CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

On the basis of a review of past literature with empirical studies and theoretical background, this chapter aims to highlight the basic issues, specific objectives and hypotheses of the present study. The issues and objectives require a well-defined approach and a pre-determined plan. For this purpose the discussion of the present chapter has also been classified under different heads, namely, the sampling design and the concepts that have been used in the study. In addition to that profile of the study area has been given

The research issues identified from the reviews are listed below:

- Different migration patterns of men and women are considered as a result of the assumed fundamental difference between the gender and not of segmented labour markets.

- Many women migrate for the same reasons as men, to improve their own economic situation and that of their families for many people in the rural areas, the only alternative is to seek a living outside the village. The ‘push’ factors from the village are even more forceful than the promise of a good life in the cities.

- Migrant women are often employment in gender specific occupation that typically pay less than traditional male occupation. In the case of family migration, where both men and women migrate, has women’s expected earnings been reckoned at the time of migration.
- Female migration has far reaching social and economic effects and consequences than that of male migration.

These issues helped the researcher to frame the following objectives.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To probe into socio-economic conditions of the both male and female migrant workers in the study area.

2. To identify the push and pull factors responsible for female and male migration.

3. To examine the issues of working conditions, nature of migration and benefits of migration and by female and male migrants.

4. To compare income, expenditure, and savings position of the male migrants and female migrants before and after migration

5. To provide suggestive measures that drive towards the welfare of migrants.

The following hypotheses are drawn from the objectives

**HYPOTHESES**

1. Push factors dominate over pull factors for both male and female migration

2. Gender has significant influence on family migration and individual migration.

3. Earnings, Expenditure and Savings pattern of female migration differ from male migration.
Sampling Design

The study adopts multi stage sampling. At the first stage Cuddalore district is selected in Tamilnadu. This is one of the larger districts by population in Tamilnadu (11th place in the state. The state has 32 districts). At the second stage, the kurenjipadi block in cuddalore districts is selected which stands first by population in the district. At the third stage sample respondents are identified by a key informant. The respondents are male migrations (150) who are in unorganized sector. The researcher feels that disproportionate sampling is the suitable sampling technique to compare male migrants and female migrants and to take policy decisions.

The primary data were collected through well structured interview schedule. 150 male migrants and 150 female migrants were selected according to the density of the population in a block (Kurunjipadi). The technique adopted in the sampling procedure is known as the representative sampling technique.

Period of data collection

The data collection for the present study was started in the month of August 2012 and it was completed towards the end of January 2013. The field work was carried out to suit the convenience of the respondents. The researcher met the respondents at their residence and conducted a face to face interview with them.

Criteria for the selection of the Sample Units

The sample respondents for the present study were migrant informal sector workers, who were specifically drawn from the two categories of workers namely; male workers and female workers. For the purpose of this study, a household was
considered to be a migrant household, if the following conditions were satisfied and the migrant lived in the study area:

i) The migrant should be a male or female

ii) The migrant should have migrated after 18 years of age.

iii) The migrant should be a married person.

iv) The migration should be independent and voluntary.

v) The person should have migrated in search of employment or after getting a job.

vi) The migrant should be a causal labourer.

vii) The migration should be of a permanent nature or at least the person should have continuously stayed in the study area for a minimum period of 2 years.

Sources of Data

The study is based on primary data. The researcher had made use of the interview schedule as a tool for data collection, besides the data also collected from secondary sources such as The census of India, The National Sample Survey Organisation Data The Statistical Handbook of Tamilnadu, District Level Census Handbooks; Taluk Level Census Handbooks and such other similar published secondary sources.

Tools of analysis

The collected data were be processed in a proper way to fulfill the objectives of the study. Tabulations, percentages, averages, and ratios had also to be worked out wherever it was necessary, besides descriptive statistics such as
Garrett Ranking technique, Logistic regression analysis and Z test had also been used.

**Garrett Ranking Technique**

The Garrett Ranking method had been used to find out the most influencing factors for migration. The following procedure is as used in this study. The push and pull factors are the order of merit given by the respondents were converted into scores by using the formula given by Garrett:¹

\[
100 \cdot (R-0.50)
\]

\[
\text{Percent position of Rank} = \frac{\text{(Rank)}}{\text{Total number of ranks}}
\]

This formula was used for converting ranks into percentage of the normal curve, where ‘R’ is the rank of the individual factor in the series ranked by an individual factor in the series ranked by an individual respondent and ‘N’ is the total number of factors ranked, by the individual respondents. The percent position of the rank obtained is converted into scores according to the Ranking Table given by Garrett (See Appendix) then the mean score was calculated for each factor, by adding all the scores of individual respondents and dividing by the sum total number respondents. On the basis of mean scores of all the variables, they are arranged in a descending order and the ranks are given to identify the most influencing factor.

**The Logistic Regression Method**

The logistic regression model used to know the probability of joint migration of dependent migrants such as with family members are by individual. The procedure for the above analysis is as follows.
Mathematics of logistic regression in the present study.

\[
\text{Logit} = \log \left( \frac{\text{Probability (Migration with family)}}{\text{Probability (Migration by individual)}} \right)
\]

\[
\text{Odds} = \frac{\text{Probability (Individual)} + \text{Probability (family)}}{\text{Probability (Family)} + \text{Probability (family)}}
\]

Therefore, odds = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Probability (Family)}

\[
\text{Probability (Family)} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Odds}
\]

\[
\text{Probability (Family)} = 0.5 \times \text{Odds}
\]

If it is log Odds value of Probability (family) is less than 1, hence the researcher concluded that more chance for migrating with family, if it is log odds value of Probability (family) is greater than 1, the researcher concluded that more chance for migrating the individual alone comparing to the nature of migration with family.

**Pilot Study**

The researcher had a plan to classify the migrants into four types rural to urban, urban to rural, rural to rural, urban to urban. But in the study area, the researcher identify rural to urban migrants and semi urban to urban migrants and thereby the researcher randomly selected migrants and then classified according to their employment. Pilot study helped the researcher to select a key informant. The key informant guided the researcher to identify the migrants.
LIMITATIONS

As this study had been carried out based on primary data, the study has got its own specific limitations. The respondents had their own limitations in giving information. The particulars on incomes and the assets position might not denote exact figures. As migration of workers is affected by economic and socio-psychological factors also the findings in one region may not apply fully to the other regions also and have may not be the same in all the regions.

DELIMITATION

This study is delimited to employment migration of both male and females working in informal sector. This study also excludes out migration from Cuddalore district.

CONCEPTS

**Human Migration:** This term is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. Migration may be individuals, family units or in large groups.

**Re-migration:** Re-migration is understood as migrating again (Two or more times). Therefore, re-migrants are defined as people who have temporarily come back to their place of origin but seriously intend to migrate again for a second or third time in the near future.

**In-Migration:** The movement of persons crossing the boundaries of their village or town with the intention of residing in a place where they are enumerated as residents.

**Inter-District Migration:** It is a medium distance migration. The movement takes place between districts but within the state.
**Intra – District Migration:** It is short distance migration, where migration takes place within the district.

Push factor: **The given push factors in the place of origin were:**

- Unemployment/ under employment
- Low wages
- Small land holding
- Landlessness
- Burden of loan
- Drought
- Joblessness after harvest
- Lack of alternative sources of income
- Agricultural insolvency; and
- Social conflicts and communal hatred

**Pull factor:** On the other hand the pull factors in the place of destination were:

- Employment / Better employment
- Higher wages in their present occupation
- Regular availability of work
- Better living conditions
- Security of present work
- Better social overhead facilities
Attraction of city life

Variety of informal work; and

Present work access to their health condition

**Informal Sector**: The informal sector may be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods and services with the primary objective of generating employment and income for the persons concerned.

**SECTION-B**

**THE SETTING**

In this section the study area profile has been given comprising Tamilnadu state, Cuddalore district and Kurunjipadi block

**PROFILE OF TAMILNADU**

Main article: Demographics

Tamil Nadu is the seventh most populous state in India. 44 per cent of the state's population live in urban areas, the highest among large states in India. The state has registered the lowest fertility rate in India in year 2005–06 with 1.7 children born for each woman, lower than required for population sustainability.

At the 2001 India census, Tamil Nadu had a population of 62,405,679. The sex ratio of the state is 987 with 31,400,909 males and 31,004,770 females. There are a total of 14,665,983 households. The total children under the age of 6 is 7,235,160. A total of 11,857,504 people constituting 21.49 per cent of the total population belonged to Scheduled castes (SC) and 651,321 people constituting 1.18 per cent of the population belonged to Scheduled (ST).
The state has 40,524,545 literates, making the literacy rate 73.45 per cent. There are a total of 27,878,282 workers, comprising 4,738,819 cultivators, 6,062,786 agricultural labourers, 1,261,059 in house hold industries, 11,695,119 other workers, 4,120,499 marginal workers, 377,220 marginal cultivators, 2,574,844 marginal agricultural labourers, 238,702 marginal workers in household industries and 929,733 other marginal workers.

Among the cities in 2011, the state capital, Chennai, was the most populations city in the state, followed by Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy and Salem respectively. India has a human development index calculated as 0.619, while the corresponding figure for Tamil Nadu is 0.736, placing it among the top states in the country. The life expectancy at birth for males is 65.2 years and for females it is 67.6 years. However, it has a high level of poverty especially in the rural areas. In 2004–2005, the poverty line was set at ₹351.86/month for rural areas and ₹547.42/month for urban areas. Poverty in the state dropped from 51.7 per cent in 1983 to 21.1 per cent in 2001 For the period 2004–2005, the Trend in Incidence of Poverty in the state was 22.5 per cent compared with the national figure of 27.5 per cent. The World Bank is currently assisting the state in reducing poverty, High drop-out and low completion of secondary schools continue to hinder the quality of training in the population. Other problems include class, gender, inter-district and urban-rural disparities. Based on URP – Consumption for the period 2004–2005, percentage of the state's population Below poverty line was 27.5 per cent. The Oxford Poverty & Human Development Inititave ranks Tamil Nadu to have a Multidimensional of 0.141, which is in the level of Ghana among the developing
Corruption is a major problem in the state with Transparency International ranking it the second most corrupt among the states of India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop.</th>
<th>±%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>30,119,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>33,687,000</td>
<td>+11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>41,199,000</td>
<td>+22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>48,408,000</td>
<td>+17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>55,859,000</td>
<td>+15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>62,406,000</td>
<td>+11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>72,138,958</td>
<td>+15.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India 2011
Figure 3.1: Map of India, Tamil Nadu, Cuddalore Blocks and Sample Villages in Kammapuram Block
PROFILE OF CUDDALORE DISTRICT

Cuddalore District is one of the administrative districts of Tamil Nadu. This is well known for the world famous Lord Natarajan Temple. Cuddalore city is the district headquarters. This is the original place of the sculpture of Nataraj. Cuddalore District is known for its unique specialties. Like for instance, Cuddalore District is considered as the abode of Cosmic Dancer. The historic importance of this District can be mentioned properly as it has played role since the time of ‘Idicasam’. This place is also famous for Lignite and Coal Mine. Lignite that is found in abundance is actually a treasure for the community. Like this out of Coal Mine heavy power and electricity is produced and distributed throughout the country. Cashew nut is known as the rich crop of this district. Maximum export is being done from this district and it is known as one of the important commercial crops of this district.

Location of Cuddalore District

The geographical position of Cuddalore District is north latitude between 11 degree 11 minutes and 12 degree 35 minutes and east longitude between 78 degree 38 minutes and 80 degree. The total area of Cuddalore district is 3678 sq kms. As per 2001 Census, total population of Cuddalore District is 22,85,395, out of which male population is 11,50,908 and female population is 15,31,034. Total number of literate population is 14,20,488.

History of Cuddalore District

The history of the systematic administration of the Land Revenue of erstwhile South Arcot District begins with the acquisition from the Nawab in 1801,
when the Nawab made over the Carnatic to the Company, Captain Graham was 
appointed to take charge of the District lying between Palar and Portonovo rivers 
and become the **first Collector South Arcot**.

The then district consisted of the 21 Taluks of Arcot, Vellore, Thiruvathur, 
Polur, Arani (The Jagir of that name) Wandiwash, Chetpet, Thiruvannamalai, 
ingee Tindivanam, Valudavur, Villupuram, Anniyur, Tirukoilur, 
Thiruvennainallur, Tiruvadi, Elavanasur, Kallakurichi, Vridhachalam, Tittagudi 
and Bhuvanagiri but excluded the form of Fort St.David and the territory of 
Pondicherry, both of which had been separately acquired and were separately 
administered. In April 1805, the then Taluk of Mannarkudi (which is included in 
what is now known as Chidambaram) was added from Tiruchirapalli to this huge 
charge.

In 1808, However Arcot, Vellore, Thiruvathur, Polur, and Arani Jagir were 
transferred to North Arcot and Wandiwash to Cheingelput while the Fort St.David 
and Pondicherry villages (which at different time had been under both, the 
Collector and the commercial resident at Cuddalore) were incorporated with the 
District. In 1816, Pondicherry was finally restored to the French and erstwhile 
South Arcot assumed practically its position.

**Cuddalore**, which is District Headquarters for South Arcot District for 
more than a century. This has been mentioned everywhere in the history. The 
present Cuddalore District has been formed on 30.9.1993.

In puraana this district is described as part of Sri. Rama Khetra. This 
District is a primitive one. Vridhachalam is an example where mountain once
prevailed disappeared at times. Historic evidence available from madras district
gazetteers south arcot published in 1962 reveals that the name ‘Arcot’ derived
from Tamil ‘Aaru kadu’ i.e.six forests which was said to be the abode of six
rishis. This district in Tamil called ‘Thondai Nadu’ and in particular ‘Nadu
Naadu’. It has a speciality ‘Saandror udaithu’ i.e great and elite personalities
possession of the district.

To prove it saivaite pathmakers Thirunaukkarasu, Sundarar born in this
district. Maikaudar one of the sithas out of eighteen born in this district. This
district is proud of possessing as birth place of Vallalar Ramalingar. Ovaiyar,
the Tamil poetess gave in marriage angavai, sangavai, the daughters of pari the
vallal in Tirukoilur to the king Deiveikan.

The famous typical and universal logic temple of Sri Natarajan is situated
in this district. It is an interesting subject to scientists and innovators to research on
the dancing postage of Lord Sri. Nataraja.

Administration of Cuddalore District

Administration of Cuddalore District include three revenue divisions, six
revenue taluks, 32 revenue firkas and 896 revenue villages.

Demographics

According to the 2011 census Cuddalore district has a population of
2,600,880, roughly equal to the nation of Kuwait[5] or the US state of Nevada. This
gives it a ranking of 158th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a
population density of 702 inhabitants per square kilometre (1,820/sq mi). Its
population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 13.8 %. Cuddalore has a
sex ratio of 984 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 79.04%. The
district has a population of 22,85,395 as per the Census of 2001. It is 33.01% urbanised. The district has a literacy of 71.85%. This is lesser than the state’s average.

**Economy of Cuddalore District**

Economy of Cuddalore District is dependent on agriculture. Total cultivated area of the district is around 2,72,159 Hectares. A huge portion of the cultivated land is used in rice production. The other important crops that are produced in the district abundantly include millets, pulses, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, etc. There are number of fisheries present in this locality. The district has several industries including small scale cottage industries. Economy of the district also depends on animal husbandry. There are many rivers and lakes, which helps to maintain the irrigation properly in the district. The important ones are Gadilam, Pennar, Vellar, Veeranam, Perumal Eri, and Wellington Lake.

**Education in Cuddalore District**

The literacy rate is in a higher position here in Cuddalore District. There is one university present in the district whereas there are around eight arts and science colleges, near about one medical college, around four engineering colleges and one agricultural college. Nearly 1245 primary schools are also present in the district. Further, there are around nine teacher-training colleges present in Cuddalore District.

**Tourism in Cuddalore District**
There are several tourist spots present in Cuddalore District. Tourism in Cuddalore District offers visits to several religious as well as historical sites. Natrajar Temple, Padaleeswarar Temple, Devanatha Swami Temple and Bhuvaraha Swami Temple are some of the main tourist sites of this district.

**Temples**

Cuddalore is well known for its temples. The most famous of these is the temple of Shiva, one of the three principal deities of Hinduism. The incarnation of Shiva at Cuddalore is called Padaleeswarar. The temple itself is located in Thinupadirippuliyur. Chidambaram, a town, known for dance and temples, is only 43 km away from Cuddalore. Cuddalore has famous Vaishnavite temples in and around the town. Thiruvanthipuram temple, the Sacred Abode of Lord Devanatha, is one of the ancient Vaishnavite temples and also one of the 108 Vaishnavite shrines sanctified by the visit of the great Alwars and Acharyas, held in great reverence by the devotees. This place is one of the two Nadunattu Tirupathis. It is situated 7 km west of Tirupapuliyur (Cuddalore New Town) Railway Station. Srimushnam is located 31 km from Chidambaram (Cuddalore). Srimushnam is the famous Vaishnava temple of Bhuvaraha. This is one of the eight Vaishava shrines. The image in the temple is self created (Swayam Vyakta) representing the Varaha Avataar (an incarnation of the Hindu God MahaVishnu). The original image in marble is said to have been taken away by Krishna Deva Wodeyar of Mysore and installed at Srirangapatna. The another enchanting sculptural temple of King Kulothunga chola I is located in Melakadambur (the place where ponniyin selvan story happened) 6 km south of Kattumannarkoil.
Cropping Pattern

Cuddalore is predominantly an agricultural district. Both dry cultivation as well as cultivation under irrigation are popular in the district. The rain-fed tanks are normally cultivated in two seasons. They are ‘kharif’ session which starts in June and ends in September and the ‘rabi’ season which falls between October and February. The following table shows the cropping pattern of Cuddalore district.

TABLE 3.1

CROPPING PATTERN OF CUDDALORE DISTRICT - 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area and production of Principal Crops</th>
<th>Area (Hec) in &quot;000&quot;</th>
<th>Production&quot;000&quot; (Tonne)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) Paddy</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Millets and other cereals</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Pulses</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) Sugarcane (Gur)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v) Groundnut</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi) Gingelly</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii) Cotton(BALES)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1734</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, 2011-12.

The above table 3.1 shows the cropping pattern in the Cuddalore during 2011-12, besides indicating relative rank of area under principal crops. Millets and Paddy were the dominant crops, as they covered first and second rank of irrigated area respectively in Cuddalore district. Pulses, sugarcane, groundnut and gingelly were covered less irrigated area in Cuddalore district.
LAND UTILIZATION

The land use pattern is largely influenced by the climate, soil and irrigation sources in the area which ultimately affect the economy of the area. Sources of irrigation permits intensive use of land and increase its productivity. The data relating to land utilization for 2011-12 are given in the Table 3.2.

TABLE 3.2

UTILISATION OF LAND IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT IN 2011-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Land Classification</th>
<th>Area(hectare)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Net Area Sown</td>
<td>219891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(80.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Area sown more than once</td>
<td>52268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(19.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Cultivated Area</td>
<td>272159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentage to the total land utilisation area.

The total cultivated area of the Cuddalore district was covered 272159 hectares. The share of the area under net area sown in the total cultivated area was 80.80 per cent and area sown more than once was 19.20 per cent.

IRRIGATION SOURCES

Water is an important determinant factor of production of crops in agriculture sector. Intensive and extensive cultivation of land depends mainly on the availability of water. The various sources of irrigation are Government Canals,
tanks, tube wells, other wells and other sources. Table 2.3 depicts irrigation sources during 2011-12.

**TABLE 3.3**

**SOURCES OF IRRIGATION AND AREA**

**IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT – 2011-12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Area irrigated (in Hect.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Government Canals</td>
<td>46,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td>7,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tube wells</td>
<td>92,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other wells</td>
<td>8,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Other sources</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,55,013</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Asst. Director of Statistics, Cuddalore district 2012.

It is found from the Table 3.3 that Gross area irrigated by all sources during 2011-12 is 1,55,013 hectares. When compared to irrigated crop area to the Government canals, tanks, tube wells, other wells and other sources were 46,584 hectares, 7,104 hectares, 92,451 hectares, 8,644 hectares and 230 hectares respectively in Cuddalore district.

**PROFILE OF KURUNJIPADI BLOCK**

As of 2001 Census of India, Kurunjipadi had a population of 23,159. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Kurunjipadi has an average literacy rate of 66%, higher than the national average of 59.5%; male literacy is
74%, and female literacy is 58%. In Kurinjipadi, 12% of the population is under 6 years of age. Kurinjipadi assembly constituency is part of Cuddalore.

**Economy**

Kurinjipadi one of the 13 handloom clusters in India famous for handloom products since 18th Century. The handloom lungies are exported to Singapore, Malaysia, Srilanka, Gulf countries and other East Asian nations. It is strategically located close to Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Panruti, Neyveli, and Virudachalam. The dairy products and crops from this region are of good quality. The major crops are Paddy, Sugarcane and Groundnut. Saravana Global Energy Ltd is major employment source. Agriculture and Handloom are major source of income. It is still not satisfied in industrial opportunities. A special economic Zone is necessary for development in economical means. It is also a newly divided taluk.

**Places of interest**

Kurinjipadi has famous temples for Shri Subraya Swamigal, Putthu Mariyamman, Eswaran, Perumal, and many Vinayaga temples such as Anandha vinayagar and Kurinji vinayagar. The Subraya shrine has its own significance for the antique idols made from 18th Century to 20th Century and there is a Samadhi of Saint Shri. Subraya inside the sanctum which is worshiped by thousands of devotees every week. Shri. The ruins of Venugopalaswami temple at Vengadampet which is almost 500 years old an exemplary red brick architecture built by Rani Vengattammal. Pondicherry Chief Dubash Anandharangapillai diary have reference about this temple and its connection with the Anglo-French war. Perumal Lake is an eco-lake located in 10 km, the second largest fresh water lake in Tamil
Nadu next to Veeranam lake. It is also a bird sanctuary. Birds from all parts world arrives here for breeding. Pitchavaram, (30 km) the mangrove forest which is the second largest in Asia. A nature's paradise. A boat ride into Mangrove will be a perfect break out. Ramalinga Swamigal Satya Gnana Sabha in Vadalur is also another attraction. Neyveli Lignite Corporation located in 12 km a perfect place to learn about mining. An education tour to NLC will do good for research students.

**Education**

Schools in Kurinjipadi are Government Higher secondary school, Sri Gayathri Matriculation School, S.K.Velayutham Higher Secondary School, St. Paul Matriculation Higher Secondary school, S.K.V.T Matriculation school, Arunachala matriculation chool etc. Colleges are S.K.V Womens Arts and Science College and Thiruvalluvar Arts and Science College. In 1999 a teacher training has been set up. Several Computer education and Information Technology training institutes have come up in the region.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF MALE MIGRATION