region. In North-East part lies in Manar, Tiru and Lendi rivers. Central part is lies in Manjara River in its tributaries. The Southern part of this physiographic division lies in the Basin of Terna River. Expet some hills and hillocks this region is low land region. Its height from sea level is about 300 meters to 600 meters. In this physiographic division deep black soil is found.
The study region is drained by the Manjra river and its tributaries. The Manjra together with its tributaries the Terna, Tawarja and Gharni drain the Balaghat Plateau region, while there other tributaries, the Manar, the Tiru and the Lendi drain the North-Eastern region. The following are the important rivers of the Latur district.

Manjra is the largest river in the district. The Manjra River rises near of Gaurwadi near the Northern edge of the Balaghat Plateau in Beed district and flows South Easterly direction towards the Karnataka State. The Manjra River flows through the talukas of Latur, Nilanga, Shirur Anantpal and Devani. Tawarja River rises near Murud in Latur taluka. Tawarja is the chief right bank tributaries of the Manjra. The Tawarja about 50 kms. Long flows in a general East ward direction and join the Manjra near Seoni Village. It flows through on boundary of Ausa and Latur talukas. Terna River rises in Washi taluka of Osmanabad district. It flows through Ausa and Nilanga talukas of Latur district. Terna is the chief right bank tributaries of the Manjara. The Terna river has a length of over 150 kms. From its source to its confluence with the Manjra and Terna River flows West to East direction. Gharni River rises near Wadval in Chakur taluka. Length of Gharni River is about 40kms. The Gharni is the only river of some size that forms a left bank tributary of Manjra. It flows through Chakur and Shirur Anantpal talukas and joins the Manjra in Nilanga taluka. The Manar is the Northern most important river of the district, rising on the Balaghat plateau near Dharmapuri in Beed district flows in a North-Eastery course of along 40 kilometers within this district. It continues in this direction into Nanded district as far Kandhar, after which it flows in an Easterly or South-Eastery direction to join Manjra. Tiru River rises on the Eastern edge of the plateau near Chakur and has a course of about 56 kilometers within the district generally Eastward to join the Lendi at Kharaka in Nanded district. The Lendi
River rises similarly on the edge of the plateau near Udgir further East and has only a small course within the district. It is joined by the Tiru at Kharka in Nanded district and flows past Deglur in Nanded district before it joins the Manjara River. Among the smaller left bank tributaries of the Manjra may be mentioned is the Deoni with a course of about 20 kilometers within the district on the South bank of this river is situated the Deoni village, famous for its breed of cattle bearing its name it's known as a 'Deoni Valu'.

Climate is reflected in the habits and requirements of consumer and thus affects on the prospects of various types of industries of consumer goods. The potential of crop productivity capability of a given area is dependent mainly on the existing climate and soil conditions. The success or failure of cropping season is determined by the intensity of the climatic factors. The three most important factors of climate from the stand point of plant response are temperature, water supply and light. Climate of the district is generally dry except during the South-West monsoon season.

Each crop plants needs a certain number of effective heat units for germination, growth, staking, maturity and repining. This is called a thermal constant and varies from crop to crop. The temperature above the minimum is therefore, effective in furthering the growth of plants towards maturity and is 16° c. at which plant grows. Ideal crop productions are between 18.3° c. and 23.9° c.

The sowing period starts from 20th June to 30 June and from July to second week of August is its growing period, and from 10 August to 10 September is its flowering period and from 10 September its pod formation period of soyabean crop. So the total quantity of rainfall in the month of June to end of September is very important for soyabean cultivation and region receive maximum rainfall in these months. So, it is
ideal climatic condition for the development of soya bean cultivation in this region.

Unlike climate, soil should not be regarded as a part of the natural endowment of an area. In fact, it is an agricultural that modifies soils excepting certain virgin soils which can retain their original characteristics. On the whole, soils constitute the physical base, for any agricultural enterprise. Farming is a business and good soil is a part of the farmers stocks in trades. Good soils are good to the extent that man makes judicious use of them. Our standard of living which predominantly depends on agriculture is often determined by a combination of the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the soils and corps and livestock raised on them. Crop growth is determined to a considerable extent by the amounts of nutrients in the soil. The main factor that has influenced the development of soils in Latur district is the undulating and hilly topography. The soils of varying are to be found through the district. The soils in the district can be classified into three main categories on the basis of depth and structure namely.

Shallow soils are mainly located in the North- Eastern part of the district. They own to dark gray brown in color, loamy to clay loam in texture with granular to sub-angular blocky in structure. These soils tend to be alkaline in reaction. They are different in nitrogen and organic matter and will give better yield on the application of the same with provisions of adequate water.

Patches of medium soils occur mainly near Nilanga and central portions of the district. They are dark brown to dark gray brown in color, clay loam to clayey in sub-angular blocky to blocky in structure. These soils are alkaline in reaction and have a fair amount of phosphate but need the application of nitrogen and organic matter for better yields. Medium deep soil vary from dark gray brown to very dark brown in color
and are found scattered in the Northern parts of the district. They are clay loam to clayey in texture and granular to sub-angular blocky in structure. These soils are alkaline in reaction and are deficient in nitrogen.

Deep soils are generally seen in the South and in the Terna and Manjra river valleys. They are clayey in texture and vary from dark gray brown to very dark gray in color.

The structure of these soils are sub angular blocky to blocky. The lower zones of the profile show compact to massive structure. They are alkaline in reaction and the total soluble salts are fairly high.

Forest cover of Latur is a very low. Only 0.48 percent means 3500 hectares area under forest out of total geographical area during 2003 in Latur districts. In the forest the trees are scattered. Babhul, Bel, Apta, Dhavde, Bor, Aroni, Hivar, etc. trees and Kektal or Cordage are found in the forest. Similarly Jambhul, Mango, Moh, Neem, Palash etc. are also found in Chakur taluka of Latur districts is well known for hilly village known as Vadval. It is known as island with innumerable varieties of plants of medical value.

Importance of irrigation as essential in put hardly needs emphasis. Moreover, it is a pre-requisite for the adaptation of new technology in agriculture and for the rapid growth of agriculture sector. The conversion of dry land into wet land provides a security against the vagaries of rainfall; preventing crop failure and enabling higher yield per hectored. It also helps to the farmers to take two or more crops from the same field, within a year and it increases the productivity of the land by transforming the agriculture. The impact of irrigation is prevailing as it leads to changes in cropping pattern, increases yield.

According to the 2005-06 figures, it is observed that 10854 hectares land is irrigating, and 29833 hectares of land will come under irrigation after the competition of projects, in their study region.
Medium irrigation projects are those with cultivable command areas between 2000 to 10000 hectares. Out of the total cultivable command areas 28400 hectares land in Latur district. There are 11 medium projects in Latur district. The work of seven projects in completed and four projects are in progress. Sakol, Tipral, and Masalga (Nilanga), Devarjana (Udgir) and Renapur-Kamkheda (Renapur) medium projects are under construction. According to 2005-06 figures it is observed that 1343 hectares land is irrigating. After the completion of projects near about 7755 hectares land will come under irrigation. Gharini, Jogala (Chakur), Tiru Wadhona (Udgir), Tawarjashiur (Latur), Aurad (Sha), (Nilanga), Girakachala (Nilanga) Vhati (Nilanga), and Mogha Brulapa (Udgir) these project are completed and they are providing irrigation to 6519 hectares of land in 2005-06. Raigavhan (Dhanegaon) medium project in Kalamb taluka in Osmanabad district. This project is providing irrigation to 688 hectares of land in Latur district during 2005-06. Most of the medium irrigation projects become dry in summer season. They provide water for irrigation in rabbit and sometime in summer season. Due to the medium projects yield of crops increased to some extent during recent years.

The general population growth rate and rural population growth rate have gradually increased upto the year 1981. Only 1911-21 and 1931-41 decades showed reverse trends. There was severe toll of life due to influenza epidemics (1918) and other severe diseases. During the 1911-21 decade, there were 85196 deaths due to plague, cholera, fevers, bowel complaints and other causes. Same case was recurred in 1931-41 decade, where 61845 deaths occurred. The heavy toll of life was experienced in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. After the independence huge medical facilities have been provided to rural areas,
which helped in controlling the epidemics and other diseases in the study region.

There were remarkable ups and downs in the trend of urban population. The growth rate sharply declined during 1901-11 and 1951-61 decades while it suddenly increased during 1911-21 decade. The rate decreased by -10.03 percent in 1901-11 and +2.86 in 1951-61 decades. While it increased by +62.58 in 1911-21 decade. The growth rate declined in 1901-11 decade due to heavy toll of life due to fevers and respiratory deceases in urban area. For Ausa and Nilanga urban area the death rate recorded was 43.83 and 18.36 respectively. In the case of 1981-91 decade, the urban definition was changed and there was consequent reclassification of five towns in the villages, viz. Latur, Ahmedpur, Udgir, Nilanga and Ausa. There was sudden growth i.e. urban population during 1911-21 due to emergence of three urban centres and control of fevers and respiratory diseases in urban areas.

The talukawise population growth during 1981-2001 shows that there are three different population growth regions in the study region i.e. high population growth, medium population growth and low population growth. Latur and Ausa talukas of the study region fall in the high population growth rate category; Udgir and Ahmadpur talukas of the study region fall in the medium population growth rate category, while Nilanga, Renapur, Chakur, Jalkot, Deoni and S. Anantpal talukas of the study region fall in the low population growth rate category.

Finally, it is observed that the high growth rate population region has different causes for population growth. The high population growth rate category showed that, the fertility, mortality and mobility are the determinant of population growth. In the case of Latur and Ausa talukas, mobility (in migration flow) is the important factor for population
growth. In the case of Latur taluka the high fertility and high mortality are the major causes for population growth.

According to 2001 Census, the population of Latur district is 20.80 lakh spread over its area of 7157 sq. k.m. giving the overall density of 282 persons per sq. k.m. and the corresponding figure for Maharashtra state is 314. Latur district is a district among the low-density of Maharashtra. Udgir and Ahmadpur have the highest density of population and the lowest density is Renapur.

During 1981 the highest population density is noticed in Latur taluka i.e. 188 persons per sq.kms. during 1991 and 2001 the highest density is noticed in Latur taluka i.e. 271 in 1991 and Latur (688), Udgir (351) and Nilanga (289) persons per sq.kms in 2001. Whereas in 1981 Nilanga and Ausa talukas was in medium population density group. It is mainly because of increasing number of economic developmental activities in Latur taluka which act like a magnet to receive people from surrounding countryside. During 1981 medium population density is noticed in Nilanga and Ausa talukas during 1991 medium population density is noticed in only two talukas i.e. Nilanga and Ausa. While in 2001 Ausa, Chakur, Jalkot, Deoni and S. Anantpal talukas medium population density. The increase in density is associated with increase of population. Therefore, increased population needs increase in economic opportunities in various sectors like primary, secondary and tertiary, in Latur district. During 1981 low population density is noticed in two talukas i.e. Udgir and Ahmadpur. During 1991 low population density is noticed in same talukas respectively and during 2001 low population density is noticed in Ahmedpur and Renapur talukas. During 1991 Udgir taluka was in low density group, whereas in 2001 it is shifted to high population density.
During 1981 the highest rural population density is noticed in Nilanga taluka i.e. 169 persons per sq.kms. during 1991 the same taluka is noticed rural population density i.e. 208 and 2001 the highest density is noticed in Chakur taluka i.e. 229 persons per sq.kms. Whereas in 2001 Nilanga taluka was in medium population density group. It is mainly because of increasing number of economic developmental activities in Latur taluka which act like a magnet to receive people from surrounding country side. During 1981 medium population density is noticed in Latur and Ahmadpur talukas during 1991 medium population density is noticed in only three talukas i.e. Latur, Udgir and Ahmadpur. While in 2001 Latur, Nilanga, Ausa, Renapur, S.Anantpal, Jalkot, and Deoni talukas medium population density. The increase in density is associated with increase of population. Therefore, increased population needs increase in economic opportunities in various sectors like primary, secondary and tertiary, in Latur district. During 1981 low population density is noticed in two talukas i.e. Udgir and Ausa. During 1991 low population density is noticed only one Ausa talukas and during 2001 low population density is noticed in Ahmedpur, and Udgir talukas. During 1981 and 1991 Udgir taluka was in Medium density group, whereas in 2001 it is shifted to Low population density group.

During 1981 the highest urban population density is noticed in Udgir taluka i.e. 8717 persons per sq.kms. during 1991 the Udgir taluka is noticed urban population density i.e. 12126 persons per sq. kms. and 2001 the highest density is noticed in Udgir taluka i.e. 15851 persons per sq.kms. During 1981 medium population density is noticed in Latur and Ausa talukas during 1991 medium population density is noticed in same talukas i.e. Latur and Ausa. While in 2001 Latur taluka medium population density. The increase in density is associated with increase of population. Therefore, increased population needs increase in economic
opportunities in various sectors like primary, secondary and tertiary, in Latur district. During 1981 low population density is noticed in two talukas i.e. Ahmedpur and Nilanga. During 1991 low population density is noticed same talukas respectively and 2001 low population density is noticed Ahmedpur, Nilanga and Ausa talukas respectively.

The general population density of the study region is 279 persons per sq.km. whereas the urban population density is 7898 persons per sq.km. and the rural density is 182 persons per sq.km. The urban population density is not uniformly distributed in urban areas. It variants from place to place. There are ten urban centres having different population density in the study region.

The higher density of population in Latur taluka is due to the industrial and education centre, Udgir otherwise rest of the area of the taluka contains sparse population. It will be seen from the maps of rainfall and soil distribution that the low rainfall, rugged topography and shallow soils are major characteristics of taluka and hence majority of the villages fall in low density category, while comparatively high rainfall, flat topography and deep black soil are major characteristics of the Ausa taluka. Western part of the study region has low rainfall, rugged topography and shallow soil as major characteristics. Hence majority of villages, in low population density while Eastern part of the study region has comparatively high rainfall, flat topography and deep black soils as major characteristics, hence less number of villages fall in low population density category. On the other hand, Western part has less number of the villages that fall in high density category while the Eastern part has comparatively more number of villages that fall in high density category i.e. 271 persons per sq. km.

The disparity the number of males and females population is of interest to a geographer because of the contrasting and complimentary
roles played by both the success 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).

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), 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. 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. 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. 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 and education centre 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.

Latur, Udgir and Ahmadpur talukas have higher literacy rate while Nilanga, Ausa, Renapur and Jalkot talukas have lower literacy rate as compared to the district average literacy rate (60.30%). Especially, Latur (63.69%), Udgir (62.73%), Ahmadpur (60.80%) and S. Anantpal (60.26%) talukas have highest literacy rate; Chakur (59.37%) and Deoni (59.80%) talukas have moderate literacy rate while Nilanga (57.69%), Ausa (57.43%), Renapur (55.91%) and Jalkot (56.05%) talukas have low and very low literacy percentage respectively as compared to the district average (60.30%).

Latur, Udgir, Ahmadpur and S. Anantpal talukas have higher male and female literacy rates. While remaining six talukas have comparatively lower literacy rates. The female literacy is low mainly due to (i) general backwardness of female in different spheres of social life and discriminatory treatment given to them in schools. (ii) traditional jobs or agricultural labours; women are working in their traditional jobs as agricultural labourers for which literacy or education is hardly essential, (iii) the low economic conditions of the study region do not permit female education, particularly when they can, otherwise, augments the life income; (iv) social insecurity: female does not get much mobility for education. (v) Division of labour: to earn the bread and butter for family
is the responsibility of a male while to rear the children is the responsibility of a female.

We have selected 14 villages from different talukas of the out-migration region in consistent with the intensity index. Four villages from Renapur taluka, three villages from Chakur taluka, three villages from Jalkot taluka, two villages from Deoni taluka and two villages from S. Anantpal taluka are chosen. It is pointed out that 6.25 percent peoples have left their native place due to lack of job opportunity, 16.66 percent peoples have left the native place for searching the suitable job for qualification, 27.08 percent peoples left the native place for non-availability and inadequacy of land resource and 50 percent peoples left their native place for better education and other purpose in Shirur Anantpal taluka. It is found that there are 4.59 percent peoples who have left their native places for lack of job opportunity, 27.58 percent peoples have left their native places for non-availability and inadequacy of land resources, 22.60 percent peoples have left their native places for searching jobs suitable to their qualifications and mostly 49.42 percent peoples left their native places for better education and other purposes.

We have selected twelve villages from different talukas of in-migration in consistent with the intensity index. Four villages of Latur, Three villages of Udgir, two villages of Ahmadpur, two villages of Nilanga and only one village of Ausa are chosen. It is seen that 56.06 percent respondents selected this region for educational purpose, 20.83 percent respondents selected this region for in search of employment, 6.81 percent respondents selected this region his relatives and friends and 14.77 respondents selected this region for economic status and other causes.

For the field survey twenty villages were selected among them density is observed above 300 in the following villages they are Katpur,
Borwati, Sukni, Hanchnal and Bibral villages. Sex Ratio is selected villages is observed above 950 they are Sukni village in Udgir taluka, Hanchnal village in Nilanga taluka, Almala village in Ausa taluka and Pandarwadi in Shirur Anantpal taluka and Pandarwadi and Sukni villages above 1000 sex ratio is noticed. Very low sex ratio is noticed in Hangarga village (748) in Ahmedpur taluka while observing the literacy of selected villages highest literacy in observed in Hadoli, Almala, Devkara, Katpur, Chatgaon, Darewadi and Viral villages but considering about male-female in 90 percent selected villages literacy more than 70 percent but while observing in Sangam village female literacy rate is observed satisfactory i.e. 55.61 percent.

The Patterns that have emerged in different talukas of Latur district in respect of growth, distribution, literacy, sex ratio, age structure, occupation structure etc. are in association with physic-economic conditions of the talukas. The rural population having agriculture base of economy need constant advice and measures to carve out better demographic developmental situations in every village of Latur district. The five urban centres are showing better demographic development when compared to rural areas. Even the slum area and middle economic class areas can also be drastically improved in the patterns and structure of all aspects of demography, with constant efforts in a span of time. In case of rural areas if efforts are slowed down then demographical characteristics will worsen and it may lead to retarded economic and social development. This kind of situation is mainly associated with illiteracy of the villagers, which being a single dominant parameter to improve the population development. The patterns that have emerged in respective chapters of this thesis are not only revealing the past and present appropriate measures for sustainable growth and development of the people and the talukas. The plans, programmes and policies
sanctioned by the state and central governments need constant gear up action and awareness programmes among the rural community, so that fruits and countryside of every taluka.

This diagnostic study is able to pin point in respective chapters about the problems and prosperity of population in demographic view point where all such parameters need attention of not only planners but also people themselves. This shall be possible only when entire rural human resource is developed on par with urban component. In this direction the attempts made in drafting of each chapter of this thesis, shall endeavour to show the emerging patterns and characteristics of population, where these aspects will add to our knowledge of population geography of micro region.

9.3 Recommendation:

1) Micro Level Study of Rainfall in the Study Region:

To solve the problem of untimely and unequal distribution of rainfall micro level planning should be done in all taluka for crops system on the basis of ecological considerations. It is necessary to identify the best cropping system for any local area under the prevailing rainfall and climatic conditions. The farmers should be given training about the drip irrigation. Each and every drop of rainwater should be percolated in the soil and extra running water should be collected in percolation tanks, more and more percolation tanks, Kolhapur types bandharas should be constricted in all villages.

2) Should be Increase Forest Area:

Today district is facing the problem of deforestation so forestation should be the need of time on Government level there should be planning about tree plantation. According to the total population of district in
comparison with it tree plantation should be done and an ideal of it should the district present such type of planning should be made by Collector, Talukadar, Talathi, Gramsevak and People. In urban areas while giving permission for building a home minimum ten small or big tree planting should be made compulsory. To tell the importance of trees boards can be used effectively. In Schools, College, Administrative Officer, besides railway reouters, road ways, canals tree plantation should be planned. Government employees tree plantation should be made compulsory farmers who plant more and more trees in their farm Government should give them loans with zero percent interest. And it's registration should be available in Talath office for forestation forest act should be very strict.

3) To Increase Sex Ratio:

Per 100 male condition of female is very low. To increase female policy of Kerala State should be used. Ex. To give free education to women, give different Government schemes, to stop dowry system to give share in property, positive attitude towards them to give knowledge about human rights, women empowerment to create awareness about all this. And to increase sex ratio insurance of girls should be drawn on Government level and the educated girl will get that money at the age of 18. And it’s result will be increase in sex ratio of girl’s attitude of society towards seeing women will change female infanticide will decrease in future due to this reason.

4) To Increase Literacy Rate:

Government should made primary education compulsory, female education free, to attract children give them different schemes to give reservation in government services to females, all government facilities should be given after 10th standard literate women should given women saving group.
5) To Create Awareness about Nutritional Diet:

Which diet should be taken, for how many times it will be taken, about this awareness should be there. Whatever we are eating what is in it we should see it, that energy, protein, minerals, carbohydrates, iron all these factors are necessary and in how much level they are available, to see this. In rural areas except using cereals and pulses fruits and vegetables other foods also used in diet.

6) To Create Awareness About Water Planning:

How much water is necessary for filed about this there should be awareness in the farmers, modern instruments and techniques ex. Sprinkler, drop irrigation, belt, irrigation, bullet irrigation should be used. In this way water can be saved. In each and every village there should be a small lake. On village level these lakes should be planned. Help of NSS, NCC students should be taken.

7) To Create Awareness about Sex-Education:

Recently population growth rate is very fast in district for this family planning scheme should be planned effectively. In rural areas sex education awareness is very low. Use of condoms and various population control medicine, defensive period, small family one family one child to create awareness and importance of all this, those families who have two children or below two various Government facilities should be made available to them.

8) To Reduce Load Shedding:

Government load shedding programme should be stopped and need of electricity. Union health and family welfare minister Ghulam Nabi Azad held out a prescription on curbing population growth: electrify
villages and ensure they have access to television. “Electricity in our villages can help control population growth. Electricity will lead to television in house, which will lead to population control. When there is no light, people get engaged in the process of population growth”, he said, addressing a function on World Population Day.

“Don’t think that I am saying this in a lighter vein. I am serious. Television will have a great impact. It’s a great medium to tackle the problem”, he added. When light will reach (villages), 80% population growth can be reduced through TV, he said, adding that the UPA government is working to ensure greater rural electrification. The minister also exhorted media and television channels to provide quality material and highlight positive news. It is the duty of all MPs, ministries and of all individuals to help in curbing the population growth, he said, adding that India contributes to 17% of the global population but the land area of our country is just 2.5% of the total land available in the world.

“We need to think that more children means more problems,” Azad said.

The pressure on land may be reduced by starting industries in the rural areas provide employment to the landuse labours.

9) Other Recommendation:

Religion-wise population control should be made. Fertility rate should be decreased Rural to Urban migration should be controlled; control on population growth should be made.