

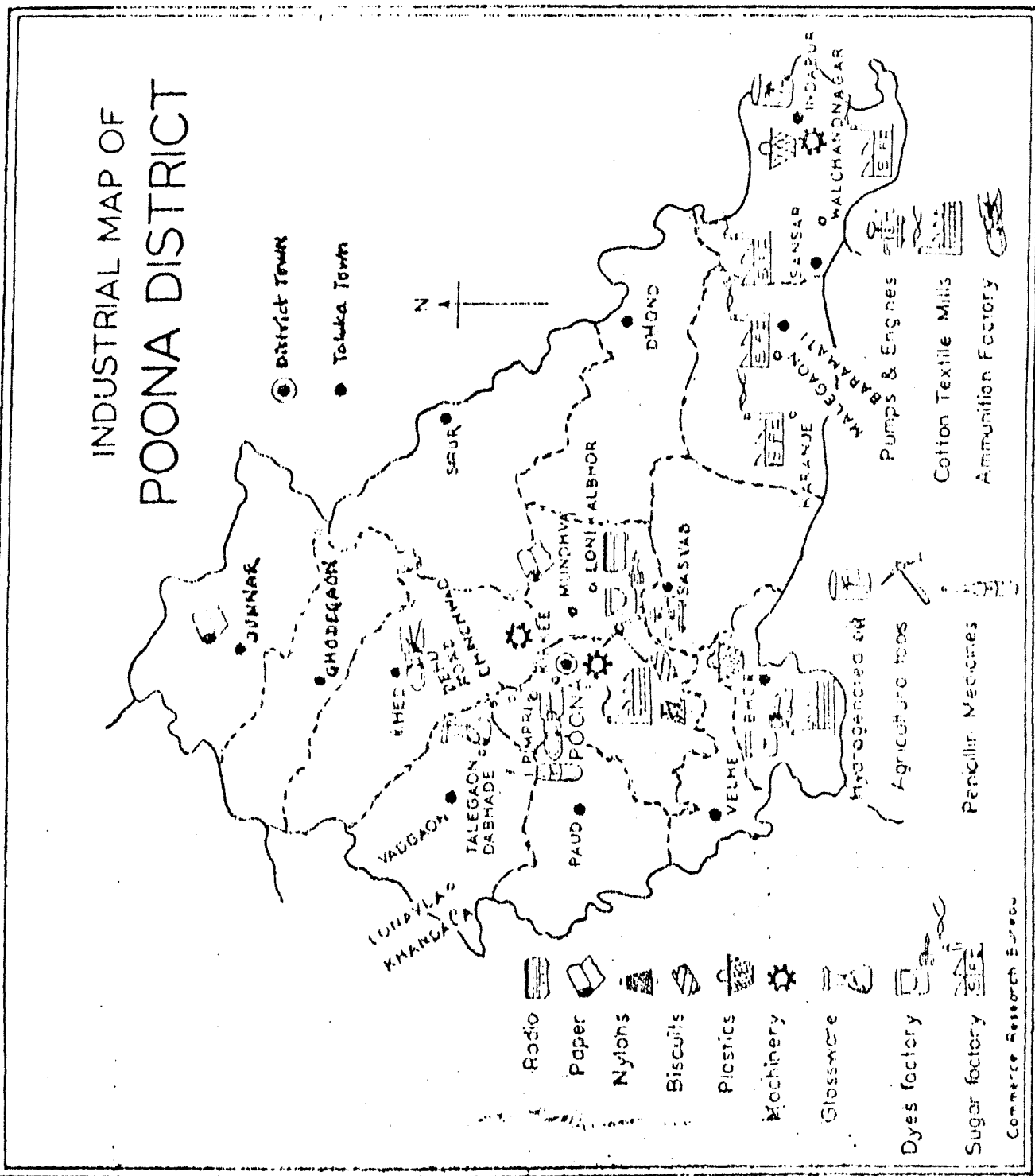
CHAPTER-IIIPROFILE OF PUNE DISTRICT

The district Pune which occupies a South-West position in the State of Maharashtra is considered the capital of Western Maharashtra. Pune district, having historical heritage, is now one of the most progressive district in the State and also in country. With the expansion of Bombay industrial belt, Pune became an alternative area for industrial proliferation. Pune which was earlier known as an educational and political Centre has during the last two decades emerged as industrial area ranking in importance next only to Bombay in Maharashtra State. Now Pune has come to occupy an important place in the industrial map of the country.

Poona district has triangular shape with its base in the Sahyadri Mountain on the West and its apex in the extreme South-east corner the confluence of Bhima and Nira rivers. The district lies between 17°54' and 19°24' north latitude and 73°19' and 75°10' east longitude. The district is bounded on the east by Ahamadnagar and Solapur district, south by Satara district, West by Raigad and Thana and North by Nagar district.¹ The area of the district is 15,640 Sq.Km.

The Poona District consists of 14th Tahashils namely - Haveli, Mulshi, Maval, Ambegaon, Velhe, Daund, Junnar, Bhore, Khed, Purandar, Baramati, Shirur, Indapur and Pune city.

INDUSTRIAL MAP OF POONA DISTRICT



3.1 NATURAL RESOURCES :

The growth and development of industries in Poona district are influenced by many factors like natural resources infra structure and geographical factors.

The following paragraphs will give information about the availability of these facilities in Poona District.

3.1.1 Climate : The humid climate of Poona contributes to the industrial growth of the region. The climate of the district is pleasant.

Rainfall in the district varies from 4,500 mm in Lonavala Western Region to 500 mm in Indapur Eastern Region. No. of Rainy days is 50.

3.1.2 Soils : The soils of the district fall into three categories viz. Black, Red and Borwn Black soils is suitable for Rabbi crops, Red soils is useful for Paddy is available in Maval, Mulshi, Bhor, Velhe taluka. Borwn coloured soil is found in Western region. If sufficient water is available, wheat, Jawar and Bajara can be growth.

The total gross cropped area is 11.32 lakhs hectares which is nearly 72% of the geographical area. 1.87 Lakhs hectares of land are under irrigation and this area is 11.90% of the gross cropped area. Irrigation is concentrated only in

Baramati, Indapur and Daund talukas in the eastern part of the district, well irrigation is predomination in Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed and Daund talukas.

3.1.3 Live Stock Position : as on 1981 census.

<u>Live Stock</u>	<u>Existing numbers</u>
1) Cattles (Bullocks & cows)	7,19,556
2) Buffalows	2,03,825
3) Sheeps	3,85,713
4) Goats	4,63,238
5) Poultry Birds	25,34,048

The position of live stock has been developed in last five years.³

3.1.4 Forest resources : Forest are found mostly in western Hilly Parts of Havelis, Bhor, Velhe, Maval and Junnar talukas. The total forest land in Poona District is 1,99,213 hectares i.e. 12.34% of geographical area.

An important forest Product produced are Apta leaves for Bidis, Sandal Wood Grass, Mohva flowers and Sikakai.

The Myrabolen (Hirda) available in the forest area of the district can be exploited for industrial raw material for tanning industry. Other forest produces are bidi leaves and bamboo.

3.1.5 Minerals : The gypsum and kankar are found at number of places specially in the Eastern Part of the District. There are some deposits of lime and dolomite in the district. The deposits of lime are found in Purandar taluka. The lime is of inferior quality and hence is not useful for manufacture of cement. There are no other mineral resources of industrial importance except ceramic clay in Bhor Tahasil which can be utilised for manufacture of bricks, mangalore tiles and pipes.

3.1.6 River : The most important river of the district is the Bhima river which has many tributories are the Indrayani, Mula Mutha, Nira on the right and the Vel and Ghod on the left.

3.2 HUMAN RESOURCES :

The population of Pune district according to the 1981 census was 41.64 lakhs, i.e. 6.6% of the State's Population.* The rate of growth of the population in district is marginally higher than that of the State. The average population density of District is 266 Sq.Km. This is because of high density of 5,293 Sq.Km. in Pune and 238 per Sq.Km. in Haveli tahshil. All other towns and villages had much less population density compared with the State's average.

* Out of total population 41-64 lakhs Urban Population is 19.71 lakhs and Rural Population is 21.73 lakhs.

The 1981 census figures revealed that the district has a literacy rate of 44.62 compared with 34.31 in 1971, there being a 10.31 increase in the percentage of literacy.

3.2.1 Occupational Classification of Workers :

Table No.3.1

Sr. No. :	Occupation	No. of workers	% of total working force
1.	Cultivators	3,98,000	38.38
2.	Agricultural Labourers	1,44,000	13.86
3.	Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards & Allied Activities and Mining & Quarrying	20,000	1.90
4.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (Household Industries)	22,000	2.17
5.	Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs. (Other than Household industries).	1,42,000	14.01
6.	Construction	26,000	2.48
7.	Trade and Commerce	76,000	7.30
8.	Transport, Storage and Communications.	43,000	4.12
9.	Other services	1,64,000	15.78
10.	Total Workers	10,36,000	100.00

Source : A Action Plan - 1985.

Bank of Maharashtra (Lead Bank).

The main economic activity - agriculture was the major source of income and employment. An attempt has been made here to give an idea about the position of industries in 1981.

Data shows that major source of employment was primary sector. Total No. of cultivators, agricultural labours and workers engaged in allied agricultural activities were 3,98,000 (38.38%), 1,44,000 (13.86%) and 20,000 (1.9%) respectively.

Household and cottage industries provided employment to 22,000 workers. (2.17%).

Industries, other than Cottage and household industries provided jobs (1,42,000 (14.01%) workers. (A) Construction, (B) Trade & Commerce and (C) Transport provided jobs to 26,000 (2.48%), 76,000 (7.30%) and 43,000 (4.12%) respectively.

This occupational pattern indicates the dominance of Primary Sector in the economic activities of the district. It is observed that about 54% of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities.

Total workers engaged in industry including household industries accounted for 16.18% out of which household industries employed 2.17% i.e. manufacturing counts for 14.01% of workers.

Therefore, one can find that the district economy is based on agriculture.

3.3 PHYSICAL RESOURCES (Infrastructure) :

Infrastructure plays the most important role in the economic development of regional planning. Pune district has a well developed infrastructure in terms of Roads, Railways, Airways, favourable atmosphere etc.

3.3.1 Road : All important towns nearby Pune are well connected by Roads with Bombay and other districts National Highway No.4 is connecting Pune to Bangalore.

Total road length in the district in 1981-82 was 9,113 Kms.

3.3.2 Railways : Total Railway length in the district is 311 Kms. The line capacity of the district is fully utilised.³ Railway lines passing through the districts are (A) Bombay-Pune, (B) Pune-Bangalore, (C) Pune-Madras and (D) Daund-Baramati.

Except for 44 Kms. of narrow gauge between Daund and Baramati, the rest are all broad gauge lines. There are 35 Stations on the Railway Line, which are important stations handling heavy goods traffics.

Pune is also served by air-port which connects Pune with Bombay and others national centres directly.

3.3.3 Power Supply : Out of total 1503 villages 1248 villages were electrified upto 31.5.83. Electricity supply is

received from Koyana Hydro-electric Project and Tata Hydro-electric Project. Apart from this some factories have their own generators. There is a proposal of Hydro-Power Project at Khadakwasla with installed capacity of 51 MW total of which first phase would be 15 M.W.

Consumption of electricity is considered an index of industrial development and urbanisation.

Per capita consumption of electricity was 137.94 Kwhs in 1969-70.

3.4 FINANCIAL RESOURCES :

Banking : Finance is the backbone of industry and trade. It plays a vital part in the developing economy. There is a remarkable growth of banking system after the nationalisation of Banks. The branches of various banks have come in the different parts of the District. The district is covered by the net work of the various branches of different banks having more than 400 branches. There is 216 P.D.C. Branches and 20 L.D.B. Branches.⁴

The Bank of Maharashtra is the lead Bank for Pune District.

3.5 TRAINING FACILITIES :

Technical Education : Pune District Possesses good base of technical education. There are 7 Govt. industrial Training institutions with a total intake capacity of 2,456 seats for

different trades. Govt. Polytechnic provides 330 seats for regular Diploma Courses. Government Engineering College provides 430 seats for various lines. Apart from this there are some no grant basis private institutions which they fulfil the need of technical education.

3.6 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE :

Pune, being educational, cultural Centre as well as divisional head quarter obtained good Social Infrastructure which is we mentioned briefly.

Social Institutions - The Maratha Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Pune is an organisation devoted to the Welfare of Industries in Pune and around. The institution tries to assist the industries in solving their problems, arrange meetings with various other organisations for meaningful discussion. The Vaikunthalal Mehta Institute for Management and Consultancy, Pune-8 also provides Management Courses and other consultancy services.

The social organisations like Rotary Club and Junior Chamber also organise functions and activities for general industrial growth.

Pune district has been fortunate in having a large number of institutions which have been helping the industrialisation.⁵ There are National Chemical Laboratory, Industrial Training

Institute, General Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, College of Engineering, Small Industries Service Institute, Institute of Engineers, Pune Divisional Productivity Council, Forum of Industrial Technologists, Institute of Management Development and Research, etc.

Another encouraging development is the decision of Government of India to set up a Super Computer Centre at Pune. The Govt. has selected six places in the country where these Super Computers will be installed and Pune is one of the choices.⁶ All this bears out the fact that even now there is an adequate scope for industrial and commercial development of Pune region. Pune City has now reached a stage of really self sufficient and self generated growth even without any special incentives from the Government.

The Profile of Pune District :

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators - The Pune District has a well developed infrastructure to support a rapid industrial growth. There are ^a few districts in the State which are well developed so far as selected socio-economic indicators, such as mentioned in Table No.3.2. These are Greater Bombay, Pune and Thane. Out of these districts Pune District possesses first rank in Indicator No.12.

In Indicator No.4,7,9,10,11; Pune district stood second

TABLE 3.2

Selected Socio-Economic indicators. Profile of the District.

No.:	Indicators	:	Year	Maha-	Pune	Bombay	Thane
:	:	:	:	ra-	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	sh-	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	tra:	:	:	:
1.	Per capita District Income.	Rs.	1978-79	1,750	1,830	3,508	2,494
2.	Per capita value added in agri. & Allied Activities	Rs.	1978-79	469	477	136	193
3.	Per capita value added in Registered Manufacturing	Rs.	1978-79	379	556	1,632	1,442
4.	Percentage of Urban population to total population.	Rs.	1981	35	47	100	44
5.	Factory employment per lakh population	No.	1981	1,899	3,101	7,324	3,850
6.	Per capita industrial consumption of Power	Kwh.	1981-82	149	169	413	697
7.	Per capita Bank Deposits	Rs.	1980	1,103	1,204	5,970	760
8.	Per capita outstanding Co. Banks Advances	Rs.	1980	817	997	4,286	1,104
9.	Per capita financial assistance by MSFC/SICOM/MIDC	Rs.	1974-83	88	70	66	320
10.	Surfaced Road per 100 Sq.Km. length area	Km.	1981	19	18	9	30
11.	Seats in Polytechnics	No.	1983	6,265	740	1,505	60
12.	Seats in Engineering Colleges for Degrees	No.	1983	1,740	430	420	-

Source : 'Vaibhav - Nov.1986, Page 46, Maharashtra Chambers of Commerce, Bombay.

after Greater Bombay. In other Socio-economic indicated No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 Pune District occupies Third place after Greater Bombay and Thane. Among the 12 indicators listed in Table No.3.2 except one indicator namely per capita financial assistance by MSFC/SICOM/MIDC, Pune district is above the state average.

Inspite of this favourable factors mentioned above, which are conducive to industrial growth, proximity of a big city like Bombay has been a favourable factor which promotes the growth of industrialisation in the district.

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