

Economic Development and Life Style in Pune District, Maharashtra : 1991-2011

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to study the impact of economic development on the life style of people in Pune district of Maharashtra in recent period. Economic growth or development is an important factor affecting on the life style of people in a specific area in a specific period of time, whether change is positive or negative. Economic activities i.e. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary or Quaternary provide different level of income to people. The life style of people in any area is directly related to the income of people. Pune district is the second highest district in terms of population in the state of Maharashtra. Pune district is one of the most urbanized districts having 61 % of its population in urban areas. But still in the western parts of the district there is existence of tribal people. The district is advanced in terms of industry, commerce, agriculture, transport, etc. This area is become a growth pole and centre of assimilation of migrants from all over the India and within the state. Western parts of the district are mainly hilly and economically backward, where mostly tribal people resides. While eastern part of the district is plateau and main economic activity is agriculture, some of the areas are urban which are industrially and economically developed. If we compare the life style of people in these three distinct localities in Pune district, we can find that life style of these people is different in terms of housing, education, public amenities, health, etc. due to different level of economic development. The economic development which in turn is affected by physiography, climate and industrialization.

Keywords: Economic Development, Urbanization, Industrialization, Human Development Index, Public Amenities.

I. INTRODUCTION

Now-a-days the focus of the study of geography is shifted towards the Man. In earlier period, Geography was supposed to be mainly study of natural environment. It mainly deals with the physical factors, processes and changes on earth surface. 'Geography is concerned to provide accurate, orderly and rational description and interpretation of variable characters on the earth surface.'(Hartshorne,1959). Geographers mainly study the impact of environment on human beings. In early 20th century, thanks to the Vidal-de-la-Blache, Jean Brunhes and others, the man himself becomes the center of geographical study. Human geography mainly deals with the use of natural

environment surrounding the man for the betterment of himself.(Fredrick Ratzel,1905) .In other words, it is a study of changing relationship between unresting man & unstable earth.(Miss. Ellen Semple,1912). Geography is the study of areal differentiation in all its aspects. Such regional studies are known as idiographic studies. The work of Vidal de la Blache has served as model in studying regional geography for half a century.

Human geography touches all aspects of human life e.g. agriculture, Settlement, life style, transport, industry, social & cultural aspects, etc. Many branches have evolved for studying these different aspects. But man, his population, its activities,

economic development & life style itself are very important aspects of study. From that point of view, a special branch has evolved in geography i.e. Economic Geography. Development is a dynamic concept. It has different meaning for different people. Some people say it means increase in income, others emphasis on employment, income, quality of life, happiness and so on. Economic Development has been defined as, "a process of growth, expansion or realization of potential, bringing regional resources into full productive use" (Majid Husain). The roots of the concept of human development can be traced to early periods in human history. Aristotle wrote, "wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, it is merely useful and for the sake of something else." The human development approach in geography became popular by French geographers Febvre and Vidal de la Blache. Subsequently, Hartshorne, Kirk and Tuan along with William Petty, Gregory King emphasis on human development.

The concept of Human Development Index (HDI) is used to measure the development of any region. It was developed & applied for first time in 1990. It is a device to measure a country's or region's achievements in the enhancement of human capabilities. The 1996 Human development Repot (HDR) published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) states:" Human development is end, economic growth a means." The basic objective of development is to enlarge the choices of people primarily by providing them with education, health, nutrition, employment opportunities and social security.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

This research paper is based on secondary data. The data is collected from various governmental and non-governmental sources. The authentic data from Pune district censuses handbook is used in this study. The present study is mainly based on secondary data collected from various sources. Analytical method is used to assess the trends, reasons and factors of

economic development and their impact on the life style of people in different parts of the Pune district. After collecting the secondary data, it has been tabulated and presented with the help of various statistical techniques. Various maps and diagrams have been prepared to show different types of information. The analysis and interpretation of data has been done from the geographical point of view.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A.Study Region

The study region i.e. Pune district is an important district in Maharashtra state. Pune district is advanced in agriculture, industry, urbanization, education, and culture. Pune district is fourth populous district in India with about 94,26,959 population ,according to 2011 censuses. Pune district has the sex ratio of 915 females per 1000 males comparing to state 927 per 1000 males. The population density of the district is 603/sq.km. Comparing to 365/sq.km. of the state. Pune district has an area of about 15643 sq.km. which is divided in 15 tehsils and 13 panchayats. The tehsils are Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Maval, Mulshi, Velhe, Bhore, Haveli, Purandar, Indapur, Daund, Baramati, Shirur, Pune city and Pimpri-chinchwad city. There are around 1866 villages in Pune district. It is bounded by Thane district to the northwest, Raigad district to the west, Satara district to the south , Solapur district to the southeast and Ahmednagar district to the north and northeast.



Figure 1. Location Of Pune District In Maharashtra

The district has average rainfall of 60-70 cm. During monsoon season June-Oct. Summers are hot and dry during March –May. Temperature ranges from 20°c to 38°c , sometimes may reach beyond 40 °c. During winter season November to February,temperature hovers around 9°c to 14°c, sometimes drops up to 3°c. Pune district has many rivers originating in western ghat or Sahayadri ranges, like Mula, Mutha, Pavana, Nira, Bheema, Indrayani, etc. make it water rich district. Beside that district has very fertile black cotton soil. This make Pune district most suitable for sugar production.

B. Demography of Pune District

Pune district has the second highest number of population 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 tehsil is highest population of 66062 persons while Padalghar village in Mulshi tehsil has only 07 persons. Bawada village in Indapur taluka has area of 8097 hectors while Ahire village in Haveli taluka has only 20.25 hectors area among 1877 villages in district. District has total population of 94,29,408 (2011). As Pune district is advanced in agriculture (sugarcane, fruits, vegetables), industries (automobile, engineering, sugar) and services sector and good health facilities population of Pune district is ever increasing.

Table 1.Population Trends In Pune District: 1901To 2011

Year	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Population	Sex ratio	Population	Sex ratio	Population	Sex ratio
1901	22429	926	871567	994	1095858	979
1911	230384	872	946854	1004	1177238	977
1921	251412	853	853602	990	1105014	957

1931	306465	838	969417	992	1275882	952
1941	400160	841	1072812	992	1472972	948
1951	834723	870	1116253	994	1950976	939
1961	939906	872	1526974	992	2466880	944
1971	1329774	868	1848255	983	3178029	933
1981	1971082	883	2193388	988	4164470	937
1991	2807029	904	2725503	964	5532532	933
2001	4200837	899	3031718	947	7232555	919
2011	5751182	904	3678226	932	9429408	915

Source: Census Handbook

Pune district population has continuously rising from year 1901 to 2011. There are many reasons for that besides fall in mortality rate and increase in standard of life, major reason is migration of population from surrounding district & states to the Pune district. Especially, the population in urban areas i. e. in cities and town has increased tremendously due to urbanization. Overall density of population in Pune district was 354/sq.km. in 1991, increased to 603/sq.km. in 2011. It is 248/sq.km. in rural areas while 7046/sq.km.in 2011. Sex ratio in both urban and rural area has continuously decreasing from 1901 to 2011. Especially in urban areas it dropped to 904/1000 males in 2011 census.

C. Economic Development of 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.

Table 2. Percentage of workers in economic activities in Pune

Sr.No.	Categories	1991		2011	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Cultivators	25.76	44.68	17.82	31.15
2	Agriculture Labours	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: Labour Department

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, Bhore, 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, Mahadev Koli 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.

D. Public Amenities in Pune District

Public amenities are the facilities provide by the government to common people. These include education, health, safe drinking water, electricity supply, transport and communication, etc. These facilities need huge investment by government; it depends on economic development of that region, so that government can raise capital for investment in infrastructure. We can see the variation among the distribution of these facilities in Pune district according to different economic level.

I) Education Facilities:

Pune district has 1844 villages. In 1991, 1796 villages have primary education facility that is 97.40% of total rural population. Many villages have school up to secondary level. Pune city and urban areas have 100% education facility. Khed, Shirur, Daund Indapur, Baramati and Maval tehsils have 95% education facility. In 2011, education facility is available to 99.95% villages. But in western part of district, 49 tribal villages have no schools. People in 16 villages have this facility within 5 km. while 32 villages have to travel 5-10 km. for education facility. There are 4641 primary schools, 1727 middle or secondary schools and 80 degree colleges in Pune district (2012).

II) Medical Facilities:

In 1991, only 491 villages out of total 1844 villages had medical facilities, which was 27% of total. Tehsilwise it was lowest with 6.25% in Velhe tehsils which was tribal region, while it was 100% in Pune City. People from 1353 villages had to travel distance of 5 km. for medical facility. The residents of 230 villages had to cover more than 10 km. distance for medical facility. In urban areas there were on an average 3 beds were available per 1000 population. In 2011, medical facilities are now available to 1188 village i.e. 64.15% of total villages and 90.60% of total population in Pune district. But there are regional disparities, only 112 villages can avail this facility within 5 km. Tribal people in western part of district have to travel 5-10 km.

Table 3.Distribution Of Amenities Within District

Sr .N o	Name of Tehsil	No.of Villages	Educati on	Medical Facilitie s	Drinki ng Water
1	Junnar	181	181 (100)	134(74.03)	181(100)
2	Ambe gaon	143	143(100)	94(65.73)	143(100)
3	Khed	185	185(100)	122(65.95)	185(100)
4	Mawa l	181	181(100)	98(54.14)	180(99.45)
5	Velhe	124	123(99.23)	33(26.61)	122(98.3)
6	Shirur	115	115(100)	99(86.09)	115(100)
7	Mulsh i	143	143(100)	54(37.76)	143(100)
8	Haveli	118	118(100)	89(75.42)	118(100)
9	Pune	1	1(100)	1(100)	1(100)
10	Daund	102	102(100)	93(91.18)	102(100)
11	Puran der	107	107(100)	73(68.22)	107(100)
12	Bhor	194	194(100)	76(39.18)	194(100)
13	Baram ati	116	116(100)	104(89.66)	116(100)
14	Indap ur	142	142(100)	118(83.10)	142(100)

Source: District Collectorate & Census Book

(figures in bracket is % to total of villages in tehsils)

III) Drinking Water Facility:

Availability of safe drinking water for people is essential. Fortunately, from 1991 all villages and towns in the district have availability of safe drinking water. Out of total villages in the district, 1583 villages have open wells, 529 villages have taps as main source of drinking water. River is source of

water for 447 villages while 101 villages have tanks to supply water.

IV) Postal Facilities:

Post office provides effective mode of communication to common people in rural areas. In 1991, post & telegraph facility was available to 560 i.e. 30.37% villages in district. On an average there are 16 post offices for 1 lakh population. In Baramati tehsil 54.46% villages had post offices while in tribal tehsil Velhe had only 10.94% villages had post offices. In 2011, 828 villages in district i.e. 44.71% villages have post offices which covers 76.18% population of Pune district. But there are striking disparities among urban, rural and tribal areas. Postal facility is available to 100% population in Pune city and urban areas, while 45% rural population has post offices, but in Remote and tribal Velhe tehsil only 15.325 villages have postal facility. There are 793 post offices and 310 telephone centres in Pune district (2011).

V) Electricity Supply:

Electricity is basic need for economic development. Activities like industries, transport, services and even agriculture needs it. The proportion of electrified villages in 1991 in the district was impressive. All 34 towns are 100% electricity while 1811 i.e.98.21% villages were electrified. In 2011, fortunately all villages and rural areas have 100% electricity in Pune district.

VI) Approach Road:

Roads act as a pull factor for development and upliftment of an area. In 1989, length of roads in district was 9440 km. Out of that 23 km. were cement roads, 1909 km. were tar roads while 3094 km. roads were water bound macadam and 4414km. other roads. The national highway no.4 Pune-Bangalore and Pune-Hyderabad passes through district. Out of total 1018 villages were pucca roads. Baramati tehsil had 72.32% villages with pucca road while tribal and remote Velhe tehsil had only 17.19% villages with pucca road. In 2011, 92.39% villages connected with pucca roads

which serve about 94.51 % population of district. Agriculturally and industrially developed Baramati tehsil has heist 98.28% road connectivity while Velhe tehsil has only 71.77% villages connected with pucca road.

IV. CONCLUSION

The study is carried out to find the connection between economic development and life style of people i.e. the amenities available to common people in Pune district. The findings are as below;

- 1) The demography of Pune district has striking variation in the sense of population distribution, rural-urban ratio, literacy and sex ratio in urban, rural and tribal areas.
- 2) The level of economic development is high in urban areas of the district due to industrialization and availability of transport & trade facilities.
- 3) The people in urban areas in district like Pune city, Pimpri-chinchwad city and other towns have almost 100% access to all amenities like education, medical, drinking water, electricity and pucca roads.
- 4) The people in rural areas in Baramati, Shirur, Daund, Purander, Junnar, khed, Indapur tehsils which are agriculturally developed have moderate availability of these amenities.
- 5) The tribal people in Bhor, Velhe and Mulshi tehsils are still lagging behind in accessing the facilities like education, medical, post offices and pucca roads. The main reason is that these areas are mountain and remote, where there is limitation for development of industries, trade and services.

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