



SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL IMMIGRATION TOWARDS PUNE CITY

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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, pity 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

