CHAPTER IV
PUNE PROFILE: AN OVERVIEW

4.1 Introduction:

In order to understand the selected region profile, the researcher has given here the general setup of Pune city and nearby region. Pune city is located in the state of Maharashtra. Maharashtra is one of the 28 states that constitute the Union of India. It lies on the western coast of the Indian peninsula, almost in the centre of the country.

The State of Maharashtra can be divided into four physical regions –

(a) The coastal region (Konkan)
(b) The Sahyadri Mountains
(c) The plateau region and
(d) The Satpura Mountains and the Tapi-Purna Valley.

Pune lies in the plateau region.

The population of Maharashtra was 11,23,72,972 in 2011. The urban population increased from 28.22% in 1961 to 42.43% in 2001, thus making Maharashtra the second most urbanised state in India. (GoM 2010: 18). The literacy rates for males and females was 89.82% and 75.48%, thus giving an overall literacy rate of 82.91% in 2011.

Maharashtra’s Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2009-10 at constant (2004-05) prices was Rs. 7,01,550 crores, an increase of 8.7% over the previous year. The Gross State Domestic Product at current prices in 2009-10 was Rs. 9,01,330 cr. and the Net State Domestic Product at current prices was Rs. 8,17,891 cr. The per capita income of the state at current prices was Rs. 74,027 in 2009-10, the second highest among all states after Haryana. Maharashtra’s contribution to the national economy is high. It contributed to 9.4% of the total population but accounted for nearly 25% of the gross value produced in India’s industrial sector and 14.7% of India’s Gross Domestic Product in 2009-10. The state has achieved high levels of industrialisation, demonstrated by the fact that the secondary and tertiary sectors provided 89.5% and agriculture and allied activities 10.5% of Maharashtra’s GSDP in 2009-10 as compared to the national average of 65.4% contribution from the secondary and tertiary sectors.

1 censusindia.gov.in-chapter6.pdf
The state is divided into 6 divisions for administrative convenience. These divisions are further divided unto 35 districts and 355 tahsils. According to the 2001 Census, there were 378 urban centres in the state and 43,711 villages. Local Government Institutions (LGIs) play an important role in development at the local level in Maharashtra. They are classified into urban and rural, each having its own financial resources and its own responsibilities. There were 28,637 Local Government Institutions functioning in the state during 2009-10, of which there were 23 Municipal Corporations.

4.2 Socio-Economic History of Pune City:

The exact date of the establishment of Pune is not known, but its existence dates from ancient times. In Sanskrit references it is mentioned as Punyapur. It was also known as Punnaka (150 AD) and later as Poorna Nagar. The earliest historical records in which there is a reference to Pune are two copper plates dating from the 8th century A.D., which show that the Rashtrakuta dynasty was then ruling over this area, then known as Punyavishaya orm Punakvishaya and the city itself is referred to as Punakawadi (DCOM 2007a :4). There is a theory that the original name of the city may have been Punyapur because it stood near the confluence of the Mutha and Mula rivers, since such places were regarded as holy. It is generally now agreed that the modern variant 'Pune' came into use as early at the 13th century when the small settlement was named Kasba Pune by its Arab commandant. Pune seems, in the beginning, to have been the headquarters of a region (vishaya) which was neither densely populated nor rich in agricultural resources. The location of the town seems to have been determined by the site of the ford on the Mutha River and its proximity to the fort of Kondana (later renamed as Sinhagad).

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For the next eight hundred years, several different rulers ruled over this area which was consequently subjected to almost continuous warfare. During one such conflict in 1631, Pune was completely destroyed. Around the same time there was a severe drought in this area and the population moved away. In 1636, this area was given to Shahaji Bhosale by the then ruler of Bijapur and in 1637, his deputy Dadoji Konddev resettled the city which at that time consisted of four peths, the original nucleus called Kasba Peth and three new ones, Shaniwar, Somwar and Raviwar. Agriculture again started, trade and commerce also developed and soon Pune became the centre of the emerging Maratha Kingdom. Shivaji started his efforts at building an independent State from Pune around 1656 and the city remained a part of the Maratha Kingdom until 1818.

The economic life of Pune was not much developed till the Peshwa rule. The Peshwas, who were the administrators of the Maratha Empire, made Pune their capital. Naturally, there was a spurt in both economic activities and in the population. Trade was the major economic activity, especially trade in all kinds of luxury goods. However, the prosperity and growth of the city received a major setback with the fall of the Peshwas in 1818 when Pune came under British rule. By the 1840s, the city slowly revived with the establishment of the Cantonment, construction of a railway line and post office and the establishment of several schools and colleges such as the Deccan College and the Science College (presently College of Engineering) in 1865 and Fergusson College in 1885, making the city a centre for education. Most importantly, the first local government of the city, the Poona Municipal Council was established in 1858.

Till the end of the 19th century Pune was an important centre for education and also the centre of the freedom movement and of social reform due to the presence of Lokmanya Tilak and other reformers. During the early 20th century, the area of the city expanded considerably and some industries started, the first of which was Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. in 1946. Soon after independence, in 1950, the Pune Municipal Corporation was established as were several national level organisations like the National Chemical Laboratory and the Pune University. From the 1950s there

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7 Gadgil, D R (1945) op.cit. pp. 16-18
was a rapid growth of industries, especially along the Pune- Mumbai Road. In 1962, industrial estates were set up by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) at Bhosari, Pimpri and Chinchwad. Pune changed from an educational centre to an industrial hub with various kinds of industries locating in and around the city.

Pune has always been at the forefront of cultural activities. Several newspapers and magazines are being published from the pre-independence period and there are many excellent libraries. A large number of authors, musicians and other artists and several cultural organisations have enriched the city. Several Pune-based industrialists such as Kirloskar, Garware, Bajaj, etc., have spread their industrial empires throughout the world from this city. The people, institutions and industries in Pune have contributed towards the development of the country and hence Pune has achieved an important place in the economic development of India\(^8\).

The area around Pune city is mainly agrarian. Therefore, Pune city is regarded as one of the most important market places for the trade of agricultural produce. The city is also considered an authentic market for the trade in food grains, clothes, leather goods, gold and silver etc., not only for the urban residents but also for the customers from the surrounding semi-urban area.

4.3 Pune District: Geographical Location

The city of Pune is located on the western margin of the Deccan Plateau at 18° 31' north latitude and 73° 51¢ east longitude, about 160 kms south-east of Mumbai. It lies on the leeward side of the Sahyadri range, 1850 feet above sea level. As seen in Map No. 3, the city lies around the banks of and the confluence of two rivers, the Mula and Mutha, which after joining are known as the Mula-Mutha. Two other rivers, the Pavana and the Indrayani flow through the north eastern outskirts of the Pune urban area. All these rivers are tributaries of the Bhima River. The city lies on an extensive plain, surrounded by hills on the east and south, from 1900 to 2300 feet high. The highest of these hills is the Sinhagad-Bhuleshwar range, which includes the

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Sinhagad Fort. The Sinhagad-Katraj-Dive Ghat range is the southern boundary of the urban area.

The climate of the city is mild. Average temperatures range between 11º C and 44º C. The southwest monsoons bring rain to this area between June and October. The average rainfall in Pune during this period varied between 661 mm. and 669 mm. per year. The variation in the rainfall can be observed, with rainfall much above the average in 1991, 2005 and 2006, and drought in 2000 and 2001.

Pune district is located in central-western Maharashtra. It is triangular in shape with its base along the ‘Sahyadri’ Mountains that run from north to south along its western boundary and its apex in its southeast corner. It is located between 17º 54’ and 19º 24’ North latitude and between 73º 19’ and 75º 10’ East longitude. It occupies an area of 15,643 sq. kms. on the western edge of the Deccan Plateau.

4.4 Population:

The very small growth in the population between 1901 and 1911 was due to five epidemics of plague in which 30,000 people died. The population of the Pune Municipal Corporation area showed a marginal fall in the 1931 census, but started growing steadily from 1931 onwards. With growth in the population of the two Cantonments as well, the population of Pune City as a whole grew continuously. During the 1940s, the population registered the highest growth rate so far both because there were no health problems and also due to the employment created by the establishment of several government offices, industries, research and educational institutions and defence establishments, attracting a large inflow of population from all parts of the country. Another important reason was the influx of refugees from Punjab and Sind provinces after the partition in 1947. Lastly, seven adjoining villages

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11 Ibid, pp 4-10.
and Pune Suburban Municipal Committee were merged with the Pune city at the time of the formation of the Pune Municipal Corporation in 1950\textsuperscript{12}.

The Census of India has explored the population strength in various decades. The total population of Pune city in 1951 was 4.88 lac which finally increased to 31.24 lac in the year 2011. The overall increase in the population of the city has been a result of industrialization and urbanization. (See Table No. 4.1)

\textbf{Table No. 4.1}

\textbf{Population Structure in Pune City}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Total Population (in Lac)</th>
<th>Total Decadal Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>6.06,</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>8.56</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>12.03</td>
<td>3.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>16.91</td>
<td>4.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>25.38</td>
<td>8.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>31.24</td>
<td>5.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

The population of Pune city as per Census 2001 is close to 25 lakhs. In the last 50 years, the city’s population has grown by more than five times. The growth in population testifies to the vibrancy of its economic activity. India has a very young population with a median population age of 24 years; about 65\% of the total population is less than 35 years old. Pune is also reflective of this demographic characteristic with the median age being closer to the national level. But, 62 percent of the total population is under the age of 30 years. In Pune, the 25-34 age group forms a larger proportion of the total population compared to that prevailing at the national level. It is estimated that about 50 percent of the population increase is on account of in-migration. This probably explains Pune’s relatively larger share of

\textsuperscript{12} Mangudkar M. P. (1960), op.cit. p. 31
population in the 25-34 age groups. The economic activity on the outskirts of the city, particularly in the Pimpri- Chinchwad region, has a direct impact on the city of Pune.  

From the 1960s to the 1980s, growth of population can be mainly attributed to the rapid growth of industry in and around Pune. Even though many industrial units were located in Bhosari and Pimpri-Chinchwad, their employees chose to live in Pune city, thus contributing to a steady rise in population at over 35% per decade. The fast growth of population after 1991 was primarily due to the even faster growth in the economy. The rapid expansion of the Information Technology industry and other service sector organizations and tremendous growth in the small scale industrial units caused large scale in-migration. During the period 1981 to 1991 about 3.1 lakh people migrated to the city, and this figure went up to 7.4 lakhs between 1991 and 2001. Migration accounted for about 13-20% of the population of the city. It was observed that about 50% of the growth in population was due to migration. It may be observed that between 1981 and 2001, the population in the two Cantonment areas has shown some decline, but this has been more than compensated by the growth of population in the PMC area, leading to overall growth in the population of the city, which has crossed 3 million in 2011.

The density of population as per the Census 2001 was 5,903 individuals per Sq. km. in the Pune Municipal Corporation area. The number of households within PMC limits was 555,771 at the time of the 2001 census. The 2001 Census estimated that the literacy rate of the population in Pune was 77%. The literacy rate for females was 72.2% and for males it was a little higher at 81.4% (ibid: 656). In 2011, the overall literacy rate for Pune was 82.07%, with 84.96% males and 79.00% females being literate (census2011.co.in a). The Pune Municipal Corporation has estimated that 3% of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and 97% of the population is engaged in professional or business activities. Out of the working population, about 23% (2.25 lakh) individuals are employed in the Information Technology industry.

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13 Census of India, 2001 and 2011 (available on www.censusindia.com)
14 Ibid p. 78
15 Ibid
16 Ibid
The area of the city continued to grow with the inclusion of more & more surrounding areas from time to time. In the post independence period the city experienced explosive growth as did the surrounding urban area. There was a large growth in the area of the city when the Corporation was formed in 1950 with the merging of the Poona Municipal Committee and the Poona Suburban Municipal Committee. By 1962, the area of the city had increased to 139.70 sq. kms. In 1983, the area was 146.11 sq. kms. The next large expansion of the limits of the city took place in 1997 with the inclusion of 38 fringe villages in the area of the Corporation. Consequently the area under the Corporation increased to 368.89 sq. kms. However, in 2001, fifteen villages were removed from the Corporation and the area came down to 243.84 sq. kms which has remained unchanged till the present\textsuperscript{17}.

In 2011, the population of the district was 9,426,599, a growth of 30.34\% over 2001. The population density was 603 persons per sq. km. Literacy was 87.19\% in 2011, with 92.72\% males and 81.13\% females being literate. Rural population was 39.11\% and urban population was 60.89\% in 2011\textsuperscript{18}.

### 4.4.1 Population Projection in Pune City\textsuperscript{19}:

For the last four decades, the decadal growth rate in population has been in excess of 40\%. It is projected that the population of Pune city will reach 56.57 lakhs by the time of the 2031 census. As of 2005, it is estimated that the total population is around 29.46 lakhs This implies that the population density for Pune will be over 23,000 per square kilometers by the year 2031 compared to just over 12,000 in 2005. This may not look far-fetched as about 90\% of the population is below the age of 50 and the city has a very young population with the median age being close to 24 years. A combination of the population pyramid tending to take the shape of a pillar and a large proportion of the current younger generation expected to start families within the next decade and half will probably result in the population figure reaching the projected level.

\textsuperscript{17} Ibid pp. 6-7
\textsuperscript{18} (census2011.co.in).
\textsuperscript{19} Gokhale Report (2009-10), Demographic Projection for Pune Municipal Corporation, 2002-2027
4.5 Agriculture and Crops:

Wheat, rice, gram, jowar, bajra, sugarcane, groundnuts, chillies, pulses, vegetables, fruits and flowers are the major crops. Both rabi and kharif crops are grown since several parts of the district are well irrigated. Pune is one of the most industrialised districts of Maharashtra. Extensive industrialisation has been made possible because of the availability of road, rail and air transport. The important large-scale industries here are sugar, automobiles, packaging, pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, etc. Agricultural tools, pumps, plastic, electronics, etc. are the important small-scale industries. There are also several establishments of the central government that manufacture arms and ammunition.\(^20\)

4.6 Industries:

During the early twentieth century some industries started, the first of which was ‘Kirloskar Oils Engines Ltd’ in 1946. Several Pune based industrialists such as ‘Kirloskar’, ‘Garware’, ‘Bajaj’, ‘Tata’ etc. have spread their industrial empires throughout the world from this city. The process of industrialisation continued at a fast pace up to the 1980s. Most of the industries established during this period were manufacturing industries, with a concentration of engineering industry. From the 1990s, there was a fast growth of the Information Technology industry, which is largely non-polluting. The setting up of the IT Park at Hinjewadi in 1999 gave a fillip to the growth of the IT sector in Pune. At present, the industry in Pune is dominated by IT companies and the services sector which includes large numbers of doctors, lawyers, chartered accountants, tax consultants, etc.

Pune has now become a major industrial centre, with a number of heavy engineering industries such as the motor vehicle manufacturing plants for buses, cars and two-wheelers located in and around the city. Industries have located mainly in the direction of the Pune-Mumbai highway. This has not only enabled better transport of the manufactured goods to other parts of the country, but has also helped to avoid congestion in the centre of the city. The growth in the number of industries and in their turnover in Pune district between 1985 and 2007. Although there was a

continuous growth in the number of industries (except in the early 1990s), rapid growth took place after the recession of 1997 - 2002 was over. During the recession, many large units cut workforce and reduced working hours, forcing many Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to shut down. When the recovery started from 2002 onwards, the larger units stepped up production to meet the growing global demand and this had a definite multiplier effect on the SME growth. The investments made by the large manufacturers have grown at least four times between 2000 and 2007. The number of industrial units, their turnover and employment grew after 2002 as a result of this expansion\(^\text{21}\).

The location pattern of these industrial units showed that over 12% of these industries are located within Pune city and over 70% units are located around the city in all directions, including Pimpri-Chinchwad and further along the Bombay-Pune road, Chakan, Hadapsar, Pirangut, etc.. The MCCIA report has observed that although a large number of industries are located outside the city, a majority of the employees live in the Pune Municipal Corporation area which has better amenities. Therefore, there is great demand for transport services (i.e., roads and vehicles) for both goods and passenger transport\(^\text{22}\).

The IT and BT (Biotechnology) industries have emerged as the new driving force of the economy and have significantly grown by almost 26 times, from a turnover of Rs.250 crore to Rs.6,500 crore, between 2000 and 2008. The IT sector from Pune contributes to about 10% of national software exports. With over 600 IT companies and about 50 medium and 50 big BPO centres, besides many smaller ones, the IT sector, which is labour intensive like the SME sector, has generated a large number of new jobs, attracting people from all over the country, thus contributing to growth of population\(^\text{23}\).

Most of the industries within Pune City limits fall in the category of engineering and allied activities. There were 12 large/medium industrial units and 876 small units in the PMC area in 2010. The city of Pune is an important a trading centre because of good communication, banking and other necessary facilities. The city has


\(^{22}\) Ibid p.140

\(^{23}\) Ibid p.27
good road and rail links to the rest of the country which has facilitated the growth of trading activities\textsuperscript{24}.

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has a strong presence in the district with large industrial estates at Bhosari, Pimpri Chinchwad, Baramati, Jejuri, Ranjangaon and Kurkumbh. In December 2008, there were 3785 factories under Factories Act, 1948, employing 2,05,002 workers\textsuperscript{25}.

4.7 Transportation:

The transport system in Pune is based on the broad principles laid down by the National Urban Transport Policy, such as: a) to accept that the majority of the citizens live in the central part of the city and to plan the transport system for their benefit; b) to make the city one of the best to live in and to make it an engine of growth in the 21st century and c) to develop the city in such a way that it supports the social and economic development taking place there.

The main objective of the transport policy is to provide the growing population with safe, economical, comfortable, reliable and standardized travel facilities for all their needs such as work, education, entertainment, etc.

Pune District is an important centre for education and health facilities. There are 911 bank branches throughout the district. Up to March 2009, 1792 villages had been electrified. The district administration implements various welfare schemes, especially for the tribal population. At the end of 2008, there were 311 kms of railway tracks and one airport in the district. The state government, Zilla Parishad, and local governments provide roads and maintain them. The total road length in the district at the end of 2005 was 13,949 kms, consisting of 397 kms of national highways, 1324 kms of state highways, 2948 kms of major district roads, 2582 kms of other district roads, 6698 kms of rural roads\textsuperscript{26}.

4.8 Administrative Setup:

Pune City is the district headquarters of Pune district. It is also a fully urban talasil of Pune district. In Pune city, the statutory urban local bodies are the Pune

\textsuperscript{24} Ibid. p.23
\textsuperscript{25} Ibid p.11
\textsuperscript{26} Ibid p.12
Municipal Corporation, Pune Cantonment and Khadki Cantonment. For administrative purposes the city is divided into 4 zones and 14 administrative divisions. The population of Pune city according to the 2011 census is 31,15,431 and that of Pune Metropolitan Region is 50,49,968. The rapid growth in the population of Pune city area, which includes the Khadki Cantonment Board, the Pune Cantonment Board and Pune Municipal Corporation areas.

Pune is one of the 35 districts in the state of Maharashtra. The 2001 Census shows 1866 villages and 25 towns in the district. For administrative purposes the district is divided into 5 sub-divisions of Pune, Maval, Baramati, Junnar and Bhor. The 14 tahsils in the district are grouped into these 5 sub-divisions. The city of Pune is the headquarters of the Pune District.

4.9 Education:

Pune has been an important centre for education known as ‘Oxford of East’. There are various reputed educational centre like Savitribai Phule Pune University, CA, CS, ICWA, Engineering, Medical, Computer, IT and so on. Besides these, there have been various deemed universities established in Pune. These educational institutes have been running various courses. There have been many excellent and update libraries established in Pune.

4.10 Conclusion:

This chapter explains the general setup of Pune city and region, which shows that the region is having good educational, economical and infrastructural position. The region is educational hub as well as industrial hub. The migration of labour from all parts of India is taking place in this region. Therefore, the availability of labour force is sufficient. The corrugated box industry is also located in Pune city and around the city. The industry is getting all the infrastructural benefits.

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27 (census2011.co.in a)