CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The present thesis purports to analyse the nature of migration of the Telugu Boyas, a community of traditional earthworkers from the district of Dharmapuri, to the city of Coimbatore. The community is becoming numerically stronger with every passing year, as there is a continuing stream of its members from Dharmapuri district (hereafter the district), in response to demand in the city of Coimbatore (hereafter the city).

Initially, in 1976, the community had specific information on labour requirements for earthwork, related generally with constructional activity of the city, in advertisements. And so, the initial group migrated to the city strictly in response to this call, whereas the subsequent streams came in essentially through the counsel to do so by the migrants in the city. Interestingly, the community in the city keeps an active social tie with the community in the district, by two specific means: (1) periodic and turn-based visits by the migrants to the district and (2) the remittances to the families in the district through either the postal services or the visitors. A special tie that keeps alive the bond in the community is the annual visit to the Mariamman festival, connected with the popular deity of the Hindu communities, and more so with the Boyas, by almost all migrants. This not only renews the relationships but also makes the community all the more cohesive even if they are apart most of the year.

The study aims at the analysis of at least three major aspects of the Telugu Boyas' migration:
(1) causes and consequences including socio-economic compulsions;

(2) migration decisions and perceptions of migrants (for example, about their expectations, achievements, futures) and

(3) retention of social ties (by visits and remittances).

The methods of analysis of the three aspects are appropriate enough to give insights and help, and verify some basic hypotheses formulated for the study. Most importantly, the effort is to see how far this migration fits in with the existing models of migration. As the fit is likely to be inappropriate, from the impressions of the study, the effort is towards making a case specific model so that the migration of the Telugu Boyas may be explained away just as the model may be used in the explanation of other similar but community-specific migrations in the country. The generalisation however has to be verified with a similar and perhaps even more comprehensive framework of analysis.

The present chapter, which is introductory, has the objective of stating the problem and the procedures, so as to make clear the conceptual background, the objectives, the research design, the scope and limitations and the organisation of the dissertation.

The Statement of Problem

Among the major aspects of human geography, migration stands out as perhaps one of the most resistant to scientific analysis. Involving painful and sometimes catastrophic changes in people's lives, it is a subject fraught with emotion and strong opinion. The literature devoted to it therefore is vast, rapidly growing and is at the same time highly fragmented. This fragmentation is partly a reflection of disciplinary biases and isolation, with sociologists, geographers, economists and psychologists each
giving priority to their own variables and displaying influences. It is also partly the result of concentration on different types of migration and mobility and partly the divorce between macro and micro studies.

After a careful consideration of both the theoretical structure of existing migration models and the empirical evidences generated by available literature - social sciences and econometrics - we are in a better position to answer the question: what do we still need to know about the internal migration process and its impact on economic development? The review itself is presented in the following chapter. The delineation of a gap in the knowledge enables us to formulate a list of research priorities which then provides the foundation for a comprehensive research programme focussing on the causes and consequences of internal migration. Our knowledge base on the characteristics of migrants and migration process, especially the paramount nature of economic factors, in the migrants' decision-making process is now well established.

The literature on rural-urban migration is only just beginning to explore the really interesting and critical issues concerning the same. The major gap in the knowledge which remains to be carefully and systematically analysed therefore include the following:

1. Migrants' perceptions, expectations and job experiences.
2. Job probabilities and expected incomes.
3. Migration as largely a result of purposeful behaviour.
4. Voluntary decisions in migration vis-a-vis place preference and place utility and cognitive maps.

In general, people migrate because they have reasons to believe that by migrating they can improve their economic conditions and that of their family. In this
view, the massive inter-regional shifts of population associated with the development process are largely a dynamic adjustment to the imbalance between regional supply and demand for labour.

It must be recognised that a majority of migration decisions appears to be voluntary, although it occurs with respect to place preferences and place utility at the same time. In the process, the counsel to prospective migrants by friends and relatives have played a significant role and the decision-making has almost become a mechanical response of the recipients. The range of criteria used to make judgements is both narrow and predetermined.

To understand the migration of the Telugu Boyas, who are a special focus in this study, it is necessary to briefly look at the circumstances under which they began migrating to the city from the district. The following section provides just such a brief. Details are discussed elsewhere.

The District and the Community. Dharmapuri is one of the most backward areas of Tamil Nadu. In 1981, a little more than 90 per cent of the total population of the district lived in rural areas and only 9.4 per cent of this population lived in urban areas. This is the lowest urban content in the State for a district. The population of the district was about 2.4 million (provisional) in 1991 distributed in an area of 9,622 square kilometres. The density of population is 249 persons to a square kilometre. Again, this is the lowest density in the state which has a density of 372 persons to a square kilometre.

Of the Telugu (one of the national languages of the Indian Union and the mother tongue of the people of Andhra Pradesh, a state in southern India) speaking
communities in the state of Tamil Nadu and also the district, the Oddars and Boyas are homogeneous groups. History has it that Tippu Sultan recruited the Boyas in his army as they were able bodied warriors, trained in the art of rifle shooting. After Tippu's invasion of this part of the state, the Boyas remained in the district and started settling down gradually and slowly in isolated places. Historical evidences also suggest that the Boyas migrated to the district from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh via Karnataka (Thurston and Rangacāri, 1909).

From the time of their settling down, in the rural areas of the district, the employment of the Boyas was and is exclusively confined to earthwork which includes the shaping and sizing of stones (Kal Oddars) and digging and deepening of wells (Mann Oddars). However, the rich assortment of the occupations falling under earthwork can be grouped into skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled activities. The migrants were formally engaged in the digging and deepening of wells. They were, in a sense, the victims of extreme poverty under dry farming conditions and they tried therefore to extricate themselves from their plight by migrating to cities like Coimbatore. To use a metaphor, they were attracted to cities and towns as moths to a candle flame but managed to survive only because of the rampant and aggressive construction there. But over a period of time, they moved to cities and towns regardless of lack of employment opportunities, low wages and the enormous risk of the unknown. Happily, however, for the Boyas of the district, the opportunities have not declined yet as they continue to find jobs - in earthwork - in the city for themselves and the newcomers too.

The migration of the Telugu Boyas from the rural areas of the district means a departure of individuals or households, for they have moved into the city both alone and with families, from a primarily agricultural community. In the latter their primary
job had been the digging and the deepening of wells during seasons of shortage of water for irrigation.

The introduction of the power driven borewells has in the meantime brought down their social importance amongst the agricultural communities, and thus they were often deprived of their traditional, inherited occupation. Moreover, the problems connected with the scarce and scanty rainfall have forced them out from their traditional jobs. On the other hand, the construction of giant godowns by the Food Corporation of India, in the year 1976, near the Peelamedu Railway Station (Coimbatore), paved the way for their salvation, so to speak, and their entry into the city.

The demand for workers to undertake foundation work for buildings was widely publicised in the local news dailies, and this motivated the migrants to initially decide to migrate to the city. It is clear that a large part of the target-migrant Boyas had travelled a long distance to the city to work on the construction project. After completion, however, the Telugu Boyas stayed on in the city to take advantage of the growing construction activity in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors of the city as a natural corollary of growth and development. Housing colonies, both private and public, widened their employment opportunity, in the receiving areas.

A look at the affiliation of migrant individuals suggests the joining of friends and families as a reason for migration. It may however be a disguise for other motives, mainly economic, for their migration. Affiliation to those other than ones’ family - say friends - may be a facilitating factor in migration, satisfying the different goals - social and economic - of migration. There were cases where individuals accompanied spouses, joined friends or relatives who had migrated earlier to the city. Also, there
were cases of family migration, providing the members access to pooled resources and working thus towards reducing risk to individuals. The ability of the family to pool the resources and make them available for projects that were in the common interest of the migrating/migrant family reduces and even eliminates risk in migration. Conversely, it helps them to plough their investments back to the place of origin, on land and properties, making their position and living secure.

Having provided a brief on the district and the community, and describing the motives behind migration of the Telugu Boyas of the district to the city, a conceptual background for analysis can now be outlined.

**The Conceptual Background for Analysis**

There is still no single, universally acceptable typology capable of ordering different patterns of migration. At times, this deficiency contributes to conceptual myopia. Perhaps more problematic is that this myopia is often compounded by tunnel-vision, namely, the tendency for researchers operating within one conceptual model to forget that it may be specific to a particular setting. That this myopia is possible is recognised in this study. Hence an attempt is made to focus on certain relevant features of the migration so that a model, even if descriptive, may be built from the analysis.

Rural poverty and under-employment and unemployment as against investments in and concentration of economic activities in the cities and towns have resulted in relative urban prosperity. This prosperity, either perceived or real, has generated large streams of rural-urban migration in India. Several village and urban studies conducted in India show that small cultivators and landless labourers migrate to cities (Prabhu, 1956; Rowe, 1973; Connell, 1980) but those with prior contacts and acquaintances in
the cities and towns have a higher propensity to migrate (Epstein, 1973; Connell et al, 1976). The presence of acquaintances also influences the destinations of migrants and hiring practices in the cities and towns. Further, caste or class or community background of the migrants influence the nature of migratory streams - the single or associational (Woodruff, 1960; Rowe, 1973) - and the reasons for and consequences of migration in terms of subsistence or development (Rao, 1986).

Migration has little effect on cultivation in the villages such as, for example, Gopinathampatti, Chennappanayakkanur, Achalavadi, Turinjipatty and Mampatti of Dharmapuri district. The absenteeism is inversely related to the behaviour of the monsoon. When the monsoon is good and the landowner has not returned from the city or town (where he migrated), it means that either the land holding is too small and the migrant prefers usufructuary arrangements, or he is staying off to multiply the family resources and that his siblings or dependent parents will look after the lands. Overall, the subsistence seasonal migration has a noticeable and sustained adverse effect on the agrarian system of the village. The compelling reason for migration thus resolves itself into economic well being, perceived or real, and the corollary change for a better life and life style.

In the initial stage, a migrant is expected to maintain strong ties with his native place in the form of visits and monetary remittances. On the strength of the data obtained for this study, the ties strengthen with the length of residence. Migrants come to native places en masse for important religious festivals like that of Mariamman, Muthalamman, Jangammal, Pattammal and Kolamman festivals. These serve the purpose of meeting the relatives and renewing friendships and social relations.
Either by being the reference group to the potential migrant, because of their enhanced prestige or through conveying information about the city and/or jobs, friends and relatives play an important role in the process of migration. They also give initial security when a migrant arrives into a new, urban environment.

The tendency of the migrants from the same region to concentrate in a single locality is often observed, and this also implies that industrial development is not disruptive of kin ties and their utilisation. Factors such as particular castes coming from the same region influence the residential distribution of recent migrants, helping them quickly stabilise their living conditions.

Migration is in general a process of adaptation to changing social, cultural and ecological environments. But, it - in its numerous facets - has rarely reflected adaptation in any simple sense. It has reflected change in life styles and social relationships, production and distribution and change in the ability of friends, family and kinship structures to reproduce modes of subsistence. Migration has also induced change in each of these aspects of human life, and in one sense or another has been functional.

Informal activity is the backbone of a migrant economy. For this reason, migration is also risky because there is uncertainty in its operation, and the likely and continued support of employees over any length of time. But yet, it is this sector of economy that supports the migrants. Informal activities are many. In the context of the present study, city/town related construction activity is the beacon to the communities such as the Telugu Boyas.
The Objectives

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyse the major aspects of the Telugu Boyas' migration from the district of Dharmapuri to the city of Coimbatore in terms of causes and consequences including an examination of socio-economic dimensions of the migrants in both the places of origin and places of destination so as to provide for an understanding of the need and impact.

2. To examine the (a) sources of information, their relative importance and reliance on them in making migration decisions and (b) the perceptions of migrants (for example, about their expectations, achievements, futures) as revealed by the migrants in the city of Coimbatore and

3. To study the nature and volume of contacts with the places of origin in (a) the retention of social ties (by visits and remittances) and (b) the personal and the familial welfare so as to measure the nature of social relations and change in lifestyle.

Since the study is in the direction of contrasting the origin with that of the destination, the differentiation that emerges from the study is the geographic contribution. The study culminates in the building of a model of migration specific to the Telugu Boyas and its likely extension to studies of similar nature.

The Hypotheses

There are many possible hypotheses. But the following are the most important, all relating to the major aspects analysed in the study. They emerge also from a consideration of the theoretical perspectives we gain from the analytical stances.

1. The wage differentials and the differential economic opportunities (both real and perceived) at the origin and destination determine the nature, magnitude and the length of time over which migration occurs.

2. The volume and nature of remittances sent home by migrants vary and are statistically significant when linked to key features of overall socio-economic structure in the home village.
This hypothesis has then a supposition that with different villages receiving migrant remittances, remittances vary statistically and systematically over space because socio-economic structures vary.

3. There are remittances to origin. The remittance is positively related to the income of the migrants at the place of destination. The two suppositions from the hypothesis may be: (a) as the income of the migrant increases, remittances home should correspondingly increase too and (b) both the income at destination and the income at origin determine the magnitude of remittance.

4. Remittance = f{(regularity + periodicity + mode)}

This hypothesis presupposes that first the quantum of remittances made to the place of origin depends on the regularity of remittance, whatever the amount may be. Secondly, this remittance in turn depends on periodicity, meaning the smaller the period between two successive remittances, the greater is the quantum of remittances. Third and finally the personal remittances mean a higher quantum.

5. The quantum of remittance the migrant makes is statistically significant, and positively related to the wages of the migrant. This presupposes that the greater the wages, the higher is the quantum.

6. The debt at origin has a positive impact on remittances home and there may be an increase in debt in the family because remittances are big.

7. The greater the number of days at work, the higher is the remittance that the migrant makes. There is thus a significantly positive relation between the number of days at work and the quantum of remittances made home.

The Research Design

The census and the survey approaches to migration studies offer valuable and useful insights into the process. Most researchers agree that the survey approach, supplemented where necessary by census information, offers the most promising avenue for future policy oriented migration research (Mabogunje, 1970). But, unfortunately, the Boyas of our concern do not get special mention in the Indian census as they are considered along with the general population. Except for the ethnic data, nothing worthwhile from the census exists on them.
There are some general problems relating to the census data which deserve mention, although they do not directly affect this study. Tabulations on migration from the 1971 census of India were not available until 1979 and were not even available generally, until sometime after that date as well. In contrast, information from the 1981 census has been published with commendable promptness. The tabulations on migration from the 5 per cent sample data having been released in mid-1984, we now have the basic data to examine relatively recent trends in population and migration. This means that policy relevant analyses are more possible now than was the case with the earlier census. However, the sample data so far released do not permit a detailed spatial examination of origin-destination flows or an analysis of, say, the age composition of the various streams. They do allow an investigation of migration by time periods and the examination of intersectoral movement, and general trend in the migration at the state level.

As for the Boyas, however, even the sample registration data cannot help, for it is almost impossible to extract any information from the census on the community, as migrants. This being the case, the study is very much hampered by the inadequacy of data. On the other hand, archival materials do present some insights into the community as most descriptions in the third chapter in which the community is dealt with take in all relevant social, cultural and economic details. The study thus relies on the census, or whatever there is of archival and survey materials. A survey on anthropological lines has been done by Govindan (1989) and this along with the archival materials collected from the Archives of Madras has been used in the description of the community at source in the district of Dharmapuri. The survey data have been used in the description of the socio-economic and migrational characteristics of the Boyas at Coimbatore.
Primary and Secondary Sources and Survey. The study is based thus on both archival and survey materials. Census data however is not used for any valid analysis for two reasons. Neither is there exclusive data on the Telugu Boyas available nor does the study consider the contiguous areas of the district of Dharmapuri. The only places involved are the villages from where the migration to the city occurs, namely, some 20 villages from Harur and Uthangarai taluks of Dharmapuri district. In the case of the city of Coimbatore, the Boyas are concentrated in eight localities. Hence, only general characteristics of the origin and destination are constructed from the secondary sources of data and information. Otherwise, the entire study is based on a schedule-based primary survey.

For migration surveys, samples have indeed been the rule. Almost all the areas where the migrants congregate have been selected and their households have been counted. After having done the survey based on the schedules, cross reference visits to areas of migrants have been made so as to ensure the approximate size of the total population, in the basic unit of analysis of this study.

The Sample and the Variables. The sample consists of 403 persons, who were 100 per cent of the heads of households or worker migrants of the Telugu Boya community, at the time of the survey in the city of Coimbatore. The schedule used in the study is a modified version of the one originally devised, which was pretested with 80 samples, 10 from each of the eight city localities, so as to obtain a comprehensive picture. The modified version, appended to the report is the original, pretested version, and it is an extensive schedule of questions soliciting information on 100 questions. These include variables of migrational, decision and causal and consequential aspects including personal and household particulars, variables of economic, remittances, related and perceptual aspects, and variables of expenditure and consumption related
aspects. As such, the survey in its content is extensive and incisive. For the purpose of analysis however, the variables have been carefully selected and several composited, so that as many aspects as possible may be included in this analysis.

The interview. The interview with the migrants has been completed over a period of six months. The schedule (Appendix : I) was first rendered in the regional language (Tamil) and administered orally and 'free-associationally'. The interviewer-interviewee rapport was however established over the last four years through personal contacts with the earthworkers in the city. Yet, at the time of the interview, the purpose of the study was patiently explained to the respondents, individually, so that they may participate in the interview without hesitation. In fact, the extensiveness of the schedule has made this a necessary pre-condition for the interview.

The Statistical Methods. On considering and evaluating the methods of analysis used in migrational analyses, three methods have been chosen to be appropriate in the contexts of data collected from the Telugu Boya migrants. They are: factor analysis, canonical correlation and multiple regression. The first has been chosen to consider (a) migratory analysis using data collected on migrational, economic and (b) perceptual data. The second has been selected for analysing income - remittances relationships. The third has been selected to particularly test some important relationships among the variables on which measurements have been made. The methods are only briefly described here. Detailed descriptions and the relevant procedural aspects are given in chapters where the results of the analyses are presented, interpretatively (Appendix : II).

Factor Analysis. Social scientists have used extensive mathematical skills for exploring societal, and dimensional space. In factor analysis, today, the geographer
handles the mathematical statistics as his most vital tool. Factor analysis, incorporating many complex interrelated variables simultaneously, represents a more formal extension of traditional social synthesis. The idea is quite simple that a particular, more simple and more readily interpretable structure underlies a larger set of interrelated variables. A particular characteristic of factor analytic work is that it often relies heavily on the calibration and plotting, of component or factor scores. In this, an original data matrix of many observations over many variables is reduced to a few basic variates made up of weighted linear combinations of the original observations. From a standpoint of mathematically unique solutions, the scores on the first (the main dimension) are interpreted as a general overall index and the scores on the subsequent dimensions are independent of the first.

Factor analysis is a versatile tool in graphic and classificatory research. It helps generate graphics and also interpretations to bring it closer to more powerful mathematical definitions. In the context of migrational analysis, the causes and consequences and the perceptions and decisions can be explained away through extracted factor (structural) dimensions, so that they may be more fully understood. There are two specific purposes to which this analysis is put to. The first is the reduction of variables into factors or dimensions so that groups of variates rather than individual variables may be appreciated in the migrational and decision making situations. The second is the graphing of scores generated so that the migrant respondents may be measured along a continuum of migratory characteristics and decisions.

The method can be more easily employed only with the use of computers, for manual operations of the procedures enshrined in it are extremely time consuming. There is often the possibility for making mistakes of a serious nature. Used in the
computer environment, it allows us to handle difficulties quite easily and quickly, although the data size can be a problem in micro-computer environment. The data sizes exceeding 64 kilo bytes require mainframe computer facilities, which could be quite expensive (Gnanadesikan, 1977; Davis, 1986; Harman, 1967).

Canonical Correlation. Canonical correlation is otherwise known as the maximum likelihood correlation. It is a multivariate procedure and is more versatile than the multiple regression. It is often the practice among analysts to use Pearson Product Moment Correlation in association with the Canonical, for canonical maximum likelihood explains relationships better. It is better than multiple regression in that a group of variables can be treated as dependent while another is treated as independent. The two may be interchanged so that the distinction of variables into dependent and independent disappear altogether. In fact, the groups are often referred to as variables on the left and variables on the right. The computed values include intercorrelations between the dependent and the independent and among those in each of the groups. There is for every variable on the right, a canonical correlation computed along with squared canonical correlations, eigenvalues, Wilks Lambda and Chi-square to test hypothesis and the strength of relationships. This method is applied here with respect to remittance related variables, to importantly validate the relationships between groups of variables (Davis, 1986; Yeates, 1974).

Multiple Regression. This provides two kinds of results. Presupposing a set of independent variables determining the nature of change in the dependent - this method is to be used in the context of income and remittances here. Remittance is dependent and the income along with other relevant factors are the independents. The method also helps in measuring the absolute and relative changes the independent would make on the remittances. Most important, the method is predictive: for any given set of
independent measures, the dependent measure can be predicted. The regression coefficients are used to measure the absolute changes while the standardised partial correlation coefficients are used for measuring relative changes. The analysis thus helps in the measurement of variable relations to derive useful conclusions and also test hypotheses about remittances and variations in them.

The study uses maps and diagrams to represent data and present distributions and patterns. The cartographic devices have been carefully chosen so as to make interpretations possible in a comprehensive manner. Library research has been used for assembling the ideas in the dissertation, and as such the bibliographic materials corroborate as well as help to look critically at the conclusions.

The Scope and Limitations. The scope of the study lies in the perspectives that we may gain from the multivariate analyses: the dimensions of migrational causes and consequences, and income-remittance relationships and the social ties derived from them. The limitations however are two-fold: the first being that the Censuses have not been of any great help in terms of data, and archival materials had to be resorted to, to build the historical materials on the Telugu Boyas. Secondly, the limitation in primary survey is that of working with a schedule which is, datawise, constraining, as the variables covered can be limiting in perspectives and the answers to questions have been half-hearted or not cent per cent reliable, although care has been taken to get an objective assessment of the community from the survey.

We may say therefore that although census data can be objectively more accurate than the survey data, their usefulness in contemporary migration studies is greatly limited by their failure to distinguish between rural and urban areas clearly. Secondly, there is inadequate coverage to economic variables such as wages, self-
employment, cash transfers and job probabilities. Thirdly, there is also their tendency to become quickly outdated as they are conducted once a decade. These limitations also hamper the study in some important ways. Also, the survey data have a number of inherent weaknesses which could only be overcome with the researcher's ability to handle the techniques of primary surveys.

The Organisation of the Thesis

The present thesis is a blend of seven commissioned chapters. The chapters follow the general sequence as follows, presenting as they go along the research findings and implications.

The present chapter, Introduction, as the title indicates, is introductory, giving the problem and the procedures adopted in the study. The problem is described from a standpoint of well-known theoretical formulations on migration, both within geography and other sister disciplines. In fact, the problem has been drawn from a careful review and appraisal of relevant migration studies, in all its aspects which is reported in the second chapter, titled: Migration Studies: A Review and Appraisal. The review and appraisal consists of three major sections, namely, first the appraisal of general migration studies, the theories and models of migration including categories and typologies. Second, there is the aspect of concern in the present study: causes and consequences, perceptions and decisions; and finally there are the sectors of employment and the nature of migrant employment and Indian studies.

The third chapter is on The Study Area and the Community. The descriptions in the chapter centre around the Origins (the villages of the district of Dharmapuri) and the Destinations (the localities of the city of Coimbatore and its suburbs). The
material, as indicated earlier, is partly census based, partly archival and mostly however survey based. The concern in the chapter is to present a coherent historical, social, economic and cultural picture of the community, and draw characteristics that embellish its life-styles, however difficult that life can be. The sample characteristics are more generally treated with ratios and proportions towards the close of the chapter.

The fourth chapter is an examination of the migrational aspects of the community, from origin to destination, the causes and consequences, and the decisions and perceptions. The chapter is therefore aptly titled Migration: Causes, Consequences, Decisions and Perceptions. The perspectives discussed are from a common factor analysis, extracting seven structural dimensions of migration, which intricately explain the nature of causes, consequences, decisions and perceptions of the community at the destination. Insights about the origin are also provided from the data analysis as well as interpretation.

The fifth chapter is a further elaboration of the migrational characteristics of the community in economic terms and hence the chapter is titled Boyas' Migration: Economic Aspects. The social and behavioural aspects, in terms of decisions and perceptions, having been explained in the previous (the fourth) chapter, the economic aspects are given consideration in this chapter. A particular emphasis is placed on remittance and remittance related variables. The materials analysed relate to results and interpretations of factor analysis, multiple regression and canonical correlation analysis and the perspectives are varied and elaborate. Remittance is considered as a feature keeping alive social ties with the community at the origin.

The sixth chapter analyses the life-styles, with focus on two aspects, namely, the family and its consumption. The chapter is however titled quite simply Migration: Life
Styles of the Boyas. Cultural perspectives and the nature of life styles at the destination are given importance. The social visits of the migrants to places of origin are also highlighted as socio-cultural tie retention mechanisms. The description here suggests also certain peculiarities that call for a new model of migration, along with social and economic and other main characteristics discussed in the two previous chapters, the fourth and the fifth.

The seventh is the concluding chapter. This summarises the entire thesis and encapsulates the findings and hypotheses testing. The implications are drawn for the general well-being of the community of Boyas and generalisations, as far as possible, are attempted towards making the emerging model operative for analysis of similar but other communities in the country. The chapter is designated Summary and Conclusions. The chapter comes to a close with future research prospects on migration of specific communities.

The thesis has an appendage of bibliographic references and interview schedule, data worksheets and also computer print-outs.