<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic No.</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.0 General:</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Human resources:</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Main workers:</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Male workers:</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3 Female main worker:</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.4 Cultivators:</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.5 Household industry (HHI):</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.6 Other worker (OW):</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.7 ST Population:</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Landuse:</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1 Area under forest:</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2 Area under agriculture:</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.3 Irrigation:</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Infrastructure:</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1 Power supply:</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2 Phone:</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.3 Bus services:</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.4 Paper and magazine:</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.5 Co-operative Credit Facility:</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.6 Medical facility:</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.7 Educational facility:</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.8 Approach road:</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.9 Availability of Tap water:</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.10 Total income of the Villages: (in Rs. '00)</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Résumé:</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS

3.0 General:

The socio-economic development of any area depends upon the natural and cultural setting of the area and their optimum utilisation. In the previous chapter, physiographic setting of the study region has been discussed. The socio-economic profile of the study region has been presented here with perspective of the development of ecotourism. The introduction of any new economic activity in a region for socio-economic development essentially requires two prerequisites and these are need of the area and attitude of the local people. On the basis of these, feasibility of development of ecotourism in the western part of the Pune district has been assessed in the forthcoming chapters. This chapter attempts to provide socio-economic background of the region for understanding the variable influencing ecotourism.

Ramalingam and Seth (1981b) have pointed out that tourism has not been only aspect of recreation but also an economic activity in the study of various economic activity and earning income. Similarly, the study has laid emphasis on rural areas. Hence, socio-economic characteristics of the study area have been studied at village level. These characteristics are related to available human resources and present status of economic activity. It includes population structure, literacy, ST population, type of worker i.e. main, marginal and non-workers. The data about proportion of workers engaged in various activities like cultivators, agriculture labourer, household industry etc. have been analysed. Shelby and Heberlein (1984) have mentioned that carrying capacity has been applied to land use planning and growth management and other aspects of human activity, as planners have enlarged the definition of carrying capacity to include the many variables inherent in man made systems. Hudson (1995) also has focused on the importance of socio-economic study by stating that there are ‘grave dangers in examining possible changes to more ecologically sustainable forms of production without full consideration of either the social conditions that the presupposes or the implications of this for economic and social sustainability. Thus, the study has been focused on various socio-economic aspects of the study area.

The census data (2001) have attached to the 1991 census maps due to unavailability current census map. The village boundary map has been obtained from the 1991 census
and the same is used for linking the data for selected variable using GIS. There are some discrepancies in the maps regarding data of new villages that are formed due to fragmentation of villages existing in the year 1991. The information has been verified with local authorities like Talhait and Circle officer. Thus the village boundary map of 1991 has been modified to prepare map for 2001 census.

3.1 Human resources:

Human resources has been evaluated on the basis of population parameters like main worker, marginal workers, non workers, cultivators, landless agricultural labourers, workers engaged in household industries (HHI) and other workers (OW). It is also necessary for this kind of study to find out quantity of unemployed or partially employed persons. However, this has not been computed because of non availability of data. The study is based on village level secondary data procured from census 2001 and villagewise distribution has been shown with the help of GIS. This exercise has generated number of maps, which can give the idea regarding socio-economic status of the village, which may be considered as potential village for ecotourism. The study is important as Pearce (1988) has pointed that sustainability means ‘making things last’, what is being made durable can be an ecosystem, an economy, a culture, an industry, an ethnic grouping and so on.

Following lines have been devoted to discuss the distribution of various parameters and on the basis of the same, the need for alternative employment in rural areas of western Pune district.

3.1.1 Main workers:

The proportion of main workers can be considered as one of the indicator to understand the economic development. The study region has shown that majority of the villages have working population ranging from average 40 to 60 % (Fig. No3.1). However, some of the outlier like Talbela (42.5%), Lohagarh (68%), Bhutonde (58%), Ghatghar (55.9%) etc. has shown their location in the hilly tract. The high proportion of main workers may indicate low productivity of labour and hence maximum persons from the family have to work to meet the ends.

Such villages can be considered as the potential villages because the villagers need alternative employment.
3.1.2 Male workers:

The Indian society is male dominant. The dominance has been assumed with male has responsibility of family with respect to the socio-economic aspects. It is expected that high proportion of male worker have to be observed in the study region. The map (Fig. No.3.2) shows that less than 50 % of the male main worker observed in the most part of the study region.

The economic activities among the male has shown that majority of the workers are engaged in agriculture. Each village has mean male worker in the agriculture about 57.1 %. Except some patches like part of Mawal along Pune–Mumbai highway and some parts of the Mulshi, study area has more than 60% of worker as cultivators. Agricultural labourers are negligible in most part of the study area but small patches showing more than 40 to 50 % proportion as agricultural labourer may be due to sprawling of farmhouses. Household industry has also shown insignificant proportion (10 %). Thus, in the category of other worker majority of the area shows below 20 % participation but along the Mumbai – Pune highway has shown significant population about more than 60 %. It is due to area lies along the one of the largest industrial corridor of India. Thus, Number of allied services has developed to provide services commuters and other good carrier personals.

3.1.3 Female main worker:

Among the female it has been revealed that about less than 50 % of female are main workers and concentrated in the patches of Junnar, Ambegaon, Velhe, Bhor and Purandar tahsils. The low proportion of female main workers mean less than 30 %, significantly noted in the areas of Mawal and Mulshi tahsils in the study area. The areas of tribal zone in Ambegaon and Junnar have shown higher participation of female workers (Fig. No.3.3).

Among the women majority of workers are engaged in agricultural activities. It reveals in the map ( Figure No.3.4) that more than 50 % of the female main workers have agriculture as main economic activity and their proportion in other activities such as agriculture labour, household industry and other works has been insignificant.

3.1.4 Cultivators:

The map showing the distribution of cultivators (Fig. No.3.5) depicts that the villages in the hilly tract have high proportion of cultivators. This means that there is very
Fig. No. 3.4

FEMALE CULTIVATORS (%)

[Map showing distribution of female cultivators across different study circles and taluks.]
low proportion of agricultural labourers. Most of the villages show proportion of agricultural labourers as zero or negligible. The two remarks can be made here.

1) The village are working on their own land.

2) Productivity of land is so low that the landholders are unable to employ other workers.

These two remarks are associated with high level of subsistence agriculture and very low or negligible level of commercialisation in agriculture. The villagers, therefore, have tradition of subsistence culture, which must be taken into account while designing training programme to make them suitable for ecotourism.

The high proportion of cultivators has been mainly due to significant proportion of female cultivators e.g. Tikona (70.3%), Kambre (97%), Tamhini Bk. (72.4%), Kelad (83.3%). This means that ownership of land is equally shared by women. This kind of fact should also be taken into account. The map (Fig. No.3.4) depicting proportion of female cultivators has been prepared. The map clearly shows that western hilly tract has good female work participation i.e. Pal kh. (52.2%), Vachape (67.9%), Nigdale (56.1%), Borivali (52.2%). This can be considered as point of strength of the region and must be considered for designing any participatory programme like ecotourism.

3.1.5 Household industry (HHI):

The proportion of household industry is quite insignificant (Fig. No.3.6). The development of rural area is based on the optimum utilisation of local resources and skills. The available traditional skill, knowledge and handicraft are skill essential to promote ecotourism. For this, appropriate support in the form of working capital and training is essential.

3.1.6 Other worker (OW)

The proportion of other workers has been less than 20% in most of the areas of the study region (Fig. No.3.7). The lower proportion is due to mountainous topography and isolation from urban centres. Majority of the population is dependent on subsistence type of agriculture. Thus, the development of business opportunities is less. On the contrary, the areas of Haveli and Mawal tahsil have location close to Pune Metropolitian region (PMR) these areas have also the advantage of location along the highway. They have comparatively higher proportion of other workers. For example, Dudhvire (76.5%), Gehra Sinhgarh (71.1%), Aundholi (61.1%), Ambegaon in Mawal (48.7%) etc. The dependency
Fig. No. 3.6

WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (%)
of high proportion of population on subsistence agriculture, low proportion household industry and low proportion of other worker in the maximum area may be the characteristic feature of the study region. These clearly indicate that the region is economically underdeveloped.

The limit on expansion of agricultural area along with geographical constraint for further agriculture development has put forth the need to improve proportion of other worker and household industry. The ecotourism is the best answer to overcome such issue of employment and thereby economic development of the area, without disturbing local culture and environment.

3.1.7 S T Population:

Scheduled tribe population has been considered as the indicator of socio-economic backwardness by the constitution of India. Government has taken number of efforts for their upliftment, but their socio-economic condition not improved upto the expectation. The map (Fig. No.3.8) has clearly shown that hilly track of the study area has sizeable proportion of tribal people especially in the Junnar and Ambegaon tahsil followed by areas of part of Khed and Mawal tahsils. Some villages have 100% tribal population i.e. Magholi and Aghane in the Ambegaon tahsil, Pimparwadi in Junnar and Torne Kh in the Khed tahsil.

These people generally dependant upon subsistence type of primary activities. Ecotourism may be one of the best alternatives for the development of the ST population the study area where the tourism potential has been noticed significantly.

3.2 Landuse:

Landuse can be considered as important aspect of land-man relationship. Therefore in the study of feasibility of ecotourism it must be analysed. The present land use can surface some valid points. With this intention the secondary data regarding landuse have been obtained from 2001 census and the villagewise distribution presented with the help of maps prepared in Arc View.

The parameters like area under forest, area under cultivation, area under irrigation and area under culturable waste may be considered as relevant parameters of landuse for the present study. These are discussed below.
3.2.1 Area under forest:

The villages in the study region have shown the area under forest significantly. There is significant number of villages showing area under forest more than 40 %. Such villages have been concentrated mainly in the western hilly zone as depicted in the map (Fig. No.3.9). The villages with high proportion of area under forest may be considered as the potential villages, e.g. Kondhwal (73.5%), Udhewadi (67.6%), Bhorgiri (71.6%), and Khireshwar (56.9%).

3.2.2 Area under agriculture:

The mean area under agriculture has been 61.2 % of Total Geographical Area according to the census 2001. However, the micro level distribution has been understood by taking village as a regional unit. The data for about 1500 villages have been used to prepare the map showing the spatial variation in agricultural density. (Fig. No.3.10).

The map clearly shows that the villages in the western hilly zone have low proportion of area under cultivation. Most of the villages have less than 50 % proportion i.e. villages like Shirgaoan (10.8 %), Varasgaoan (17.9%), Shindgoan (15.4%), Durgwadi (9.9%). It is worth to note that geographical factor adversely act to develop agricultural activity in such villages because of high degree of slope, in spite of high rainfall. Thus area not available for agriculture is higher (Fig No.3.11). It may be remarked here that there is need for alternative activities to provide gainful employment to the local people. It is in this line that ecotourism activities may support the local population, if it is designed accordingly.

Thus, considering the landuse pattern of the region it may be stated that activities like ecotourism may be helpful to enhance the income of local people, which otherwise may be difficult due to hard facts of the given geographical environment.

3.2.3 Irrigation:

It has been already mentioned that the study area has sharp decreasing trend in the reserved forest from west to east. The western zone although favoured by heavy rainfall has identified as the zone of scarcity of water for agricultural and domestic use in extra monsoon season. This is visible in the field study.

The western zone, which is potential area for ecotourism, has main economic activities as agriculture and forestry. The agricultural activity is confined to monsoon season in the hilly zone with *kharip* crops observed in narrow belts along the valleys. The
Fig. No. 3.9

AREA UNDER FOREST (%)

STUDY-CIRCLES
TAHSIL
REVENUE-FINAL
PUNE-URBAN
WATER BODIES
AREA UNDER FOREST (%)
NA / URBAN
0 - 20
20 - 40
40 - 60
60 - 80
80 - 100

0 5 10 Kilometers
kharip season is the major agricultural season and hence the population mainly depends on it. Villages have to face unemployment at least for 4 to 5 months. On the contrary, in the irrigated tract the status of employment in agriculture is better than the western hilly zone.

The villages showing good proportion of area under irrigation (Fig. No. 12) have been mainly concentrated in the eastern part of the study area. The map also shows that there are number of dams present in the western hilly zone. If this water resource is to be utilised in non-contaminated manner, ecotourism can be a good choice. Considering the employment status, participatory tourism may be able to resolve the problem of unemployment to some extent. The villages in the hilly region have shown almost negligible to nil area under irrigation e.g. Korle, Morave, Bhairwadi, and Pimpri etc.

3.3 Infrastructure:

It is beyond doubt that infrastructure must be strengthen to initiate any new activity like ecotourism. Mahto (1982) has put forth that development involves changes in structure, capacity and output. Development indicator may be a direct measure of social and economic variable and indirect measure i.e. the indicators of standard of living. He has suggested number of indicators of development such as economic, agriculture, industry, trade and commerce, transports, health, educational and power etc. Therefore, village-wise data regarding power supply, medical facility bus services, education, telecommunication facility etc. have been studied on the basis of census data at village level. This is an attempt to identify the villages with weak infrastructure and strong infrastructure. It has been observed that the villages for proposed tourism activity have weak infrastructure. Frissell and Stankey (1972) have suggested need of planning procedure designed to identify preferred resource and social environmental conditions in a given recreation area and to guide the development of management techniques to achieve and protect those conditions. Therefore, it is necessary to find out which are the problems associated with infrastructure facilities need to be addressed while designing ecotourism. The data regarding such parameters is mostly Yes/No type. Therefore it is necessary to compile binary data. The spatial variation of the same has been shown with the help of maps prepared using GIS technique. Following line has devoted to discuss infrastructural issues.

3.3.1 Power supply:
The binary data showing village-wise availability of power supply for domestic, agriculture and other purpose have been used to understand the status of power supply at
village level. The map showing the domestic power as the only one purpose has been presented here (Fig. No.3.13). This shows that the villages like Gunjavane, Saik Bk, Bhambarde, Ahupe etc have power supply for domestic purpose only. This means that these villages, mainly concentrated in the hilly track, have been deprived of power supply for commercial purpose. This issue must be addressed, if such villages are selected either for alternative destination or in the vicinity of destinations for ecotourism.

3.3.2 Phone:

Telephone facility is one of the important facility to begin tourism activity. The map showing villagewise distribution of telephone connection clearly indicates that almost all the villages in the hilly track have no telephone connections e.g. Velvand, Khand, Niev, Vandre (Fig. No.3.14). The exception has been observed in a narrow belt of villages along Pune–Mumbai highway.

Therefore the infrastructural issue regarding telecommunication has to be resolved, without which it is difficult to initiate ecotourism in the western zone. It may be suggested here to develop a network of wireless connection to reduce the cost of infrastructural development.

3.3.3 Bus services:

The bus services have been understood with the help of score ranging from 0 to 3. The score values have been assigned according to the distance the nearest bus stand. The zero value indicates that the bus stand is present within the village. The value 1 means nearest bus stand is within the range of 5 km from the village. A village having score value 2 has nearest bus stand beyond the distance of 5 km within 10 km. Thus, increase in value of score indicates the increase in distance of nearest bus stand from the village by 5km or less per score value. The map (Fig. No.3.15) showing spatial distribution of range of bus services has identified some of the villages which are deprived from bus services as nearest bus stop is more than 10 km away from the village i.e. villages like Thangaaoan from Velhe tahsil, Dajave from Mulshi tahsil, Sakeri from Ambegaon tahsil, Hatvij from Junnar tahsil.

Such villages offer very good geographical situation for ecotourism so far as physiographic environment is concerned. However, they are hardly approached by regular bus services. The field study has revealed that high degree of slope, heavy rainfall has created problems for construction and maintenance of approach roads. It may be pointed
Fig. No. 3.13

POWER SUPPLY FOR ALL PURPOSES

STUDY-CIRCLES
TAHSIL
REVENUE-FINAL
PUNE-URBAN
WATER BODIES
POWER SUPPLY FOR ALL PURPOSES
NA / URBAN
NO (0)
YES (1)

0 5 10 Kilometers
Fig. No. 3.14

PHONE FACILITY IN VILLAGES (Number)
here that if ecotourism gains market it has a potential to strengthen the infrastructure. However, initiation of ecotourism must be coupled with extending infrastructural facility.

3.3.4 **Paper and magazine:**

Paper and magazine are sources of current information about natural and cultural aspect from local to global level. It also helps to aware people about the changing world. The map (Fig. No.3.16) shows that the most part of the study region still not have regular availability of paper and magazine. The local people should have awareness about current events and knowledge of different parts for communication with tourist for effective participation. This may be resolved in the process of initiation ecotourism.

3.3.5 **Co-operative Credit Facility:**

The availability of timely support in the form of credit for domestic or business purpose is necessary facility. It helps entrepreneur to start a business or satisfy the immediate need of people. The map (Fig. No 3.17) has depicted that credit facilities through co-operative society have not been available in the majority part of the study area. The local people have to borrow money from private money lenders (*sawkar*) at higher rate of interest and lend their asset as well. Once someone take the loan from private moneylender, it is difficult for that person to get rid of it within the span of his life. The economic mobility is quite difficult without availability of credit facility at low interest, specifically for the areas like the study region.

3.3.6 **Medical facility:**

Ecotourism development may preferably be carried out in the areas favoured by natural scenery, such areas, generally have remote geographical location. At the time of crisis there is needed to have immediate primary medical help coupled with a good system of mobile vans so that tourist can enjoy without any fear complex. The present medical facility has become an important aspect in tourism from the point of view of safety and hence the villagewise distribution of it has been studied. The map (Fig. No 3.18) shows that except some part of Khed tahsil, entire western zone of the study area has unavailability of regular medical facilities. In the fieldwork, it has been revealed that the local people mainly depend upon the traditional medicinal knowledge or visiting doctors. The nearest primary health centre is their last chance.
Fig. No. 3.16

CIRCULATION OF NEWS PAPER & MAGAZINE

- Study-Circles
- Tahsil
- Revenue-Final
- Pune-Urban
- Water Bodies
- Circulation of Paper & Magazine
- Naurban

0 5 10 Kilometers

Page no. 106
Fig. No. 3.17

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT FACILITY
Primary health centre has been established to provide rural medical care in the backward areas or area deprived from private medical facilities. The map (Fig. No. 3.19) clearly depicts that majority of the villages of the study area have primary health services beyond the distance of 10 km e.g. Ajanawale in Junner, Don in Ambegaon, Kusur, Tekpole in Velhe tahsil etc. The development of ecotourism in the region has to consider the safety of the tourist. Thus, encouragement for the traditional medical knowledge should be promoted and mobile medical facility should be established.

3.3.7 Educational facility:

It is believed that education makes a person capable to face the challenges of life effectively and become responsible citizen. In ecotourism activity, effective participation of local people depends upon the communication with visitors and hospitality. The maps related to primary, middle and secondary level education may be worth studying. The observations from the map clearly show that primary education (Fig. No.3.20) available in almost each village. However, the middle school education has not been available in most of the villages of the study region. The villages, lack in middle school facility, have the range of more than 10 km. It means that students from such villages have to go more than 10 km to attend the middle school e.g. Saltar, Atwan, Dapsare, Kushir etc.

The availability of secondary schools has been yet worse in the study region. The map (Fig. No.3.21) has shown that education at secondary school level is absent in almost majority of the villages in the study region. The students from these villages have to go to attend the class in the secondary schools. The map has clearly shown that almost all the villages of the study region have higher range about more than 10 km i.e. Ravadi, Nigdae, Damanhol, Jambhavali. Thus, the distribution of educational facilities clearly indicates that middle and secondary level education is not available in the majority of the villages. It may be due to hilly region, low population density. The results show that the educational level of the local people is low. The map of literacy rate has supported the fact that except the some areas of Junnar tahsil, the study area has low literacy rate. The literacy rate is less than 60 % in the majority part of the study area (Fig. No.3.21a). Government has taken various efforts to provide special facilities for better education like Ashram schools. Such schools have played a significant role in improving education. Participation of local people in professional activity needs better educational facility. These schools may act as the vocational training centres so as to promote ecotourism.
AVAILABILITY OF MEDICAL FACILITY

- STUDY-CIRCLES
- TAHSHIL
- REVENUE-FINAL
- PUNE-URBAN
- WATER BODIES
- AVAILABILITY OF MEDICAL FACILITY
  - NA / URBAN
  - YES (1)
  - NO (2)

0 5 10 Kilometers

Page no. 109
Fig. No. 3.19

RANGE OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE

- Study-Circles
- Tahsil
- Revenue-Final
- Pune-Urban
- Water Bodies
- Range of PH Centres
  - NA Urban
  - PHC CEN
  - <5 KM
  - 5-10 KM
  - >10 KM

0 5 10 Kilometers
Fig. No. 3.20

RANGE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL

0 5 10 Kilometers

Page no. 111
3.3.8 Approach road:

Road network is the basic infrastructural factor influencing development of a region. The map related to availability of approach paved roads has shown that most part of the study area have paved road (Fig. No.3.22). However, some of the villages, still in the 21st century have been deprived of the availability of even paved road i.e. Kudali Bk in Bhor, Khanu in Velhe, Savarli in Ambegaon, Nandgoan in Mulshi. Some pockets have been significantly observed in the Velhe, Mawal, Mulshi and Ambegaon tahsils. During the fieldwork, it has been observed that areas having paved roads as per record have not same in reality. The condition of the road has been so bad that one can hardly believe that there is a road. These issues must be addressed seriously while planning.

3.3.9 Availability of Tap water:

The availability of tap water facility has considered basic infrastructure facility. It also has importance from hygienic point of view, as problem of non availability of clean water in all the period of year in most part of the study region. The map related to availability of tap water (Fig. No.3.23) has shown that most part of the study area not have tap water facility. The villages in the hilly region have deprived of tap water facility till today e.g. Shirgaoan, Ahupe, Hatvij, Dapsare, etc.

Thus, it may be concluded that the strengthening infrastructure is the crucial aspects of ecotourism development.

3.3.10 Total income of the Villages: (in Rs. '00)

The number of factors i.e. Population, landuse, infrastructure have been studied in the chapter to understand the socio-economic condition of the study region. It has been observed that majority of the people are engaged in the agricultural activities and infrastructure condition is unsatisfactory. Therefore the data about total income of the villages from census 2001 have been studied to understand cause of unsatisfactory condition of the study area. The Map (Fig. No.3.24) has shown that majority of the villages of the study area have low income i.e. >Rs1,00,000/ year but some part of the Mawal and Mulshi tahsil has shown higher income i.e. Rs. 4, 00,000 to 7,00,000/-. It may due to higher proportion of other workers. It means that promotion of other work in other part of the study area may helps to increase income of the village, which will lead to development of the area and people. After realization of the tourism potential it could be
Fig. No. 3.22

PAVED ROAD APPROACH TO VILLAGES

STUDY-CIRCLES
TAHSIL
REVENUE-FINAL
PUNE-URBAN
WATER BODIES
PAVED ROAD APPROACH TO VILLAGES
NA / URBAN
NO (0)
YES (1)

0 5 10 Kilometers
AVAILABILITY OF TAP WATER

Fig. No. 3.23

Page no. 115
Fig. No. 3.24

TOTAL INCOME OF THE VILLAGES (In Rs. '00)
one of the good alternatives to increase proportion of category of the other worker in the study area.

3.4 Résumé:

The feasibility development of ecotourism depends on need of the region on one hand and available infrastructure on the other. Therefore the present chapter has studied the landuse pattern to understand the need of alternative economic activity like ecotourism. The population resource in the study region may not be considered as quite suitable for the ecotourism practices. Similarly, infrastructure is not up to the mark. Therefore at this point of the study it may be stated that physiographic environment of the western Pune district has offered a good potential for ecotourism and socio-economic environment has put forth the need for the same. It may further be stated that it is necessary to improve level of human resources and infrastructure in the region. So that ecotourism activities may be developed. This may be useful to bring more shares of benefits to the local people. With this socio-economic background the study reaches to a stage at which present tourism practices can be analysed. This kind of analysis based on primary survey has been presented in the next two chapters.
Socio-economic condition

Plate No. 3.1 Hirda collection (Tirpad).
Plate No. 3.2 Ashram School (Asane).

Plate No. 3.3 Economic situation.
Plate No. 3.4 House type.

Plate No. 3.5 Plight of the Local people.
Plate No. 3.6 Goddess of Deorai-Durgwadi
Problems of the study area

Plate No.3.7 Water Scarcity in Summer.  Plate No.3.8 Accessibility Problem.

Plate No.3.9 Low Frequency of Transport.  Plate No.3.10 Fisherman (Dimbhe dam).

Plate No.3.11 Poor Road Quality.  Plate No.3.12 Shifting Cultivation.