ASSESSMENT OF IMMIGRATION PATTERN OF PUNE DISTRICT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA STATES IN 2001

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Abstract: There are three components important for a change in the human population of any type of transition. The change in population can be positive, or it can be negative. This change occurs in population, due to three factors like birth rate, death rate and migration. Transposition is an important factor in the size and structure of the population. In the past, due to some inevitable reasons, human migration took place. The main causes of migration are natural disasters, trade, industry and education. It has been seen in recent times that the flow of migrations to the urban areas has increased. The rapid growth of the population, and the decrease in the number of land area occurs employment and lack of job opportunities in the rural areas have started to decrease. As a result, the migration of people to the urban area has increased rapidly. In modern times, human movements have gained widespread financial, political, and economic importance. There are two main types of migration these are emigration and immigration. Likewise, the nature of the migration occurs in many ways on the basis of time, Place, time, number of people, Regional distribution of Population, democracy, and human intelligence etc. some part of western Maharashtra state has been growing industrial area. Basically Pune district has lots of opportunities to employment and better life to living. So large numbers of people are migrated towards Pune and surrounding region. This is rapidly growing population changing the Socio-economic status of whole district. Cause and effect understating is necessary to the immigration pattern of Pune district. Present study has analyzes the regional immigration pattern of Pune District with special reference to Maharashtra states in 2001.

Index Term: Human population, Migration, Employment, Emigration, Immigration.

I. Introduction:
There are two important reasons for any type of migration (Edward, 2001) these are immigration and emigration (lewontin, 1972). The disorder element (Push Factor) and second one is attraction factor (Pull Factor) (Dorigo, 1983)(Kine, 2003). In the developing world, migration from the rural areas to the urban areas leads to a higher amount of time. Population exploded in the last 50 years in India (Michael, 1985)(Clark, 182). Due to the abundant growth of the population(Demeny, 2003), the population has increased in large numbers in Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and other states. Due to the abundant growth of the population and the inadequate scope of employment opportunities (Larry, 1962)(Keith, 1993), these migrations from these states to other states are becoming very large. Moving from other states of India to Maharashtra is on a large scale. Pune, Mumbai, Nasik and Kolhapur, these western parts of Maharashtra has large number of immigration. The migration of other states of India to Maharashtra is similar to that of Maharashtra, and it is being shifted from Pune to various districts of Maharashtra.

Through the research paper presented, the researcher has tried to disseminate the relocation of the Pune district in the form of the population of 2001. While studying the entire district's migrations, due to lack of statistical data, only the special reference to the 2001 census report has been analyzed in detail.

II. Study Area:
Study Area Pune district is located between 17° 54’ N and 10° 24’ N latitude and 73° 19’ E and 75° 10’ E longitude. The district has geographical area of 15,642 km² having population 72, 24,224 (Fig.1). Pune district is bound by Ahmednagar district, Solapur district, Satara district Raigad district and Thane district. It is the second largest district in the state and covers 5.10 percent of the total geographical area of the state. The landscape of Pune district is distributed trianlerly in western Maharashtra at the foothills of the Sahyadri Mountains.

Administratively the district is divided into 14 tehsils. These are Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Maval, Mulshi, Velhe, Bhor, Haveli, Purandar, Pune City, Indapur, Daund, Baramati and Shirur. Pune city is the administrative headquarters of the district. There are around 1,866 villages in the district. Slope is towards south-east. The study area has basaltic base having step like topography. In the west, there is Sahyadri basaltic mountain running north to south, and towards east, basaltic Deccan plateau, lying gentle slope towards east. In Pune district, there are two municipal corporation namely Pune and Pimpri Chinchwad and 32 town centers in...
The main reason for the increase in population of Pune district is migration. The aims and objectives of the present study are:
1. To investigate the State wise total immigration in Maharashtra and Pune District.
2. To study sex wise immigration flow in Pune District to other states of India.

### Database and Methodology:

The present work is based on secondary data analysis. Researcher has used census handbook data of 2001. Because of limitation data availability, only 2001 data is used for the immigration flow analysis. All relevant published and unpublished records have been considered. All the secondary data has been collected from district census hand book, Gazetteer, district statistical abstracts, socio-economic abstracts and records of villages. Besides this the required data and information has been collected from various books and journals. The analysis and interpretation of data has been done from the geographical point of view. The data has been processed in tabulation done with help of computer software. The processed data has been put in the table forms, certain statistical methods and cartographic techniques has been applied to represent the data in the form of graph, Pie chart, maps and diagrams. The processed data would be used for mapping and interpretation. GIS technique are used for map presentation.
V. Data Analysis:

Table 1. Immigration in Maharashtra and Pune District (2001).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>28.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>16.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>11.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>7.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>5.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>4.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>4.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>3.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bengal</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the 2001 census report, the total migration in Maharashtra is as follows. Most of the immigration occurs in Maharashtra are from neighboring states (Fig. 2). Likewise, the state which has more population in India, from this states immigration ratio to Maharashtra state is very high. There are many opportunities for employment in Maharashtra. Many people have migrated due to the industries in Mumbai, Pune and Western Maharashtra. Most of the immigration happens to Maharashtra is from state Uttar Pradesh. Out of total migrations, 28.01 percent of migration has been done only from the State of the UP. Thereafter, 16.34 per cent people came from Karnataka state. In Gujarat, 11.48 percent of the people have been migrated. Madhya Pradesh has 7.94 per cent, Rajasthan 5.81 per cent, Bihar 4.98 per cent and Kerala 3.96 per cent. The lowest number of people in the state of Maharashtra are immigrated from Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Assam and Jharkhand. Apart from this, the percentage of people coming to Maharashtra from union territories of India. People from Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Odisha, have been migrated in Maharashtra, but its number is very less.

Total immigration in Pune District for other State of India as per census 2001: Figure three was showing the total immigration in Pune District from other states of India. This research article review the immigration pattern in Pune District at special reference to 2001 census report. According to census report of 2001 Pune District has large amount of immigration towards other states of India. Pune is known for education facilities as well as it is also known as industrialization and urbanization. Many people attracts toward Pune due to Employment. All migrants are settled at western Region of Pune District. Most of the immigration occurs in pune district from Karnataka and its 29 percent. After Karnataka Uttar Pradesh 14.75 Percent. From Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan 8.76 and 8.43 percent. After that the percentage of various states is Kerala 6.08%, Gujarat 5.57%, Bihar 4.81%, Madhya Pradesh 4.29%,
Tamilnadu 3.35% and West Bengal 3.31%. less amount of immigration has happens in Pune District from North Eastern States of Sikkim, Arunachal, Tripura, Nagaland Mizoram, Meghalaya and Manipur its Percentage is less than 0.01 Percent. Other states like Himachal Pradesh, Gao, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand has moderate ratio of Immigration to Pune District.

Fig. 4 Male Immigration in Pune district from other State (2001)  Fig. 5 Female Immigration in Pune district from other State (2001)

Total male immigration in Pune District of Maharashtra from other State of India as per census 2001:

Figure four showing the male Immigration in Pune District from other states of India. According to census data of 2001 flow of male migrants analyze is given below. Neighboring states of Maharashtra to Pune District male Migrants Ratio is Very high. In Pune district, there are a large number of men from Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. Out of this, 26.27 percent of Karnataka State's male population migrated towards Pune district. Uttar Pradesh, 17.18 percent of the men has been immigrated to Pune. Rajasthan 9.14 percent, Andhra Pradesh 7.89 percent, Kerala 5.84 percent, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh 4 to 5 percent male population have shifted to Pune district. Compared to the immigration rate of Maharashtra state, the migration in Pune district is highest. The lowest population of people in Pune district has been migrated from Northeast states.

Total female immigration in Pune District of Maharashtra from other State of India as per census 2001:

According to census report of India in 2001. Map no. 5 showing the women immigration ratio in Pune district. In Pune district most women have migrated from Karnataka State to Pune district. Total 32.68 women have been shifted from the state of Karnataka. This is more in the number of male population. From utter Pradesh 11.52 percent women have been shifted to the Pune District, which is less in as compare to male population. The number of women coming from Rajasthan has also come down compared to men. More women have been immigrated than Andhra Pradesh with men. The total percentage of women coming from Andhra Pradesh to Pune district is 10 percent. Where the number of men’s is only 8 percent. Other states immigration of female population was Bihar 3.18 percent, Kerala and Gujarat has 6 percent. Other state ratio of female immigration was very less in 2001.

Figure 6 represent the migrations from other state of India to Pune district. In the total migration of the Pune district, the graph has showing the facts of immigration of total immigration in Maharashtra, total immigration of population in Pune district, total male population immigration in Pune District, and total female immigration in Pune District. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra, Kerala, Tamil nadu and west Bengal immigration flow is very high towards Pune District and Maharashtra. North eastern state immigration ratio has very low in 2001.
VI. Result and Findings:

Pune district having a large number of immigration. Pune district is located at the western part of Maharashtra. Pune districts western part having a good rainfall, good amount of water, forest resources, due to all this reason western part of Pune district having a good transportation network. Because of all these factors district having good industrialization. Pune City and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation have a very good education, medical facilities, and job opportunities that attract the people, towards this facilitated area. Pune city and surrounding area like Chakan, Khed, Pimpri, Pimpri, Chinchwad, Bhosari, Sanaswadi, Ranjangaon, Jejurii, Baramati having an industrial park. These places have very good job opportunities, as there are many business opportunities available in Pune and adjoining areas. Thus many people from other districts of Maharashtra state come to live in Pune and the surrounding area. There are many facilities available in Pune and the surrounding area. This facility encourages people to stay in Pune. If this flow of migrants continues in the next period, population growth in Pune district will increases very rapidly. The stress of this population growth will come to all physical facilities. Therefore, it is necessary to study the phenomenon and its causes.
VII. References