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## Disparities In Levels Of Immigration In Satara District: A Geographical Analysis

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### Abstract

The spatial distribution of immigration is highly uneven throughout the study region. The migration rate of Satara district is lower than the state and India because of the improvement of medical facilities, educational facilities, irrigation and development of agriculture. The study region as a whole has immigration mainly due to the pull factors such as favourable rainfall, an abundance of water resources and fertile soil resulted into development of agro-based industries such as sugar, dairy industry, this made an overall socio-economic development of the study region. The high in-migration flow of the population in Phaltan, Satara and Karad tahsil is a result of the development of the sugar industry, the dairy industry. The highest out-migration in Patan and Khatav tahsils is the result of push factors i.e. hilly area, heavy rainfall, high forest area, an absence of major industry in Patan, and drought-prone area poor transport and lack of irrigation facilities in Khatav tahsil. Therefore, the present research work deals with the study of disparities in levels of immigration in Satara district.

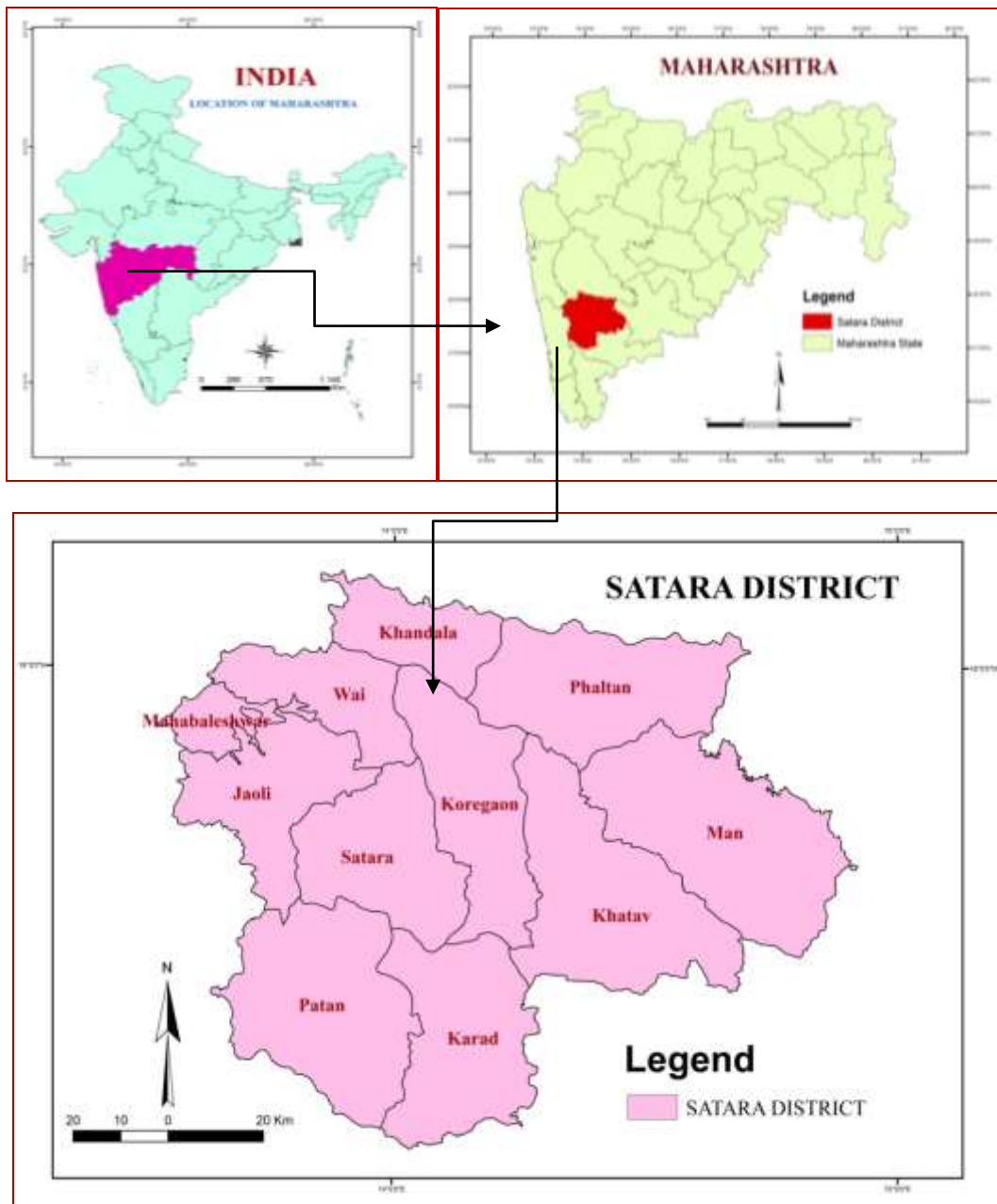
**Keywords:** Immigration, socio-economic, agro-based industries

### Introduction

The population of any particular area can merely change through three processes viz. birth, death and migration. Migration is the one of the important man-made component of population change. Migration is a geographical phenomenon that has been a necessity for humans in every age. Man tends to leave areas where life is difficult; they migrate to areas where life can be easier and better. Migration is defined as the permanent or semi-permanent change of residence of a person or group of people over a significant distance. Migration along with fertility and mortality are the fundamental factors determining population growth and population structure in the region. In order to make the most reliable population estimates, information about the fertility, mortality, and migration of the population concerned must be known. Population estimation depends on 'growth' and 'change' in population. In this chapter an attempt is made to discuss the trend and distribution of migration in Satara district.

### Location of Study Area and Administrative Divisions

Satara district is situated in the western part of Maharashtra state. Satara district lies between 17° 5' North latitudes and 18° 11' North latitudes and 73° 33' East longitude and 74° 54' East longitude.



**Fig. 1**

It is bounded by Pune district to the Northern side, Solapur district to the Eastern side, Sangli district to the Southern side, Ratnagiri district to the Western side, Raigarh district to the North-western side. Roughly, Satara district has a circular shape and it is situated in the Bhima and Krishna river basin. The total geographical area of Satara district is 10,484 square kilometer, which constitutes 3.41 per cent to the total geographical area of Maharashtra state.

Satara city is a district headquarters and other towns are Wai, Karad, Koregaon, Koynanagar, Rahimatpur, Phaltan, Mahabaleshwar, Mhaswad and Panchgani. Satara district form fundamentally an important Physio-economic region. In 2011, it has increased up to 30,03,741 of which males were 15,10,842 and remaining were 14,92,899 were females. As per census 2011, the urban and rural population of the district is 5,70,378 and 24,33,363 respectively spread in 15 urban centers and 1739 are villages.

### Aim and Objectives

The present study is carried out with the specific objectives of the investigation as follows.

- To examine the spatial growth and distribution of immigration in the study area.

### Database and Methodology

This research paper is based on the secondary sources of data. This secondary has been collected from district census handbook, socio-economic abstract, Registration System Bulletin and Registrar General of India, New Delhi and National Family Health Survey-5. The collected data about the migration is tabulated, arranged in proper format and different statistical methods are applied to obtain the desired results.

$$\text{Migration Rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of migrants arriving at a desination in a given year}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 1000$$

### Spatial Distribution of Immigration Rate in Satara District

The migration is one of the important components of the population changes in the study region. The spatial distribution of migration rate of Satara district during the period of 1991 to 2011 has been given in table 1. The migration rate of Satara district was 25.29 in 1991 and it is steadily increased to reach 29.63 in 2011.

### Spatial Pattern of Migration Rate in Satara District, 1991 and 2011

The table 1 indicates that the migration rate was 25.29 in Satara district as a whole in 1991. But tahsil level of the migration rate is uneven ranging from 15.1 in Mahabaleshwar tahsil to 33.2 persons per 1000 inhabitants immigration in Wai tahsil in 1991 whereas 21.1 persons per 1000 population in Koregaon tahsil to in 38.3 persons per 1000 population immigration in Phaltan tahsil in 2011. On the basis of mean and standard deviation of immigration population it has been divided into three categories such as high, moderate and low migration.

### High Migration

Table 1 indicates that the high migration rate i.e. above mean plus on standard deviation in the both time of period is recorded in the tahsils of Wai, Khatav, Satara and Patan tahsils in 1991 and Mahabaleshwar and Phaltan tahsils in 2011. In Satara, and Phaltan tahsils having the fertile and rich soil, well-developed irrigation, high educational development, high urbanization, good development of transportation and communication facilities and Mahabaleshwar tahsil are a developed tourism centre resulted into high immigration rate.

**Table 1**  
**Satara District: Tahsil-Wise Migration Rate from 1991 to 2011**

Sr. No.	Tahsils	1991	2001	2011	Absolute Change 1991 and 2011
1	Mahabaleshwar	15.1	32.1	36.6	21.5
2	Wai	33.2	30.9	32.5	-0.7
3	Khandala	22.1	20.9	31.2	9.1
4	Phaltan	30.2	36.7	38.3	8.1
5	Man	24.3	21.1	33.5	9.2
6	Khatav	32.1	30.2	26.2	-5.9
7	Koregaon	16.6	14.3	21.1	4.5
8	Satara	32.2	31.2	35.4	3.2

9	Jaoli	21.1	22	29.9	8.8
10	Patan	32.3	30.9	33.6	1.3
11	Karad	20.1	25.5	33.2	13.1
<b>Satara District</b>		<b>25.39</b>	<b>26.89</b>	<b>31.93</b>	<b>6.54</b>
<b>Mean</b>		<b>25.39</b>	<b>26.89</b>	<b>31.95</b>	<b>6.56</b>
<b>SD</b>		<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>6.99</b>

Sources: Census handbook of Satara District, 1991 to 2011.

### **Moderate Migration**

The moderate immigration rate i.e. lies between mean to mean plus one standard deviation exhibits that the tahsils are recorded in this category. The moderate migration rate is recorded in Phaltan tahsil during the period of 1991 and Wai, Man, Patan and Karad tahsils in 2011.

### **Low Migration**

The low migration rate i.e. below mean is registered in the Mahabaleshwar, Khandala, Man, Koregaon, Jaoli, and Karad tahsils in 1991. In 2011, the low rate of immigration is found in Wai, Khandala and Jaoli tahsils. Because of these tahsils are located in the hilly areas and rugged topography as well as in dry areas, therefore, there are low development of transportation, agriculture, industrialization, low urbanization and low educational institutions resulted into low immigration.

### **Changes of Spatial Pattern of Migration in Satara District, 1961 and 2011**

Table 1 shows that the positive changes in the immigration rate of Satara district are 6.54 during the period between 1991 and 2011. It means the migration rate is continuously increased from 1991 to 2011. But tahsil level analysis reveals both positive and negative changes.

### **High Positive Changes in Migration**

The table 1 indicates that the high positive changes in migration rate i.e. above 10 are recorded in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar and Karad tahsils. Because Mahabaleshwar tahsil is located in hilly areas but it is mainly due to the famous tourism center in Satara district as well as Karad tahsil located Krishna river basin therefore there are highly irrigated areas leads to high immigration around areas.

### **Moderate Positive Changes in Migration**

Table 1 indicates that the moderate change in migration is found in the tahsils of Khandala, Phaltan, Man and Jaoli ranging from 10 to 15.

### **Low Positive Changes in Migration**

Table 1 reveals that the low changes in migration rate (below 10) are recorded only in the tahsils of Koregaon, Satara and Patan. These tahsils are located in the flat areas, high development of transportation, agriculture, industrialization, urbanization and education.

### **The Negative Change in Migration**

Table 1 indicates that there is light negative in Wai and Koregaon tahsils due to development of surface irrigation, agriculture and agro-base industry.

### **Conclusion**

The migration rate of Satara district is lower than the state and India because of the improvement of medical facilities, educational facilities, irrigation and development of agriculture. The study region as a whole has immigration mainly due to the pull factors such as favourable rainfall, an abundance of water resources and fertile soil

resulted into development of agro-based industries such as sugar, dairy industry, this made an overall socio-economic development of the study region. The high in-migration flow of the population in Mahabaleshwar, Phaltan, Satara and Karad tahsils are a result of the development of the sugar industry, the dairy industry. The highest out-migration in Patan and Khatav tahsils is the result of push factors i.e. hilly area, heavy rainfall, high forest area, an absence of major industry in Patan, and drought-prone area poor transport and lack of irrigation facilities in Khatav tahsil.

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