CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The suitable methodology has employed by the researcher to carry on analysis in the proper handling and engaged in scientific approach. The process of investigation provides tools and techniques on the basis of research problems. The research questions and problems have supportive to make a set of objectives and hypothesis. The analysis choosing proper tools and techniques it has provided a quantity of output. Consequently, the research method is systematically analysing the research problems. Therefore the present chapter confer applied the methodology, formation of hypothesis, and using appropriate statistical tools to analysing the research problems and also this chapter has adopted to detailed about selection of study area and samples. The description of the study has included for understanding the demography and geographical characteristic in regarding of research problem and population parameters.

3.1 Description of the Study Area

Tirunelveli District was formed in 1790 by the East India Company, later came under the direct control of the British Crown Queen Victoria. The name Tirunelveli has been composed from the three Tamil words i.e. ‘Thiru – Nel – Veli’ meaning Sacred Paddy Hedge. Tirunelveli District having geographical area of 6759 sq.kms, in the Southeastern portion of Tamil Nadu is triangular in shape. It lies between 8°.05’ and 9°.30’ of the Northern latitude and 77°.05’ and 78°.25’ of Eastern longitude.

The district is located in the southern part of Tamil Nadu and surrounded by Virudhunagar District on the north, Western Ghats on the West, Kanniyakumari District on the south, Thoothukkudi District on the East. The lifeline of the district river Tamiraparani feeds the district and quenches the thirst of residents of Thoothukkudi district too.

This District is having 3 Revenue Divisions comprising of 11 Taluks, 60 Firkas 19 Development Blocks, 616 Revenue Villages and 425 Village Panchayats. Demographic Details: The population of this District was 2723988 as per 2001 Census and 30,72,880 as per 2011 census. The Density of Population per sq.km. was 399 as per 2001 census and 455 persons as per 2011 census. Tirunelveli, Tenkasi and
Ambasamudram are the most densely populated Taluk in the District as per 2001 census. The Sex ratio is 1024 females for every 1000 males in the District as per 2011 census. Out of the total population, males are 1333939 and females 1390049 as per 2001 census. Out of the total population, males are 1518595 and females 1554285 as per 2011 Census. The district having Schedule caste population was 481052 which represent 17.66% to total population as per 2001 Census. Schedule Tribes are found to be very small in numbers 8358 which is 0.31% of the Total population. 4.36% of State population lives in Tirunelveli district. 1415742 live in rural area and 1308246 live in urban area forming 52% and 48% respectively as per 2001.

The district has peculiar climate and receives rainfall in all the seasons which represent 947.6mm in 2010-2011. The maximum precipitation is contributed by the North East monsoon (555.08mm) followed by the South west monsoon (189.6mm) and the summer (127.7mm) and the winter (74.5 mm).

Agriculture plays a vital role in the District’s economy. The total cropped area was 171155 hectares, which worked out 25.32% of the total area of 675850. The important food crops are Paddy, Cholam, Ragi, Cumbu Maize and other minor millets. The commercial crops are Cotton, Chillies, Sugarcane and Groundnut. Of the total cultivated area of 145047 hectares in the district, 26108 hectares were sown more than once.

### 3.1.1 Pappakudi

Pappakudi is small village located in Ambasamudram Taluk of Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu with total 1855 families was residing. The total population of Pappakudi was 6651 of which 3227 are males while 3424 are females as per Population Census 2011. The population of children with age 0-6 is 679 which make up 10.21 per cent of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Pappakudi village is 1061 which is higher than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Pappakudi as per Census is 985, higher than Tamil Nadu average of 943. The village has lower literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, literacy rate of Pappakudi village was 77.19 per cent compared to 80.09 per cent of Tamil Nadu. In Pappakudi Male literacy stands at 85.55 per cent while female literacy rate was 69.39 per cent. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Pappakudi village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village.
The caste based Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 19.58 per cent while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 1.31 per cent of total population in Pappakudi village.

In Pappakudi village out of total population, 3484 were engaged in work activities. 89.93 per cent of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment more than 6 Months) while 10.07 per cent were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Out of 3484 workers engaged in Main Work, 493 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 847 were Agricultural labourers. In this village has registered 2144 were engaged non-agriculture workers.

3.1.2 Vellanguli

Vellanguli is small village located in Ambasamudram Taluk of Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu with total 1475 families residing. Total is population of 5613 of which 2733 are males while 2880 are females as per Population Census 2011. The child population with age 0-6 is 580 which make up 10.33 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Vellanguli village is 1054 which is higher than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Vellanguli as per census is 1125, higher than Tamil Nadu average of 943. The village has higher literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, literacy rate of Vellanguli village was 84.14 % compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In Vellanguli Male literacy stands at 90.85 % while female literacy rate was 77.73 %. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Vellanguli village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 21.15 % while Schedule Tribe (ST) was 0.52 % of total population in Vellanguli village. Out of total population, 2832 were engaged in work activities. 89.09 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or than 6 Months) while 10.91 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2832 workers engaged in Main Work, 234 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 706 was agricultural labourer. The total agriculture worker was 943 and the people engaged non-agriculture work was 1889.

3.1.3 Pudukkudi

Pudukkudi is small village located in Ambasamudram Taluk of Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu with total 968 families residing. The Pudukkudi village has population of 3346 of which 1694 are males while 1652 are females as per Population
Census 2011. The child population with age 0-6 is 385 which make up 11.51 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Pudukkudi village is 975 which are lower than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Pudukkudi as per census is 887, lower than Tamil Nadu average of 943. In education level, Pudukkudi has higher literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, literacy rate of Pudukkudi village was 87.30 % compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In Pudukkudi Male literacy stands at 94.77 % while female literacy rate was 79.74 %. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Pudukkudi village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. in caste based Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 7.86 % while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 2.81 % of total population in Pudukkudi village.

In Pudukkudi village out of total population, 1876 were engaged in work activities. 76.39 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or than 6 Months) while 23.61 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1876 workers engaged in Main Work, 75 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 91 were Agricultural labourers. Here industrial category of non agriculture has registered was 1710.

3.1.4 Therku Kallidaikurichi

Therku Kallidaikurichi is small village located in Ambasamudram Taluk of Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu with total 2021 families residing. The Therku Kallidaikurichi village has population of 7531 of which 3741 are males while 3790 are females as per Population Census 2011. The child population with age 0-6 is 937 which make up 12.44 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Therku Kallidaikurichi village is 1013 which is higher than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Therku Kallidaikurichi as per census is 1033, higher than Tamil Nadu average of 943. The village has lower literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, literacy rate of Therku Kallidaikurichi village was 76.25 % compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In Therku Kallidaikurichi Male literacy stands at 83.23 % while female literacy rate was 69.34 %. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Therku Kallidaikurichi village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. In Therku Kallidaikurichi village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Caste (SC). Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes
42.19 % while Schedule Tribe (ST) was 0.69 % of total population in Therku Kallidaikurichi village.

In Therku Kallidaikurichi village out of total population, 4231 were engaged in work activities. 93.76 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or than 6 Months) while 6.24 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 4231 workers engaged in Main Work, 302 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 1259 were Agricultural labour and 2670 people has engaged in non agriculture workers.

3.1.5 Brahmadesam

Brahmadesam is small village located in Ambasamudram Taluk of Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu with total 1775 families residing. The total population of this village has registered 6371 of which 3083 are males while 3288 are females as per Population Census 2011. The child population with age 0-6 is 667 which make up 10.47 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Brahmadesam village is 1066 which is higher than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Brahmadesam as per census is 1117, higher than Tamil Nadu average of 943. The village has record higher literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, literacy rate of Brahmadesam village was 82.73 % compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In Brahmadesam Male literacy stands at 90.53 % while female literacy rate was 75.37 %. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Brahmadesam village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. In Brahmadesam village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Caste (SC). Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 39.62 % of total population in Brahmadesam village. The village Brahmadesam currently doesn’t have any Schedule Tribe (ST) population.

Out of total population, 3577 were engaged in work activities. 92.42 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment than 6 Months) while 7.58 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3577 workers engaged in Main Work, 271 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 977 were Agricultural labour and majority of people has engaged in non – agriculture work. It has register 2329.
3.1.6 Vengadampatti

Vengadampatti is one of the villages located in Kadayam block of Ambasamudram Taluk in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu with total 2882 families residing. The total populations of 10438 of which 5190 are males while 5248 are females as per Population Census 2011. The population of children with age 0-6 is 1141 which makes up 10.93 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Vengadampatti village is 1011 which is higher than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Vengadampatti as per census is 974, higher than Tamil Nadu average of 943. The village has lower literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, literacy rate of Vengadampatti village was 79.33 % compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In Vengadampatti Male literacy stands at 86.62 % while female literacy rate was 72.15 %. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Vengadampatti village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 7.57 % while Schedule Tribe (ST) was 0.07 % of total population in Vengadampatti village.

In Vengadampatti village out of total population, 5757 were engaged in work activities. 87.89 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment than 6 Months) while 12.11 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 5757 workers engaged in Main Work, 354 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 689 were Agricultural labourers and most of them engaged in non agriculture work. It has registered 4714.

3.1.7 Maruthamputhur

Maruthamputhur is one of the villages in Pappakudi block of Ambasamudram Taluk in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu with total 1857 families residing. The Maruthamputhur village has population of 6696 of which 3341 are males while 3355 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Maruthamputhur village population of children with age 0-6 is 770 which make up 11.50 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Maruthamputhur village is 1004 which is higher than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Maruthamputhur as per census is 833, lower than Tamil Nadu average of 943. The village has registered lower literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, literacy rate of Maruthamputhur village was 73.88 % compared to 80.09 % of Tamil Nadu. In Maruthamputhur Male literacy
stands at 79.94% while female literacy rate was 67.99%. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Maruthamputhur village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 3.84% of total population in Maruthamputhur village. The village Maruthamputhur currently doesn’t have any Schedule Tribe (ST) population.

In Maruthamputhur village out of total population, 3829 were engaged in work activities. 89.34% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment than 6 Months) while 10.66% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 3829 workers engaged in Main Work, 238 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 417 were Agricultural labourers and in this village has record 3174 people engaged in non-agriculture work.

3.1.8 Kilakkadayam

Kilakkadayam is small village located in Ambasamudram Taluk of Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu with total 4119 families residing. The Kilakkadayam village has population of 15135 of which 7444 are males while 7691 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Kilakkadayam village population of children with age 0-6 is 1630 which makes up 10.77% of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Kilakkadayam village is 1033 which is higher than Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Child Sex Ratio for the Kilakkadayam as per census is 943, equal than Tamil Nadu average of 943. Kilakkadayam village has higher literacy rate compared to Tamil Nadu. In 2011, literacy rate of Kilakkadayam village was 83.43% compared to 80.09% of Tamil Nadu. In Kilakkadayam Male literacy stands at 89.93% while female literacy rate was 77.20%. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Kilakkadayam village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 16.54% while Schedule Tribe (ST) was 0.33% of total population in Kilakkadayam village.

In Kilakkadayam village out of total population, 8244 were engaged in work activities. 94.03% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 5.97% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 8244 workers engaged in Main Work, 437 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 1380 was Agricultural labourer.
MAP - AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK INCLUDED 4 BLOCKS
3.2 Sources of Data

The study on “Trends and Patterns of Out- Migration from Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu” has used both descriptive and analytical in nature. The study is mainly based on empirical data collected during the study period and secondary data was also engaged to identify the study area.

3.2.1 Secondary Data

The secondary sources of data were collected from Census of India. The two different types of secondary data were collected for the present study. The District wise, data have been classified as the rural agricultural workers and rural non agricultural workers in Tamil Nadu and also employed Taluk wise in Tirunelveli District. It was helpful to choose the study area and fields. The data has been obtained from primary census abstract B series from 1981 to 2011 in Tamil Nadu. Second one, truly reliable the migration data. It was collected from Census of India D-series in Tamil Nadu from 1991 to 2001. The migration data have available on the basis of Place of Birth and Place of Last residence in Tamil Nadu. In this process of analysing the secondary source of data have been referred equal to primary and the required information is gathered from other sources Journals, Magazines, Newspapers, Working Papers, Books, Government of Tamil Nadu document Appraisal, Gazetteers, and annual report, website of Planning Commission, Government of India, RBI Bulletin and so on.

3.2.2 Primary Data

The study is mainly based on the Primary data which was collected from the migrant’s household in eight villages of Tirunelveli District with using semi structured and pre- tested interview schedule. The semi structured interview schedule consists of two sections. First section background and information of migrant’s household. The second section covers the impact of the economic and social status of the migrated people.
3.3 Selection of the Study Area

The present study is related to Tirunelveli District. The literature review indicates that during 19th century thousands of people have migrated to British Colonial country from Tamil Nadu by Britishers. The major part of the people from Tirunelveli District opted to go for Tea Plantation, indenture and slavery labour. The effect is still on the people who have been following to migration to the other states such as Mumbai, Kerala, Gujarat, and districts like Chennai, Coimbatore and Erode. The agricultural labour has decreased from the past three decades, when compare to other Districts in Tamil Nadu and hence Tirunelveli has been chosen for the present study.

3.4 Selection of the Sample and Size

The present study adopts Multi-Stage Sampling. In the first stage, selection of Taluk was done Ambasamudram Taluk was chosen for this study on a purposeful random basis. In the second stage, blocks in Ambasamudram Taluk were done. From the four union blocks in the region, two villages were chosen from each of the four blocks. The selection of sample households was part of the third stage. Firstly, Household list (proforma) survey was conducted in 8 villages to identify the migrant’s household by the nature and location of workforce. From the survey, the final data collection for the migrant household was selected for the study. The total sample of migration household is 275, which is calculated by using Sample Size Calculator from 960 total migration household populations in entire 8 villages. The collection of samples by each village was V1-42, V2-45, V3-48, V-40, V5-34, V6-22, V7-22, V8-20 from total sample size of each village V1-146, V2-158, V3-168, V4-140, V5-120, V6-80, V7-78, V8-70 by using proportion which means the population of each villages is to multiply by the sample size and divide by the total population size.
The Sample Size from Each Village
Total sample size is 275
3.5 Period of the Study

The present study is based on primary and secondary data. Both the data pertaining to the period of eighteen months from June, July, September, October 2012, January to May 2013 and November to January, May and June 2014. Both primary and secondary data were used in the study. Primary data were collected from the migrant’s household through field survey with the help of proforma and semi structured interview scheduled. Based on the experience acquired from the pilot study, the scheduled was modified and used for survey.

3.6 Pilot Study

Proceeding to conduct of the main survey, a pilot study was done in sample villages of Tirunelveli district in the month of May 2013 with thirty migrant households. It was helpful in check efficiency of the questionnaire as well as to observe the circumstance of migrant’s households. On the basis of preliminary study made a certain revision and incorporated into the questionnaire after was used in final survey.

3.7 Background of the Study

The basic economic factors which motivate Migration may be due to Push Factors and Pull Factors. The people migrate due to compelling circumstances which pushed them out of the place of origin and they are provoked by the attractive conditions in the new place. Push factors are low income, poverty, agricultural failure; inadequate employment opportunity and drought and so on. The Pull factors are higher income, level of employment opportunity, and other infrastructure facilities. Agriculture is an important occupation in this study region, as the day by day agricultural production is declined. Most of the agricultural land is occupied by real estate, commercial purpose, and massive developmental activities such as national highways and so on. Agricultural labour and land owners are not willing to cultivate their land. The reasons behind is an inadequate irrigation, gambling nature of monsoon, crop failure, non availability of labourer, rising input cost, bias providing agriculture loan to the farmers, lack of storage facilities, non remunerative price for their crop. Among the districts of Tamil Nadu, Tirunelveli has number of out migration have been increasing for unstable and inadequate employment. In the past
few years people have suffered for their survival due to increasing price in all items. So they are forced to move from agriculture sector to search for other alternative occupations for their survival. An educated person searches for a job in urban areas and other districts and states. Illiterate people are migrating within the state for seeking reasonable job and wage. This circumstance raises the following questions:

- What are the features of the regions where migration takes place?
- What is the pattern of the migration in the chosen for the present study?
- What Factors contribute to migration to the study region?
- Population who migrate?
- Has migration led to improved standard of living among the migration population?
- Impact of migration in the Tirunelveli District

3.8 Objectives of the Study

The following are the objectives of the present study, and they are

- To understand the trends and patterns of out-migration from Tirunelveli district during 1991-2001.
- To study the background and characteristics of migrants household.
- To study the type of migration.
- To examine the standard of living of migrants household before and after migration.
- To study the impact of migrants both in family and the study area.

3.9 Hypotheses of the study

- There is no cause and effect relationship between Out-migration, Non-farm employment and urbanisation
- There is no significant difference among the level of skills of migrants regarding their income
- There is no cause and effect relationship between migrant’s income and remittance on household assets
- There is no association between types of migration and patterns of migration
There is no significant relationship between before and after income of migrants

There is no relationship between standard of living before and after migration

3.10 Tools for Analysis

The present study is based on primary and secondary sources of data. The secondary sources of data obtained from Census of India in various Census Reports and collected Census data were coded, calculated and analyzed with the help of statistical tools like using percentiles, tabulation and Linear Regression. The primary data was collected through questionnaire, semi-structure interview and observation was helpful to analyse with statistical tools. The study has used simple statistics average, mean, percentage for examine the socio-economic characteristics of sample respondent. The cross tabulation and chi-square test is used to test the association between variables. The paired t-test, Multiple Linear Regression, ANOVA (analysis of variance), was used with the help of statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS 20) for analyse.

Multiple Linear Regression

\[ Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_{1i} + \beta_2X_{2i} + \ldots + \beta_kX_{ki} + U_i \]

are used to estimate cause and effect relationship between the variables.

Paired t-test

\[ t = \frac{\bar{D} - 0}{\sigma_{diff}/\sqrt{n}} \] with \((n - 1)\) degrees of freedom

\(D = \text{Mean of differences}\)

\(sdiff. = \text{Standard deviation of differences}\)

\(n = \text{Number of matched pairs}\)

are used to compare mean of two variables for a single group.
3.11 Limitation of the Study

The study has chosen two types of Census data. The first one is the migration data. It was collected from 1991 to 2001 still not yet to release of 2011 Census D-series migration data. Migration data was not acquired in census data; it was only available based on place of birth, place of last residence and duration of migration. Out migration data has not available based on segregation in Census Data but it was obtained from Place of Birth concept. Second one, the data based on non-agriculture workers was adapted from 1991 to 2011 for this study. So due to some limitation in comparing data of the entire three censuses, the analysis is restricted to data for a particular year census. Data on duration of residence based on place of last residence concept will be used to estimate migration in this study. The study covers 275 samples in eight villages in four blocks from Ambasamudram Taluk in Tirunelveli District alone. Hence, the study may not be generalised in other areas. The Study is covers only internal migration not in the international migration.

3.12 Concepts Used in the Study

Work

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature.

Main Workers

Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as Main Workers.

Cultivator

He or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's
land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops - tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca).

**Agricultural Labourers**

A person who works on another person’s land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She or he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

**Agriculture Workers**

A person he/she who has engaged cultivation in own land and who works on another person land is treated on agriculture works.

\[
\text{Agriculture Workers} = \text{Cultivators} + \text{Agriculture Labour}
\]

**Non-agriculture Workers**

A person he/she who has not employed in agriculture activity is treated on non-agriculture workers. The non-agriculture workers is refers to people has work engaged in other sectors apart from agriculture.

\[
\text{Non-agriculture Workers} = \text{Total Main Workers} - \text{Agriculture Workers}
\]

**Internal Migration**

It includes any movement within the political boundaries of a nation which results in a change of usual place of residence. It may consist of the crossing of a village or town boundary as a minimum condition for qualifying the movement as internal migration. Thus, the concept of internal migration involves implicitly an imposition of boundary lines which must be crossed before a movement is counted as internal migration.
Migrant

Migrant is usually defined as a person who has moved from one politically defined area to another similar area. In Indian context, these areas are generally a village in rural and a town in urban. Thus a person who moves out from one village or town to another village or town is termed as a migrant provided his/her movement is not of purely temporary nature on account of casual leave, visits, tours, etc.

Birth Place of Migrant

If at the time of Census enumeration, there is a change in the usual place of residence of an individual with reference to his/her birth place, he/she is defined as a migrant in accordance with ‘birth place’ concept.

Last Residence Migrant

If at the time of Census enumeration, a change in the usual place of residence of an individual is noted with reference to his/her previous usual residence.

In-migrant

A person, who crosses the boundaries of a village/town for the purpose of residing at the place of enumeration, is an in-migrant.

Out-migrant

If a person moves out from the place of enumeration (village/town) to another politically defined area (village/town) for usual residence, he or she is termed as an out-migrant.

Intra District Migrant

When a person moves out from his place of usual residence or birth to another politically defined area (village/town), which is within the district of enumeration, he/she is termed as an intra-district migrant.

Inter District Migrant

A person, who is in the course of migration crosses the boundary of the district of enumeration but remains within the State of enumeration, is termed as an inter-district migrant.
Intrastate Migrant

When a person crosses the boundary of his/her village/town for usual residence elsewhere within the State of enumeration, the person concerned is treated as an intra-State migrant. Thus intra-district and inter-district migrants together constitute the intra-State migrants.

Interstate Migrant

If the place of enumeration of an individual differs from the place of birth or last residence and these lie in two different States, the person is treated accordingly as an inter-State migrant with regard to birth place or last residence concept.

Migration Rate

It is taken as the ratio of total migrants counted in the Census to its total population multiplied by 100. While discussing the migration result, the term population mobility is taken as a synonym to migration rate.

Percentage of Agriculture Workers

\[
\frac{\text{Agriculture Workers}}{\text{Total Main Workers}} \times 100
\]

Percentage of Non-agriculture Workers

\[
\frac{\text{Non-agriculture Workers}}{\text{Total Mani Workers}} \times 100
\]

Growth Rate of Non-agriculture Workers

Current Year-last year is divided by last year then multiplied by hundred on the basis of non agriculture growth has calculated for this analysis. In the year 1981 is base year of non agriculture growth rate for 1991.

Growth rate of non agriculture worker is relate to base year of 1981 to get growth rate for 1991, 2001 and 2011 using the formula (current year-previous year/previous year*100)
For 2011= 2011-2001/2001*100

And then the Percentage growth rate is calculated from the growth volume of non agriculture is divided by the volume of growth of Total main workers then multiplied by Hundred.

3.13 Summary

The design of the study enables to analyse the issue of out-migration in precisely and clearly and appropriate methodology accurately to analyses the research problems. The statistical tools have applied for quantities of good output and prove testing of hypothesis. The primary data has to be analysed very precisely and secondary data was employed that identified the study area.