



Research Paper

Patterns of Population Migration in Pune District of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT: Migration is an important factor of population change in any area besides fertility and mortality. It is different from fertility & mortality in nature as it is not a biological phenomenon, rather than it is governed by social, cultural, economic and political factors. Actually, migration is purely voluntary (sometimes forced) action of an individual for his livelihood or betterment of life. Migration does not mean a short trip for pleasure or business neither it is merely a change in residence of a person or family. It is such an event when people move from one geographical area to another permanently or for considerable time. Pune district is the most happening place from that perspective. Pune district is the second most economically developed district in Maharashtra after Mumbai. It has second highest population out of which 61% living in urban areas (2011), so it has become a hotspot for migrants not only from Maharashtra but also all over the India. So, the researchers want to study the various types and patterns of in (Immigration) and out (Emigration) migration patterns in Pune district regarding organized and unorganized labors, workers, students, etc. and the factors affecting upon it.

KEYWORDS: Emigration, Immigration, Push factors, pull factors, Migrants

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I. INTRODUCTION

Migration is an important strategy of human beings to cope up with the surrounding disparities in terms of economic, social, physical or political hardship. Humans are migrating in different parts of the world since their evolution on earth for better and secure life. Migration is not merely shift of people from one place to another, as it is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space content and space relationship of an area (Gosal G. S. 1961). The term 'Mobility' is also used to define migration, but it includes both 'Circulation' and 'Migration'. Circulation has been defined as short term, repetitive and cyclical movement of people with no intension of permanent change of residence, Migration implies permanent change of residence. (Horney, William & Jones, Melvyn. 1980). Migration is an aspect of population change which affects both the source and destination region in different manner; it facilitates the redistribution of population in any region. According to Smith T. L. (1955), migration affects threefold areas immigration, emigration and migrants also. Migration changes social, economic, demographical and political condition of any region. Population of any region can change because of four factors: birth rate, death rate, life expectancy and migration, population either increases or decreases because of it. Out of these first three are biological factors of population change but migration is a factor stimulated by man and his social, economic or political needs and aspirations. Though humans are migrating in different part of the world since their evolution in Africa continent around one lakh years ago, the rate is increased in modern period with the development in science, technology, modern and fast modes of transportation. In ancient time, there was very limited amount of migration took place mainly for trade and to conquer the territory of other states. That was also the same case for mediaeval period; people are reluctant to move from their homeland. During colonial period, renaissance movement in Europe gave birth to very high level of international migration in the world. People from Europe in large number migrated to unknown world of Anglo and Latin America, Africa, Asia and Oceania. This changes the face of demography of the world in many ways, racially, culturally, economically and politically. Migration of person can be temporary or permanent in nature, but movement of person for very short time (daily commuting) is not considered

migration (Porthero, R. M. 1979). While Lee E. S. (1966) considers migration as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence with no restriction on the distance, creates some confusion. On other hand Bouge D. I. (1959) limited migration to only those, who change residence permanently. Ghosh B.N. (1985), discussed variety of international migration in modern period based on brain migration as brain drain, brain overflow, brain exchange and brain export. Based on place of birth, an individual living elsewhere besides its own birthplace is considered as migrant. The migration movements in the world generally are of three types:

- I) Migration within the state itself with its components,
 - a) Migration within the district (Intra-district),
 - b) Migration from one district of state to another (Inter-district),
- II) Migration from one state to another state of country (Inter-state),
- III) Migration from one country to another (Inter-national).

Migration is a process triggered by Pull or Push factors in any area. The adverse factors in any area like unemployment, poverty, prolonged drought, lack of health facilities and lack of education facilities etc. compels the people to move out of their areas are called as **Push Factors**. While employment, education, health, social security, standard life etc. in any area attracts people are called as **Pull Factors**. Areas from where people move out are called as **Emigration Area**, while areas where people go are known as **Immigration Area**. The people who move from one area to another are called as **Migrant** and whole process is known as **Migration**. The term emigrant & immigrant used in inter-national migration, while in internal migration same people are called as out-migrants and in-migrants. The other reasons for migrations are social discrimination, religious persecution, natural disasters, marriages (Ladies), family movement and other reasons.

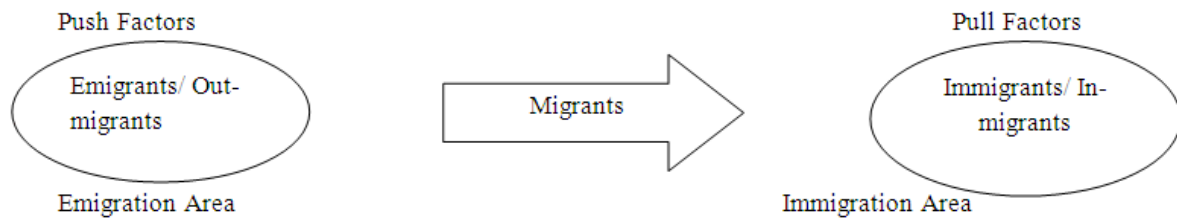


Diagram 1: Process of Migration

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Migration is an important aspect of the study of Population Geography. This study is carried out in Pune district of Maharashtra with following objectives:

- a. To study the economic background of Maharashtra state & Pune district
- b. To study the emigration patterns of population migration in Pune district
- c. To study the immigration patterns of population migration in Pune district

III. METHODOLOGY

This study is totally based on the secondary data collected from different sources. The main source is government census of Pune district of Maharashtra from 1991 to 2011. Along with data is collected with different government and nongovernment organizations in Pune district of Maharashtra. The data is collected, processed and tabulated for study purpose. The data is also presented with different techniques like maps and diagrams. The interpretation of data is done with geographical point of view.

IV. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF MAHARASHTRA AND PUNE

Maharashtra state was formed on 1st May 1960. It lies in the western part of India with 3,07,713 sq. km. area ranking third in the country. It has second highest population in the country with 11,23,74,333 persons having population density of 370/km². It shares its boundaries with Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Karnataka and Goa state. It attracts the highest number of migrants in India. Murty, K. S. and Murty, K. R. (1980) studied the trends of internal migration in Maharashtra with help of migration data of 1971 census published by government of India, where he found that people are more interested in short distance migration. Inter-district migration had a big volume than inter-state migration in India.

Maharashtra is the most economically advanced state in India. According to total GSDP, it contributes 24.11 lakh croreRs. (2017-18) in India. The per capita income of the state was Rs.1,76,102. The capital of Maharashtra, Mumbai is known as 'Financial Capital of India'. Migrants from all over India are getting attracted towards the state. The total FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) came to India during 2000 to 2019 was 436 billion US \$, out of which 30% i. e. 128 million US \$ was invested in Maharashtra. State gives 15% industrial production in India. The size of the economy of Maharashtra state is 484 billion USD comparing to India (2.72 trillion USD). Maharashtra state has 289 industrial complexes under MIDC (2019). There are 9,86,696

operational industrial units in the state including all small, medium and large-scale units which are given unique industrial AADHAR number. They provide employment to more than 57.51 lakh workers with the investment of Rs. 1,60,016crores in the state.

Division	No. of Units	Investment (Crore Rs.)	Employment (Lakh)
Mumbai	1,89,684	24,904	13.07
Konkan (Ex. Mumbai)	2,03,889	33,575	12.62
Nasik	83,692	17,951	4.82
Pune	2,14,315	47,814	14.99
Aurangabad	1,05,626,	17,455	5.68
Amravati	41,018	5,176	1.70
Nagpur	1,48,472	13,141	4.63
Total	9,86,696	1,60,016	57.51

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Table1:Industrial Units In Maharashtra: 2018-19

Due to economic disparities within the state the volume of inter-district migration is also very high. Industrially developed belts like Mumbai-Thane, Pune-Ahmednagar, Aurangabad-Jalna, Sangali-Kolhapur and Nagpur are attracting migrants within and outside the state. The total population of Maharashtra in 2001 was 9,68,78,627 which rose to 11,23,74,333 in 2011 census. Besides the natural growth migration from other state is also important reason behind it.

Sector of Migration	2001 Census			2011 Census		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Inter-district	66,18,661	1,40,99,739	2,07,18,400	1,07,86,138	1,75,90,755	2,83,76,893
Inter -state	44,27,935	33,28,372	77,56,307	53,03,068	45,05,356	98,08,424
Inter-national	1,09,447	88,284	1,97,731	1,19,280	1,09,809	2,29,089
Total	1,11,56,043	1,75,16,395	2,86,72,438	1,62,08,486	2,22,05,920	3,84,14,406

Source: Maharashtra State Census: 2001 & 2011

Table 2: Distribution Of In-Migrants In Maharashtra: 2001 & 2011

It is clear from the Table No. 3.2 that inter-district migration accounts for maximum share of migration, while inter-national migration comparably is less in Maharashtra. Inter-state migration values though are less compared to inter-district, but they are high in the country. In 2001 census, the percentage of inter-district migration was 72.25%, inter-state was 27.05% and inter-national was very less only 0.70% of total migrants, while in 2011 census, they are 73.87%, 25.53% and 0.59% respectively. The number of migrants has increased in all sectors of migration from 2001 to 2011 census, but the percentage of inter-district migration has increased while other two are decreased. The share of females in inter-state and inter-national sectors of migration is less i. e. 45.93% and 47.93% compare to males. It is because mainly the males migrate in search of jobs, services or better education. Female migrants are dominant in inter-district migration with 61.98 % share; probably their marriage with the person of neighboring districts.

4.1 Economic Development in Pune District

Pune district is most economically developed district in Maharashtra after Mumbai. All economic activities from primary to quaternary are carried out in district, but these are concentrating in specific regions. Economic development can be seen in agriculture, industry and services. According to Maharashtra Human Development Report (2012), Per Capita income of Pune district was Rs.34,358 in 2001, which increase to Rs.1,40,570 in 2011. Human Development Index (HDI) was 0.722 in 2001 which raze to 0.814 in 2011. It indicates the economic development of Pune district.

Sr.No.	Categories	1991		2011	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Cultivators	25.76	44.68	17.82	31.15
2	Agriculture Labors	8.88	26.15	6.98	17.62
3	Livestock, fishing, etc.	1.85	1.01	1.50	0.84
4	Mining & quarrying	0.19	0.11	0.48	0.35

5	Manufacturing & processing In Household Industry	1.46	1.60	2.76	5.44
6	--- Other than Household Ind.	21.32	4.47	27.10	18.17
7	Construction	6.45	3.14	7.85	6.11
8	Trade & Commerce	12.11	4.35	14.20	5.82
9	Transport & communication	6.54	0.65	9.80	3.96
10	Other Services	15.44	13.84	10.22	9.67

Source: Labor Department 2011

Table 3: Percentage of workers in economic activities-1991 & 2011

In 1991, the percentage of total workers engaged in agriculture was highest, while workers in industries & services are low. It indicated that comparing to 2011 in 1991 the level of economic development in Pune district was low. Most of the people were engaged in primary activities like agriculture, livestock, fishing etc. Participation of women workers in agriculture was high but in other sectors was very low. It indicated the low rate of education & opportunities for women. So the life style of people especially in rural and tribal areas was not so good. After the introduction of new economic policy in 1991, industrialization in Pune district has boost. Maharashtra government setup MIDC in various locations e.g. Ranjangaon, Jejuri, Talegaon, Baramati, Kurkumbh, Chakan etc. so there is large amount of skilled & unskilled labour migration in Pune district. Around 2000 A.D. Information and Technology (IT) industry was also concentrated around Pune in Hinjewadi, Magarpatta City, Talawade etc. This trend is also manifested in figures of 2011 census. The number of workers in industry, trade and services has increased tremendously. There are 21763 micro units, 5818 small units, 102 medium units and 639 large units working in the district which generates employment for more than 2,20,878 persons (MSME Report 2012).

Pune district is developed in agriculture sector too. Due to construction of dams in different part of district like Ujani, Khadakwasla, Veer, Bhatghar, Panshet, etc. various cash crops are now cultivated in the district. Especially, sugar industry has boom with more than 15 in number. Along with it many Agro-based industries are set in Pune district. Horticulture has developed in Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Purander tehsils. But western part of the district including Mulshi, Maval, Bhor, Velhe is still not developed comparing to other parts of Pune district. This area has mountain region, high rainfall, sparse population and lack of transport network. This is mainly tribal area where Katkari, Bhil, MahadevKoli tribes resides. They are engaged in primary activities like food gathering, animal husbandry, fishing wood cutting and primitive agriculture. The level of economic development is very low in this region.

4.2Growth of Population in Pune District

Pune district has the second highest number of populations in Maharashtra. Pune district is one of the most urbanized districts with 61 % urban population. Pune district has literacy rate of 86.2% which is higher than state rate of 82.3%. Fursungi village in Haveli taluka has highest population of 66062 persons while Padalghar village in Mulshitaluka has only 07 persons, according to 2011 census. Bawada village in Indapur taluka has an area of 8097 hectares while Ahire village in Haveli taluka has only 20.25 hectares area among 1877 villages in the district. Pune district has total population of 94, 29,408 persons (2011). As district is advanced in agriculture (sugarcane, fruits & vegetables), industries (automobile, IT, engineering & sugar), service sector and good health facilities, population of Pune district is ever increasing. Pune district population has continuously rising from year 1901 to 2011. There are many reasons for that like standard of life, high birth rate, fall in mortality rate and major reason is migration of population from surrounding districts & states to the Pune district. Especially, the population in urban areas i.e. in cities and town has increased tremendously due to industrialization and urbanization after post-independence era. Pune district had 25,675 industrial units including small, medium and large scale. They provided employment to 2,20,878 persons with the investment of Rs. 3,82,601 Lakh (2012).

V. PATTERNS OF POPULATION MIGRATION IN PUNE DISTRICT

Pune district is a favorite destination of migrants from all over the state and country. Pune district is blessed with favorable climate, soil and drainage that helped it to develop in various fields like agriculture, industries, transport and trade. Pune city had been the administrative center for centuries since Peshwai in 17th century. Post-independence Pune district has developed rapidly. State government set up many industrial complexes (MIDC) in different parts of the district like Ranjangaon, Supa, Chakan, Pimpri-chinchwad, Jejuri, Khed, Talegaon etc. triggered large scale migration of workers from all over the India.

5.1 Inter-State Migration Pattern in Pune District

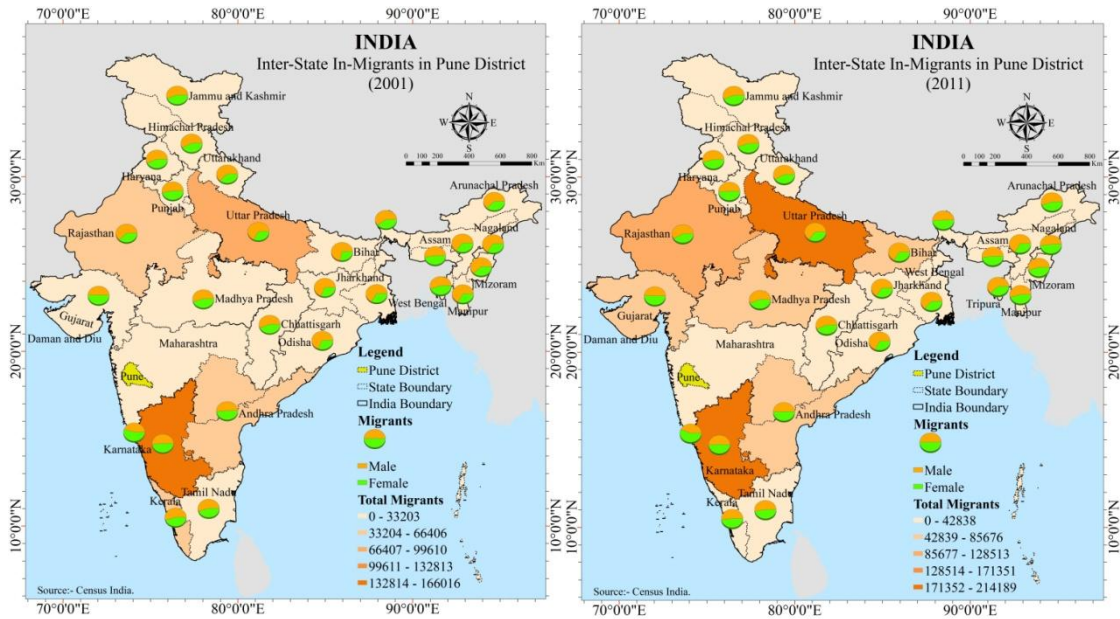
Pune district has emerged as an economic growth center in Maharashtra state, which attracts migrants from other states in large number. Table No. 3.8 showcased that, there were 5,72,032 persons with 3,26,855 male and 2,45,177 females recorded as migrants in Pune district in 2001. As workers have tendency to travel for short distance, we can see labors from neighboring states like Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh have migrated to the district in more number. According to 2001 census, Migrants from Karnataka ranks first with 1,66,016 persons (29.02%), followed by Uttar Pradesh with 84,418 persons (14.75%) and Andhra Pradesh 50,129 persons (8.76%). Migrants from Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are mainly engaged in construction works like brick work, centering, coloring, flooring etc. Workers from Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, and Chhattisgarh were around 4 to 5 percent of total in migrants which provide cheap labors for industries. Many students from north India have also migrated to the district for higher education in medical, engineering, management, pharmacy etc. in Pune and nearby cities. Persons from states like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, etc. are very less. There are only 81 migrants recorded out of 48 male and 33 females from Sikkim state which accounts for 0.014% of the total in-migrants in 2001 census. If we see the gender perspective of inter-state in-migration in Pune district, we find that 2,45,177 females (42.86%) compared to 3,26,855 males (57.14%) migrated to the district. Mainly male migrates to far distance for jobs, services, business and education. Women have social restrictions and responsibility of families. The share of women migrants was less comparing to men in every state in-migrant.

Sr. No.	State	Male	Female	Total
1	Karnataka	85,883	80,133	1,66,016
2	Uttar Pradesh	56,168	28,250	84,418
3	Andhra Pradesh	25,791	24,338	50,129
4	Rajasthan	29,897	18,365	48,262
5	Kerala	19,113	15,707	34,820
6	Gujarat	15,839	16,028	31,867
7	Bihar	19,728	7,815	27,543
8	Madhya Pradesh	13,340	11,218	24,558
9	Tamil Nadu	10,434	8,778	19,212
10	West Bengal	11,832	6,117	17,949
11	Odisha	5,817	2,839	8,656
12	Chhattisgarh	4,778	3,776	8,554
13	Punjab	4,528	3,996	8,524
14	Haryana	3,871	3,019	6,890
15	Jharkhand	3,830	1,783	5,613
16	Uttaranchal	3,311	2,051	5,362
17	Goa	1,925	2,277	4,202
18	Jammu & Kashmir	1,597	1,313	2,910
19	Assam	1,704	947	2,651
20	Himachal Pradesh	1,001	745	1,746
21	Manipur	475	239	714
22	Meghalaya	203	186	389
23	Mizoram	164	101	265
24	Nagaland	122	65	187
25	Tripura	88	72	160
26	Arunachal Pradesh	71	43	114
27	Sikkim	48	33	81
28	Total	3,26,855	2,45,177	5,72,032

Source: Pune District Census Handbook-2011

Table 4: Inter-State In-Migrants in Pune District: 2001

Patterns of Population Migration in Pune District of Maharashtra



Map 1: Inter-State In-Migrants in Pune District: 2001 & 2011

Sr. No.	State	Male	Female	Total
1	Karnataka	1,08,101	1,06,088	2,14,189
2	Uttar Pradesh	1,14,696	64,355	1,79,051
3	Rajasthan	50,926	37,042	87,968
4	Bihar	46,534	23,911	70,445
5	Andhra Pradesh	33,537	33,268	66,805
6	Madhya Pradesh	32,799	26,404	59,203
7	Gujarat	25,477	26,177	51,654
8	West Bengal	24,432	14,186	38,618
9	Kerala	19,592	18,263	37,855
10	Tamil Nadu	12,526	11,324	23,850
11	Odisha	13,235	6,277	19,512
12	Chhattisgarh	9,429	7,335	16,764
13	Jharkhand	10,243	5,568	15,811
14	Punjab	6,237	5,943	12,180
15	Haryana	5,975	5,059	11,034
16	Uttaranchal	4,572	3,321	7,893
17	Assam	4,367	2,180	6,547
18	Goa	2,579	3,239	5,818
19	Jammu & Kashmir	2,798	2,251	5,049
20	Himachal Pradesh	1,561	1,274	2,835
21	Manipur	583	491	1,074
22	Meghalaya	293	273	566
23	Tripura	334	208	542
24	Nagaland	212	196	408
25	Arunachal Pradesh	117	94	211
26	Mizoram	100	83	183
27	Sikkim	65	63	128
28	Total	5,37,092	4,10,898	9,47,990

Source: Maharashtra State Census: 2011

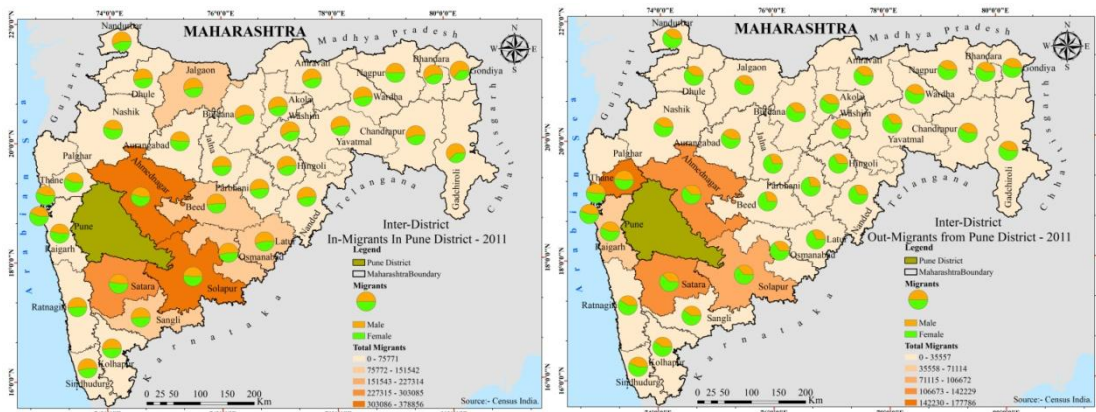
Table 5: Inter-State In-Migrants in Pune District: 2011

The scenario of inter-state in-migration in Pune district changed very much in 2011. The volume of migration increased by 60% compared to 2001 census. The states of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh hold the same position with 2,14,189 migrants (22.59%) and 1,79,051 migrants (18.88%) respectively. However, the share of Karnataka has dropped by 7% while the share of UP has increased by 5% in 2011. Andhra Pradesh falls down to fifth position from third in 2001 census. Besides Karnataka, all other high-ranking states do not share boundary with Maharashtra, still their share is high in inter-state migration in the state. Bihar state has jumped up to fourth position in 2011 from seventh in 2001 census. Many migrants from UP, Bihar reached up to remote interior villages and working in agriculture, poultry and animal husbandry. Kerala state also falls to ninth position from fifth in 2001. The north eastern states still have very less share in migration in the state. Women are not shown

much interest for long distance inter-state migration. The share of female migrant was 4,10,898 personas (43.34%) in 2011.

5.2 Inter-District Migration Pattern in Pune District

Inter-district migration is the outcome of regional imbalance in economic development. Though Maharashtra state is economically progressed in India, but that development is not equally distributed in all districts of the state. Western and Konkan region along with Vidarbha are somehow progressed, but Marathwada, Khandesh are economically backward. Pune district is an important district in western Maharashtra, which is progressed in agriculture, industry, trade, transport and services. Many migrants from neighboring district come to Pune district in search of jobs, services, business, education, etc. Beaujeu-Garnier, J. (1982) discussed the phenomenon of rhythmic or cyclical migration related to seasonal changes. Nomadic herders like Dhanger, migrates between Konkan and Desh in search of fodder and water. Breman, Jan (1978) studied the migration of sugarcane cutters in Maharashtra. He described that due to climatic conditions and under productivity of land, labors from Marathwada migrates to Western region. Many labors from Ahmednagar, Bid, Osmanabad, Latur, Jalgaon, etc. migrate to Pune district as sugarcane cutters. If we compare all sectors of migration, inter-district migration accounts for maximum. Migrants have a tendency to migrate for short distance. Many students from other district come to Pune for better and advanced education. Pune city and other places are become educational hubs in the district. Table No. 3.10 indicates that people from all districts had migrated to Pune district in more or less number. The highest inter-district in-migrant in Pune district are from Solapur district with 3,78,856 persons accounts 15% of all migrant. Ahmednagar and Satara stand with second and third position by 3,46,536 persons (13.74%) and 2,42,023 persons (9.59%) respectively. People from Bid, Osmanabad, Latur, Jalgaon and Sangali accounts for 6 to 8 percent of all inter-district migrant. People from remote districts of Vidharbh are very less like Bhandara, Gondiya, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. Only 736 people (0.029%) people are from Gadchiroli district.



Map 2: Inter-District In & Out Migrants in Pune District-2011

Sr. No.	District	Male	Female	Total
1	Solapur	1,82,507	1,96,349	3,78,856
2	Ahmednagar	1,58,530	1,88,006	3,46,536
3	Satara	1,13,044	1,28,979	2,42,023
4	Mumbai	88,427	1,10,841	1,99,268
5	Osmanabad	80,018	69,753	1,49,771
6	Bid	64,952	59,359	1,24,311
7	Latur	57,161	49,162	1,06,323
8	Jalgaon	49,465	41,541	91,006
9	Sangali	45,791	42,600	88,391
10	Nashik	33,065	39,083	72,148
11	Kolhapur	35,634	33,524	69,158
12	Ratnagiri	27,260	25,358	52,618
13	Raigarh	23,603	27,498	51,101
14	Thane	21,787	28,405	50,192
15	Buldana	22,411	17,170	39,581
16	Nanded	21,200	17,630	38,830
17	Aurangabad	18,282	20,015	38,287
18	Parbhani	18,588	16,836	35,424
19	Dhule	18,457	16,437	34,894
20	Nagpur	15,035	15,206	30,241
21	Amravati	15,783	12,556	28,339

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22	Akola	14,609	12,238	26,847
23	Yavatmal	11,057	8,874	19,931
24	Jalna	10,274	9,616	19,890
25	Sindhudurg	7,479	6,451	13,930
26	Washim	6,019	4,397	10,416
27	Hingoli	5,039	3,882	8,921
28	Wardha	3,976	3,442	7,418
29	Nandurbar	3,798	3,100	6,898
30	Chandrapur	3,065	2,483	5,548
31	Bhandara	2,037	1,511	3,548
32	Gondiya	1,872	1,059	2,931
33	Mumbai sub.	1,188	1,486	2,674
34	Gadchiroli	458	278	736
35	Unclassified	60,648	64,283	1,24,931
36	Total	12,42,519	12,79,408	25,21,927

Source: Pune District Census Handbook: 2011

Table 6: Inter-District In-Migrants in Pune District: 2011

Many people from Pune district has migrated to almost all districts in Maharashtra. The effect of distance can also be seen here. Maximum people are migrated to neighboring districts, while their number decreases with increasing distance. It is visible from Table No. 3.11 that highest number of persons are migrated to neighboring Thane district with 1,77,786 migrants which accounts for 20.74% of total migrants. The district of Mumbai suburban and Satara have 1,41,747 person (16.14%) and 1,33,563 persons (15.20%) of total migrants from Pune district. These three districts itself accounts for 50% of total out-migration from Pune district. It is evident that educated and skilled professional are migrated to industrial belt in Mumbai, Thane and Satara. Many people migrate to their native place after retirement to enjoy pollution free healthy life. Some people about 5 to 10 percent went to neighboring districts like Ahmednagar, Solapur, Raigarh and Nashik. Out-migrant to Vidharbh districts like Bhandara, Gondiya, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur are very less. Only 102 (0.11%) people Migrate to Gadchiroli district. Females dominate the out-migration process from Pune district with 5,11,517 women comparing to 3,66,516 men. The basic reason is many women from Pune district are married to the person from neighboring districts.

Sr. No.	District	Male	Female	Total
1	Thane	85,071	92,715	1,77,786
2	Mumbai sub.	67,234	74,513	1,41,747
3	Satara	49,350	84,213	1,33,563
4	Ahmednagar	41,653	70,979	1,12,632
5	Solapur	33,880	60,983	94,863
6	Mumbai	18,772	23,429	42,201
7	Raigarh	18,117	23,166	41,283
8	Nashik	11,843	16,879	28,722
9	Kolhapur	7,986	11,544	19,530
10	Sangali	7,593	11,196	18,789
11	Aurangabad	4,856	6,821	11,677
12	Osmanabad	3,540	6,431	9,971
13	Ratnagiri	2,912	4,210	7,122
14	Jalgaon	2,425	3,919	6,344
15	Bid	1,789	4,340	6,129
16	Latur	1,274	2,781	4,055
17	Nagpur	1,540	2,170	3,710
18	Dhule	1,108	1,780	2,888
19	Jalna	638	1,386	2,024
20	Buldana	748	1,251	1,999
21	Sindhudurg	759	975	1,734
22	Amravati	570	887	1,457
23	Akola	573	876	1,449
24	Nanded	380	789	1,169
25	Parbhani	303	745	1,048
26	Yavatmal	294	560	854
27	Nandurbar	297	470	767
28	Wardha	268	363	631
29	Chandrapur	218	320	538
30	Washim	196	299	495
31	Hingoli	131	256	387
32	Bhandara	77	109	186
33	Gondiya	78	103	181
34	Gadchiroli	43	59	102

35	Total	3,66,516	5,11,517	8,78,033
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Source: Pune District Census Handbook: 2011

TABLE 7: INTER-DISTRICT OUT-MIGRANTS FROM PUNE DISTRICT: 2011

5.3 Inter-National Migration Pattern in Pune District

Pune city is a metropolitan city in Maharashtra, which is known as ‘Oxford of the East’. May foreign students are coming for higher studies in Pune city. Student from African countries, Shri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, etc. are studying in Pune and surrounding universities. In last two decades, many multinational companies had set up their plants in the district. Many managers, IT professionals and engineers have migrated to Pune district. Many people from Pakistan migrated to Pune district to save themselves from religious persecution. Many tourists from Europe and America visits Pune district. In 2001, around 18,845 people migrated to the district, which rise up to 35,461 people in 2011. Out of all continents, Asia accounts for 26,450 people (74.58%) of total immigrants in Pune district in 2011. As a single country, highest 10,908 people (30.76%) are from Nepal and 6,502 people (18.33%) are from Pakistan. After Asia, American continent has 4,200 (11.84%) migrants comprising 1,402 people from USA in Pune district

Sr. No.	Countries/ Continents	Immigrants in 2001	Immigrants in 2011
1	Asia	16,553	26,450
2	Pakistan	7,855	6,502
3	Nepal	6,074	10,908
4	Bangladesh	655	354
5	Europe	663	1,321
6	UK	171	263
7	Germany	57	98
8	France	20	20
9	Africa	1,156	2,678
10	Kenya	162	60
11	Mauritius	78	15
12	Nigeria	22	25
13	North America	407	4,200
14	Canada	44	51
15	USA	37	1,402
16	Oceania	66	812
17	Australia	31	59
18	Fiji	4	2
19	Elsewhere	31	751
20	Unclassified	0	853
21	Total world	18,845	35,461

Source: Pune District Census Handbook: 2001 & 2011

Table 8: Inter-National Immigration in Pune District: 2001 & 2011

VI. CONCLUSION

The study of migration is very important to understand the demographic character of an area. It the most important aspect of population change after, fertility & mortality. Pune district has fertile soil & adequate supply of water for the development of agriculture. So, there is development of sugar industry and agro based industry, which attracts large amount of seasonal migrants in the district. In last 30 years, Pune city and surrounding areas like Chakan, Talegaon, Khed, Ranjangaon, Kurkumbh, etc. has developed as industrial regions, which attracted large number of migrants not only within Maharashtra but also from all over India. Basically, Pune is known as educational hub, so thousands of students have migrated to Pune city from all over the country and abroad. In recent years the Information & Technology (IT) industry in Hinjewadi & Magarpatta city has become the identity of Pune city which adds more migrants not from India but internationally to related services. Well-developed sugar industry in Pune district attracts thousands of sugarcane cutters as seasonal migrants from rain shadow districts of Maharashtra. So different patterns of migration like inter-state, inter-district ant international migration has developed in Pune district. Comparatively the number of in migrants is more in Pune district than out migrants. There are 8, 78,033 out migrants to other district as compare to 25, 21,927 in migrants from other district of Maharashtra.

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