



SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL IMMIGRATION TOWARDS PUNE CITY

Dr. Asaram S. Jadhav

Head, Department of Geography, Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati, Pune.
(Maharashtra state)

Corresponding Author- Dr. Asaram S. Jadhav,

Email id: asaramsjadhav@gmail.com

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Abstract:

The reasons for migration, are most of the people come to the city in search of job. However, they have to satisfy themselves with low-grade works in the city like domestic servants, hawkers, petty traders etc. Other prominent reasons for migration include marriage, business, etc. In Pune the condition is no different. Being close to Mumbai and an educational and industrial hub, these migrants come to Pune for jobs and education. Those who are rich can afford to live in the core city as “Citizens” while the poor and unemployed people become the “Slum-dwellers”. High rate of immigration create a problem of housing, safe drinking water, schools, colleges, public toilet facility, inadequate sewage, disposal provisions, mushrooming of slum on roads, traveling facilities, entertainment, park and garden and basic amenities in Pune city.

Introduction:

Migration means a form of a geographical mobility between one geographical units and another generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival. (*The United Nation Multilingual Demographic Dictionary*) Migration of individual as well as of families plays an important role in changing the pattern of distribution of population with reference to area and location. A migration means that movement of man native place to destination place. Migration implied movement of man or his group from one political unit to other political unit to other political unit for almost a long stable period. Change of migrants living place through time span temporary or permanent known as migration. The study reveals that migrant's households live in unhygienic and congested places lack of basic necessities for a healthy life like housing, water supply, deranging and sanitation. Women and children are worst victims. They is physically mentally and emotionally affected (*S.Sundari, 2003,*

pages 537-552). Basically there are two causes for migrations, these are

1) Pull factors

2) Push factors

In the pull factors involving, economic opportunities, Promising resources, Good climate, human desire, culture. Push factor involving, unemployment, natural calamities, extreme of climate, limited resources. After independence in India effort was made towards socio-economic reconstruction to achieve this goal efforts were made through centralizes planning in a democratic set up. Few selected places creating job opportunities at such places which led to large scale rural migration which affect by variation socio-economic factor. Pune was one of such place where enormous job opportunities were created since independence. Migrants are attracted large number of migrants from all over the country (*V. P. Khairkar, 2002*). The interstate migration rate was considered low in India in comparison with the west. Davis and Zeatorial found and supported this finding, especially during 1901 – 31. Assam and Bengal in eastern India, and

Mumbai, Chennai, Cochin in southern India were the migrants receiving regions. In 1950's and onwards, the west and east zones of India registered the principal gains in population due to migration.

When inter district and intra-district migration are considered, however, the Indian people are found to be very much mobile. In 1961 census, 31 percent of the populations were enumerated in place different from their place of birth which was around 29 percent in 1971, 30 percent in 1981, 28 percent in 1991 and 32 percent in 2001 census. During the recent decade, in India, women are also migrating for economic reasons, apart from their voluminous migration due to marriage. However, according to 1981 census, female interstate employment migration is still low around 3 to 5 percent in various states, it increasing 7 percent in 1991 and 12 percent in 2001. While their male counterparts show 30 percent in 1981, 37 percent in 1991 and 42 percent in 2001 census.

Aims and Objectives:-

1) To find out the recent volumes and trends of in-migration towards Pune city.

Analysis: 1) State wise immigration trends to Pune city:

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	10433	17925	18394	17710	47936
Arunachal Pradesh	103	15	42	86	212
Assam	103	1510	601	1400	3444
Bihar	103	1965	2507	4050	24532
Goa	1805	3270	2984	2490	4349
Gujarat	9704	13654	14758	11160	32041
Haryana	115	3635	1422	3380	6208
Himachal Pradesh	2051	895	253	1160	1579
Jammu and Kashmir	115	885	405	1780	4478
Karnataka	22788	40385	57252	43680	154355
Kerala	3067	9930	10463	14200	30229
Madhya Pradesh	4016	3515	8321	7330	23676
Maharashtra	234611	386320	638661	502970	682079
Manipur	4	75	123	90	687
Meghalaya	103	40	54	210	504
Mizoram	103	40	5	220	272
Nagaland	103	130	47	110	319
Orissa	78	265	498	960	8033
Punjab	2051	6500	2828	6090	8827
Rajasthan	5156	10245	11091	14440	46425
Sikkim	602	40	43	110	149
Tamilnadu	5672	9860	7716	8530	17574
Tripura	103	20	22	90	170
Uttar Pradesh	4238	16460	15316	22005	78673
West Bengal	602	3500	3106	4460	17051

(Source: V. P. Khairkar, 2007, "Migration and Social economics, p. no. 29, 30.

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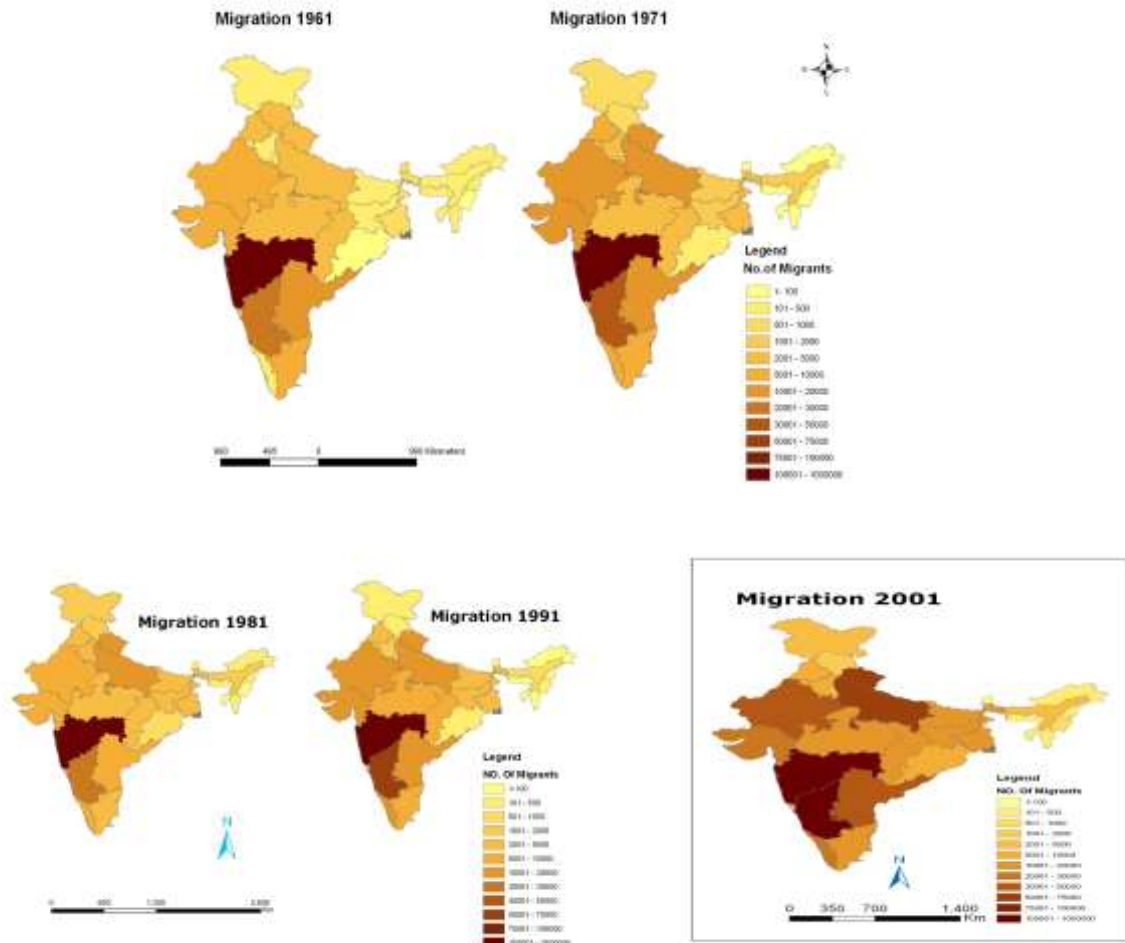
2) To Predict Immigration trends to Pune city.

Sources of Data:-

In this study the primary and secondary data collected from various sources such as Census of India, Districts hand book, Municipal Corporation, Road Transport Organization and first hand survey. The primary data collected mainly from survey of proposed census block of Pune city by preparing questionnaires. Secondary data gathered by using the censuses, data from Municipal Corporation and other sources.

Study Area:-

Pune city situated on the 18° 31' North latitude and 73° 51' East longitude. It has a strategic position in the valleys of Mula and Mutha, which join each other in the Pune city. In Pune city total 177 census wards with three Cantonment Boards namely Pune Municipal Corporation, Pune Cantonment Boards and Kirkee Cantonment Boards, more than 600000 households and more than 3.2 million people (according to Pune Municipal Corporation 2006).



The large volume of migration occurs from 1961-2001. In that Maharashtra accounts for nearly two thirds (73 percent), of the total migrants, followed by Karnataka (6.37 percent), Utter Pradesh (3.21 percent), Andhra Pradesh (2.58 percent), Rajasthan (2.10 percent) and Kerala (2.07 percent). The share of Maharashtra has always been around 70 percent for the last four decades with a slight variation for the decades 1971 and 1981. The other five states, each accounting for about 2 percent of the migrants, account for less than 15 percent of the total migrants to the city.

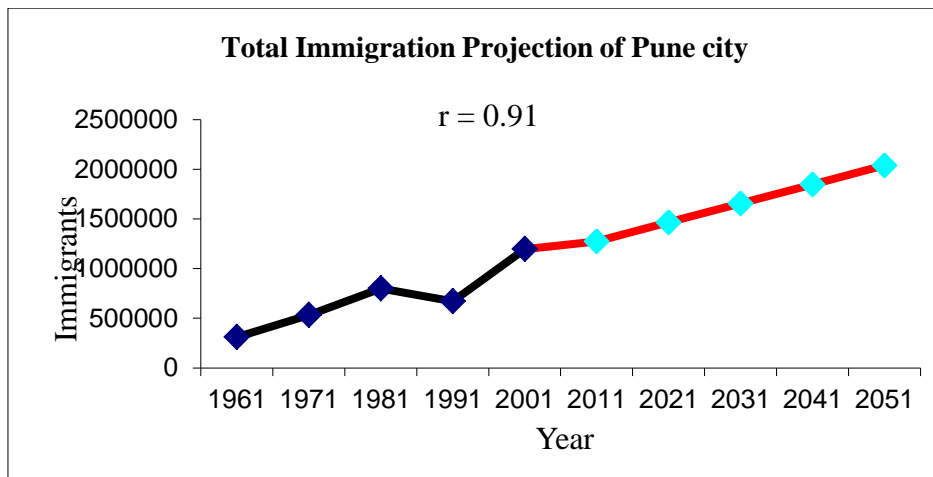
In 1991 to 2001 decade Karnataka send more migrants than the other states towards Pune city. Other neighboring states Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh); there is no change in migration volume. More change occur in

BIMARU states specially Utter Pradesh and Rajasthan, they send large amount of migration in this decade. Other states there is no difference volume of migration among last decades (from 1961-1991) and (1991-2001). The concluding fact drawn is that the overall trend of migrants coming to Pune has remained more or less the same. Even the neighboring states, from where traditionally the migrants were drawn, have maintained their ranks with slight modification. For example, Karnataka and Gujarat were the important, though with the bifurcation the erstwhile Bombay state in 1960, the contribution of Gujarat has come down. This is because of large-scale industrial development in Gujarat itself after being bifurcated from Maharashtra. (V. P. Khairkar, 2007, "Migration and Social economics, page no 29, 30).

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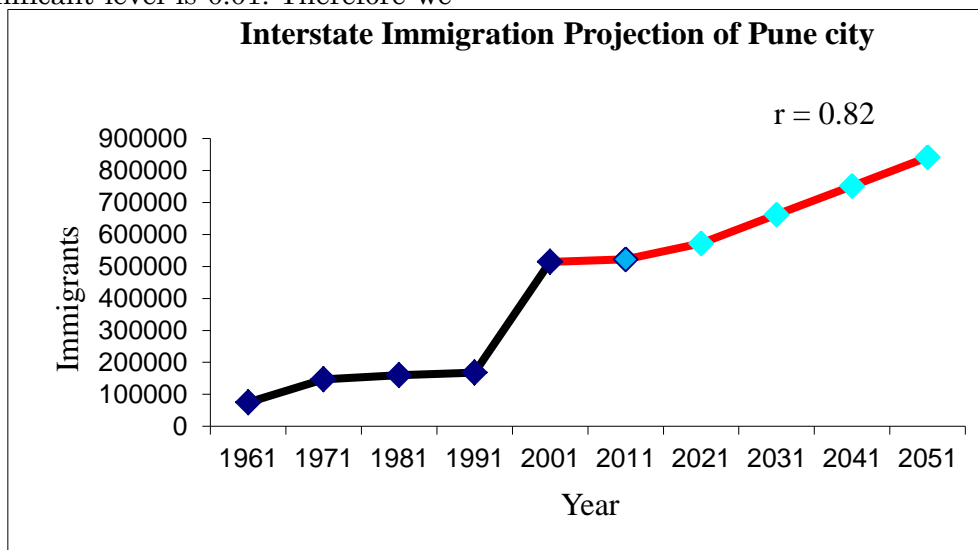
2) Projected immigration trends towards Pune city to 2011, 2021 and 2051

Years	Total Migration	Interstate Migration	Intrastate Migration
1961	309790	75179	234611
1971	533050	146730	386320
1981	798893	160232	638661
1991	670702	167732	502970
2001	1195803	513724	682079
2011	1274551	522147	792404
2021	1465519	571956	893563
2031	1656487	661765	994721
2041	1847454	751575	1095880
2051	2038422	841384	1197038



Above regression line shows-decade wise total migration towards Pune City. Black line shows past decade wise migration and red line shows projects values of future decade wise migration towards Pune City. To projects values of migration use by-variate linear equation. Correlation is 0.91 and significant level is 0.01. Therefore we

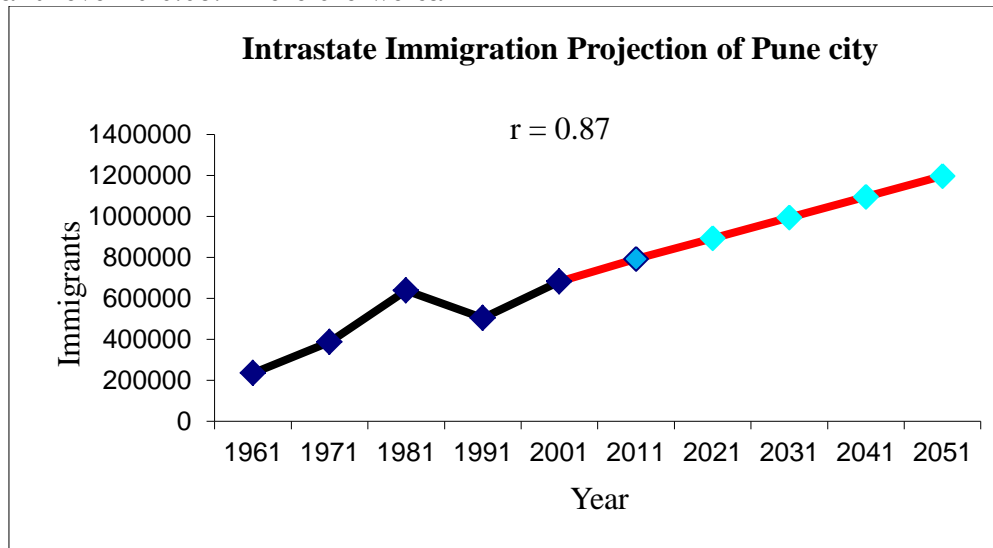
can say with 99 percent confidence the projected values of migrants will be true in next decades. The graph projects that the value of total migrants in 2021 will be 1465519 people and in 2051 it will be 2038422 people, if the in-migration follows the present trends.



Above regression line shows decade wise, out of state migration towards Pune City. Black line shows past decade-wise migration and red line shows projected values of future decade-wise migration towards Pune City. To project the values we have used the bivariate linear equation. Correlation is 0.82 and significant level is 0.05. Therefore we can

say with 95 percent confidence that the projected values of migrants will be true in next decades.

The graph projects that the value of out of state migrants towards Pune city in 2021 will be 571956 people and in 2051 it will be 841384 people, if migration follows the present trends.



Previous page regression line shows decade-wise, intra state migration towards Pune City. Black line shows past decade wise migration and red line projects the values of future decade-wise intra-state migration towards Pune City. To project values we have used the bivariate equation. Correlation is 0.87 and significant level is 0.05. Therefore we can say 95 percent confidence that the predicted values of migrants will be true in next decades.

The graph shows projects value of intra state migrants towards Pune city in 2021 will be 893563 people and in 2051 it will be 1197038 people, if migration follows the present trend.

Conclusion: -

After observing the above three regression lines of different types of migration, it can be concluded that out of state migration towards Pune city increasing rapidly in future compare to intrastate migration towards Pune city.

The most probable reason for this fact is that, with time other places of rural Maharashtra are developing and

providing employment opportunities. Some examples of such places are the cities of Nashik, Baramati, Aurangabad, etc. In the recent few decades the Maharashtra Government has started the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) wherein different industrial units are set up in the rural parts of Maharashtra so that the people in villages do not have to migrate to the cities in search of work. The fruits of that scheme are evident now. In other states, these types of schemes have not taken off so far. Also these states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka face a great deficit of jobs in their native places. Hence, they have to migrate towards the neighboring states especially Maharashtra.

The concluding fact drawn is that the overall trend of migrants coming to Pune city has remained more or less same except Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Even the neighboring states, from where traditionally the migrants were drawn, have maintained their ranks with slight modification. For ex. Karnataka and

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Gujarat were the important source regions of migrants; they still are important. Though, with the bifurcation of the erstwhile Bombay state in 1960, the contribution of Gujarat has come down. This is because of large-scale industrial development in Gujarat itself after being bifurcated from Maharashtra. BIMARU state mostly Bihar and Uttar Pradesh send large migration volume after 1981 and this volume increasing rapidly day by day.

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