CHAPTER IV
SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF PUNE DISTRICT

4.1 INTRODUCTION OF PUNE:

Pune is one of the largest metro-city in India and the second biggest in the state of Maharashtra. It was known as Punyanagari in older days. It is located 560 metres (1,837 feet) above sea level on the Deccan plateau at the right bank of the Mutha river. Pune city is the governmental headquarters of Pune district and was the centre of power of the Maratha Empire.

Pune existed as a town since 847 AD. It was the first capital of the Maratha Empire under Chhatrapati Shivajiraje Bhosale. In the 18th century, Pune became the political centre of Indian subcontinent, as the base of Peshwas who were the prime ministers of the Maratha Empire.

Pune is also considered the social capital of Maharashtra. Since the 1950s and 1960s, Pune has had traditional old-economy industries which continue to grow. The city is now also known for manufacturing and information technology (IT), as well as government and private sector research institutes for information technology (IT) education, management and training that attract migrants, students and specialists from India, South East Asia, Middle East, Africa and rest of the world.

The name Pune is consequent from ModiPunyanagari (City of Virtue). The oldest mention to this name was found on a Rashtrakuta Dynasty copper plate dated 937 C.E., which refers to the town as Punya-Vishaya or Poonak-Vishaya.

By the 13th century, it had come to be known as Punawadi.

4.2 HISTORY OF PUNE:

4.2.1 Early and medieval:

8th century Copper plates dated 858 AD and 868 AD shows an agricultural settlement known as Punnaka existed where Pune is today. The plates indicate that this region
was ruled by the Rashtrakuta dynasty. During this era the Pataleshwar rock-cut temple complex was also built.

Seuna Yadavas of Devagiri from the 9th century to 1327 was also part of Pune. Maloji Raje Bhosale was chosen the Jahgirdar of Pune by the Mughal Empire in 1595. It was ruled by the Ahmednagar Sultanate until being occupied by the Mughals in the 17th century.

4.2.2 Maratha rule:

In 1626, Shahaji Raje Bhosale (father of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj) chosen Rango Bapuji Dhadphale as the administrator of Pune. He was one of the first and the main originator of the town, overseeing many structures of some markets and residential areas like the, Somwar Peth, Raviwar Peth and Shaniwar Peth. After the devastation of the town in raids by the AdilShahi dynasty in 1630 and again in 1636 to 1647, Dadu Kondadev Kulkarni, an administrative servant of Shahaji, oversaw restoration and construction of the area. He alleviated the revenue and administration system of Pune and the neighbouring towns of Maval. In addition, he advanced effective methods to manage disputes and to enforce law and order. Construction began in 1631 on the Lai Mahal. The Lai Mahal was finished in 1640. Jijabai is said to have commissioned the building of the Kasba Ganapati temple. The Ganesha idol sacred at this temple was and is regarded as the presiding god (gramadevata) of the city.

After unpleasant antagonism from Brahmins of Pune and from some Jahagirdar Maratha families, Shivaji was crowned Chhatrapati in 1674 thus founding the Maratha Empire. He directed further development in Pune, including the construction of the Guruwar Peth, Somwar Peth, Ganesh Peth and Ghorpade Peth. Shivaji stimulated development of dams in Parvati and Kondhwa regions of Pune for agriculture purposes. Pune and surrounding villages later provided manpower for Shivaji's efforts to build an army during the period from 1645 to 1680. Between 1660 and 1670 the town was captured by Mughal General Shahista Khan, but was recaptured by the Marathas in 1670 after the Battle of Sinhagad. Chhatrapati Shivaji often used Pune as his Transit Base for his major campaigns such as Varhad-Karanja (1673), Ahmednagar District (1675), Karnataka (1677) and Jalna (1679). During the 27-year long encounter between the Marathas and the Mughals, the town was
occupied by Aurangzeb from 1703 to 1705; during this time the name of the town was changed to "Muhiyabad". Two years later, the Marathas recaptured Sinhagad fort and later Pune city from the Mughals as had been done in 1670.

4.2.3 Peshwa rule:

An equine statue of The Great Peshwa Bajirao I outside the Shaniwar Wada, who is credited with successful expansion of Maratha power in North India.

Grandson of Shivaji Maharaj; Shahu Maharaj apprehended importance of Pune and asked most of his army to stationed in Pune as it is central place and various regions such as Konkan, Khandesh, Marathwada, South Maharashtra, North Karnataka can be reached from Pune in just 3 to 4 days. He also requested his army to report Peshwas at Pune location for Fast expedition, Finances than be dependent on Satara - the seat of Chatrapati. In 1720, Bajirao I was appointed Peshwa (Prime Minister) of the Maratha Empire, ruled by Chhatrapati Shahu of Satara. He selected Pune as his base and started construction of Shaniwar Wada on the right bank of the Mutha river. The construction was completed in 1730, ushering in the era of Peshwa control of the city. The patronage of the Maratha Peshwas resulted in the construction of many temples and bridges in the city, including the LakdiPul and the temples on Parvati Hill. Bajirao Peshwa also constructed an underground aqueduct to bring water from Katraj Lake to Shaniwar Wada. The aqueduct is still in operation. Pune flourished as a city during the supremacy of Nanasaheb Peshwa. He developed SarasBaug, HeeraBaug, Parvati Hill and new commercial, trading and residential localities. SadashivPeth, Narayan Peth, Rasta Peth and Nana Peth were developed in this era. The Peshwas fell into weakening after their defeat in the 1761 Battle of Panipat. In 1802, Pune was captured by Yashwantrao Holkar in the Battle of Pune, directly triggering the Second Anglo-Maratha War of 1803–1805. During this period Sardar Apajiram Sahastrabudhe was the Kotwal of city (further adopted Kotwal as surname).

4.2.4 British rule:

The Third Anglo-Maratha War broke out between the Marathas and the British in 1817. The Peshwas were defeated at the Battle of Khadki (then spelt Kirkee) on 5
November near Pune and the city was seized by the British. It was placed under the administration of the Bombay Presidency and the British built a large military cantonment to the east of the city (now used by the Indian Army). The Pune Municipality was established in 1858. Navi Peth, Ganj Peth and Mahatma PhulePeth were developed during the British Raj.

Pune was an important centre in the social and religious reform movements of the late 19th century. Prominent social reformers and freedom fighters lived here, including Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Vitthal Ramji Shinde, Dhondo Keshav Karve and Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Dr. Raghunath Karve. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar resided in Pune when he enrolled in Fergusson College in 1902.

In late 1896, Pune was hit by bubonic plague. By the end of February 1897, the epidemic was intense with a mortality rate twice the norm and half the city's population fled. A Special Plague Committee was formed under the chairmanship of W.C. Rand, an Indian Civil Services officer. He brought troops to deal with the emergency. Although these measures were unpopular, the epidemic was under control by May. On 22 June 1897, during the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the coronation of Queen Victoria, Rand and his military escort were killed by the Chapekar brothers. A memorial to the Chapekar brothers exists at the spot on Ganeshkhind Road (University Road) between the Reserve Bank and the Agricultural College.

Pune was highly associated with the struggle for Indian independence. In the period 1875 and 1910, the city was a major centre of agitation and social reforms led by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, as well as feminist Tarabai Shinde. They demanded the elimination of caste prejudice, equal rights for women, harmony between the Hindu and Muslim communities, better schools for the poor and complete independence from Britain. Mohandas Gandhi was imprisoned at Yerwada Central Jail several times and placed under house arrest at the Aga Khan Palace in 1942–44, where both his wife and aide Mahadev Desai died.

4.3 POST INDEPENDANCE SCENARIO IN PUNE:

After Indian independence in 1947, Pune saw lot of progress, such as the establishing of the National Defence Academy at Khadakwasla and the National Chemical
Laboratory at Pashan. Pune serves as the headquarters of the Southern Command of the Indian Army. Industrial development started in the 1950s and '60s in Hadapsar, Bhosari, Pimpri, and Parvati. Tata Motors started operations in 1961, which gave huge lift to the automobile sector.

In July 1961, the Panshet and Khadakwasla dams broke and their waters swamped the city, destroying most of the older sections of town, expediting the introduction of modern town planning concepts and the development of parts of Pune. The economy of the city perceived a boom in the construction and manufacturing sectors. By 1966, the city had expanded in all directions.

In 1990 Pune began to attract foreign capital, particularly in the information technology and engineering industries; new businesses like floriculture and food processing, Wineries started to take root in and around the city. In 1998, work on the six-lane Mumbai-Pune expressway began, the expressway being completed in 2001. IT Parks were established in Aundh, Hinjawadi and on Nagar Road. In 2008 the Commonwealth Youth Games took place in Pune, which encouraged additional development in the northwest region of the city.

In July 2009, India's first death due to H1N1 occurred in Pune. Later the city became an epicentre of swine flu due to the large number of H1N1 cases.

On 13 February 2010, a bomb exploded at the German Bakery in the upmarket Koregaon Park neighbourhood on the east side of Pune, killing 17 and injuring 60. The blast was a first in what was until then the relatively safe environment of Pune. The explosion is now suspected to be an improvised explosive device using an ammonium nitrate fuel oil mix. During June first week of 2013, heavy rainfall caused casualties, landslide near Karraj Ghat very near to city limit believed to be "Modern South Gate" of the city. This disastrous incident highlighted need of preservation of hills and prevention of encroachment on natural water resources.

4.4 GEOGRAPHY OF PUNE DISTRICT: 

Pune is located 560 m (1,840 ft) above sea level on the western margin of the Deccan plateau. It is situated on the leeward side of the Sahyadri mountain range, which forms a fence from the Arabian sea. It is a hilly city, with its tallest hill, Vetal Hill,
rising to 800 m (2,600 ft) above sea level. Just outside the city, the Sinhagad fort is located at an altitude of 1300 m. It lies between 18° 32" North latitude and 73° 51" East longitude.

The Pavana and Indrayani rivers, tributaries of the Bhima river, pass through the northwestern outskirts of metropolitan Pune. Central Pune is located at the confluence of the Mula and Mutha rivers.

4.4.1 Seismology:

Pune has experienced some moderate-intensity and many low-intensity earthquakes in its history. Pune lies very close to the seismically active zone around Koyna Dam, about 100 km (62 mi) south of the city, and has been rated in Zone 3 (on a scale of 2 to 5, with 5 being the most prone to earthquakes) by the India Meteorological Department.

4.4.2 Climate:

Pune goes through three seasons: summer, monsoon and a winter in a year.

Pune has a hot semi-arid climate (BSH) bordering with tropical wet and dry (Aw) with average temperatures ranging between 20 to 28 °C (68 to 82 °F).

Typical summers are from March to May, with maximum temperatures ranging from 30 to 38 °C (86 to 100 °F). The warmest month in Pune is April; although summer doesn't end until May, the city often receives heavy thunder showers in May (and humidity remains high). Even during the hottest months, the nights are usually cool due to Pune's high altitude. The highest temperature ever recorded was 42.3 °C (108.1 °F).

The monsoon lasts from June to October, with moderate rainfall and temperatures ranging from 22 to 28 °C (72 to 82 °F). Most of the 722 mm (28.43 in) of annual rainfall in the city fall between June and September, and July is the wettest month of the year. Hailstorms are also common in this region.

Winter begins in November; November in particular is referred to as the Rosy Cold (literal translation). The day time temperature hovers around 28 °C (82 °F) while night temperature is below 10 °C (50 °F) for most of December and January, often
dropping to 5 to 6 °C (41 to 43 °F). The lowest temperature ever recorded was 1.7 °C (35 °F).

4.4.3 Demographics:

As per the 2011 Census of India the population of the Pune urban accumulation is 33,04,888 while the population of Pune District is 94,29,408. According to recent estimations, the population growth in Pune is 12% every year. This includes the towns of Khadki, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Dehu. Growth in the software and education sectors has led to an entry of skilled labour from across India. The population of the urban accumulation was estimated to be around 4,485,000 in 2005. The migrating population rose from 43,900 in 2001 to 88,200 in 2005. According to the Pune Municipal Corporation, 40% of the population lived in slums in 2001. The sharp increase in censorial decade of 1991–2001 can be attributed to the absorption of 38 peripheral villages into the city. Average literacy rate of Pune in 2011 were 86.15 compared to 80.45 of 2001.

Marathi is the official and most widely spoken language, while English, Hindi and Kannada are understood and spoken. Pune has a great Marathi influence as it was the bastion of the Maratha Empire. Like most of the cities, Pune is also one of the cities in India having majority of Hindu population with 70% Hindus. Central Pune has Brahmin majority. Pune also has a good Muslim and Christian population. The city has proportionately large no. of students and young professional populations than Metros or any other city in India.

52.3% of Pune's population is in the 15–59 years age category. Around 11% of the population is under 6 years of age.

4.5 RELIGION:

Hinduism is the dominant religion in Pune. Many Churches, Masjids, Gurudwaras, Buddhist Viharas, Jain temples and other religious buildings are found throughout the city. The most prominent populations include Marathas, Mahars, Mali, Brahmin, Marwaris, Marwari Jains, Punjabi and Sindhi people, along with the local communities. The most prominent Hindu temple in Pune is the Parvati Temple, located on Parvati hill and noticeable from most of the inner suburbs. The most
visited temple is likely the Chaturshringi Temple, located on the slopes of a hill in the northwest of the city. During Navratri, there is a large procession to this temple and worshippers gather from around the country to pray here. The presiding god of Pune city is the Kasba Ganpati, whose temple is found in Kasba Peth in central Pune. Sarasbaug Ganpati is also a noticeable landmark in Pune.

The Pataleshwar Temple is believed to be one of the oldest temples in the city.

Since 1894, Pune has celebrated Ganesh Chaturthi as a ten-day long festival, in which most neighbourhoods put up a pandal (tent) with an idol of Ganesha, often amidst a religious setting, complete with decorative lights and festive music. This festival culminates with a parade of Ganesh idols from across the city carried to the local rivers to be immersed (Ganesh visarjan). The Kasba Ganapati, as the presiding deity of the city, is the first in this parade. The idea of a public celebration was initiated by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Pune, and has since spread to many other cities, particularly Mumbai, which now has a parade every year.

Religious persons, like Dnyaneshwar and the revolutionary spiritual poet Sant Tukaram Maharaj, were born near Pune. Their link to the city is celebrated with an annual pilgrimage to Pandharpur, 300 kilometres away, consisting of a litter of both figures being carried to the main temple of the Hindu god Vithoba. The pilgrimage is timed to end on the auspicious day of Aashadhi Ekadashi.

Islam is the second largest religion in Pune. Pune has a large number of Mosques, the most prominent of which are Chand Tara Masjid, Jaama Masjid and Azam Campus Masjid. Chand Tara Masjid, located in Nana Peth, is one of the biggest and most important mosques in Pune as it is the city headquarters (markaz) for the Tablighi Jamaat. The Eid-gah Maidan located near Golibar Maidan on Shankar Sheth Road witnesses a large gathering of people for Eid namaz on Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha.

There are a significant number of Christians residing in Pune. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Pune (Latin: Poonen (sis)) is located here. It is a part of the Ecclesiastical province of Mumbai established in 1854 as the Apostolic Vicariate of Pune from the Apostolic Vicariate of Bombay. On 1 September 1886 it was promoted to the Diocese of Pune.
Protestantism arrived in the 18th century when the British took over from the Maratha Empire. American missionaries were the first to start evangelising local people, building many churches and schools in Pune. Pune's Christians are also called Marathi Christians because of their use of the Marathi language. The Vineyard Workers' Church is a popular place of Christian worship in Dapodi, a village near Pune.

Pune is known for its Marathi-speaking Jews. The Ohel David Synagogue (popularly known as Lal Deval in Marathi or Red Temple) built by David Sassoon is renowned. David Sassoon died in the city in 1864.

The Shrutisagar Ashram, located at Phulgaon off the Nagar road, houses the Vedanta Research Centre and a unique temple of Dakshinamurthy, located near the union of the Bhima, Bhamma and Indrayani rivers. It was established in 1989 by Swami Swaroopanand Saraswati. Here one can find detailed descriptions of śruti and smrīti (including the Vedas, Bhagavad Gita, Upanishads and Puranas) in Marathi and English.

With 200,000 visitors annually, the Osho International Meditation Resort in Pune is one of the largest spiritual centres in the world.

Pune has been associated with several significant spiritual teachers. Osho lived and taught in Pune for much of the 1970s and 1980s. One of the world’s largest spiritual centres, The Osho International Meditation Resort, is located in the Koregaon Park area. It has visitors from over a hundred countries. Pune is also the birthplace of Meher Baba, although his followers usually travel to Meherabad to visit his tomb. Hazrat Babajan, identified by Meher Baba as one of the five Perfect Masters, lived the final 25 years of her life in Pune.

The ISKCON movement has a presence in the city at the Sri Radha Kunj Bihari Mandir. Though Punjabi population is less in Pune but still significant numbers are living in Pune. There are places of worship (called Gurudwaras) for Sikhs at Camp, Kharki, Aundh, Pimpri, Akrudi, Budhwar Peth are few to mention. Camp Gurudwara being one of the main, almost 300+ people visits every day. It is named as "Guru Nanak Darbar" and some people also call it as "Hollywood Gurudwara". This
complex includes charitable hospital, community kitchen for Langar and Sarai for refugees.

B. K. S. Iyengar, an internationally known yoga master, established the Ramamanil yengar Memorial Yoga Institute in Pune in 1975, to train students in Iyengar Yoga.

4.5.1 Culture:

Pune is said to be the cultural capital of the state of Maharashtra. It exemplifies Marathi culture, which lays importance on education, arts and crafts, music, and theatre. Pune has arose as a centre of modern architecture in India, with prize-winning buildings. Pune culture echoes a blend of traditions with modernity, along with hosting classical shows.

4.5.2 Cuisine:

Sorghum and Pearl millet are the main ingredients of traditional Pune food. Specialties include MisalPav, PuranPoli (a dessert bread), Pithlabhakri, Bhelpuri and PavBhaji. Mastani, a thick milkshake containing dried fruit, is a speciality of the city. Another speciality is Bakarvadi, a crispy snack item. VadaPav, MisalPav, Poha, Dabeli and Bhelpuri are common and famous street foods. Being a Metropolitan city, Pune also boasts a wide variety of restaurants, serving cuisines from all over the world.

4.6 MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS:

4.6.1 Kasba ganpati Mandir:

The Kasba Ganapati refers to both a particular idol of the god Ganapati in Pune, India, as well as to the temple built around the idol. The Kasba Ganapati is the reigning deity (gramadevata) of Pune.

The temple was specially made by Jijabai (Chatrapati Shivaji Raje’s Mother), after Dadoji Konddeo reported to her that an idol of Ganapati had been found in Pune. The idol's status as the premier idol in Pune was decided by Lokmanya Tilak.11
4.6.2 Shaniwar Wada:

Shaniwar Wada was the palace of Peshwa (Prime Minister of Chhatrapati) in Pune. Shaniwar Wada is the original Lal Mahal built by Shivaji Raje Bhosale, it has been cleverly and disingenuously attributed to be built by the Peshwa Bajirao in 1730. The Palace was destroyed in a big fire in 1827; the massive structure of the walls survived the fire. Shaniwar Wada stands testimony to the Maratha culture and its architectural design shows influences of Mughal style and features of Maratha artistic styles too. The 21 feet tall massive door of the palace known as Delhi Darwaza is one of the remains of the grand old Palace.

4.6.3 Dagadusheth Halwai Ganapati Temple: The temple was founded in 1893 by Dagadusheth Halwai, a sweetmart seller who became a wealthy businessman. Halwai had lost his son the previous year, and at the request of his guru created murtis (image of a deity) of Ganesha and Dattatreya. “He later established the Halwai Ganapati
Trust. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, during the British Raj, gave a public form to the Ganesh festival celebrations as a way of getting around an order that barred public meetings.”

4.6.4 Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum: Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum is situated at the busy Bajirao Road in the heart of the Pune city. This museum displays a variety of artefacts which showcases the massiveness and diversity of culture of the country and people. The Museum houses many items collected by Dr. D. G. Kelkar. The spectacular museum offers unique exhibits like the foot scrubber in the form an elephant-shape, images of Lord Ganesha, and a brass scorpion having a secret lock system. 'Mastani Mahal' which was rebuilt in the museum is a major attraction here. It also exhibits 20th century pottery, paintings of 17th century and carved doors of temples and palaces. It is a museum which is worth a visit.

4.6.5 Saras Baug: Saras Baug constructed by Nanasaheb Peshwa. It is located against the scenic background of Parvati Hills. The imposing garden is a popular relaxation spot and is exquisite with elegant fountains and lush green lawns. The garden houses a renowned temple constructed in 1774 by Madhav Rao Peshwa. The temple is dedicated to Lord Ganesha and there is a Ganesh Murthi Museum, enclosing large number of Ganesh statues. Saras Bagh has been used by citizens of Pune as a walking and jogging track and it also serves as a beautiful hangout for the populace during the weekends and evenings.
4.6.6 Parvati Hill: Parvati hill is an attractive spot perched atop Pune city. Parvati Hill Temple, believed to be built during the 17th century, is an important Hindu religious destination here. It enshrines the idols of Goddess Parvati, Lord Ganesha, Lord Vishnu, Devateshwar and Lord Karthikeya. This temple was solely used for the prayers by the Peshwa rulers in past era & was only later opened to the public. Steps with artistic stone work of the Maratha’s lead to this hill temple. The Parvati Hill is an ideal location for trekkers. Nearby attractions include Parvati Museum enclosing old manuscripts, rare coins, weapons, the Sati Monument and VetalChabutra.

4.6.7 Osho International Meditation Resort: Ashram of Bhagwan Rajneesh (Osho Ashram), in a 32 acre beautiful campus, is in Koregaon Park area of Pune. The ashram is a prime attraction for tourists who are followers of Bhagwan Rajneesh ideologies & preaching. It is a resort for Meditation and Yoga.

4.6.8 Vishrambaug Wada: Vishrambaug Wada is a fine mansion situated at central Pune's Thorale Bajirao Road, was the luxurious residence of Peshwa Bajirao II, the last Peshwa of Maratha league, in early nineteenth century. This structure is famous for its fine entrance and the balcony with carved woodwork. The 20,000 sq. ft. wada presently houses a post office on its ground floor, a few other offices of the municipal corporation and a small museum of Maratha artefacts put together by noted Maratha historian, Babasaheb Purandare.

4.6.9 Bund Garden, Pune: Bund garden in Pune is a place filled with nature’s beauty in profusion & scenically located on the banks of the rivers of Mula and Mutha. The Bund Garden was constructed by Sir Jamshedji Tata with an aim to provide water to
the poor for farming. Bund Garden, also known as Mahatma Gandhi Udyan is an ideal place for visitors looking for some calm & peace away from busy city life.

4.6.10 Dehu: Dehu is spiritual place and birth place of sain Tukaram. This is a place of pilgrimage. There is temple of Saint Tukaram in Dehu which had built in year 1723. His ancestral home is still said to exist. The ‘Palakhi’ in the month of ‘Ashadhi’ from Dehu is one of the main attractions of Dehu. The Millions of people have being taking participation in ‘Palakhi’ from many years. During this pilgrimage ‘Abhang’ of Saint Tukaram are remembered.

4.6.11 Prati Balaji Temple:

Imagined up by Padmashree Dr. B.V. Rao of the Venkateshwara Hatcheries corporate group, the Venkateshwara Temple is a magnificent replica of the original Tirumala-Tirupati temple. The temple was a mega initiative by the Lord Venkateshwara Charitable and Religious Trust, a trust set up by the Venkateshwara Hatcheries corporate group. Built at an estimated cost between US$3 to $5 million, the temple also provides living rooms and kitchen facilities for visiting devotees. The entire project was undertaken under the guidance of the Tirumala Tirupatidevasthanam. The temple is open from 5:00 AM till 8:00 PM.

Timings Pooja Details
05.00 am to 05.30 am Suprabhatam
4.6.12 Alandi: The town is popular as a place of pilgrimage for being the resting place or (Samadhi) of the 13th century Marathi Bhaktisaint, Sant Dnyaneshwar. Alandi is located on the banks of the Indrayani River, 25 km north of Pune, India. Saint Dnyaneshwar, after transforming the Bhagavad Gita into Marathi attained samādhi in front of Lord Shri Siddheshwar at Alandi. Alandi is thus a place of pilgrimage and is venerated by many Hindus. A temple complex has been built near the spot of Sant Dnyaneshwar's samadhi. It is visited by thousands of pilgrims, and in particular, those of the Varkari Sect. In the Shaka month of Jeshtha (June-July), a procession that carries symbolic feet of Dnyaneshwar on a Palkhi starts from Alandi to reach Pandharpur on Ashadhi Ekadashi. The procession is joined by tens of thousands of Varkari devotees for the 150 km journey on foot. “However, the biggest festival in Alandi is held every year on Kartika Vadya Ekadashi (eleventh day of the dark fortnight of Hindu month of Kartik).” This festival or yatra is attended by hundreds of thousands of Dnyaneshwar devotees.
4.6.13 Lonavala & Khandala:

A) The Karla Caves or Karle Caves or Karla Cells are a complex of ancient Indian Buddhist rock-cut cave monuments located in Karli near Lonavala, Maharashtra. The monuments were developed over two periods – from the 2nd century BC to the 2nd century AD, and from the 5th century AD to the 10th century. The oldest of the cave monuments is believed to date back to 160 BC, having arisen near a major ancient trade route, running eastward from the Arabian Sea into the Deccan. Karli's location in Maharashtra places it in a region that marks the division between North India and South India. Buddhists, having become identified with commerce and manufacturing through their early association with traders, tended to locate their monastic establishments in natural geographic formations close to major trade routes so as to provide lodging houses for travelling traders. The cave complex is a protected monument under the Archaeological Survey of India.

B) Ekvira Devi: Located close to Karla caves, the Ekvira Devi Temple is a marvellous spiritual retreat. Ekvira Devi is thought to be an incarnation of Goddess Renuka. She is also known as the mother of Parshurama. The Goddess is highly esteemed by the Koli fishermen community and the local tribes. A center of Buddhist culture and learning, it is believed to have been an important pit stop for travellers and traders. The temple has a different aura around the special occasions of Navarathi and Chaitra. From traditional dances to folk music, the festivities celebrated in the temple are a delight to watch.
4.7 ECONOMY OF PUNE DISTRICT:

Pune has the seventh largest metropolitan economy and the sixth highest per capita income in the country. As one of the largest city in India, and as a result of its many colleges and universities, Pune is emerging as a prominent location for IT and manufacturing companies to expand.

The automotive sector is prominent in Pune. It is home to the Automotive Research Association of India, which is responsible for the homologation of all vehicles available in India. Automotive companies like Tata Motors, Mahindra & Mahindra, Mercedes Benz, Force Motors (Firodia-Group), Kinetic Motors have set ups in Pune. Automotive companies including General Motors, Land Rover, Jaguar, Renault, Volkswagen, and Fiat have set up greenfield facilities near Pune, leading The Independent to cite Pune as India's "Motor City". Several automotive component manufacturers like Saint-Gobain Sekurit, TATA Autocomp Systems Limited, Robert Bosch GmbH, ZF Friedrichshafen AG, Visteon, and Continental AG are located here.

India's largest engineering conglomerate, the Kirloskar Group, was the first to bring industry to Pune by setting up Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. in 1945 at Kirkee in Pune. The Group was originally set up in Kirloskarwadi. Kirloskar Brothers Limited (India's largest manufacturer and exporter of pumps and the largest infrastructure pumping project contractor in Asia), Kirloskar Oil Engines (India's largest diesel engine company), Kirloskar Pneumatics Co. Ltd. and other Kirloskar companies are based in Pune.

"The Hinjawadi IT Park (officially called the Rajeev Gandhi IT Park) is a project being started by MIDC to house the IT sector in Pune." When completed, the Hinjawadi IT Park is expected to have an area of about 2,800 acres (11 km2). The
estimated investment in the project is INR600 billion (US$9.8 billion). To facilitate economic growth, the government made substantial incentives in its IT and ITES Policy, 2003 and leased properties on MIDC land. The IT sector employs more than 70,000 people. Software giant Microsoft intends to set up an INR7 billion (US$110 million) project in Hinjewadi.

Pune Food Cluster development project is an initiative funded by the World Bank. It is being implemented with the help of SIDBI, Cluster Craft to facilitate the development of the fruit and vegetable processing industries in and around Pune.

The Meetings, Incentives, Conferencing, Exhibitions trade is expected to get a boost once the Pune International Exhibition and Convention Centre (PIECC) complete in 2017. The 97-hectare PIECC will boast a seating capacity of 20,000, with a floor area of 13,000m². It will have seven exhibition centres, a convention centre, a golf course, a five-star hotel, a business complex, shopping malls and residences. The US$115 million project is developed by the Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority. Nowadays a growing number of automotive dealerships are springing up all over the city. They include luxury car makers like Jaguar Land Rover, Mercedes Benz, BMW, Audi and bike manufacturers like Kawasaki, KTM and Harley Davidson.

4.8 INDUSTRIES IN PUNE DISTRICT:

The development of industrial Pune began in the early 1960s, with mechanical engineering industries arriving. Pune's vicinity to Mumbai, good climate and availability of talent made it a destination for large firms like Tata Motors (TELCO), Thermax, Buckau Wolf (ThyssenKrupp now), Kirloskar Group, KSB Pumps, Hindustan Antibiotics and several others.

Today, Pune has a varied industrial population. It is one of India's most important automotive hubs, with some domestic and international auto giants manufacturing here, including Daimler Benz, MTU FN and Volkswagen. Pune also has hundreds of large IT companies such as GATITAA, Infosys, KPIT, Patni Computers, Cybage, Opus Software Solutions of and thousands of small IT companies and start-ups which thrive in the highly skilled resource pool from this city's engineers.
Pune is the largest hub in India for German companies. According to the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, Pune has been the single largest hub for German companies for the last 60 years. Over 225 German companies have set up their businesses here.

New and established industry majors in Pune region.

Pune is one of the foremost industrial centres of India. It is home to one of the world's three largest two-wheeler manufacturers, Bajaj Auto. Other global automobile names like Telco, Mercedes Benz and Bajaj Tempo also have huge manufacturing facilities here. Apart from the auto giants, a large number of engineering, electronic and electrical industries have set up base in the large, medium and small scale sectors. The industrial township of PimpriChinchwad, adjacent to the main city, is dotted with over 4,000 manufacturing units.

4.9 ADMINISTRATION OF PUNE DISTRICT:

4.9.1 Civic administration:

The city of Pune is managed by the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC). The Corporation consists of 149 directly elected councillors, who are led by the Mayor of Pune, a titular position mainly acting as an ambassador and representative of the city. Actual executive power is vested in the Municipal Commissioner, an officer of the Indian Administrative Service who is appointed by the Government of Maharashtra.

"A plan to establish a single Pune Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (PMRDA), consisting of the combined municipal councils, corporations, and other local governments of Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Lonavala, Talegaon, Bhor, Shirur, Saswad, the three cantonments and hundred villages near the city, has been considered since 1997, but has still not been put into place." This body would be the executing authority which would acquire and develop reserve land to improve the infrastructure of the Pune metropolitan area.

The Pune Police is headed by the Police Commissioner of Pune, an officer of the Indian Police Service.
4.9.2 Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation or PCMC:

PCMC is a Municipal Corporation in the city of Pimpri-Chinchwad which is an Urban Agglomeration (UA) of Pune. Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation is situated on the old Mumbai–Pune Highway in the heart of Pimpri-Chinchwad which is one and a half hours from Navi Mumbai. Pimpri Chinchwad Council was formed on 4 March, 1970 covering area of about 87 km² which later on was established as Municipal Corporation in 1982, which now covers an area of about 181 square kilometers. As per 2011 census population of Pimpri Chinchwad is 17,29,000 souls growing at a rate of 6% annually, with a national average of 2.1%.

4.9.3 Military establishments:

Pune was the largest military camp for the British forces during the Raj and the architecture in the cantonment area is very reminiscent of the era. The majority of the old Cantonment land in the city is now occupied by the Indian Army for the housing of its garrisons and officers. The Southern Command, a World War II Indian Army formation, has its headquarters in Pune cantonment. The city is home to Lohegaon Aerodrome (previously RAF Station Pune), the city's airport and Indian Air Force airfield for the Sukhoi-30MKI multi-role strike fighters.

The National Defence Academy (NDA) is an integrated military training centre that provides education up to the graduation level and joint training for cadets of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. The NDA estate is spread over 8,028 acres (3,249 ha) of land in Khadakwasla near Pune and contains apart from NDA facilities, a mini sanctuary and Peacock Bay, one of the lakes that provide water to Pune city. Pune also hosts College of Military Engineering, also commonly referred to as CME, which trains students in Engineering subjects related to the military. It also has the Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune for Medical Study along with Nursing Courses for the Indian army.

Pune and Khadki Area have centres of Bombay Sappers (Bombay Engineer Group), a regiment of the Indian Army Corps of Engineers.
4.10 TRANSPORTATION IN PUNE:

4.10 (a) Air Transport:

Pune Airport is an international airport at Lohegaon, operated by the Airports Authority of India. It shares its runways with the neighbouring Indian Air Force base. In addition to domestic flights to all major Indian cities, this airport serves international direct flights to Dubai (operated by Air India Express) and to Frankfurt (operated by Lufthansa).

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is in charge for the design and construction of a New Pune International Airport. The area between Chakan and Rajgurunagar, around the villages of Chandus and Shirol, is being considered as a construction site.

4.10 (b) Rail Transport:

Local trains (EMUs) connect Pune to the industrial town of Pimpri-Chinchwad and the hill station of Lonavala, while daily express trains connect Pune to Mumbai, Hyderabad, Delhi, Nagpur, Kanpur, Howrah, Jammu Tawi, Chennai, Bangalore, Goa, Varanasi, Patna, and Jamshedpur. At Pune, there is diesel locomotive shed and electric trip shed. A rapid transit system has been proposed in Pune and is scheduled to begin operations in 2013. Pune Metro Rail is being planned in consultation with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, the corporation which built and operates the Delhi Metro. It will be a combination of elevated and underground sections, with initial routes being planned between Pimpri-Swargate and Vanaz-Ramwadi.

The city has a railway station, Pune Railway Station. The station is controlled by the Pune Railway Division of the Central Railways. All the railway lines to Pune are broad gauge.
4.10 (c) Road Transport:

i) Public Transport-

Public buses within the city and its suburbs are operated by the Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited (PMPML). The PMPML operates the Pune Bus Rapid Transit system, the first of its kind in India, in which dedicated bus lanes were supposed to allow buses to travel quickly through the city. In reality the project has turned out to be a disappointment receiving little to no patronage from the local community. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation runs buses from its main stations in Shivajinagar, Pune station and Swargate to all major cities and towns in Maharashtra and neighbouring states. Private companies too run buses to major cities throughout India.

Pune is well-connected to other cities by Indian highways and state highways.

National Highway 4 (NH 4) connects it to Mumbai, Bangalore and Kolhapur. NH 9 to Hyderabad, and NH 50 to Nashik. State highways connect it to Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, and Alandi.

The Mumbai-Pune Expressway, India's first six-lane high-speed expressway, was built in 2002, and has reduced travel time between Pune and Mumbai to almost two hours. A ring road is being planned for the suitability of heavy traffic.

Pune is served by two intra-city highways: Old Pune-Mumbai Highway and Katraj-Dehu Road Bypass, a part of National Highway 4. The Nashik City-Pune Highway NH 50 will be part of the golden triangle (Nashik-Pune-Mumbai). One can easily move around Pune by Road by hiring cars on rent from Ezeecabs, Ali Cabs, and Hudson Cabs.

ii) Private Transport-

Private transport is been operated by many private bus services and transport companies like KK Travels etc. It is equally popular to the public transport due to its confort, cost and service quality. Radio cabs are also being popular in the city as many private operators have started providing AC cabs to customers 24x7. EasyRide
Cab Services is one of the companies who is proving Cabs at just Rs.13/KM. Apart from EasyRide there are others cabs like Wings, TravelTime etc.

4.11 ENTERTAINMENTS IN PUNE:

a) Pune Entertainment:
Being a modern city, Pune offers a lot to culture and music buffs, food and fashion lovers. Discotheques and pubs are there in the Cantonment area. 'Rain dances' and beauty pageants are held regularly in summer months. Western music concerts and rock shows too are organized for music lovers throughout the year. Annual festivals offering a gamut of Western and Indian music competitions, fashion shows and fun games are organized by most of the colleges in this city.
Gandharva Mahotsav is a music concert that attracts serious music lovers. It is held in every December. Here one can hear great performers of Indian classical music at a very nominal price.
Empire Cinema, Connaught Road and West End Cinema on Moledina Road both screen good English movies. But West End screens Bollywood movies as well in the afternoon. The Film and Television Institute of India is known for its many famous alumni and offers more serious movies, though you have to be a member. Nehru Memorial Hall, in the Cantonment area, and Bal Gandharva Theater, Jangli Maharaj Road, stage performances of Indian drama, music and dance.

b) Sports:
Tennis courts can be rented for sports. Deccan Gymkhana, Ladies Club and WIE complex has table tennis and badminton courts. One can also enjoy swimming here. Panshet Dam offers water sports like kayaking or wind surfing. There are special facilities for speedboats and water scooters.

4.12 EDUCATION AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES IN PUNE DISTRICT:
Pune has more than a hundred educational institutes, students from all over the world studying at the colleges of the University of Pune. Pune has a large student population, and a large number of quality academic and research institutes.
Basic and special education:

Public schools (known locally as "municipality schools") are run by the Pune Municipal Corporation, and are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. Private schools are run by educational trusts or individuals. The five schools are older than any other schools of Pune; those are Bhaveschool, Nutan Marathi Vidyalay, Camp Education Society School, The Bishop's School and New English School. They are usually affiliated to either the state board or to national education boards, such as the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education, CBSE or NIOS boards.

a) Savitribai Phule Pune University:

Savitribai Phule Pune University was established under the Pune University Act, passed by the Bombay legislature on 10 February 1948. In the same year, Dr. M. R. Jayakar became the first Vice-Chancellor of the university. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister and Education Minister of the government of Bombay, helped ensure the university received a large allocation of land for their campus. In early 1950, the university was allocated over 411 acres (1.7 km²).[3]

University Of Pune (earlier name) was renamed as Savitribai Phule Pune University on 9th November 2014[8] in the honor of Savitribai Phule who was an Indian social reformer & played an important role in improving women's rights in India during British rule. She founded the first women's school at Pune in 1848.

The location of the university has historical significance. Some incidents of the Battle of Khadki, during the Third Anglo-Maratha War, took place where the present day university is located. The present day main building was built in 1864 and was known as the Governor's House. The university is home to IUCAA, an institute for astronomy.

“Pune is the largest centre for Japanese learning in India. Other languages including German (taught at the Max Muller Bhavan) and French (at the Alliance Française de Pune) are popular in the city.”

The university has numerous departments and centres, and they offer various courses in science, social science, management, law, etc.
Departments:

- **Department of Anthropology:**

- **Department of Law:** This department was established in the year 1965 under the stewardship of Professor Dr. S.K. Agrawala, a renowned legal scholar in the world. The initiative and efforts undertaken by Dr. S.K. Agrawala let the department to be rated as the fifth best department in the Commonwealth of Nations in the field of legal education of the Commonwealth universities.

- **Department of Zoology:** The Department of Zoology was one of the first departments to be established by the university. The Department of Zoology offers a postgraduate programme (M.Sc., M. Phil and Ph.D.) in Zoology.

- **Department of Communication Studies:** This department was established in 1990. The department runs a two years full-time Masters Course in Communication Studies (M.Cm.S.).

- **Department of Geography:** This department was established in the university in 1950. Every year the department admits students for it M.A./MSc., M.Phil and Ph.D courses. The department also offers students a course in Remote Sensing and Geospatial Information Systems (GIS and RS).

- **Department of Geo-science:**

- **Institute of Bioinformatics and Biotechnology:** It is an autonomous institute with an affiliation to the Savitribai Phule Pune University. It was established with a view to promote research and development activities in bioinformatics and biotechnology.

- **Department of Chemistry:** This department was one of the earliest departments established by the university. It has received the CAS status (Centre for Advanced Studies in Chemistry). The research programs of the department cover areas like computational chemistry, organic chemistry and inorganic chemistry and biochemistry. The department has collaboration with the National
Chemical Laboratory (NCL), a premier research institute in India. The department has a separate central computing facility: a computer laboratory for students.

- **Department of Microbiology:** This department is an autonomous department of the university and offers a credit based course in Microbiology which covers topics in Immunology, Medical Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Industrial Microbiology and Biochemistry.

- **Department of Materials Science:**

- **Department of Management Sciences (PUMBA):** is a business school run by the university. It was formed in 1971 and has about 360 students at any moment. In 2007–08, it started an MBA++ course. It also offers an MBA with a biotechnology specialisation.

- **Department of Biotechnology:** In 1985, the National Board of Biotechnology selected the Savitribai Phule Pune University as one of its five centres for imparting training in M.Sc. Biotechnology.

- **Department of Environmental Science:** This department was established as an interdisciplinary school of the university in 1978. As a first step, Environmental Science was introduced as an optional course in all the science departments. In view of its popularity, a one-year course, B.Sc. (Applied) was started in 1986, which was subsequently converted into a two-year full-time M.Sc. course.

- **Department of Education:**

- **Computer Science Department (PUCSD):** In 1980, a one-year programme was started towards the B.Sc.(Applied) degree in Computer Science. The M.C.A. programme was launched in 1983, the M.Tech. degree programme in 1985, and the one year B.Sc.(Applied) programme was upgraded to a two year M.Sc. in Computer Science in 1986.

- **Department of Psychology:**
- Department of Physics: This department started its activity in 1952. The research programmes of the Department cover areas like Materials Science, Solid State Physics, Condensed Matter Physics, Nonlinear Dynamics, Scanning Tunneling Microscopy, Cloud Physics, Thin/Thick Films, Diamond Coatings, Nuclear and Accelerator Physics, Lasers, Plasma Physics, Field Electron/Ion Microscopy, Biophysics etc. The department has received funds from DST-government of India under the FIST program.

- Atmospheric and Space Sciences:

- Department of Electronic Science: This department had its inception in 1984. The various labs and research programmes in this department include System Design, Cyber lab for Electronics, Sensors, Materials, MEMS, Embedded systems, optoelectronics, Virtual Instrumentation. Every year a handful of thirty students are taken in for post graduation studies at the department thorough an entrance exam.

- Department of Ecotechnology:

- Department of Instrumentation Science (USIC): A spin-off from the university workshop, the department was conceived as an extension of the physics department to build and maintain instruments used by the Physics department, and served as a prototyping laboratory for building and testing new instruments. The department started running M.Sc. program for Applied Electronics. This represented one of the pioneering attempts in India to run a University department autonomously, funded in large part by student fees and research projects undertaken by the department. To provide a broader focus, the M.Sc. Applied Electronics course gradually metamorphosed into the M.Sc Instrumentation Science Course with additional focus on sensors and transducers, as well as product design. In addition to the M.Sc course, the department also features a sensor lab which continues to collaborate with the Physics and Electronics departments providing PhD candidates an inter-disciplinary environment to pursue independent research work.
• Centre for Modeling and Simulation (CMS): This department is an autonomous centre at the university. It was established in 2003 to promote awareness about mathematical modelling and simulation methodologies, to encourage interdisciplinary problem-centric approaches to basic and applied research, and to nurture computing expertise on the university campus.

The centre runs a two-year full-time MTech programme in Modeling and Simulation.

• Interdisciplinary School of Scientific Computing (ISSC):
  • Department of Linguistic
  • Department of Film & Visual Studies
  • Department of Statistics: This department was established in 1953. The department was situated in the main building of the University. Prof. V. S. Huzurbazar was the first head of the department. In 1962 the department was shifted to its new elegant building later named as 'Wrangler Paranjapye Ganit ani Sankhyashastra Bhavan'. The department of Statistics was separated in 1976. Now the department is recognised as the 'Centre for Advanced Studies in Statistics'.
    • Department of Sociology
    • Department of Mathematics
    • Department of Politics and Public Administration
    • Department of Economics: This department offers a Master's programme in Economics and also runs a doctoral program. The department also has a Post-Graduate Diploma in Foreign Trade.
      • Department of Architecture
      • Department of Defence & Strategic Studies
      • Department of Urban Studies & Planning
    • Department of Foreign Languages: This department was started in Ranade institute building in 1949. This offers courses for German, French, Russian, Japanese and Spanish languages from elementary level to post graduation courses. Batches are conducted in morning as well as in evening. Over 1500 students are enrolled every year for the courses.
    • Department of Technology: The Department of Technology aims at providing research platform for solving industry relevant research problems. The department
runs industry-University sponsored M.Tech-Ph.D. integrated programs. Four Technology boards have been established under the umbrella of 'Faculty of Technology'. The department offers 2-years M.Tech., 3-years Ph.D. and 4-year M.Tech + PhD (M.Tech with Integrated PhD) courses.

b) College of Engineering Pune:

The College of Engineering Pune, now autonomous institute of government of Maharashtra, founded in 1854, is the third oldest engineering college in Asia. The Deccan Education Society was founded by several local citizens in 1884, including social and political activist Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and was responsible for founding Fergusson College in 1885. This society maintains and operates 32 institutes in Pune.

Symbiosis International University, which operates 33 colleges and institutions in the city, includes colleges such as Symbiosis Institute of Business Management (SiBM, Pune), Symbiosis Centre for Management and Human Resource Development (SCMHRD) and Symbiosis Institute of International Business (SIIB) which are ranked amongst the top management institutes in the country and Symbiosis Institute of Computer Studies and Research (SICSR) which is one of the few colleges in India that promotes open source technology. Pune is also home to Symbiosis Institute of Technology of the Symbiosis family.

ILS Law College, established by the Indian Law Society, is one of the top ten law schools in India. Established medical schools such as the Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC) and Byramjeejeejeebhooy Medical College train students from all over Maharashtra and India and are amongst the top medical colleges in India. The AFMC consistently ranks among the top five medical colleges in India.

c) B.J.GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE,PUNE:

In the year 1871, foundation of B.J. Medical School was done from the generous donation of Byramjee Jeejeebhooy, another Philanthropist. In 1946, B.J. Medical School was upgraded to B.J. Medical College. Construction of present B. J. Medical
College building was started in 1948 and was completed in 1950. Super-specialty courses were started and specialized treatment was made available. A building for super-specialty department is built from the donation of Infosys Foundation. UG, PG and Super-specialty courses are conducted in the college. 200 admissions and 145 PG admissions are made every year.

In the year 1869, foundation of Sassoon Hospital was done from the generous donation of Sir David Sassoon, a Jewish Philanthropist. Hospital was then having 144 beds. Sassoon Hospital played a major role in controlling plague epidemic in 1892. In the year 1909, expansion of Sassoon Hospital was done from the generous donation of Mr. Jacob Sassoon. Further expansion was made from the donation of Shri Ankalesaria in the year 1911. Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi was operated in Sassoon hospital on 12th January 1924 for Appendicectomy. Played major role in dealing with critical patients of ‘Swine Flu’ during the epidemic by starting special ICU care unit and also developed ‘Pune Pattern’ of management to be followed later for whole country in year 2009-2010. Promptly dealt with the ‘German Bakery’ Bomb Blast victims in year 2010.

d) Research institutes:

Pune is home to some of India's important research institutes.

Some of the major research centres are as follows:

National Chemical Laboratory (NCL): one of the leading chemical research establishments in India

Lupin Limited – Research Park, Situated at Nande Village is leading Pharma Research Institute, Spread in 19 acre of land.

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune (IISER, Pune)

Inter-university Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics (IUCCA)

National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (NCRA)

Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)
Electronics Test and Development Centre (ETDC): under the STQC directorate, it is a leading testing and certification centre.

National Institute of Virology (NIV)

National Research Centre for Grapes (NRCG)

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics

Central Water & Power Research Station (CWPRS)

National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS)

Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI)

Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM): scientists at IITM has made significant achievements in tropical weather

National Informatics Centre (NIC)

Armament Research Development Establishment (ARDE)

High Energy Materials Research Laboratory (HEMRL)

Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (CMET)

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (BORI)

National AIDS Research Centre (NARI)

Agharkar Research Institute (ARI)

National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM)

Army Institute of Technology (AIT)

National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR)
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