

Impact of Industrialization on Immigration Patterns of Population Migration in Sangli District of Maharashtra

Prof. Dr. S. K. Pawar¹ Mr. S. D. Kamble²

¹Professor, Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

²Research Student, Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

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 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. Sangli district is one of the industrially and economically developed district in western Maharashtra. It has many textile, co-operative sugar industries and an allied agricultural industry which needs workers in large amount therefore it has become a hotspot for migrants not only from Maharashtra but also all over the India. So, in this research paper attempt has made to study the impact of industrial development on immigration pattern in Sangli district regarding organized and unorganized labors and workers etc.

Introduction

Migration is an important approach of human beings to cope up with the disparities in terms of economic, social, physical or political suffering. 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). 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. Migration changes social, economic, demographical and political condition of any region. Population of any region can change because of our 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.

Migration of person can be temporary or permanent in nature, but movement of person for very short time is not considered 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 birth place 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.

Objectives:

1. To study the industrial development in Sangli district.
2. To study the immigration patterns of population migration in Sangli district.

Database & Methodology:

This research work is based on the secondary data collected from different sources such as district census handbook of Sangli district and district industrial report of 2011. The collected data is tabulated and processed. The data is presented by using different techniques like maps and diagrams. The interpretation of data is done with geographical point of view.

Industrialization In Sangli District:

As per the history of industrial development in the study region, industrialization started in 1910 with Kirloskar Brothers factory and after the independence of India, Indian government five year plans and co-operative movements helps in the growth of industries in the Sangli district. Here for the analysis of the trends in industrialization secondary data is used and last five decades are considered to calculate temporal development.

A) Trends in Industrialization:

Table No.1: Trends in Industrialization in Sangli District (1971 - 2011)

Year	Industry	Change
1971	148	---
1981	269	121
1991	492	223
2001	566	74
2011	783	217

Source: Socio-economic Abstract of Sangli District 1971 to 2011

Table No.1 shows trends in industrialization in Sangli district during 1971 to 2011. As per the table in 1971 total 148 industries was present in the district which increased by 121 industries in 1981 and total 269 industries was operating. In 1991, 492 industries were in functioning and this was nearly dabbled than previous decade i.e. 1981. There are total 566 industries are observed in 2001 and the lowest change is observed in the study period that is only 74 new industries are newly established during 1991 to 2001. In the last decade of the study period total 786 industries are located and during 2001 to 2011, 217 new industries are established in the study region.

Overall in the Sangli district there was continuous development in the industrialization is observed. In the study period highest new industrial establishment is observed during 1981 to 1991 whereas during 1991 to 2001 lowest new industrial establishment is observed.

Table No.2: Industrial Areas in Sangli district

Sr. No.	Name of Area	Area (in Hect.)	No. of Plots Developed
1	Sangli-Miraj	166.48	541
2	Sangli-Miraj - Kupwad	222.63	789
3	Islampur	165.01	202
4	Jath – Mini	10.00	69
5	Palus – Small	10.00	21
6	Add. Palus Wine Park	53.70	104
7	KavteMahankal	13.17	52
8	Kadegaon – Mini	18.15	126
9	Add. Kadegaon, Weavers Park	96.71	363
10	Shirala	162.8	242
11	Vita	55.27	148
12	Information & Technology Park	1.80	51

Table No. 2 Shows the major industrial areas in the Sangli district. Mainly large industrial area is located near the urban centers due to availability of basic infrastructure such as transportation, electricity and local market. Sangli- Miraj- Kupwad and Sangli- Miraj industrial areas have 222.63 and 166.48 Hect. area with 789 and 541 plots respectively which has highest industrial area as well as number of plots in the study region.

Islampur is third largest industrial area in terms of area with 202 plots are developed. Shirala tehsil has M.I.D.C. area which has 162.8 hect. area and 242 industrial plots. Kadegaon tahsil has Kadegaon mini and newly developed M.I.D.C. area specially for textile industry therefore it is called as weavers park and totally this industrial area has 114.86 hectares with 489 plots. Wine park is located in Palus tahsil with 53.70 hector area with 104 plots as well as another small industrial area with 10 hector area is also located in the Palus tahsil. Kavte Mahankal and Jath tahsils has small industrial area with 13.17 and 10 hector area respectively. Vita city is famous for a gold ornament which is also has industrial area with 55.27 hector area with 148 plots. Vita city has small textile units as well as agro based industries.

In the Sangli district area for Information and Technology park is allowed with 1.80 hector area and 51 industrial plots. This Information and Technology park given new window for the upcoming IT hub in the district.

Patterns of population migration in Sangli District

Sangli district is one of the favorite destinations in western Maharashtra for migrants from all over the state and country. Sangli district is blessed with favorable climate,

soil and drainage that helped it to develop in various fields like agriculture, industries, transport and trade. Sangli district has developed rapidly after independence. Industrial development in Sangli district was started with co-operative movement. Many sugar and dairy industries in the study region was established by co-operative sector. State government have setup many industrial complexes (MIDC) in different parts of the district like Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, Tasgaon, Kadegaon, Islampur, Palus etc. which promote large scale migration of workers from all over the India.

Inter-State Migration Pattern in Sangli District:

Sangli district has emerged as an economic growth center in Maharashtra state, which attracts migrants from other states in large number. TableNo.3 shows the inter-state immigration patterns of workers.

Table No.3: Inter-state immigration patterns of workers in Sangli district

State	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Jammu & Kashmir	48	0.15	30	0.13	18	0.19
Himachal Pradesh	6	0.02	2	0.01	4	0.04
Punjab	115	0.35	65	0.28	50	0.53
Chandigarh	6	0.02	5	0.02	1	0.01
Uttarakhand	20	0.06	10	0.04	10	0.11
Haryana	65	0.20	41	0.18	24	0.25
NCT of Delhi	99	0.30	51	0.22	48	0.51
Rajasthan	939	2.89	562	2.44	377	3.98
Uttar Pradesh	1,571	4.83	941	4.09	630	6.65
Bihar	615	1.89	443	1.92	172	1.82
Sikkim	1	0	1	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	6	0.02	3	0.01	3	0.03
Nagaland	2	0.01	1	0	1	0.01
Manipur	2	0.01	1	0	1	0.01
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	1	0	0	0	1	0.01
Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	0.01
Assam	37	0.11	24	0.10	13	0.14
West Bengal	499	1.54	329	1.43	170	1.79
Jharkhand	90	0.28	60	0.26	30	0.32
Odisha	181	0.56	143	0.62	38	0.40
Chhattisgarh	105	0.32	40	0.17	65	0.69
Madhya Pradesh	419	1.29	252	1.09	167	1.76
Gujarat	798	2.46	305	1.33	493	5.20
Daman & Diu	1	0	1	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	0.01	2	0.01	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	674	2.07	356	1.55	318	3.36
Karnataka	25,462	78.36	19,001	82.55	6461	68.19
Goa	178	0.55	69	0.30	109	1.15
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	289	0.89	157	0.68	132	1.39
Tamil Nadu	257	0.79	122	0.53	135	1.42
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0.01
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	0.01	1	0	2	0.02
Total	32493	100	23018	100	9475	100

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table no.3 shows that the, there were total 32493 persons recorded as migrants in Sangli district in 2011 in that 23018 male and 9475 females population is observed. Persons from every State and union territory are migrated towards Sangli district for economic purpose excluding Lakshadweep. In this migration pattern male population was highly migrated as compare to female population because for work sex specific migration is observed and where always male dominances is seen. As workers have tendency to travel for short distance, we can see labors from neighboring states like Karnataka have migrated to the district in more number.

According to 2011 census, Migrants form Karnataka ranks first with 25,462 persons (78.36%), followed by Uttar Pradesh with 1,571 (4.83%) persons, Rajasthan with 939 (2.89%) persons, Gujarat with 798 (2.46%) persons, Andhra Pradesh with 674 (2.07) persons, Bihar with 615 (1.89%), West Bengal with 499 (1.54%) persons, Madhya Pradesh with 419 (1.29%) persons, Kerala with 289 (0.89%), Tamil Nadu 257(0.79%) persons and Goa with 178 (0.55%). Persons from North-eastern states like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, etc. are very lass. There are only 50 migrants recorded out of 30 male and 30 females.

Migrants from Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are mainly engaged in construction works like brickwork, centering, coloring, flooring etc. Workers from Bihar as well

as West Bengal provide cheap labors for industries. Many Gujarati population is engaged in textile industry of the district.

Mainly male migrates to far distance for jobs, services, business and education. Women have social restrictions and responsibility therefore the share of women migrants was less comparing to men in every state in-migrants.

Inter-District Migration Pattern in Sangli District:

Inter-district migration is the outcome of regional imbalance in economic development. The Maharashtra state is economically progressed in India, but that development is not equally distributed in all districts of the state. The districts of western Maharashtra are highly developed whereas Konkan region along with Vidarbha are moderately progressed, but district of Marathwada, Khandesh are economically backward.

Table No.4: Inter-district immigration patterns of workers in Sangli district

District	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Nandurbar	148	0.06	77	0.05	71	0.09
Dhule	429	0.18	226	0.15	203	0.25
Jalgaon	646	0.27	342	0.22	304	0.37
Buldana	207	0.09	109	0.07	98	0.12
Akola	254	0.11	133	0.09	121	0.15
Washim	74	0.03	41	0.03	33	0.04
Amravati	229	0.10	121	0.08	108	0.13
Wardha	95	0.04	49	0.03	46	0.06
Nagpur	460	0.19	235	0.15	225	0.27
Bhandara	54	0.02	29	0.02	25	0.03
Gondiya	36	0.02	20	0.01	16	0.02
Gadchiroli	11	0.00	5	0.00	6	0.01
Chandrapur	63	0.03	28	0.02	35	0.04
Yavatmal	236	0.10	138	0.09	98	0.12
Nanded	401	0.17	214	0.14	187	0.23
Hingoli	73	0.03	37	0.02	36	0.04
Parbhani	1,963	0.82	1,018	0.65	945	1.14
Jalna	910	0.38	477	0.31	433	0.52
Aurangabad	432	0.18	236	0.15	196	0.24
Nashik	926	0.39	524	0.34	402	0.49
Thane	1,798	0.75	1,027	0.66	771	0.93
Mumbai (Suburban)	3	0.00	3	0.00	0	0.00
Mumbai	10,906	4.58	6,049	3.88	4,857	5.88
Raigarh	470	0.20	265	0.17	205	0.25
Pune	9,928	4.17	6,013	3.86	3,915	4.74
Ahmadnagar	2,622	1.10	1,330	0.85	1,292	1.56
Bid	11,911	5.00	6,270	4.03	5,641	6.83
Latur	1,155	0.48	623	0.40	532	0.64
Osmanabad	2,071	0.87	1,008	0.65	1,063	1.29
Solapur	50,365	21.13	33,431	21.47	16,934	20.50
Satara	58,391	24.50	40,740	26.16	17,651	21.37
Ratnagiri	2,796	1.17	1,518	0.97	1,278	1.55
Sindhudurg	862	0.36	473	0.30	389	0.47
Kolhapur	77,411	32.48	52,919	33.98	24,492	29.65
Total	238,336	100	155,728	100	82,608	100

Source: Census of India, 2011

The scenario of inter-district in-migration in Sangli district (2011) is shown in table 4. Table no.4 indicates that people from all districts of Maharashtra state had migrated towards Sangli district in more or less number. The highest inter-district in-migrant in Sangli district

was observed from Kolhapur district with 77411 total persons accounts 32.48 % of all migrant which was followed by Satara district with 24.50 % and Solapur district with 21.13%. It is observed that 78.11 % inter-district migration is produced from surrounding district i.e. Kolhapur, Satara and Solapur district.

Total 11,911 (5%) person are migrated from Bid district which are basically working in the agricultural sector. It is also observed that people from Mumbai with 10,906 persons (4.58%), Pune with 9,928 persons (4.17%), Ratnagiri with 2,796 persons (1.17) and Ahmadnagar with 2,622 persons (1.10%) has moderate migration.

People from remote districts such as Nandurbar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Buldana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondiya, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Nanded, Hingoli, Jalna and Aurangabad district has very less.

Inter-district emigration data clearly indicates that migrants have a tendency to migrate for short distance. Sangli district is an important district in western Maharashtra, which is developed in agriculture, industry, trade, transport and services. Many migrants from neighboring district come to Sangli district in search of jobs, services, business, education, etc.

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. Sangli 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 20 years, Sangli and Miraj city and surrounding areas like Islampur, Tasgaon, Vita and Kadegaon etc. has developed as industrial regions, which attracted large number of migrants not only within Maharashtra but also from all over India. In recent years the Information & Technology (IT) industry in Sangli city adds more migrants from all over India. Well-developed sugar industry in Sangli 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 has developed in Sangli district. Emigration data of Sangli district clearly indicates that migrants have a tendency to migrate for short distance.

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