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Socio- Economic Survey of **63** Pune City

2008-2009



A Report by



**B. D. Karve Research and Consultancy Cell
Karve Institute of Social Service
18, Hill Side, Karve Nagar
Pune-411052**



**For
City Engineer's Office
Pune Municipal Corporation, Pune**

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Acknowledgements

B.D. Karve Research and Consultancy Cell of Karve Institute of Social Service, expresses its gratitude towards City Engineer's office, Pune Municipal Corporation for entrusting the task of conducting "The Socio-Economic Survey of Pune City", and enabling us to be a part of the next Development Plan of Pune City.

We take this opportunity to thank Hon. Mr. Pravinsingh Pardeshi, the then Commissioner of Pune Municipal Corporation for showing confidence in us for conducting the large-scale city based survey. We thank Hon. Commissioner of Pune Municipal Corporation Mr. Mahesh Zagade for his continuous support and co-operation. We are thankful to Mr. Prashant Waghmare, City Engineer, Mr. Anirudha Pawaskar, Deputy City Engineer, Mr. Ramchandra Gohad, Project Coordinator and the entire DP Cell of Pune Municipal Corporation for their continuous support and cooperation. We are thankful to our advisory team for providing valuable guidance and subject related expertise.

We are grateful to Gokhale Institute of Economics and Political Science, Pune, Mashal-Pune, ~~Mahratta~~ Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture and Pune University for providing us the subject related information and literature. We are thankful to all the eminent personalities from Governmental Departments at various levels and from NGOs whom we have interviewed as the stakeholders of the city, for extending their support and cooperation, We are thankful to the Director of Karve Institute of Social Service, Dr. Deepak Walokar and the entire staff of Karve Institute of Social Service and the project staff of B.D. Karve Research And Consultancy Cell for providing continuous support and cooperation.

We are grateful to our hard working investigators who collected the first hand information from the entire Pune city through personal interviews. We extend our sincere thanks to the data entry operators for their professional inputs.

Last but not the least we extend our heart filled gratitude to the citizens of Pune city for their valuable support and corporation they extended, in giving us the household information.

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CHAPTER-1

Profile of Karve Institute of Social Service and B. D. Karve Research and Consultancy Cell

CHAPTER-1

A. Profile of Karve Institute of Social Service and B. D. Karve Research and Consultancy Cell

Karve Institute of Social Service is a school of social work established on 9th November 1963 in commemoration of social reformer Bharat Ratna Maharshi (Dr.) Dhondo Keshav Karve. The Institute imparts professional training in Social Work leading towards Master of Social Work degree of the University of Pune. The Institute also offers M.Phil and Ph.D. programmes in Social Work under University of Pune. The Institute aims at developing a cadre of committed social workers at various levels through its formal academic programme (from Masters Level to the Doctorate level); as well as through the Para-professional training and capacity building process of staff for Government and Non-Government institutions.

Along with higher education in social work, the institute is involved in professional research, consultancy, human resource development for social development and social work activities and action projects.

B.D. Karve Research and Consultancy Cell was set up as a separate entity under the aegis of the Karve Institute of Social Services on 10th May 2005. The mission envisaged was to make a difference in the lives of individuals, communities and thereby society, by collating, researching, documenting and working on experiences that will create the theory for social sciences. The Cell undertakes social research and consultancy projects, evaluation and capacity building programme for the organizations involved in social work and social development activities as well as for the corporate sector

The Cell has evolved for itself a learning organization ambience that results into a knowledge management centre for those who desire to get into policy, advocacy study and pursue higher standards of research in the field. Last but not the least, the Cell provides an opportunity to the faculty and staff to enhance their skills and expertise by assigning them with the project or involve them in consultancy and other activities.

B. Profile of Pune Municipal Corporation

Prior to 1950, the Pune City Municipality & Pune Sub Urban Municipality governed the city of Pune. Since the population of both these Municipalities reached a considerable number, the State Government constituted the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) on 15th February 1950. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949, governs it. The Chief Executive of the PMC is the Municipal Commissioner. It consists of directly elected Corporators headed by the Mayor. The General Body of PMC is involved in policy making and its Standing Committee takes financial decisions.

According to the Pune Zilla Census handbook of 1951, the total area under Pune Municipal Corporation jurisdiction in 1951 was 138.65 sq. km. with the population size of around 4,80,982 people.¹ In 2001 the Pune Municipal Corporation covered a total area of 430 sq. km with a population size of over 3 million.² The entire jurisdiction of PMC is divided into 48 zones.

The PMC is mainly responsible for the administration of the city, providing and maintenance of various infrastructure facilities in the city, like housing, roads, streetlights, water supply, solid waste management, markets, emergency services, education, health facilities, etc. to its citizens. It does so with a strong force of over 16,000 employees working in its various departments. It has an annual budget of Rs.4.7 billion, and assets worth Rs.15 billion. As its obligatory service, the PMC provides educational facilities to around 4, 52,000 students through its 826 schools and colleges. It takes care of the health needs of the people through 55 hospitals and dispensaries reaching around 4000 patients per day.

The PMC provides water supply to the city through 2000 km water pipeline and has a capacity of supplying 650 million liters of water per day. Its drainage collection capacity is around 340 million liters of which 122 million liters is treated. The solid waste collection capacity of PMC is 95 percent, generating about 900 tones of solid waste. The PMC provides for amusement and recreational facilities to its citizens through its various gardens, a zoo, an aquarium and Snake Park and swimming pools. It is also responsible for the up keep of various historic places in the city.³

C. 1987 Development Plan, its background, objectives and importance

Background:

In India, the process for planning the land use was first initiated under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915. The Act was used to prepare for developing area, in deciding the land use for individual holdings, improving the layout of the area and shaping the plots and providing the sites for social amenities.

The Bombay Town Planning Act 1915 was replaced & repealed by Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. The object of this new Act was to promote the development of entire Municipal area in integrated manner. According to this Act it was mandatory to undertake Town Planning schemes for undeveloped & developed areas near the core sector.

Pune city was governed by the Pune city Municipality & Pune Sub Urban Municipality. Since the population of both these Municipalities reached a considerable number, the State Govt. constituted the Pune Municipal Corporation on 15th Feb 1950. It became obligatory for the PMC to prepare the draft Development Plan (DP) of entire Municipal corporation area, which at that time was 138.65

¹ Pune Itihas Darshan. Pune Mahanagar (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol,Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M.Wag, 1993

² http://punecorporation.org/pmcwebn/about_us.aspx

³ http://www.punecorporation.org/pmcwebn/about_us.aspx

sq km. The PMC prepared a draft DP of PMC area in 1958, which got sanctioned by the Government in 1966.

In the same year The BTP Act, 1954 was replaced & repealed by the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, according to which revision of the sanctioned DP is contemplated after every 10 yrs. Hence the 1966 DP became due for revision in 1976. The draft report of the revised DP was sanctioned in 1987.

The objectives of the 1987 Development Plan were as follows:

- To preserve the regular development of Pune city and promote similar development in the neighboring areas.
- To aim and establish suitable zones in Residential areas, with gross density of population ranging from 200 to 500 per acre in Gaothan areas and from 100 to 200 per acre outside the Gaothan areas.
- To control the growth of industries and commerce in Gaothan areas and try to secure decentralization, which would result in the relieving some of the congested localities from over crowding.
- To provide for Program of Slum clearance and also provide adequate share of housing accommodation.
- To provide sites for social facilities in each neighborhood on reasonable standard.
- To lay out system roads on coordinating basis.
- To create recreational places in different parts of the city.
- Public and private sector participation in Development Plan implementation.

The 1987 Development Plan aimed at creating an environment enabling the residents to enjoy the desirable standards of living conditions. Government laid the minimum essential standards for different social amenities including education, health, and recreation and shopping facilities. The standards maintained were according to the capacity of the facilities in proportion to the population catered for, and the accessibility of these services.

Justification of the study

Pune city, the second largest metropolitan city in the state, is fast changing its character from Pensioner's city to Educational – Administrative Center and now to an important Industrial hub with reference to the IT Center. The land use and their consequential results such as density of population, congestion on roads, fast deteriorating level of services etc. are becoming more and more complex day by day. The city also reflects the change in its ethos from highest number of bicycle users to a large number of automobiles, from Wada culture to large multiplexes and high risers and the growth of slums. As a result, the revised development plan of 1987 has not been able to meet the demands of the rapid urbanization in the City.

In order to substantiate these problems according to the growing needs of Pune, it is mandatory for the PMC to revise the Sanctioned 1987 Development Plan, which drew on the essentials of the 1966 Development Plan. The Pune Municipal Corporation declared its intention to revise the DP according to the provisions in Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act. The PMC aims to

revise the DP by taking into consideration the changed perspectives of economic, social, cultural and ecological aspects of modern Pune. Hence PMC initiated surveys to study the demographic, industrial, environmental, educational and commercial and socio-economic conditions of the city.

In accordance to the same the responsibility of conducting the Socio- Economic Survey of Pune city was entrusted upon B. D. Karve Research and Consultancy Cell of Karve Institute of Social Service. Karve Institute being a local entity and having its expertise in the field of social work education, training and capacity building, research and consultancy, has better insight into the ground realities and the socio-economic and cultural ethos of the city of Pune.

CHAPTER-2

PROJECT AREA

PROFILE

CHAPTER-2

PROJECT AREA PROFILE

I. Physical Settings and Climate

Pune (18° 31' N, 73° 51' E) is a plateau city situated near the western margin of the Deccan plateau. It lies on the leeward side of the Sahyadri i.e. the Western Ghats and is hardly 50 km from the crest of the Ghat country. It is 100 km east from the Konkan i.e. the west coast. It is almost 160 kms southeast of Mumbai, by road. It is situated at a height of 560m above the mean sea level, near the confluence of Mula and Mutha rivers. Two more rivers, Pavana and Indrayani transverse the northwestern outskirts of the urban area. Mula-Mutha later empty into the Bhima River. In a sense, the city is located in the upper Bhima basin. The city is surrounded by hills on the east and the south. The Sinhagad-Katraj-Dive ghat range is the southern boundary of the urban area. The highest point within the city is the Vetal hill (800 m) whereas the highest point of the urban area is the Sinhagad fort (1400 m).

The climate is typical monsoonal, with three distinct seasons- summer, rains and winter, as elsewhere in India. The height above sea level and the leeward location with reference to the Western Ghats have made the city climate moderate and salubrious. The mean daily maximum and the mean minimum for the hottest month - May are 37°Celsius and 23°Celsius respectively. The evening sea breeze from west/northwest keeps the city summer nights at bearable levels. The same for the coldest month of December are 30°Celsius and 12°Celsius respectively. The relative humidity ranges from 36% in March to 81% in August. Three fourths of the annual rainfall of 70 cm occurs in just four months from June to September.

History of Pune City

Pune, the cultural capital of Maharashtra is the second largest city in the state. Famously known as the "Green City" and "Oxford of the East", the city has its own unique history, which dates back to thousand years. The earliest mention of Pune occurs in the copper plate inscription of the Rashtrakuta Empire in the 700s.

Pune was referred to as "Punaka Vishaya" and "Punya Vishaya", Punya meaning 'holy' and Vishaya meaning 'region'. It was so described because the city has a confluence of two rivers- Mula and Mutha, which is considered holy in the Hindu religion.⁴ During the 900s it was ruled by the Yadava Dynasty, which was defeated by the Mughals in the 11th Century. During the 12th and the 13th Century, under the rule of Allaudin Khilji and later Muhammad Tuglaq, several Maratha noblemen served these rulers. Hence, for a long time Pune was under the Muslim rulers.

⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pune>

Poona A Socio-Economic Survey Part II by D.R.Gadgil, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics

In 1604, the Sultan of Ahmednagar, granted Pune, then a small village, to Maloji Bhosale, grandfather of Shivaji. Shahaji Bhosale, Shivaji's father ruled Pune till 1630.

Poona under the Muslim rule:

Before the beginning of the 17th Century, Pune was eminently a fortified place around which the town was established. The description of the settlement given in the Purandare Daftar appears to describe the layout of the town and the composition of its inhabitants in early Muslim times fairly correctly, even though the document in which layout of the town it is contained is ascribed to a comparatively late date. The layout of the town seems to have been dominated by the inner fort, which was on the bank of the river. The town round the inner fort appears to have been surrounded by some sort of a wall, most probably a mud wall. The exact line of demarcation of the inner fortification may have varied from time to time, but could not have done so to any material extent. The inner fortification, usually called the Kot, was most probably first constructed by early Muslim rulers. The fortifications are said to have been demolished when Murar Jagdeo razed the town to the ground in 1631. The extent of the damage done by Murar Jagdeo to the inner fortification cannot be determined nor is it known by whom and when it was rebuilt or repaired during the 17th century.

The traditional limits of the inner fortification given by the Gazetteer were as follows: - "Under the Musalmans (1290-1636) built, like other Deccan village walls, of mud and bricks on stone and mud foundations. The wall was called the Pandhri or white wall and is now called the Juna Kot or old fort. It stretched from the younger to the elder Shaikh Salla's tomb along the bank of the Mutha River, leaving both the mosques outside of it. From the elder Shaikh Salla's tomb the wall turned south of the northeast corner of the Mandai or market ground, where was a gate called Konkan Darvaja or Konkan Gate. The stone steps, which led to this gate, remain. From the Mandai the wall passed east along the backs of houses on the north side of Dikshit and Pethe streets to Peth's cistern. It then turned north and continued almost straight to the younger Shaikh Salla's tomb. Midway between Pethe's cistern and the younger Shaikh Salla's tomb was another gate facing east called the Nagar Darvaja or Ahmednagar Gate. The site of the Nagar Gate can still be traced, exactly opposite Lakdi Bridge. The Maruti, which belonged to, this gate remains. The wall was in the form of an irregular rectangle, the sides being north 280, south 260, and west 130 and east 200 yards. It had several bastions and loop holed parapets".

It may, however, be presumed that the process of its dismantling began with the construction of the new palace for the Peshwa Bajirao I during the thirties of the 18th century. The inner fortification, which no longer contained the residence of the chief of the town, the Peshwa, would serve no particular purpose and the steady growth of the town may render its presence inconvenient. It is on record that Bajirao I ordered the dismantling of the fortification on the riverside to provide level ground for building the residences of his lieutenants.

The town wall, which obviously enclosed a much larger area than the fort, was confined broadly to the extent of the present Kasba ward of the city. References to this town wall are to be met with in documents from the earliest available to those dating till about the beginning of the 19th century. The wall had gates and it is clear that they could be closed in and made secure with locks. There

are references to the keys of the inner fortifications and those of the town gates as being independent.

A part from the main town, which comprised the inner fort and the settlement round it, there were even before the 17th century other areas, which obviously constituted parts of Poona. These were referred to by separate locality or ward names, while the main town was referred simply as Kasbe Pune, i.e. the town of Poona. The most important of these wards was Shahapur later called Somwar. This seems to be almost as old an inhabited locality as the town proper. Its nucleus appears to have been the temple of Nageshwar, which is traditionally considered to be ancient. Another old ward was Murtazabad later called Shanwar. This ward's original name suggests that it might have been named after one of the Murtazas of the Ahmednagar dynasty.

1564 the nuclear region in this ward is the strip along the riverbank above the Elder Shaikh Salla mosque. It has been suggested that in this strip are to be found traces of old Jain temples and also of the oldest ghats along the river in Poona, which might date from Yadav times. In contrast to the main town and Shahapur or Somwar, Murtazabad or Shanwar was definitely a settlement along the river. The old town or Kasba was for the larger part cut off from the river by the inner fortification and Shahapur was situated not so much on the river as on the stream Nagzari. Between Shahapur and the river lay land largely unfit for residential purposes. It is likely that from ancient times this was appropriated for the use of the depressed classes, especially Mahars. The definite establishment of a ward in this part (now contained within the ward of Mangalwar) is usually put at the middle of the 17th century; the first name of the ward was Astapur.

In the year 1631 Murar Jagdev Pandit, a Sardar of Adil Shahs attacked and captured Pune. He plundered the city and razed it to the ground. In 1637, the city was restored back to Shahaji. Shivaji spent his early childhood days at Lal Mahal, under the care of his mother Jijabai and Dadaji Kondeo. He rebuilt the devastated city of Pune. He ploughed the entire ground with a plough made of pure gold.⁵ Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom in Pune. During his tenure he maintained friendly relations with the European, French, Dutch and British powers.

Pune gained importance during the Peshwe rule in 1700s. The Peshwe rulers were instrumental in urbanizing and developing the southern side of Mutha River. Bajirao Peshwe I during his tenure built the Shaniwar Wada and Kasba Ganpati, which is considered a Gram Devata of the city in 1730. His successor, Nanasaheb Peshwe built the Katraj Lake in the 1750. In 1756, Lakdi Pul, Parvati Temple, and Hirabaug were constructed. From 1734 to 1774 various peths were set up like, Sukhrawar Peth, Guruwar Peth, Ganesh and Narayan Peth, Sadashiv Peth, Nana Peth, Rasta Peth and Ghorpodi Peth. In 1782 the city was provided with a drainage system. In 1790 Nana Phadnavis built an aqueduct to provide for continuous water supply to various parts of the city.

The Maratha Power ended in 1818 and the British set up their empire in Pune city. Under the British, Pune became the 'Monsoon Capital' of the then Bombay Presidency. The Army bases established by the British on the city's outskirts were later converted into the cantonments of Pune and Khadki. Other developments that took place during the 1800s were the setting up of Pune and

⁵ "Pune - The growing industrial city 1990", a booklet published by Mahratta Chambers of Commerce and Industries, 1990.

Khadki Cantonments, various bazaars such as Solapur Bazaar, Khadki Bazaar, Vanwadi Bazaar and Ghorpodi Bazaar. The Pune City Municipality was established in 1857 as an experiment of local self-government. Important developments like the establishment of Sassoon hospital 1869, construction of Khadakwasala dam in 1879, setting up of Pune Suburban Municipality in 1884, establishment of Ferguson College in 1896, introduction of Pune- Mumbai railway line in 1856 and Pune-Miraj meter gauge in 1886⁶ took place during this period.

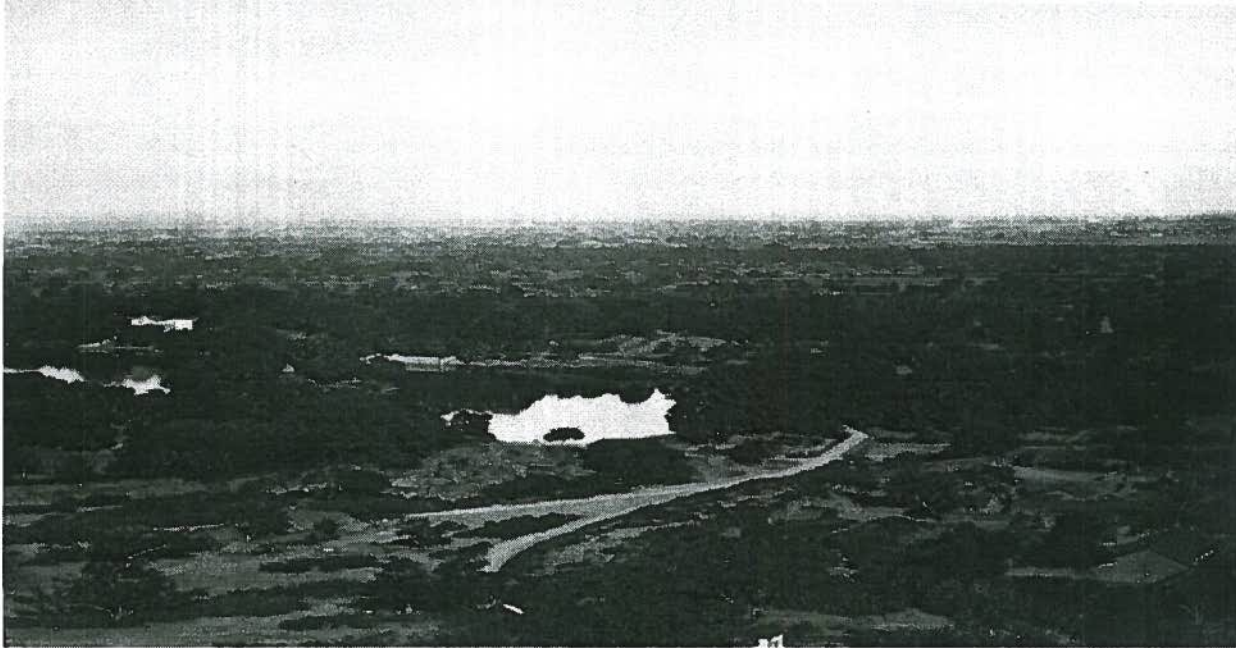
During the struggle for Indian independence, Pune became an important center for social and religious reform movements that were sweeping the country, being the residence of social reformers such as Mahadev Govind Ranade, Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Gopal Krishna Gokhale Maharshi Vitthal Ramaji Shinde and Jyotirao Phule. The most important political reformer of this era was Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who dominated the political scene for six decades during this period. Important developments that took place in the city up to mid 1900s were setting up of Aryan Cinema in 1915, underground drainage system for the city in 1919, development of Deccan Gymkhana and other colonies across the river in 1920's, construction of Lord Bridge in 1921, setting up of Silver Jubilee Motor Transport Service in 1941. The period between 1948 and 1950 saw a great influx of refugees from Pakistan. The Pune Municipal Corporation was established on 15th February 1950.

After 1951, the city underwent rapid transformation as a response to the challenge of achieving economic development. A large variety of small, medium and large-scale industries came up in the areas of Pimpri - Chichwad, Bhosari and Akurdi. The economic opportunities provided by the city along with the educational, residential cultural and leisure facilities, have helped Pune gain the status it has today.

⁶ Pune City – It's History, Growth and Development (758 to 1998 A.D) A Bibliography of Information Sources, Dr.S.G Mahajan , 2000

III. Historical Perspective of the Growth and Development of Pune City

Geographic Expansion of the City



A picture of old Pune City



Old Parvati Area

During the 17th and 18th century, 20 different Peths were established in Pune city. In 1857, the total geographic area of Pune was 7.74 sq. km. In the year 1889-1890, Gultekdi, Erandwane, Erandwane

Goathan, Shivajinagar and Shivaji Nagar Gaothan were added in the city limits, further extending the area to 18.04 sq. kms.⁷

In 1921, the Census office, Government of India, constituted the 'Census Unit' called 'Greater Poona' which marked the boundary of Pune Mahanagar so as to include Pune City Municipality, Pune Suburban Municipality, Pune Cantonment, Khadki Cantonment, area of Government House and around eight fringe villages such as Parvati, Ghorpodi, Vanwadi, Bopodi, Yerawda, Aundh, Bhamburda and Erandwane in its vicinity. In 1931 the geographic boundary of the city was further expanded to include the areas of Parvati, Parvati Gaothan, Hingne Budruk and Hingne Gaothan. The city boundary was 18.79 sq. kms. This Census Unit remained unchanged at the two successive decennial censuses. In the period between 1935 and 1950, Chaturshrungi, parts of Ghorpodi and Yerawada, Yerawada Gaothan were included in the city limits.

In 1950, a total of 18 fringe villages were included in the Pune Mahanagar limits, covering an area of 156.6 sq. km. Out of this Pune city was spread over 129.5 sq. km. This area came under the jurisdiction of Pune Municipal Corporation in the same year. The city was divided into 20 administrative wards with a population of 4.85 lakhs. The decadal growth of geographic expansion during 1941-51 was almost eight fold.⁸

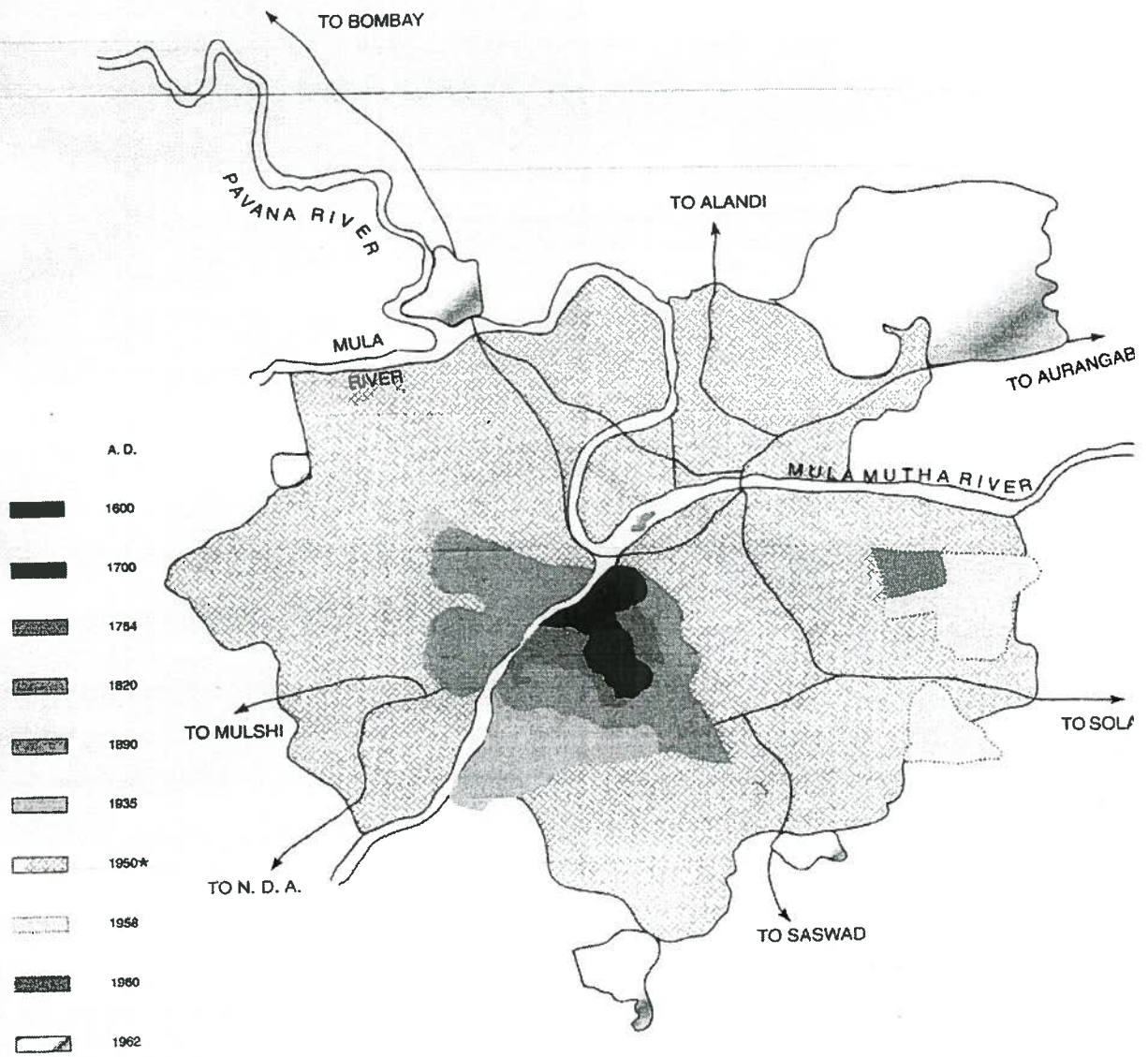
In the year 1960 and 1962 the municipal limits were extended twice. The areas added within the extended limits formed four pockets in Dapodi, Katraj, Kondhwa and Lohegaon. During the 1970s and 1980s a few more areas got added in the city limit. In 1981 the total geographic area of the city was 145.92 sq. km. It was in the year 1997 that 38 fringe villages got added in the Pune Municipal Corporation limits, increasing the geographic boundary to 368.89 sq. km. In the year 2001, the area under PMC limits was 243.84 sq. km (after delusion of few newly added villages).

This shows that since the 17th century, Pune city geographic boundary has expanded tremendously from 7.74 sq. km to 243.84 sq. km. Increase in the boundary would mean increase in the population size. The characteristic of population growth in the city is examined in the next section.

⁷ "Pune Saharacha Dyanakosh", Dr. Shantaram Gajanan Mahajan, 2004.

⁸ *Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanagar* (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol, Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M. Wag, 1993

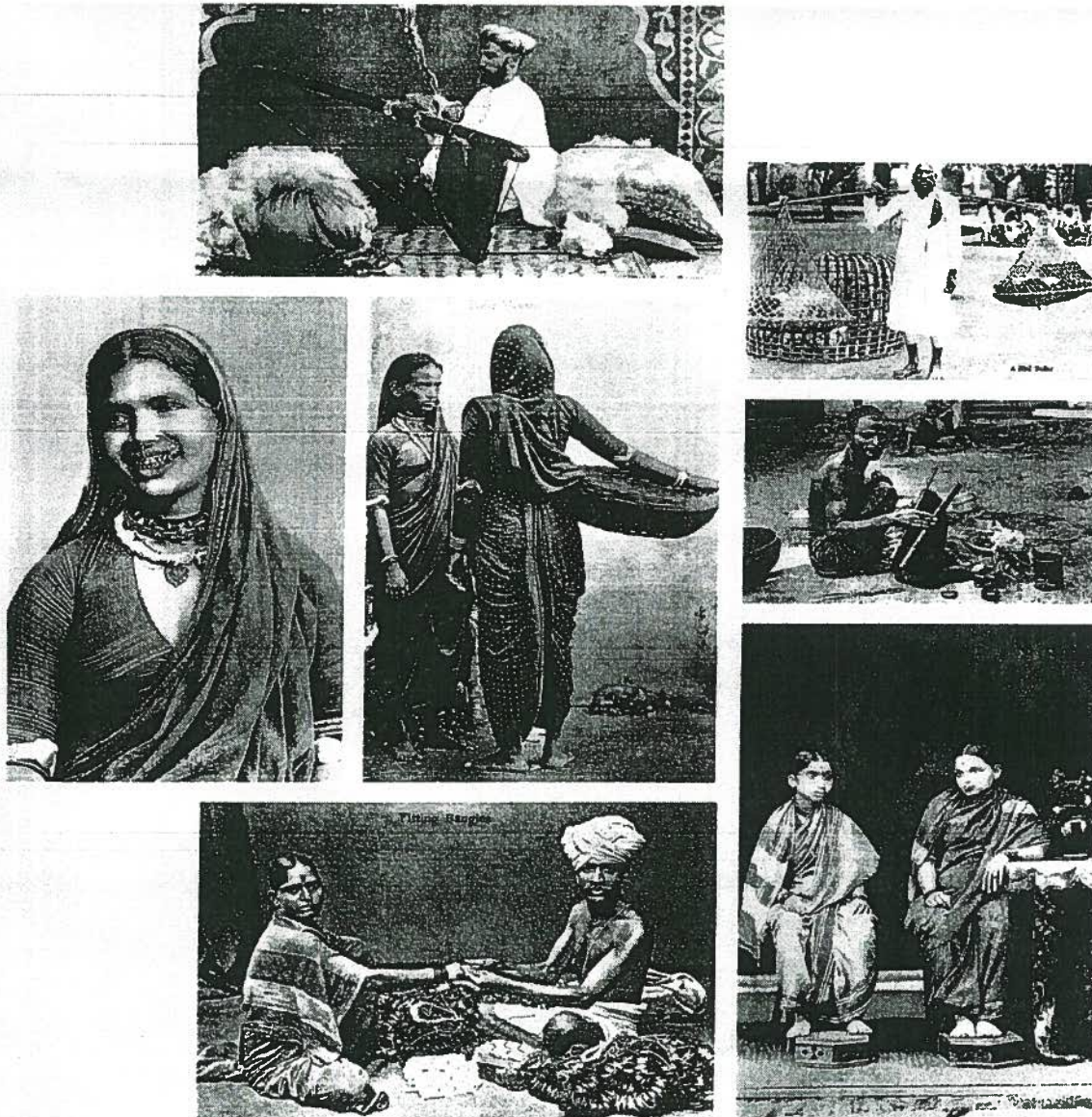
GROWTH OF PUNE OVER THE LAST THREE-AND-A HALF CENTURIES



*Pune became a Municipal Corporation in 1950. The area within the municipal limits increased from 44 to 139 sq. km, putting tremendous pressure on the civic body to provide amenities and services well beyond the resources of the new Corporation



B. Population Growth



Late Nineteenth Century faces of Pune Citizenry

a. Population size:

The growth and development of any city is reflected in the change in its population pattern, for example its birth and death rate, migration, etc. According to the District Census handbook of Pune, 1971, the population of Pune city in the year 1891 was around 1.18 lakhs. It remained more or less the same, at around 1.20 lakhs in the year 1901. The slow population growth in this decade can be attributed to high death rate due to severe droughts that the region faced during this time. Even during the period 1901 to 1921, the population size did not show a significant increase. This was because the region had to face several epidemics including influenza during his period. In the year 1921 the population of the city increased to 1.46 lakhs. It was only after 1920s that the population in the city increased considerably.

In the year 1941 the population size reached 2.57 lakhs. When the Pune Municipal Corporation was set up in 1951 it catered to a total population of 4.85 lakhs. The main reasons for a significant change in the population size from 1920 to 1950 were increase in employment and business opportunities after the World War II, large-scale migration from Pakistan after the Partition and from other neighboring countries. There was an 85% increase in the population size of the city during this period.⁹

After the 50s, the decadal growth up to 1991 was in the range of 30-40 percent. The population in 1961 was 5.95 lakhs, which went up to 12.03 lakhs in 1981. According to the Census 2001, the population of Pune city was 25, 38,473 with a total of 555,771 households.¹⁰ It is estimated that the total population of the city within PMC limits in the year 2007 is around 34 lakhs.¹¹

The trends in population growth of the city is summarized in the following table¹²

Trends in Population Growth in Pune city

Year	Population	Year	Population
1780	150000	1941	257554
1851	73000	1951	488419
1891	118790	1961	606777
1901	153320	1971	856105
1911	158856	1981	1203351
1921	198523	1991	1566651
1931	198078	2001	2538473

The population of Pune during the last four decades grew at an average annual rate of over 3.4 % against the national average of 2.1 % and state average of about 3.3 %.¹³

⁹ Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanaga257554r (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol,Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M.Wag, 1993

¹⁰ <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/>

¹¹ Support to the city of Pune for Sustainable City Planning with a Focus on Mobility /Urban Transport and Land Use Planning 2008-2010. An Inception Report by Ramboll Natura AB

¹² Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanaga257554r (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol,Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M.Wag, 1993

Demographic Projections for Pune Municipal Corporation, 2001-2007, A report by Sanjeevane Muly Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune

¹³ Housing Study Draft Report,2009, Mashal



Decadal Population growth of city and slums

Census Year	Population	Growth Rate	Slum Population	% Slum to Population
1951	488419		38500	8
1961	606777	24.23	96000	16
1971	856105	41.09	230000	27
1981	1203363	40.56	360000	30
1991	1603430	33.25	541000	34
2001	2538473	58.32	889000	35

Source: Census of India

b. Density of population and average family size:

The density of population in Pune city in the year 1951 was 18.29 per acre. The most densely populated areas were the central areas like Ravivar Peth, Rasta Peth and Nihal Peth where the density was almost 300 per acre. In the newly added areas such as Guruwar Peth, Budhwar Peth, Sukhrawar Peth, Ghorpodi, Gultekdi, Bopodi, etc, the per acre density was less than 11. The density of population according to the Census 2001 was 6000 per sq.km. The current density of population is 7,214 per sq. km.

In the year 1951, in about 82 percent families the average family size was 5 members. Around 13 percent families had an average family size of 7-9 members and only 5 percent families had 10 members and above. This number has gone down to 4.5 members according to 2001 Census.



Pune, rightly called as Pensioner's City in the past

c. Migration Trends:

Migration is a very important factor for the growth of Pune city's population. Prior to 1939, the rate of permanent migrants in the city was 40 percent. During the decade 1939 to 1949 this rate went up to 45 percent, the main reason being Partition of India and Pakistan in 1948. Since Pune provided better employment and business opportunities, people mainly from East Pakistan (Bangladesh) and West Pakistan migrated to the city. The rate of migration after 1951 fell to 9 percent.

Migration of Population from Pakistan during 1946-1951 in area under Pune Mahanagarpalika¹⁴

Place of origin	No. of permanent migrants	Male migrants	Female migrants
East Pakistan	716	482	274
West Pakistan	10724	5752	4972

Migration also happened from within the country during the 1950s. A lot of people from Pune, Ahmednagar, Satara, Solapur and Nashik districts, Gujarat, Southern states like Hyderabad, Mysore, Chennai, Madhya Pradesh and other Northern States migrated to Pune city. Number of families, which migrated permanently, was around 3285 and those, which migrated on a temporary basis, were around 600.

Migration Trends during the year 1954 in Pune city¹⁵

Place of origin	No of Families migrated
Pune District	924
Ahmednagar, Satara, Solapur and Nashik Districts	869
Surat, Baroda, Baruch	79
Mumbai city, Thane, Ratnagiri and Colaba	479
Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras and other Southern states	285
Bijapur, Belgaon, Dharwad and Karwar	189
Northern States	376
Other places	88
Permanent Migrants	3285
Temporary migrants	600

Among those who migrated to Pune, 43 percent came in search of jobs, 27 percent migrated due to shortage of agricultural land and 7 percent migrated to the city as it provided better educational opportunities.¹⁶

¹⁴ Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanagar (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol,Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M.Wag, 1993
¹⁵ Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanagar (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol,Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M.Wag, 1993
¹⁶ Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanagar (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol,Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M.Wag, 1993

Comparison of Decadal migration trends for Pune Urban Agglomeration, 1991 & 2001¹⁷

		1991	Sex Ratio	2001	Sex Ratio
Total	Total	312505	1048	744196	895
	Male	152620		392783	
	Female	159885		351414	
Within the State outside the place	Total	227920	1081	490278	994
	Male	109520		245891	
	Female	118400		244387	
Other Districts of State	Total	149880	1072	401779	979
	Male	72340		203018	
	Female	77540		198761	
State in India	Total	81555	966	247039	731
	Male	41490		142699	
	Female	40065		104340	
Karnataka	Total	19160	1074	61564	928
	Male	9240		31919	
	Female	9920		29645	
Uttar Pradesh	Total	11645	863	39590	483
	Male	6250		26693	
	Female	5395		12897	
Andhra Pradesh	Total	7570	1008	21175	994
	Male	3770		10618	
	Female	3800		10557	
Kerala	Total	7050	794	11567	877
	Male	3930		6161	
	Female	3120		5406	
Rajasthan	Total	6570	825	21000	598
	Male	3600		13141	
	Female	2970		7859	
Bihar	Total	2430	711	13785	351
	Male	1420		10203	
	Female	1010		3582	
Gujrat	Total	4270	1755	11829	961
	Male	1550		6031	
	Female	2720		5798	

During the period 1981-1991, there were 3.1 lakh migrants in Pune city. This number went up to 7.4 lakhs in the year 1991-2001, amounting 13 and 20 percent of the total population. For both the points of time, the share of 'within the state' migrants was significant, i.e. 73 and 65 percent respectively. For 2001, the contribution of other districts has gone up. The share of other states also has risen. This indicates the increased capacity to attract migrants. Among the states, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh account for one-third of the inter-state migrants, while those from

¹⁷ Demographic Projections for Pune Municipal Corporation, 2001-2007, A report by Sanjeevane Mulay Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar account for another 20 percent. Over time migration has become more male-oriented. This is particularly true for migrants coming from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. For migrants coming from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala, the declines in the sex ratio are moderate.

Migrants by Reasons, for selected states¹⁸

Type of Migration	Reason	1981 - 1991	1991 - 2001
Inter-State		Percent of migrants	Percent of migrants
	Employment	18.7	36.2
	Business	9.2	1.0
	Education	4.1	6.3
	Marriage	14.0	11.4
	Natural Calamities	0.5	6.6 (Moved after birth)
	Family Moved	38.4	31.4
	Others	15.1	6.9
Within the state of enumeration			
	Work/Employment	16.3+6.3	26.5
	Education	4.2	5.6
	Marriage	19.7	18.5
	Moved after birth	0.5 (Nat. cal.)	12.5
	Moved with Household	33.5	28.4
	Others	19.5	8.4
Karnataka			
	Employment	17.2	34.2
	Business	11.3	0.4
	Education	2.0	1.6
	Marriage	18.0	14.9
	Natural Calamities	1.0	10.0 (Moved after birth)
	Family Moved	33.8	31.9
	Others	16.7	7.0
Uttar Pradesh			
	Employment	19.04	47.8
	Business	9.8	0.9
	Education	4.1	4.0
	Marriage	11.1	8.8
	Natural Calamities	-	4.7 (Moved after birth)
	Family Moved	40.8	27.5

¹⁸ Demographic Projections for Pune Municipal Corporation, 2001-2007, A report by Sanjeevane Mulay Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune

	Others	15.2	6.4
Bihar			
	Work/Employment	30.5	54.3
	Education	7.0	7.0
	Marriage	8.2	6.3
	Moved after birth	-	3.6
	Moved with Household	40.7	22.5
	Others	13.2	5.7

With regards to the proportion of intra-state migrants coming for employment, the percentage was 32 percent for 1991-2001, while the same was 22 percent for 1981-91. For the inter-state migrants, the migration for employment reasons was 37 percent for 1991-2001, while the same was 28 percent for the earlier decade. It is clearly revealed that for the past decade, the proportion of migrants coming for employment has risen significantly. Among other reasons, 'Family moved after birth' is a prominent reason accounting for other 41 percent for intra-state migrants. There are slight variations in this percentage according to the place of origin. It is slightly lower among the inter-state migrants. Particularly, the proportion for 'moved after birth' is much lower as expected.

As far as the pattern for individual states is concerned, for about 50 percent migrants from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, 'Employment' is the reason for migration for 1991-2001. On the other hand, the reasons like 'family moved' have become less important, once more pointing towards the fact that poor migrants from far off places are not finding it affordable to bring their families along with. Migrants from Karnataka accounting for the highest number of inter-state migrants have retained their practice of bringing the families.

This shows that, the amount of in-migration towards the city has increased significantly, secondly, the migration has become more male-oriented; thirdly the proportion of migrants from Uttar Pradesh /Bihar is increasing but still is at a lower level; fourthly, the proportion of migrants with personal reason is declining. The past trends imply that the migration is mainly due to economic reasons.¹⁹

In the recent years there has been a rise in the youth and student population migrating to Pune. Almost 14000 foreign students from over 99 countries are studying in Pune University departments and colleges in almost all disciplines.²⁰

A unique trend that has emerged in the city is that there has been an increase in the number of middle class families and senior citizens engaged in providing hostel and mess facilities to the students and bachelors. This has become a good source of income to the service providers and the students and bachelors can avail of homely accommodation and food. This shows that the capacity of the city to attract migrants has gone up during the last two decades. The states of Karnataka and

¹⁹ Demographic Projections for Pune Municipal Corporation, 2001-2007, A report by Sanjeevane Mulay Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune

²⁰ <http://www.unipuneintcent.in/>

Andhra Pradesh account for one- third of the inter- state migrants, while those from northern states account for another 20 percent.

Another trend observed regarding migration in the recent years is that it has become more male oriented. This means that only the male members of the family migrate leaving behind their families in the State of origin. This holds true especially for the migrants from northern states and Rajasthan. The same is not the case with migrants from Southern states. The reason behind leaving the families in the State of origin could be the unaffordable cost of living in Pune city. ²¹

Pune is fast emerging into an IT hub, which more or less requires skilled labour. If this trend continues in future, the absorption capacity of unskilled labour will go down. According to the recent demographic projections by Gokhale Institute, the migration rate will fall to around 12 percent during the year 2006-2011 and further to 8 percent by the year 2026.

C. Educational Development

The Educational Capital of India- Pune has been known as the “**Oxford of the East**” since the times of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is rightly known as “**Shikshanache Maher Ghar**” in Marathi. Pune has become an ideal destination for students aiming for higher education as the institutes located here offer a variety of courses ranging from medicine, engineering, biochemistry, and biotechnology to mass communication, astro-physics and so on.

a. Educational Institutes in Pune:

Private run educational institutes have played a major role in bringing education to all sections of society. In 1860, The Poona Native Institution was established under the guidance of Shri Vaman Prabhakar Bhave. He worked towards bringing education to the benefit of the backward class. This society was named the **Maharashtra Education Society** in the year 1922 and the reins of which were taken over by eminent persons such as Shri. Gopalkrishna Gokhale. This institute was instrumental in establishing various primary and secondary schools in the city like, Bhave School, Garware High School, Bal Shikshan Mandal School, etc.

Another important educational institute was the **Deccan Education Society** set up in the year 1884. It was started with the aim of providing education to generate leadership for industrial regeneration of a self-governing nation. The society came into existence to rouse the intellect, drooping will and slumbering conscience of the fallen countrymen.

With the intention of encouraging education in Marathi, the mother tongue of the local people, Shri Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar started the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya in 1883. This school was later run under the aegis of Maratha Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, which was established in the year 1888. The main aim was to bring about a revolution in the existing education pattern through private enterprise and bringing affordable education to the masses. Stress was laid on extra curricular

²¹ Demographic Projections for Pune Municipal Corporation, 2001-2007, A report by Sanjeevane Mulay Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune

activities and education, which would empower the students to be self-reliant. Besides Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, it also started a Marathi medium school and a commerce institute.

The **Shri Shivaji Maratha Society** was established in 1918 with the aim of providing educational opportunities to the educationally backward and children from the Maratha Caste. The founders of the society wanted to develop good reading habits among school going children and inculcate interest in joining the armed forces. They set up new schools or provided infrastructure to the already existing schools, encouraged adult education, set up teacher training institutes, education centers for out of school children, provided fee concessions to needy children, etc. the basic motto was to provide all round educational development of the children.

The **Camp Education Society**, established in the year 1885 was instrumental in providing educational opportunities to the poor and needy children in the Cantonment Area. They started various schools like Primary Marathi School, Primary Gujrathi School and Camp High School in between 1901 and 1921.

These were some of the educational societies, which were instrumental in bringing the importance of education to level of the masses. It is because of their efforts that even today Pune is famous the world over as an education hub.

b. Primary and Secondary Education: Primary education was given importance in the city since the 1800s. The upper class people hired private teachers to teach Sanskrit to their children. These teachers also imparted education to some poor families in the neighborhood.

Before the British rule, primary education was imparted mainly through private schools. The first Government school was set up in 1826. By the mid 1800s there were 116 educational institutions, 24 Government and ninety-four private. Of the twenty-four government institutes, four were colleges and twenty were schools. Of the ninety-four private institutions, only one was a college and the rest were schools.²²

The Deccan College was started in the year 1851. Balgangadhar Tilak, G.G Agarkar and R. G Bhandarkar completed their education in this college. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule started one of the first private primary schools in Pune. In the year 1880 the late Shri V. K. Chiplunkar with Lokmanya Tilak and M. B. Namjoshi started 'New English School' in Pune with the objective of 'cheapening and facilitating education'. Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya was started in 1883 and Hujurpaga High School for girls in 1884²³.

In the year 1884, the British Government, assigned the responsibility of primary education to the Pune City Municipality. In the year 1925 primary education was made free and compulsory. This scheme was introduced initially in 5 Peth areas of Pune. In the year 1951 there were 200 primary and 20 secondary schools in the city, out of which the corporation ran 94 schools. There were around 136 Marathi medium schools, 31 English medium schools and the rest were other vernacular medium schools. Secondary education was up to the level of matriculation and was

²² Poona – A Socio- Economic Survey Part II, D R Gadgil, 1952

²³ <http://www.despune.org/history.htm>

provided by two types of schools-exclusively English medium schools and schools where English was taught as an important subject along with other Indian languages.

According to the annual report of Sikshan Mandal, Pune Municipal Corporation, there are a total of 897 schools which fall under the jurisdiction of PMC, of which 5 are Government Schools, 289 are PMC run schools, 290 are Private aided and 313 are private unaided schools.

Education is imparted at the tender age of two and schooling per say ends at 15 years at the completion of tenth standard. Schools following various pattern of education like the State Secondary Certificate, CBSE, ICSE and International Baccalaureate have been established, providing people with a variety of choices of education patterns to choose from. Various fields of higher education are available which are examined in the next section.

c. Technical Education: Up to the 1950s technical, industrial or specialized education was a part of secondary education. Initially, vocational training was imparted to teachers in primary school. Short-term courses were provided in the fields of agriculture, engineering to students who had completed their secondary education. The first technical school started by Poona Municipality towards the end of 19th century, offered courses in carpentry, smithy, metal turning, signboard painting etc. Later, institutes which came up provided training in clerical jobs, typing and shorthand, tailoring. In 1930, a Weaving Institute was established²⁴. By and large as compared to the primary and secondary schools, technical education received lesser importance.

d. Higher Education: Among University education, Arts and Professional colleges were distinguished right from the beginning. The Arts colleges taught both Arts and Science faculties. The College of science offered engineering and agricultural courses. The B. J. Medical School started in 1881, imparted medical education not for a University degree, but for a diploma or licentiate at a similar level.²⁵

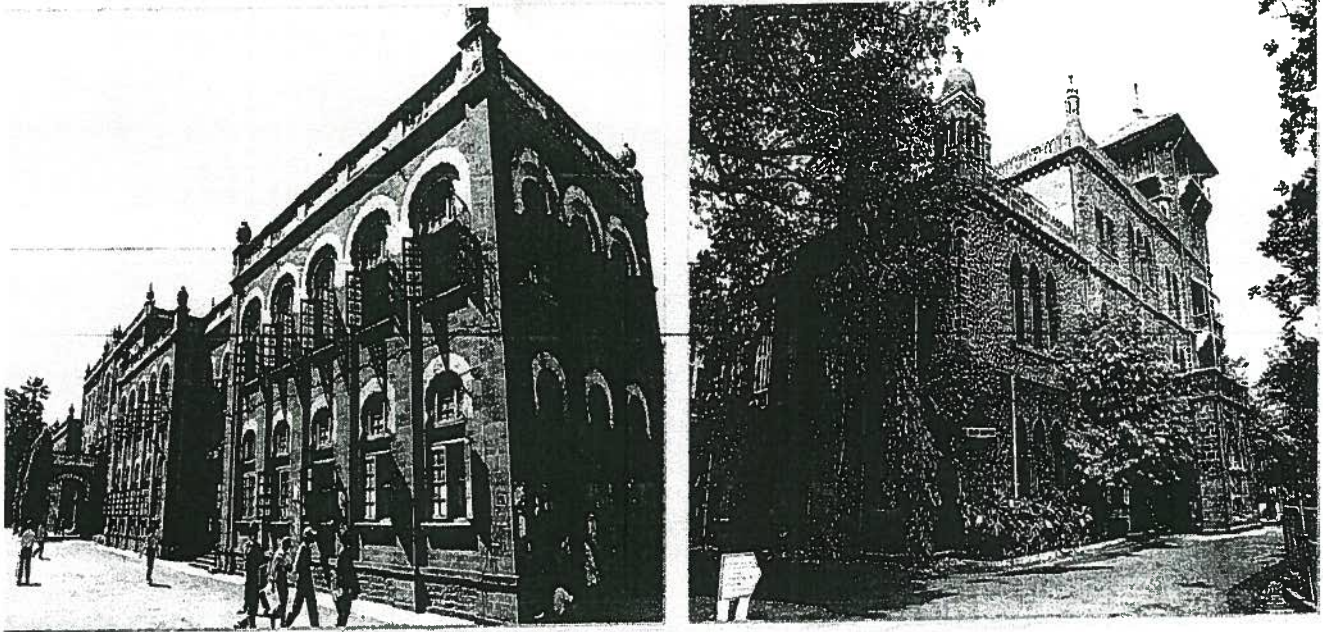
In 1854, Poona College of Engineering was the first professional college in India to be established. The Deccan Education Society started the first ever privately managed college in India, in 1885, which was named Ferguson College. College of Agriculture came up in the year 1908, Shri Parshuram Bhau College in 1916 and Nowrosjee Wadia College in 1932. In 1924, the Indian Law Society established the Law College. By the end of 1937 there were 3 Arts Colleges, 3 Professional and Technical schools and 21 other special and technical schools.²⁶

²⁴ Poona – A Socio- Economic Survey Part II, D R Gadgil, 1952

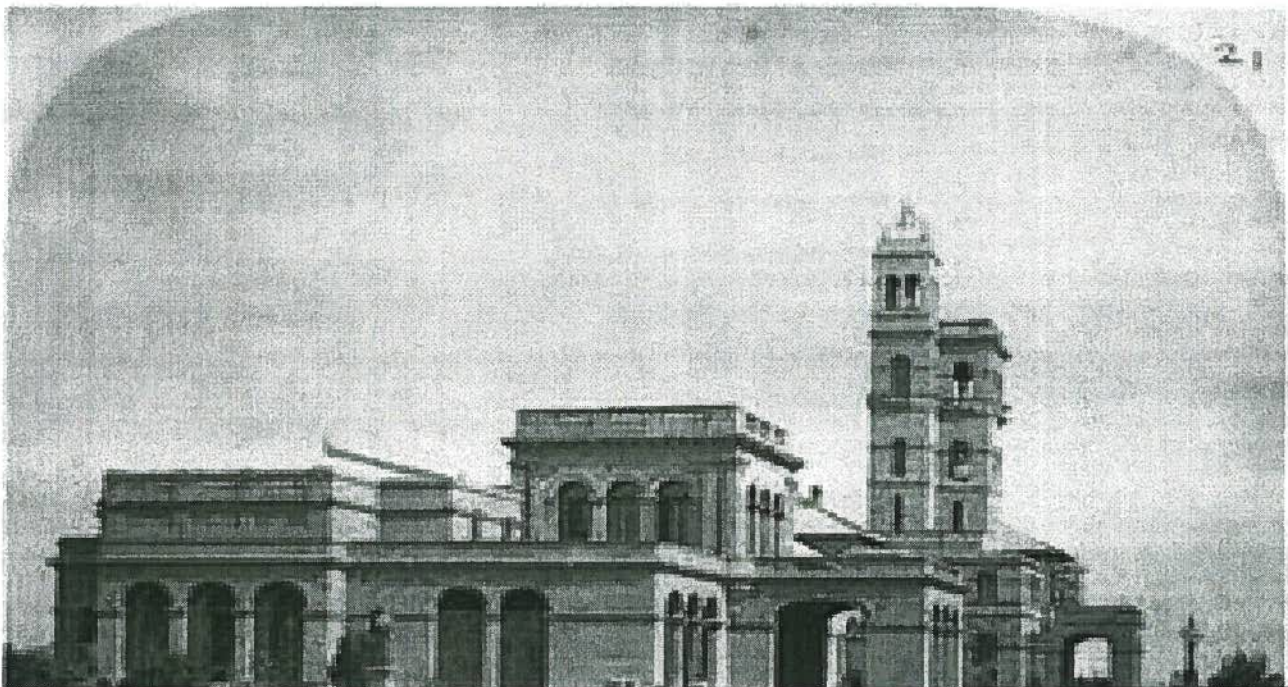
²⁵ Poona – A Socio- Economic Survey Part II, D R Gadgil, 1952

²⁶ Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanagar (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol,Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M.Wag, 1993





Sir Parshuram Bhau College (1916) Engineering College built in (1854)



Pune University

In 1948, the University of Pune was established. In 1949, there were only 18 colleges affiliated with the university, with an enrollment of over 8000 students. Initially the university had

jurisdiction extending over 12 districts in Maharashtra. However with the establishment of Shivaji University, Kolhapur in 1964 the jurisdiction of the University was restricted to 5 districts viz Pune, Ahmednagar, Nashik, Dhule and Jalgaon. Currently the jurisdiction of Pune University extends to 3 districts namely, Pune, Ahmednagar, Nashik.

Since 2004 the university has 46 graduate departments, 269 affiliated colleges, 11 colleges exclusively for girls and 129 recognized research institutions, with enrollments of 1,70,000 students for both the undergraduate and graduate courses in different subjects. The number of teachers in the University Department are 288. Currently, over 14000 foreign students from over 99 countries are studying in Pune University departments and colleges in almost all disciplines.²⁷ After Independence, Armed Forces Medical College (1948), National Defence Academy (1949), National Chemical Laboratory (1950) and Film and Television Institute of India (1960) were established in Pune.

Apart from Pune University, there are 7 more universities (including deemed universities) in Pune, namely Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute (1821), Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth (1921), Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics (1930), Symbiosis International Education Centre (1971), Bharati Vidyapeeth (1996), Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth offer a wide range of courses in various fields. Symbiosis Society in Pune has 34 academic institutions and 14 campuses in and around the city. It is host to over 45,000 Indian and International students on campus and over 1, 00, 000 students off campus.²⁸

In the past 5 years, the number of medical colleges has increased from 10 to 50. There are currently 4 lakh students in Pune out of which 1 lakh students are from Maharashtra, 24, 000 students from other states and 20000 from foreign countries. This increase in number of students contributes immensely to the economy of the Pune City.

The city also provides for research opportunities in the fields of archival history, politics, economics and culture in institutes such as the Deccan College, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (1917), the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (1930), National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), National Institute of Virology (NIV), and Karve Institute of Social Service (1964).

The established and the new educational institutes are adapting themselves to the commercial growth of the city. Most of the institutes are tying up with various industries so that the students can have practical and project based experience with the theoretical knowledge.

e. Girl's Education: Girls education was given importance by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule. They started the first girl's school at Bhidewada. The Hujurpaga High School for Girl's was the first exclusive school for the girls started in 1884.

²⁷ <http://www.unipune.ernet.in/indexout.html>

²⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pune#Education_and_Research

Maharshi Annasaheb Karve started the Hingne Stree Sikshan Sanstha, in 1896 as an organization to provide support to destitute women and widows. He also started the Women's school to provide educational opportunity to the girl children of these destitute and widowed women.

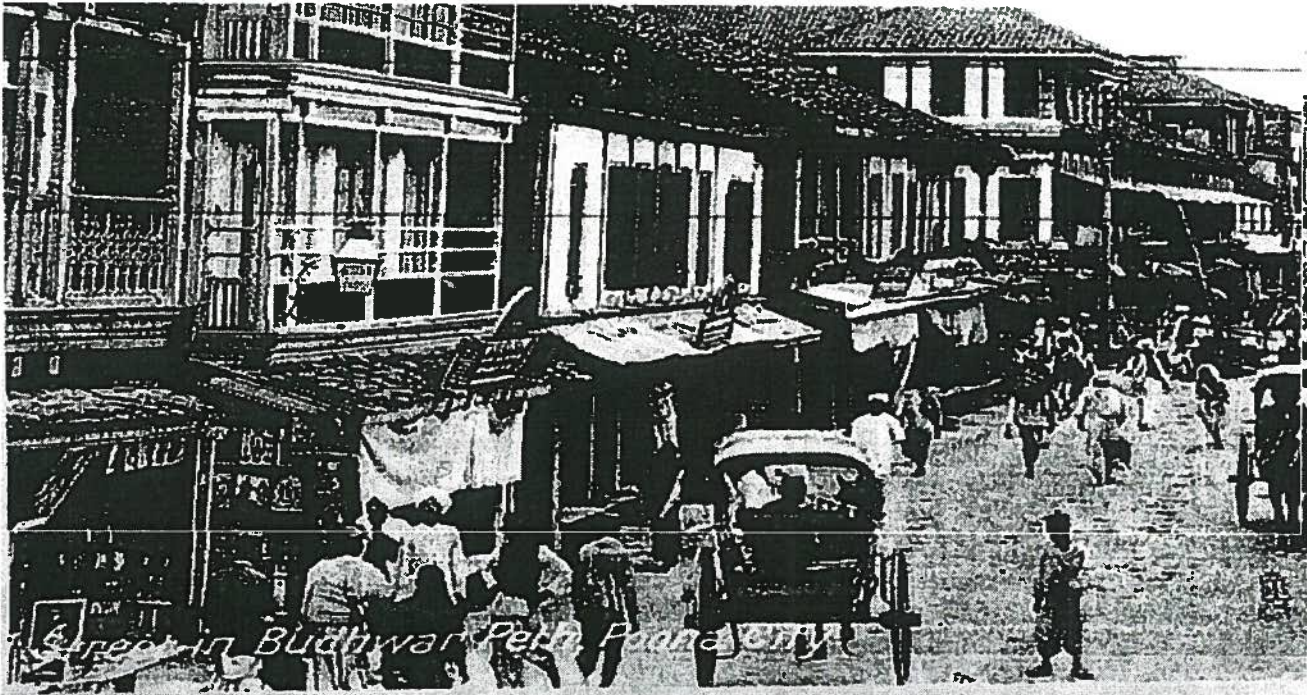
In 1916, Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thackarsey (SNDT) College was established. Maharashtra Education Society set up in 1922, started the Balshikshan Mandir, a separate school for boys and girls. They also started a co-ed school.

Then Vimlabai Garware Girl's school at Deccan Gymkhana was established. Agarkar High School was set up at Rasta Peth for providing primary education for girls from the middle class and weaker sections of the society in the year 1935. During this period other educational societies such as Gujrathi Kelwani Mandal, Sindhi Society also set up various girls schools for encouraging girls education. By the year 1951 there were 108 private and 16 PMC run girls school in the city imparting education to more than 20,000 girls.²⁹

²⁹ Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanagar (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol, Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M. Wag, 1993

D. OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

a. Characteristics of Pune city expansion:



A Street in Budhwar Peth area, Pune

i. Central area: Kasba Peth was the central area in Pune city during the 1600s. During the Peshwe rule in 1730, Budhwar Peth area gained importance. Most wadas came up here and it became a center of major activities. Around the beginning of the First World War, Laxmi Road area gained importance. It became a center for setting up various businesses.

ii. Area in the East: The Peth areas especially Bhavani Peth and Nana Peth in the east, developed as business centers. Even today the main wholesale markets catering to grocery, vegetables, metals, construction material, furniture, etc are situated in these Peths. The main reason for this area to develop as a business hub was its proximity to the railway station. Jewellery business flourished in Ravivar Peth since it was situated near the residence of the Peshwas, the Shaniwar Wada.

iii. Area in the West: Educational growth in the city took place mostly after the 1880s. These educational institutes required a lot of space for their buildings, playgrounds etc. The eastern part of Pune was expanded to full capacity. Hence the area in the west developed as an educational center. Many colleges like Fergusson College, S. P College, Agricultural College, SNDT, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics set up their campuses here. Also other primary and secondary schools came up in this area.

iv. Industrial area: Before 1939 industries manufacturing construction related material, food products, textiles, paper, sports or other play materials, automobiles and spare parts were concentrated in Budhwar Peth. Later they moved to Sukhrawar Peth and to other suburban parts of the city.

b. Division of population according to the occupation followed:

During 1951, the population of Pune city was divided into two broad categories depending upon the occupation practiced:

Occupation	Percent
Agriculture	3
Non Agriculture	97

i. Those dependent on agriculture as a main source of income. Only 3 percent of the total population in the city was dependant directly or indirectly on agriculture. In this category, 49.2 percent people were agricultural land holders, 25.8 percent were land laborers, 17-24 percent people subletted their lands to others for cultivation and due income from it, and 7.6 percent people took the land for cultivation on subletion.

People dependant on agriculture and characteristics of land holdings	
Agricultural land holders	49.2 percent
Land Labourers	25.8 percent
People who sublet their lands	17-24 percent
People who practiced agriculture on sublet lands	7.6 percent

ii. 97 percent of the total population were not dependent on agriculture, but involved in other business or trades. Out of this 5.12 percent population was involved in the service sector, 25.91 percent were involved in production related activities, 16.9 percent were involved in business and 6.03 percent were involved in transport related activities.³⁰

Characteristic of occupation followed (non agriculture)	
Service Sector	5.12 percent
Production related occupations	25.91 percent
Business/self employed	16.9 percent
Transport related activities	6.03 percent

c. Industrial development:

i. History of industrial development: Pune did not have a local tradition of large-scale trade or commerce. The earliest attempts to set up industries were made towards the end of 19th century. In 1885, Sardar Dorabjee Pudumjee and Sardar Nawrosjee Pudumjee founded the Deccan Paper Mills. In 1888, Shri Anantrao Godambe undertook large-scale production of brass and copperware. This factory was later named Gujrat Metal Factory. In 1893, Seth Hindumal Balmukund started the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills. Lokmanya Tilak started the concept of Paisa fund with the aim to

³⁰ Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanagar (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol,Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M.Wag, 1993

promote Swadeshi industries. A glass factory was then started at Talegaon in 1908. Some of these original factories still exist.

The Government set up its defence factories near Pune. In 1869, the Ammunition factory was started in Khadki, which increased its capacity during the First and Second World wars. In 1940, High Explosive Factory was set up at Khadki. But even during this time Pune was more famous as an educational and administrative center. In 1946 the Kirloskar Oil Engines was set up in Khadki. This gave an opportunity for various small-scale units to be set up which provided spare parts to the parent company. Subsequently other large companies like Ruston & Hornsby, Cooper Engineering, Buckau Wolf, K S B Pumps, Bajaj Auto and Telco were established. Since there were restrictions on industrial growth in Greater Mumbai, the industrial development took place in the Mumbai-Pune rail corridor. This growth was also facilitated by the proximity and easy accessibility of this area to Mumbai. Other reasons for industrial growth in Pune were the favorable climate, availability of skilled labour and necessary infrastructure facilities like transport, land, water and power supply. In 1957 the Pune Municipal Corporation set up an industrial township in Hadapsar followed by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) on a 4000-acre land at Bhosari in 1960. As a result of this a large number of small and large industries came up in and around Pune.

In the Nineties, a lot of economic change took place due to the New Economic Policy. In the last 10 years Pune has become an IT hub with a speedy expansion of the Information Technology sector. The setting up of Info-Tech Park at Hinjewadi in 1999 gave an impetus for the growth of IT sector in Pune. Approximately Rs.7000 crore worth of software is being exported from Pune every year and around 2.25 lakh persons are working in this sector. As of today, of the available job opportunities, 26 percent are in the IT sector. A survey conducted by Indian Market Research Bureau indicates that 79 percent of jobseekers wish to join the BPO/KBPO sector. The other job creating sectors next to IT is construction, transport, retail trade, and hotelling and banking and insurance sector. Around 250 more IT industries would be coming to the city in various areas.³¹

Due to the growth in the IT industry, the city is facing a new migration trend of skilled and professional workers. The demand for unskilled or semi skilled labour has gone down. The real estate prices are increasing by the day, putting a tremendous pressure on the incomes of middle class people. Thus the IT boom seems to have impacted the city both positively and negatively.

ii. Characteristics of industries: There is no particular concentration of any industry in Pune. This has been a peculiar feature of industrial growth in the city and its surrounding areas. In the large scale sector, there are industries manufacturing textiles, pharmaceuticals, biscuits and chocolates, electrical and electronic goods, diesel engines, machine tools, automobiles, paper and its products, etc. In the small-scale segment, units manufacturing clothes, toys, leather products, dyeing and printing, soap and pharmaceuticals, sports goods, etc find its place.

iii. Statistical picture of industrial growth in Pune:

Year	No of Industrial Units	Investment (Crore)
1972	1473	129
1978	2515	406.84

³¹ Demographic Projections for Pune Municipal Corporation, 2001-2007, A report by Sanjeevane Mulay Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune

1985	4529	1592.65
1990	6766	3203.84

In 1972 there were around 1473 industrial units in Pune, with an investment of Rs. 129 crore and an annual turnover of Rs. 200 crore. Around 75,000 workers were employed in these industries. The number of these units went up to 2515 in 1978, 4529 in 1985 and 6766 in 1990. The capital investment also went up to Rs. 406.84 crore in 1978, Rs.1592.65 crore in 1985 to Rs. 3203.84 crore in 1990.

The annual turnover of these industries went up to Rs. 5445.42 crore in 1990. In the same year the number of those employed in various industries was 1.97 lakhs approximately. Since 1975 the shops, establishments and trading centers went up from 33,000 to 66,000.

There is no information about the classification of workers at city level 2001 Census. According to the 1991 Census data, Pune city had 39.01 percent workers in the secondary sector and 58.96 percent in the tertiary sector.

iv. Institutes related to Industries: Various institutes support the industrial growth and development in the city by engaging in research and training. Some of them are College of Engineering, Maharashtra Institute of Technology, Automotive Research Association of India, Central Institute of Road transport, National Chemical Laboratory, ARAI and various other R & D institutes connected with defense.

v. Effects of industrial development: The industrial growth has helped in providing employment opportunities to skilled, semi skilled and also unskilled labour. It has helped setting up of more educational institutes related to industries like management and hospitality schools, engineering colleges and polytechnics, etc. It has also given impetus to the growth of other sectors such as food and hotel and travel industry, housing, business organizations and associations. Also professional class like legal advisors, architects, auditors, consultants are fast expanding. Local entrepreneurship has got a major boost. Many women are also entering in to male dominated fields of business. There has been an overall positive effect of industrialization on the city.³²

But due to rapid industrialization, the city has also witnessed negative impact such as, explosion of population resulting into mammoth pressure on civic amenities and infrastructure, housing. It has also led to increased cost of living. The rapid industrialization in the recent years has attracted large number of population to the city in search of jobs from nearby areas and cities, from the state, as well as from other states. In the absence of cheap housing, these migrants especially those working in unorganized sector and blue collard jobs have ended up living in slums. Thus the recent times around 1981 have seen (refer to Page no. 16) the development of slums, and the population living in slums has increased many folds. This increased population has led to increased demand for transportation facilities, road network. It has brought about drastic changes in the socio-cultural ethos of the city.

³² Pune- The Growing Industrial City, Maharashtra Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Pune, 1990

€ Housing Pattern and Development

Prior to the British rule in the city, the houses were built keeping in mind the weather conditions of the city. The British brought along with them, the Gothic style of architecture. After the World War II, the houses and buildings had delicate carvings and decorations done on them. In 1939 around 2, 14,615 sq. ft of open plot was used for housing purpose. This increased to 3, 09,565 sq. ft in the year 1951.

a. Characteristics of Residential Houses:

The residential houses/buildings were mainly of three types: wadas, chawls and cooperative societies.

i. Historic Housing: One of the first constructed buildings in the city was the Lal Mahal in which Shivaji and his mother Jijabai resided. Bajirao Peshwe built the Shaniwar Wada in 1730, which was the official residence of the Peshwes. It was gutted down in a major fire in the 1818.

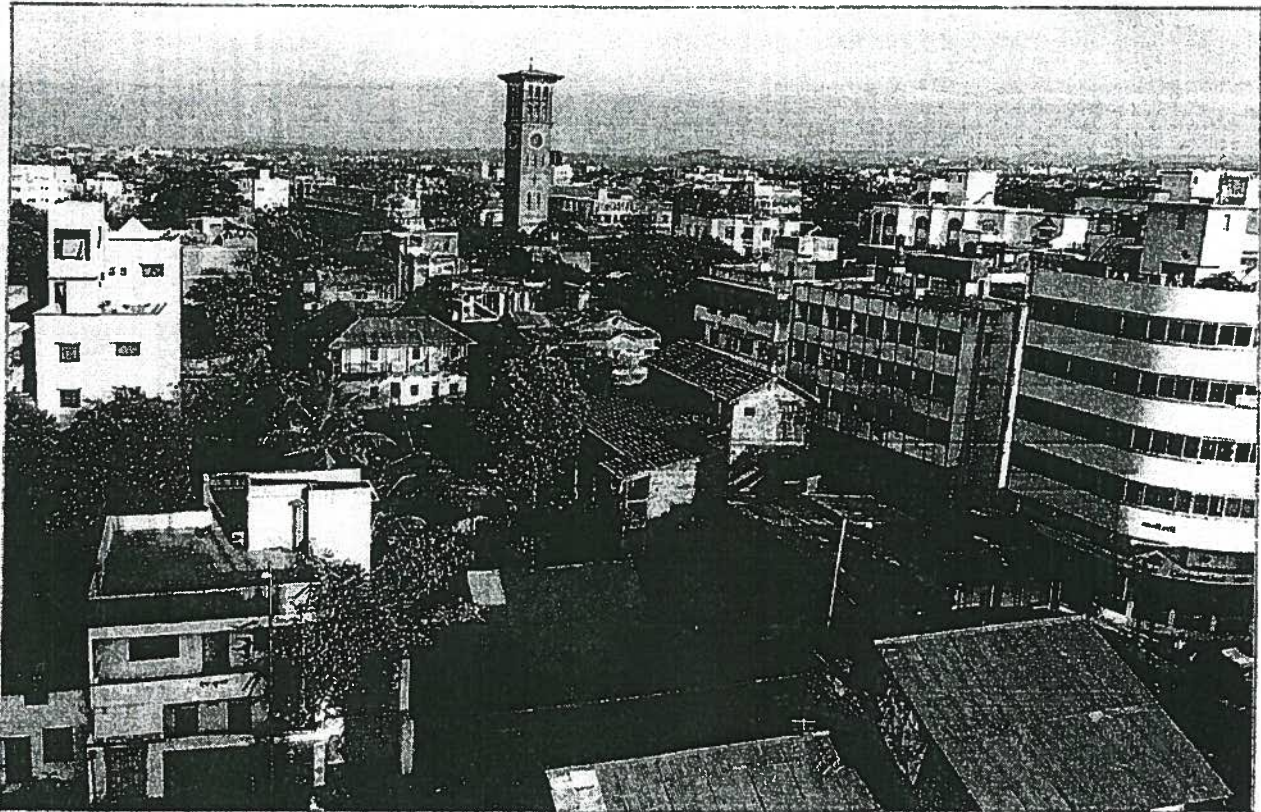


Wada Type Houses – 1900s

ii. Wadas: Pune is known for its wada system of houses, which have its origin in the Peshwa period. The eminent sardars of Peshwa had lavish wadas. Some of the wadas are even found today. These accommodated the huge joint families that resided together. The wadas were mostly built in the main Gaothan areas or the Peth areas. They were constructed in a typical square or rectangular shape with a courtyard in the center. The houses had 3-5 feet thick stone or brick walls, wooden ceilings and many rooms. The washrooms and toilets were built separate from the main house, either behind or in front of the wadas. The courtyard was the source of fresh air and sunlight in the house. It also had a well, which was a source of water supply to the house. The members of the

Wadas were in touch with nature by either taming domestic animals and /or maintaining kitchen gardens in the courtyard.

iii. Chawls: Around 1900 to 1940s the joint family system slowly gave way to the emergence of nuclear families. To meet the demand of these nuclear families a new concept of chawls- buildings with several independent small houses came up. These were either two or three storied buildings with open space in front or back of the building. Each house in the chawl had independent drawing rooms, bedrooms and kitchens. But there were several common toilets in the chawl. These chawls came up in the south and east of the main Gaothan areas.



Haphazard growth of buildings in the city

iv. Gunthewari System (paddhat) According to 1976 ULC Act land cannot be sold in the open market. Government seized about 10,000 land titles, which were not allowed to sell. There was lot of land involved from the fringe urban areas like Hadpsar, Yerwada, Kothrud, and Bibwewadi. So the owners of the land sold it without changing the name. As most of the lands were from the residential areas, there was haphazard development. Encroachment was rampant. These areas were deprived of the basic civic amenities like road, water and electricity. So people in these areas approached government for these amenities. Government resolved this issue by laying certain rules. It asked people to take the photograph of the construction site, and to submit the drawings of the house to the local authority. Then PMC charged fine on the built-up area. It structured the charges of the Gunthewari and then the land was regularized by charging penalties.

In 2002, there were around 1.3 lakh constructions in Pune, mainly in the fringe villages and suburban areas, which came up on agricultural plots, that were sold by the farmers of the guntha sytem of measurement. The regularization charges were fixed at Rs 69 per square meter.³³

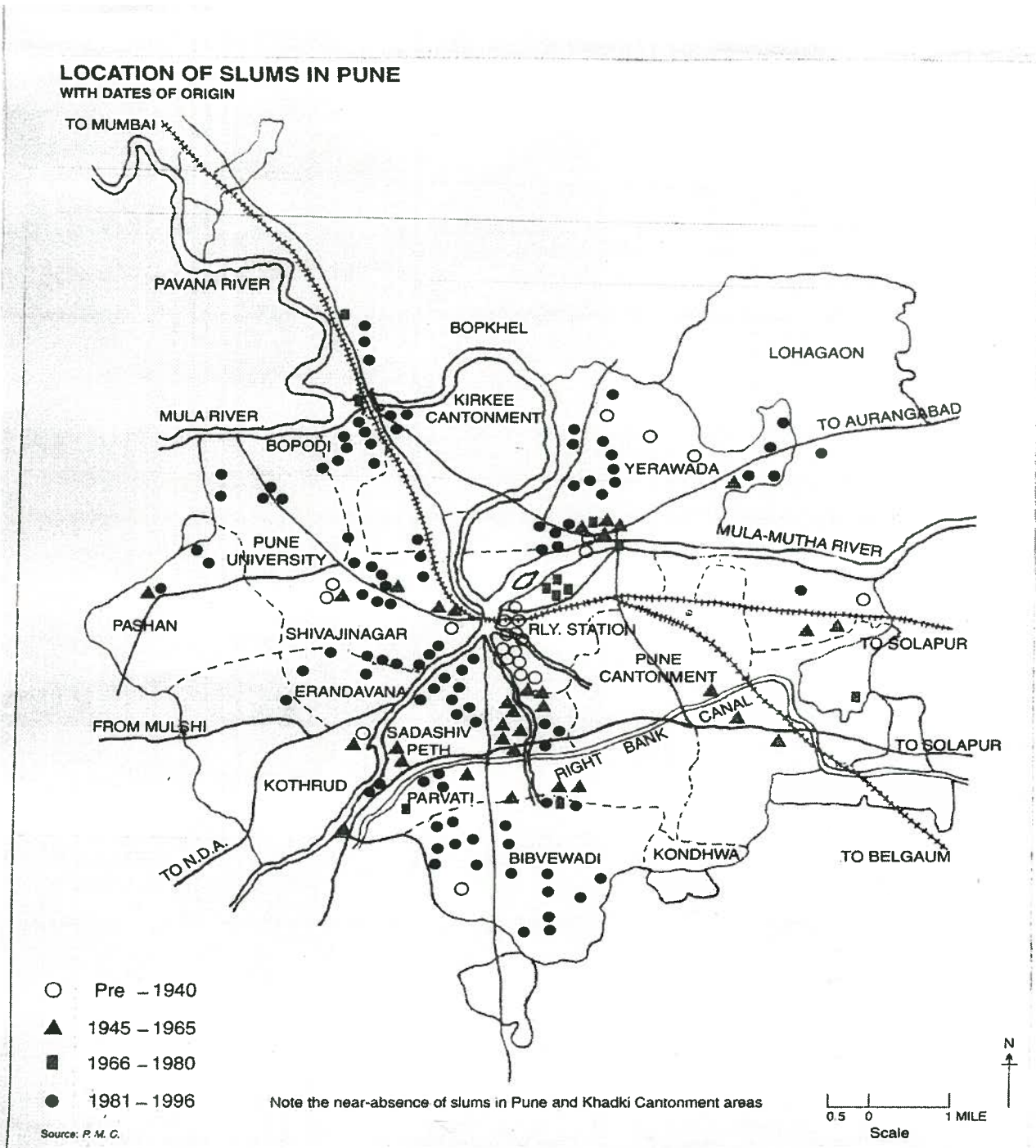
v. Cooperative Housing Societies: The evolution of the Cooperative Housing Societies in the city started since 1922, with Deccan Gymkhana Housing society being the first ever venture in this direction. These buildings are made up of cement and bricks and iron, catering to the housing needs of several families. The concept was to make maximum utilization of space and also provide all facilities to the members according to their personal needs. The members own the buildings jointly. There were only two such societies in the city in the 1920s. By 1950s the number went up to 35.

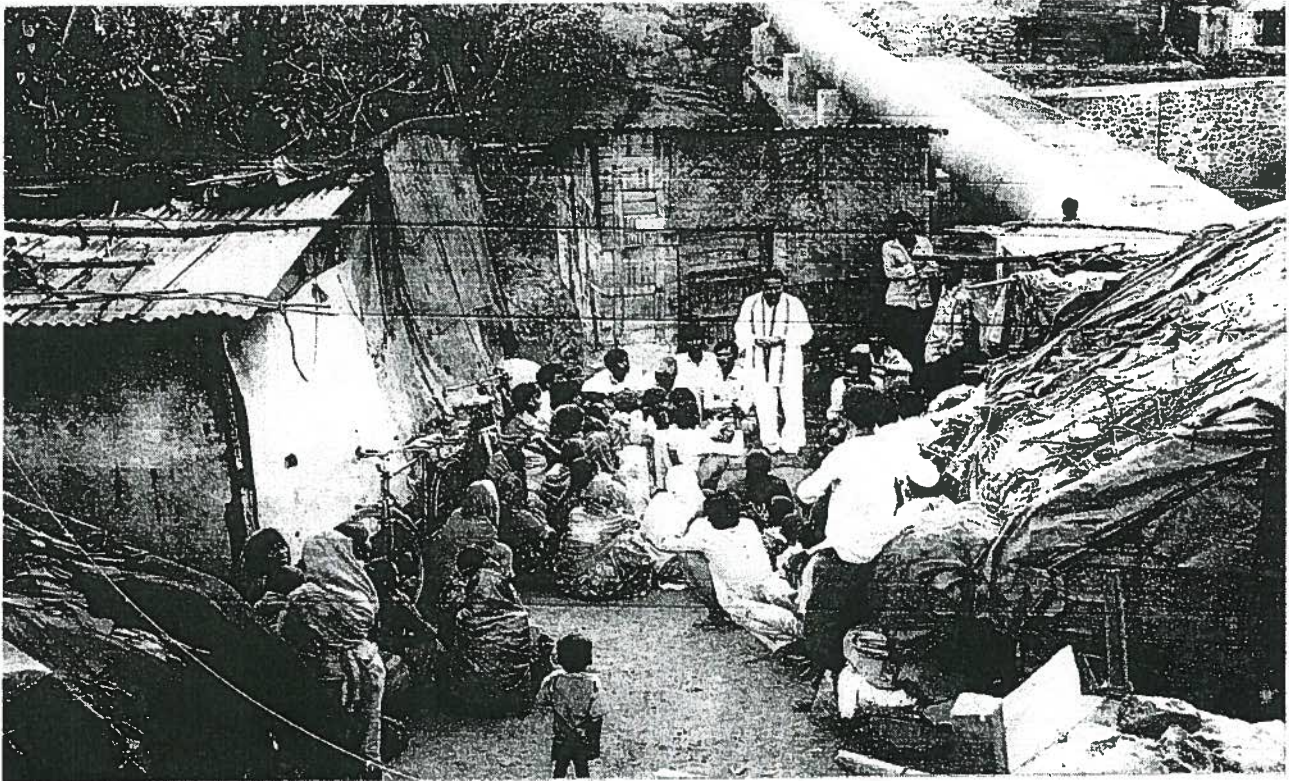
Today there are more residential areas than non-residential areas in the city. According to the Environment Status report 2006-2007 by the PMC, the building permission department of the PMC had given maximum permission for construction of residential areas i.e. around 2500000 permissions.³⁴ According to the same report there are more shops in the city than other commercial units such as offices.

³³ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/NEWS/City/Pune/Norms-for-regularisation-of-agro-plot-structures-relaxed/articleshow/4612749.cms>

³⁴ Environment Status Report 2006-07, PMC

Slum Development:





A file Picture of slums in Pune after Second World War

After the Second World War, a lot of industrial development took place in the city. This provided ample employment opportunity to skilled and unskilled labour. Many people from different states and from other parts of Maharashtra came in to the city looking for jobs. Those who could not afford to have their own houses, stayed in makeshift temporary houses. The pockets where such houses came up were called slums. The PMC took note of these slum areas in the year 1960. It was found that there were 6304 slum houses with a total population of 36,736 people in that year. The main areas where the slums came up were Bhavani Peth, Erandwane, Ganj Peth, Kasba Peth, Nana Peth, Mangalwar Peth, Narayan Peth, Sukhrwar Peth, Somwar Peth, SadashivPeth, Shivaji nagar and Yerawda.³⁵

The slums can be divided into four types:

The land and the slum house belongs to the owner

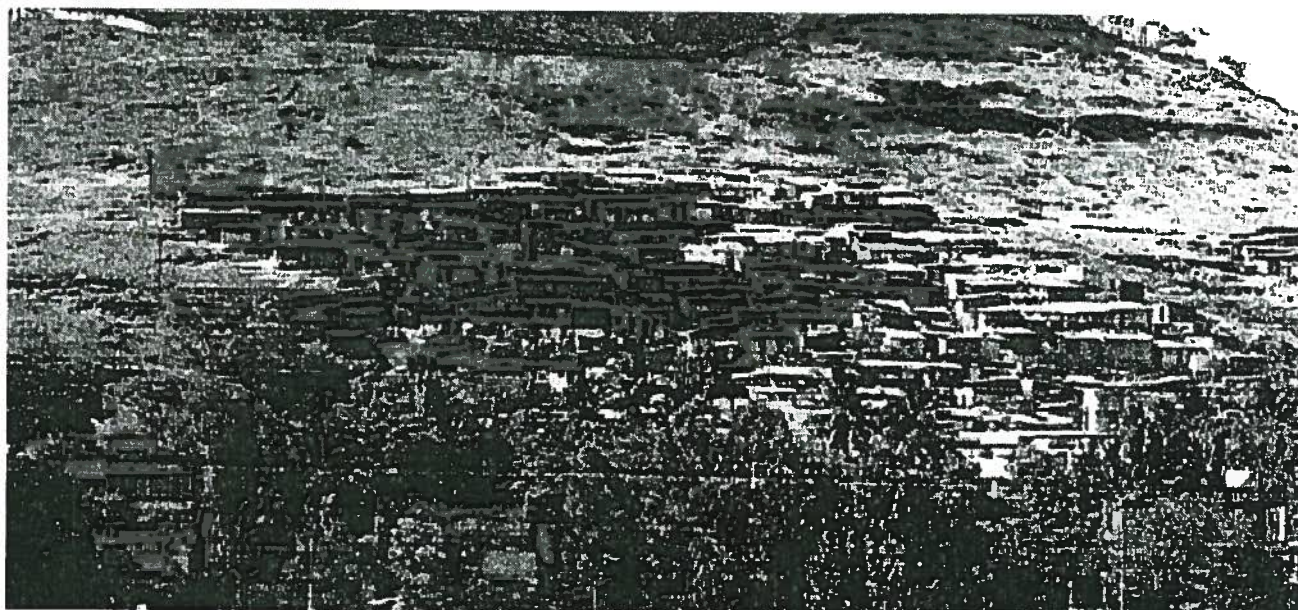
The person residing pays a rent for the land but owns the slum house

The person residing pays rent for both - the land and slum house

The person residing does not pay rent for both - the land and slum house.

³⁵ Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanagar (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol,Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M.Wag, 1993

Around 50 percent of the slums fall into the last category while from the rest 50 percent most fall in the second category



Growth of slums on Parvati Hill

People migrate to the city looking for better job opportunities. But due to the high cost of living and ever increasing prices of housing sector, they are forced to stay in slums. As a result the number of slums and the slum population has been growing in Pune for the last twenty years.

Trends in Growth of Slum Population

Year	Total Population	Slum Population	Slum Population % of total	Annual Growth Rate of City	Annual Growth Rate of Slums
1961	606,777	92,101	15.18	2.19	9.63
1971	856,105	239,701	28.00	3.50	10.04
1981	1,203,363	377,000	31.33	3.46	4.63
1991	1,691,430	569,000	33.64	3.46	4.20
2001	2,538,473	1,205,000	40.38	4.14	6.06

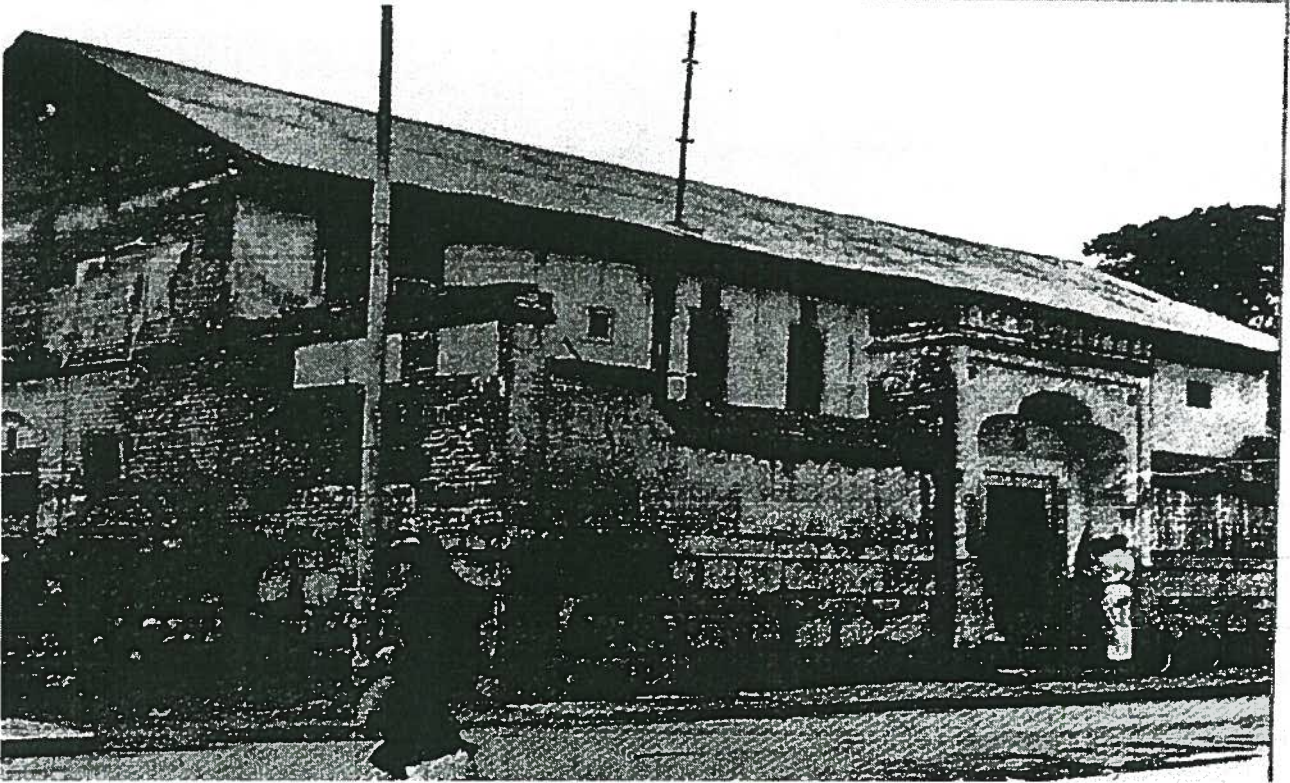
Since then there has been an increase in the number of slums in the city. In 1971 the total number of people residing in slums was 2.39 lakhs constituting to around 28 percent of the total population. This number reached 5.69 lakhs in 1991 and over 10 lakhs in 2001. Today around 40 percent of the total population in Pune reside in slums.³⁶

The comparison of the annual growth rate of city and that of slum shows that the growth rate of slums has been more than the growth rate of the city. This depicts that the city has fallen short to meet the growing demands of increasing population every year. This has resulted in the present state of social unhygienic conditions, which are apparently found in all the parts of the city.

³⁶ *"Pune Saharacha Dyanakosh"*, 2004, Dr. Shantaram Gajanan Mahajan

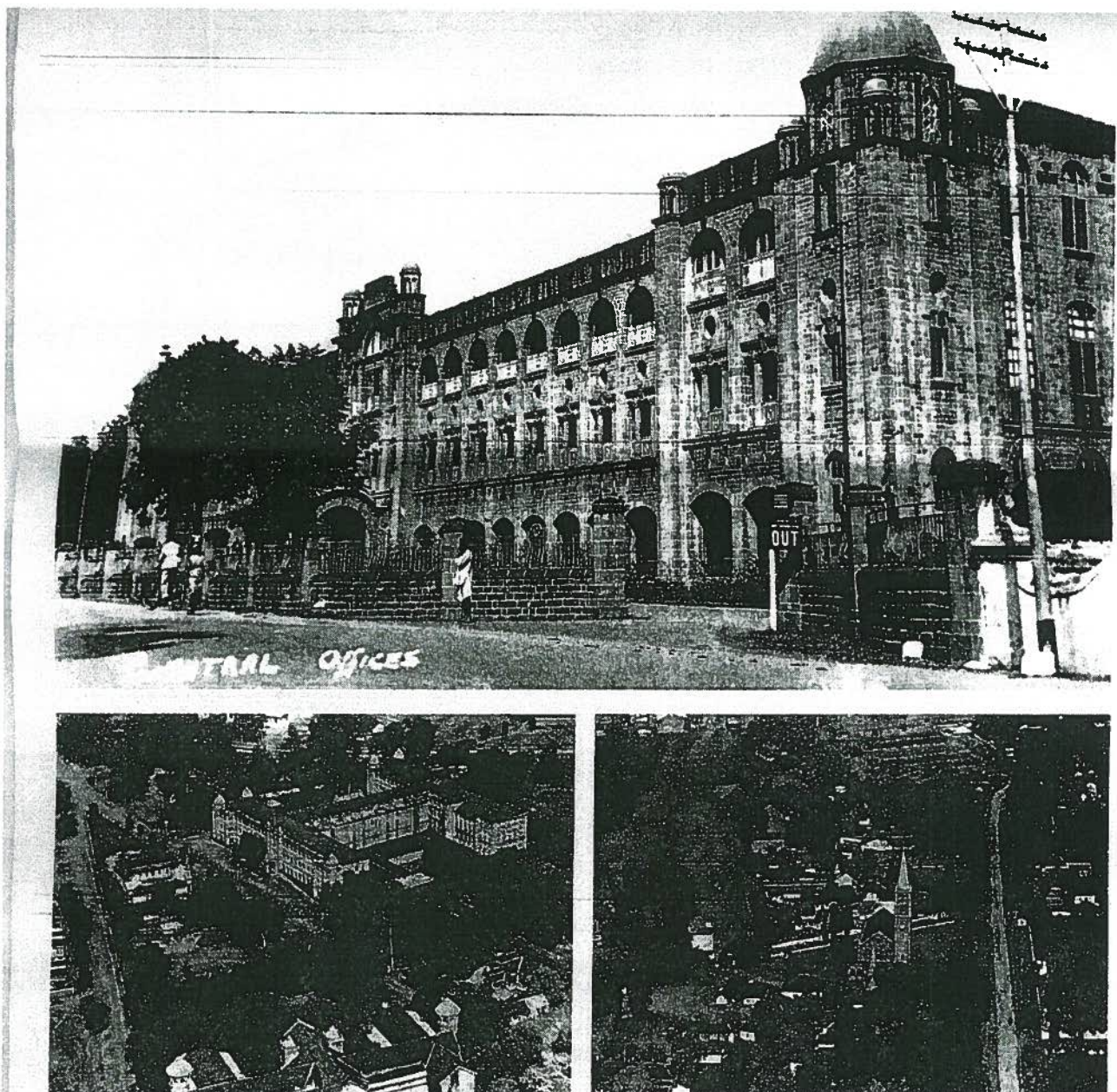
F. Infrastructure Facilities

a. Infrastructure facilities in Pune:

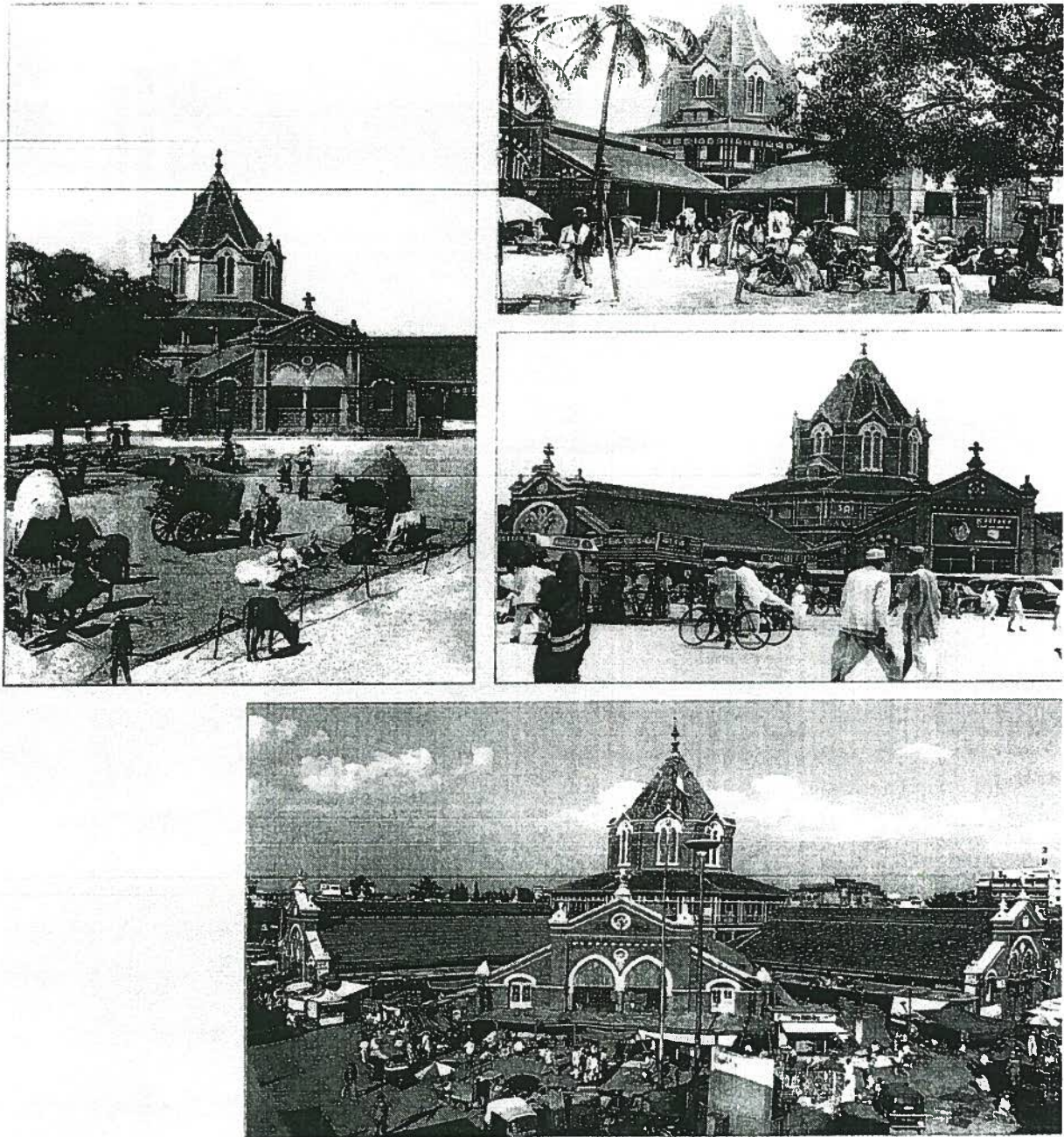


Original building of Poona Municipality in Rasta Peth

The provision of infrastructure facilities in any city is the responsibility of the local administrative body of that area. In 1856 the Pune City Municipality was set up and hence it undertook the responsibility of providing infrastructure to the citizens. The Pune Municipal Corporation was established in 1950 and it took over the task of providing infrastructure facilities in the city.



(Clockwise from Top) The Central Building built by Suburban Municipality in 1910 to house Government offices; Aerial view of Wellesly road, 1930s: Approach to the Central Building



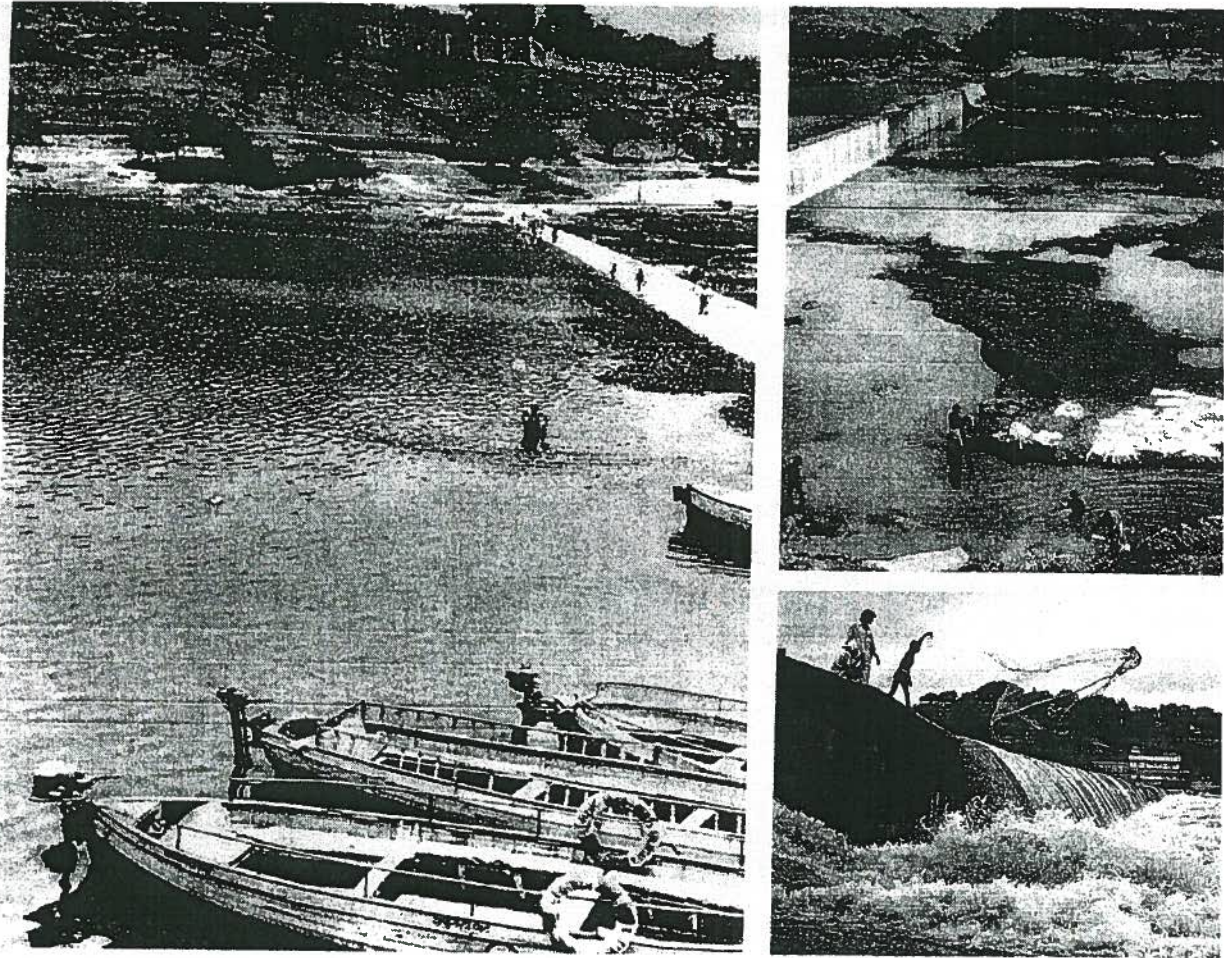
(Clockwise from top left). Reay Market (Mandai) during 1900, 1920, 1950 and 1980. Initially the load was carried in carts, bicycles and as head loads. In 1980s rickshaws and trucks replaced the traditional modes of carrying supplies.



Daily market at an open ground in front of Shaniwar Wada - Peshwa Regime.

i. Market facilities: In Pune, the Pune City Municipality was established in 1856. The Reay market, famously known as Mahatma Phule Mandai was established in 1881, which was the principle market for fruits and vegetables. Before this period, a daily market was held at an open ground in front of Shaniwar Wada. In the Shaniwar Wada a private market was run by the name of Kotwal Chawadi. In 1930 the municipality constructed a meat and fish market. But the Reay market was very small and the residents of the eastern and western areas found it inconveniently located. By 1935, the municipality spent around Rs. 18,000 to construct markets in different parts of the city.

Today, Market yard at Bibwevadi, Hadapsar Market at Hadapsar, Shivaji market in Camp area are major wholesale market. The PMC has also constructed several small market places in each area to cater to the needs of its citizens. There are 27 municipal markets in different parts of the city supplying fruits, vegetables, grocery items, meat and fish.



**(Clock wise from top left) Causeway on the Mula Mutha River-1860:
The river after the bund was built at the instance of Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy**

ii. Water supply: During the Peshwa period, water was provided to different parts of the city through five main aqueducts:

- The old Katraj aqueduct providing 6,50,000 gallons of water
- The Khadakwasala aqueduct providing 6,50,000 gallons of water
- Chaotharis aqueduct providing 50,000 gallons of water
- Nana Phadnavis aqueduct providing 1,00,000 gallons of water
- Rastia's aqueduct providing 50,000 gallons of water

The remnants of these aqueducts are still found in and around the city. The Pune City Municipality did not have its own water works. There were around 1282 wells, which provided drinking water to the people. The Mutha River and the Nagzari stream provided water for washing and other purposes. The average daily consumption of water was around 6, 00,000 gallons in 1879.

It was only in the year 1923 that the construction of water works and drainage was completed. In the year 1930, the work of enlarging the water mains was undertaken. The number of water connections in the city rose from 2651 in the year 1923 to 9176 in the year 1937. Hence the consumption of water supply in the city increased considerably.

Today the municipal corporation supplies water to the city through 2000 km long water pipeline and has a capacity of supplying 650 million liters of water per day.

iii. Drainage System: Till the year 1878, conservancy work was carried out by manual labour. People belonging to the Bhangi community collected the night soil in baskets and deposited them in iron cylindrical carts kept at convenient locations in the city. This was then treated and sold as manure. The Municipality started its conservancy service in the year 1878. It was only in 1923-24 that the municipality undertook the first drainage scheme. In the year 2007-08, the total sewage generated in PMC limit is 451 MLD, out of which 305 MLD (68%) is treated by 5 Sewage Treatment Plants and the treated effluent is discharged into Mula and Mutha River.

iv. Roads: During the 1800s the city had sixteen miles of macadamized main road, another sixteen miles of macadamized roads of lesser importance, fourteen miles of lanes kept in repair with murum or sand. The municipality spent Rs.14, 499 in 1858 and Rs. 16,986 in 1879 on roads. By the year 1936 there was around 92 miles of roads in the city. The streets were lit with kerosene lamps. In the year 1934, for the first time roads were asphalted. By end of 1935 approximately 2.5 lakhs was spent on road widening and construction of new roads.

v. Health services: In 1885 the municipality owned three dispensaries and also paid an annual grant of Rs.12, 000 to Davis Sassoon Infirm Asylum in the city. In the year 1861, the Sassoon Hospital was established. There were also seven allopathic dispensaries and one ayurveda dispensary. The municipality owned eight dispensaries by the year 1936. Today the PMC runs about 40 hospitals and 40 municipal clinics all over the city. There are also 528 private hospitals and 19 family welfare centers registered with the PMC.

Mental Health

vi. Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health: The MIMH has bed occupancy of 90 patients every day. In addition, it provides treatment to nearly 150 patients every day in the out patient department (OPD) and registers 3,000 new cases every year. The institute has forwarded a proposal for establishing the State Training and Research Institute Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (Strimhans) to be started in Pune, on the lines of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, to look after the rehabilitative aspects of mental health care services.

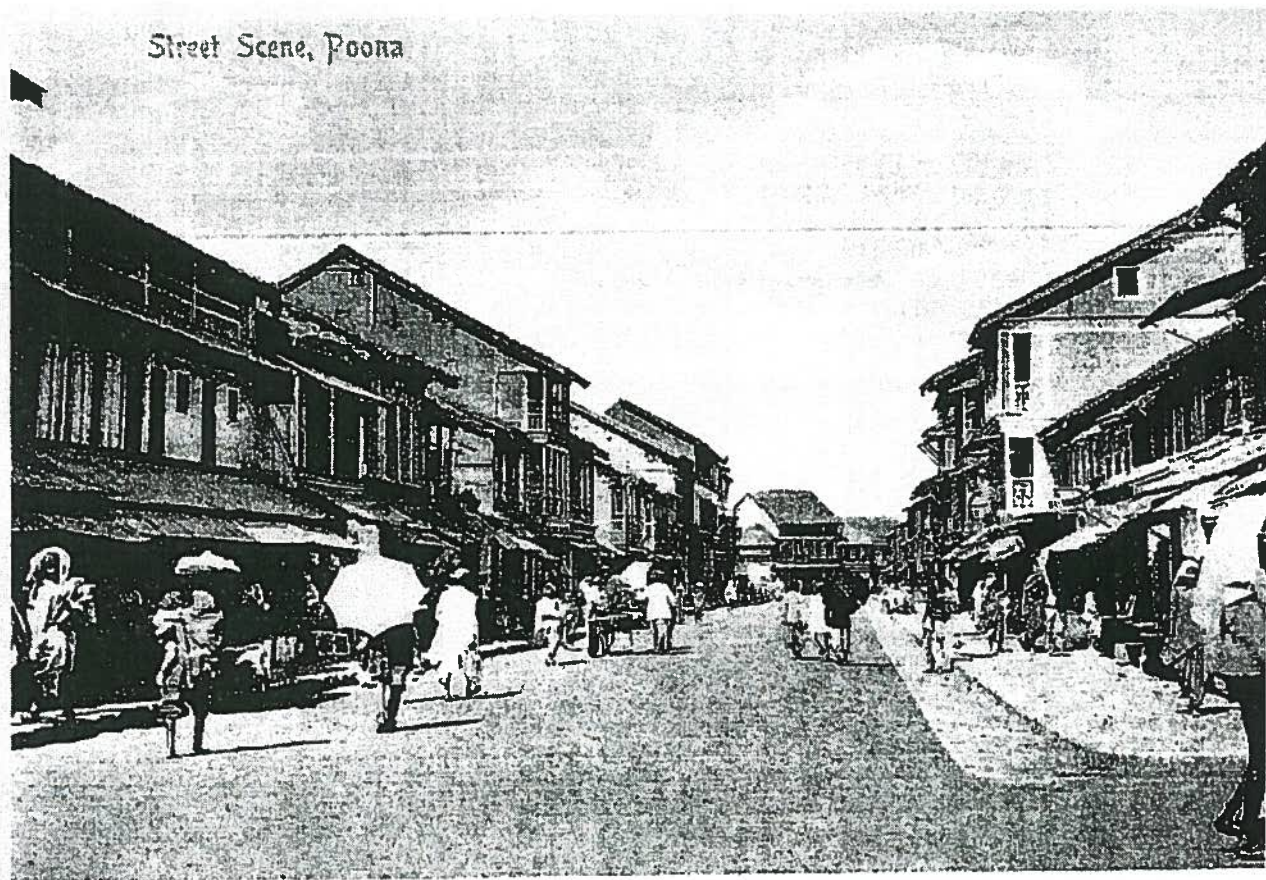
The MIMH also conducts various short term programmes such as post-graduate training in psychiatry, certificate course in counseling, modular courses in psychiatric nursing and courses in aftercare and psychological rehabilitation of people with mental illness.

vii. Gardens and other entertainment facilities: The Pune Municipal Corporation established the Peshwe Park Zoo in 1953 on approx. 7 acres of land at the base of Parvati hill, where Madhavrao Peshwa had his private menagerie in 1780. This zoo has now been shifted to Katraj with an

objective of providing bigger, better and naturalistic enclosures. In 1950, the PMC maintained 17 gardens in Pune city. In 1991, the number of gardens increased to 44. According to the tree census of 1996, there were around 35 lakh trees in the city. In the year 2004 there were around 62 gardens in the city with one zoological park. The PMC has planned to develop Park and Green Spaces in each neighborhood to make Pune a green, livable and sustainable city.

viii. Other Services: Fire brigade and police constable service was provided by the municipality in the year 1869. Today the PMC has 1 main Fire Brigade center and 7 sub centers.

b. Transport system: Life in a city depends largely on the roads and transport system of that city. A good transport system enables easy accessibility and good connectivity to the rest of the world.



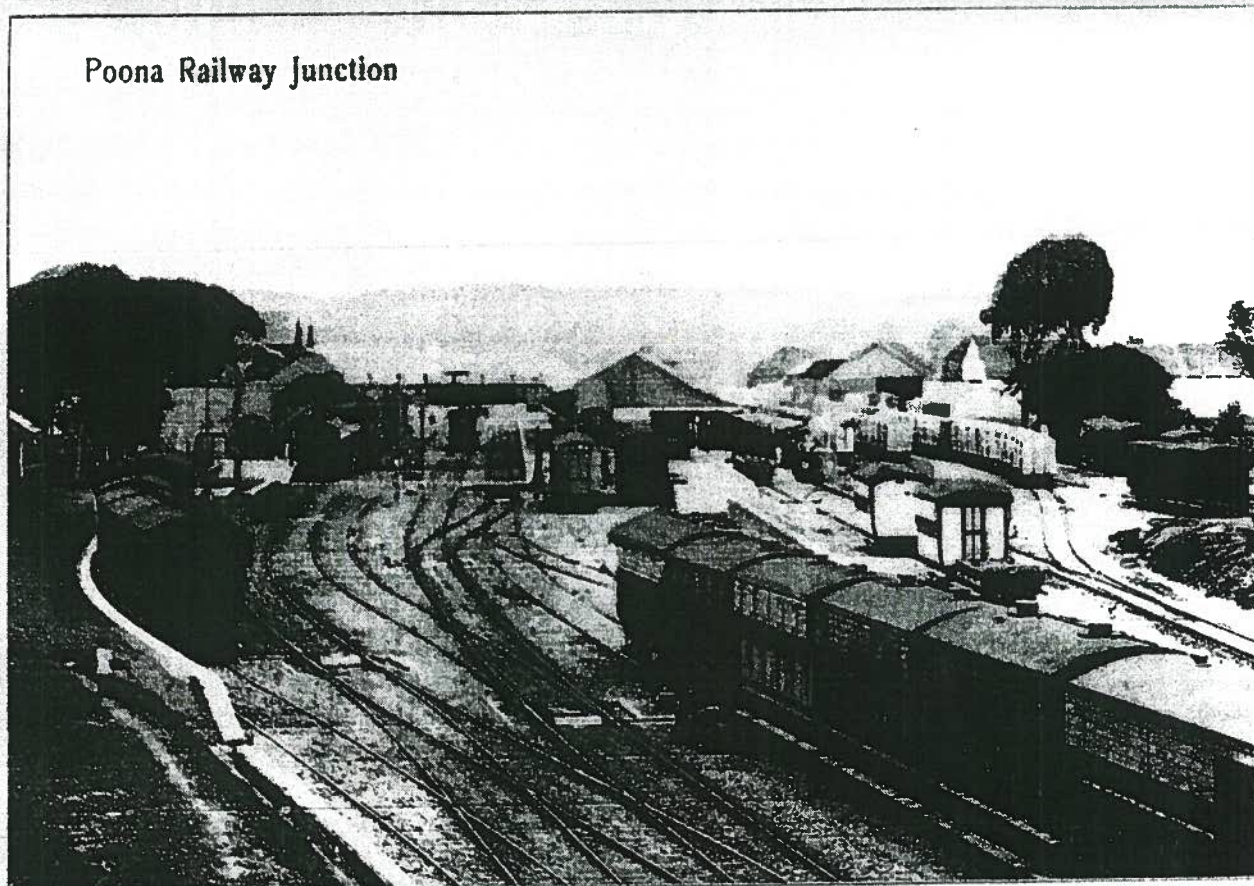
A typical Street Scene in 1920s.

Roads were mainly occupied by Pedestrians, Tongas and Bullock Carts

Roads: In the early 19th century, Pune city had very small roads and lanes. By the mid 19th century the total road length was 21 kms, which increased to 52 kms by the end of it. Some of the main internal roads in the central part of the city were Laxmi Road, Bajirao Raod, Ganesh road and road outside the Mandai market. In the cantonment area the main roads were Prince of Wales drive, East Street, Main Street and Central Street. The roads in the Gaothan areas were Jawaharlal Nehru road, Gurunanak Road and Maharana Pratap Road. Since these were in the main gaothan area, the

density of people and vehicles on this road was always high. To the east of the city were Gokhale road, J M road and Tilak road.³⁷

At present there are over 40 major roads, which connect different parts of the city. The current total road length of the city is 1,252 kms.³⁸ Pune has three National Highways, two State highways and various district roads connecting it to other parts of the State and the country.



Poona Railway Junction

At first a simple structure with a tiled roof, it had three platforms.

Poona Railway station, 1920

Railways: In the year 1855 the first ever rail road was built connecting Mumbai and Pune. In 1889, the Southern Maratha Railway road was constructed, connecting Pune to the southern states of the country. After this Pune was connected up to Miraj by a meter gauge train system. This was later extended up to Manmad. Currently nearly 100 trains ply from and through Pune connecting the city with other parts of the country.

³⁷ Pune Ithihas Darshan. Pune Mahanagar (Shakke 1861 to 1872-Year 1939 to 1951) Volume I, Bhugol,Vidnyan-Tantranyan, Shikshan, Dr. D. M.Wag, 1993

³⁸ <http://www.punepolice.com/usefullinks.htm#rl>



Bus transport introduced during 1940s.

Bus transport: Road transport included State transport buses to various parts of the state. There were three main bus stands in the city- Swargate, Pune Station and Shivajinagar. In 1941 the Silver Jubilee Motor Company started the first inter city bus service with 20 buses. In the year 1950, the newly established Pune Municipal Corporation took the charge of providing bus service in the city. The set up was called Pune Mahanagar Transport and was started with 20 buses from the old company and 35 new buses. The service was utilized by 18, 80,000 people in a year and the Corporation earned around Rs. 20 lakhs from this service. The PMT and PCMT were merged into PMPML i.e Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited in 2007. Currently it has a fleet of 1000 Buses transporting nearly 10, 32,974 passengers daily, in Pune and PCMC area. There are 10 PMPML Bus Depots 10 and 20 main Bus stations and the buses ply on around 282 routes.³⁹

Air transport: Pune has an international airport at Lohegaon operated by the Airport Authority of India. It shares its runways with the neighboring Indian Air Force base. Apart from domestic flights to all major Indian cities, this airport serves two international direct flights.

A new airport has been proposed approximately 10 kms north east of Pune, at Shirolī Chandus village near Chakan, for meeting the growing travel needs of the metropolitan city.

Bridges: The Mutha River divides the city into east and west part. Various bridges were built across this river to connect the east and the western parts of the city. The oldest bridge is the Lakdi Bridge built in the year 1756. Other bridges that were built were Shivaji Bridge, Dagdi Bridge, Sangam Bridge for railroad and other bridges for pedestrians

³⁹ <http://www.pmpml.org/PMPML/FactSheet.php>. And Statistical Report by PMPML – May 2009



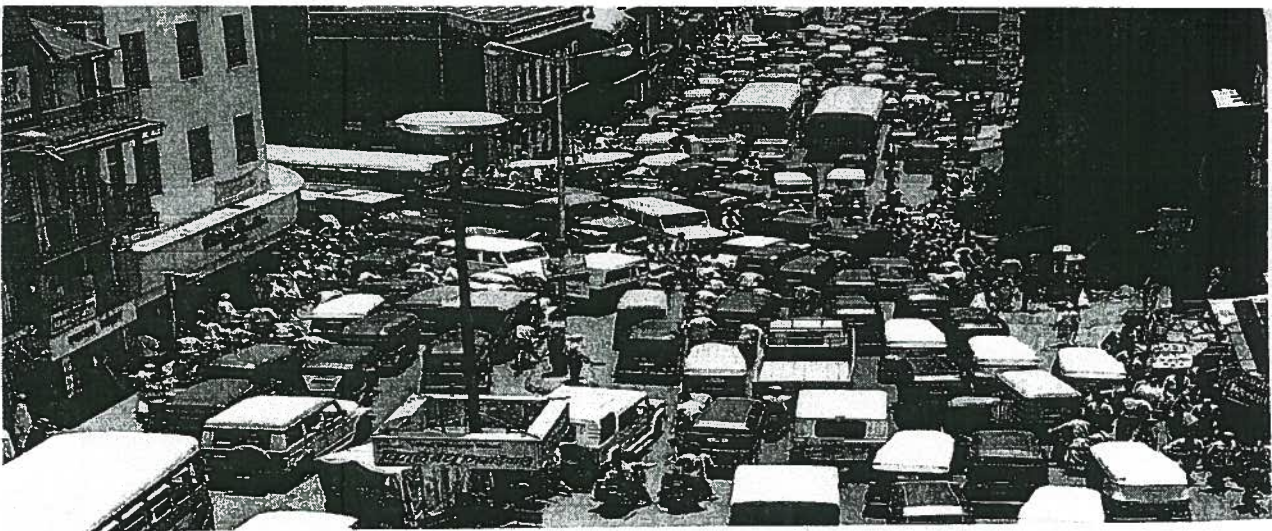
The city streets during the 1920s. Tongas were the popular means of transport

Vehicles in Pune: The Peshwa period, local people used horses and the Peshwas used elephants as a means of transport. Horse carts (Tongas) and bullock carts came in to use after the invention of wheels. During the early 20th century, bicycles became a popular and convenient mode of transport in the city. Even after Independence up to approximately 1970, Pune was known as the Bicycle city of the country due to the large number of bicyclers. Bajaj Auto Ltd was started in Akurdi, Pune in the year 1945, and started the manufacture of scooters, small two and four stroke motorcycles and three wheelers. As a result slowly the bicycles gave way to scooters and mopeds. The public transport service



Motorcar as a means of transport during mid 1900s.

could not keep up to the needs of the ever growing population of the city. Hence people preferred using their own private vehicles. The three-wheeler auto rickshaws became popular. In the year 1981 the number of two wheelers in the city was over 96,000 and four wheelers was over 24,000. This went up to 3.52 lakh two wheelers and 42,000 four wheelers in the year 1991. The current scenario is that around 2 lakh vehicles are added to the traffic every year in the city. The growth in the number of vehicles can be seen in the following table:



Traffic Chaos in the once quite area of Vishrambaug Wada

Status of Vehicles in Pune City ⁴⁰

⁴⁰ <http://www.punepolice.com/statistic.htm#gipovdtp5y>

	Vehicle					
	Two Wheeler	673003	732080	774095	851746	1005515
	Car	69369	75994	79532	110468	113757
	Jeep	30771	32779	33448	34531	37454
	Stn. Wagons	1000	1029	1016	1018	1021
	Taxies / Cabs	4209	4261	4294	4272	4968
6	3 Wheeler Auto Rickshaw	51090	53030	53891	56614	56387
	6 Seater Auto Rickshaw					5521
	Stage Carrier	5318	5387	5217	5295	4971
	Contract Carrier	1490	1597	1747	1707	2065
	School Buses	77	77	77	77	91
	Privet Service Vehicle	4549	4549	1694	2038	2038
	Ambulance	795	839	852	883	934
	Trucks	27449	27831	26488	26124	26957
	Tankers		38		2944	3045
15	Delivery Van (4 Wheelers)	14099	15189	15564	16709	18312
16	Delivery Van (3 Wheelers)	12268	13374	13329	14624	18045
	Tractors	13491	14529	154147	16649	18097
	Trailers	10644	11128	11652	12773	13965
	Others	1498	1505	1531	1562	1618
		921120	995216	1039574	1160034	1334761

VII. Law and Order

Maharashtra, the third largest State in Republic of India, has one of the largest police forces in the country. Besides 236 Indian Police Service officers borne on the State Cadre, it consists of 121 Superintendents of Police, 770 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 3136 Inspectors, 2641 Assistant Police Inspectors, 8001 Sub Inspectors and 1, 48,912 men (members of constabulary). The State has 10 Commissionarates and 35 district police units.⁴¹

The different units of the department such as State Intelligence Department, Crime Investigation Department, Anti Terrorism Squad, Highway Traffic Police, State Reserve Police force, Moter Transprot Unit, Protection of Civil Rights cell, etc are assigned with different responsibilities.

But the incidence of Crime in Maharashtra is on the rise. The following are the statistics related to crime in the state from the year 2005-2008⁴²:

Murder – 10,765
Rape – 6,054
Kidnapping – 5,146
Dacoity – 2,831
Attempted dacoity – 1,309
Robbery – 10,786
Burglary – 63,103
Theft – 1,93,865
Riots – 31,613

During 2005-08, Maharashtra registered 7, 80,765 cases under the Indian Penal Code which is the highest number in the country during this period.

Pune police is the law enforcement and investigation division of Indian Police Service with jurisdiction over Pune and PCMC cities. The city police are division of Maharashtra Police. It is widely believed that Pune police was established during the 1818 police re-organization but city policing history goes well before that. Pune police has 4 zones, 2 zones each in Northern and Southern regions. Police operates from 28 police stations with its jurisdiction spread across 790 square kilometers (305.0 sq mi). It also has the responsibility of traffic policing the city roads in the city of Pune, maintaining the Law and order is the responsibility of the Pune Police. Pune Police Jurisdiction consists of Twenty-Eight police stations. These Twenty-Eight police stations are divided into Two Regions i.e. South Region & North Region. There are Four Zones Zone-I & II in South Region & Zone III & IV in North Region. There are Nine Divisions i.e.- City, Vishrambag & Deccan Div. in Zone-I, Swargate & Lashkar Div. in Zone-II, Chturshringi & Pimpri Div. in Zone-III, And Khadki & Wanawadi Div. in Zone-IV. The Jurisdiction of Pune Commissionerate is 790 sq.kms.

⁴¹ <http://mahapolice.gov.in/mahapolice/jsp/temp/mahpolice.jsp>

⁴² <http://news4u.co.in/?p=31906>

The Crime Branch of Pune Police is responsible for co-coordinating with other State Police / Central Agencies in serious and sensational crimes. The traffic police department is in charge of traffic related issues in the city.

It has been observed that the crime scenario in the city is showing newer kind of crimes being committed. The crimes against women and the elderly are on the rise. Crimes committed by those below 18 years of age are also on the rise. According to a study conducted by the crime branch, Pune police, the involvement of minors in crimes has gone up significantly as the police took action against 658 minors in 2006, 785 in 2007 and 995 in 2008. The study has revealed that most minors involved in crimes are from economically poor background, and they commit crimes for fun and merry-making.⁴³

In Pune city, there is definite growth in crime committed by juveniles. In the last three years, there is double growth in juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile Delinquency (Age group 14-18yrs)

Year	General	Murder	Theft
2006	04.64	04.40	10.00
2007	04.96	10.00	12.00
2008	05.70	09.00	15.30

The above table shows that in Pune city, juvenile delinquency especially, murder and theft is increasing every year. For the sake of money, luxury items like mobile, motorbike and for freaking out, lack of attention of parents, broken homes, etc. leads to indulging in criminal activities. If this is not controlled in time, it may further lead to adult crime.

(Source: Loksatta, Pune, March 21st 2009.) In Pune city police have registered over 10,000 crimes and 80 percent of them were registered in the city slums for the last two years.

(Source: DNA City, Pune Wed. 6th May, 2009)

Electronic and Print media

This medium is accessed by the citizens of the city for entertainment and news.

Marathi newspapers such as Sakal, Loksatta, Lokmat, Kesari, Maharashtra Times and Pudhari are popular. English dailies such as The Times of India, Pune Mirror, Indian Express, DNA, MidDay and Sakaal Times (formerly the Maharashtra Herald) have editions based in Pune, with additional local supplements.

⁴³ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/news/city/pune/995-cases-of-juvenile-crimes-registered-last-year>

Social Awareness campaigns and participation of media in the socially relevant projects:

Jagar: Newspaper Sakal has created this campaign through which the efforts are made to create public awareness on issues related to civic life of the city such as public transport, issues of water and electricity, social issues like child labour, problems of senior citizens, domestic violence on women, etc.

Relief Funds constituted by the the print and electronic media. The people in the city are appealed to make donations to these funds during national calamities and natural disasters. Through these funds the media actively participates in the rehabilitation process of the victims in various parts of the country.

Madhurangan: This is a forum created by Sakal for the empowerment of women the city.

Arogya Varta: These are special supplements devoted to health awareness and health education campaign by all the leading newspapers in the city.

Mukta Peeth: This is a special supplement developed by the leading newspaper in the city to encourage free expression of ideas, views on various aspects of life by the citizens.

Heritage Watch: This is a special campaign by the Times of India, Pune edition, to create awareness about the presence of various heritage sites and structures in and around Pune city. The campaign also seeks participation of the citizens in the conservation of these sites.

Approx. Circulation of Newspapers

Loksatta	48000
Lokmat	160000
Sakal	450000
Pudhari	267000
Times of India	275000
DNA	110000

Star Maajha, Zee Marathi, Doordarshan Sahyadri and ETV Marathi, Me Marathi, are popular television channels. Many English and Hindi entertainment and news channels are watched as well. Pune has FM Radio services as well running for last few years. Though Radio Mirchi (98.3 MHz) tops the popularity rating (it being the first of Private FM channels being introduced in the city), AIR FM (101.MHz), Radio City (91.10), Radio One (94.30), S FM (93.5) and Vidyavaani (University of Pune's own FM Channel) have their presence felt.

There are plans to make Pune India's first wireless city. Intel Corporation, Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and Microsense joined hands to commercially roll out the first phase of a 802.16d Wi-Fi and WiMax network in the city. The first phase of the Unwire Pune project deployment would provide wireless connectivity in a 25 km² expanse of the city. After the completion of the first phase, in around four months, Pune Municipal Corp is planning to make services commercially available to citizens offering a speed of 256 kbit/s.

c. Telecom Services:

There is an extensive usage of telecom services in Pune. Due to quick industrialization, financial stability of the citizens and a huge portion of the city's population being students and youngsters, the telecom services in Pune are as good as those in the major metropolises of India. BSNL or the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is the primary provider of these services in Pune.⁴⁴

Internet entered Pune since December 2000 and within less than a decade; it has leaped to over hundred thousand users. Besides fixed or land line phones, mobile phones are in great demand even among the low-income groups in society. Mobile phones too have grown in the same period, but have a ten-fold growth as compared to Internet. The mobile companies have introduced competitive market schemes making the handsets as well as the service, cost-effective for even a Low Income Group person.

BSNL provides following number of telecommunication utilities in the city: (as of 2008)

Landline phones: 3, 32,883

Mobile phones: 2, 75,000

Internet users: 87,000

Besides BSNL, other telecommunication companies such as Idea Cellular, Airtel, Vodafone, Reliance Infocomm, and Tata Indicom also provide these services.

⁴⁴ <http://puneonline.in/Utilities/Telecom-Services.asp>

FROM PUNAWADI TO PUNE



CHATURSHRUNGI TEMPLE



LAKDI PUL



BHAVANI PETH



PUNE UNIVERSITY

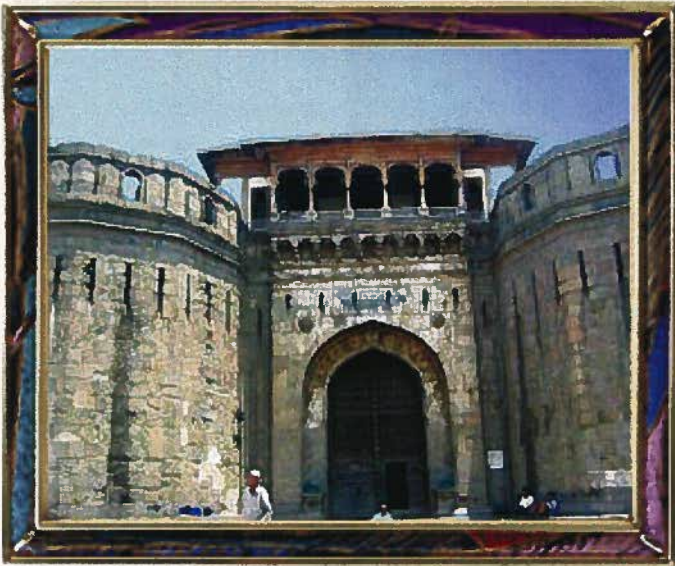


BUND GARDEN

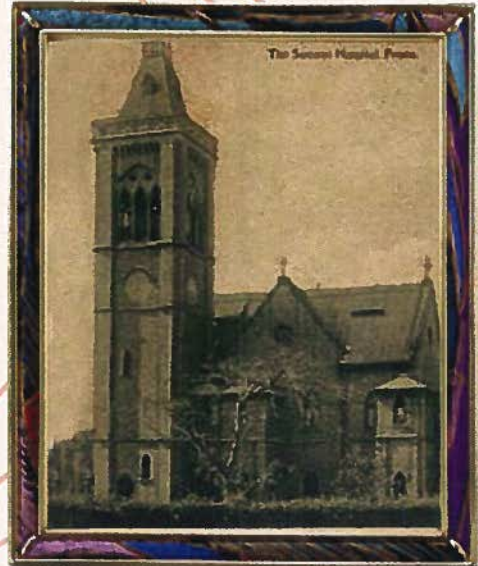


OLD BOMBAY POONA HIGHWAY

FROM PUNAWADI TO PUNE



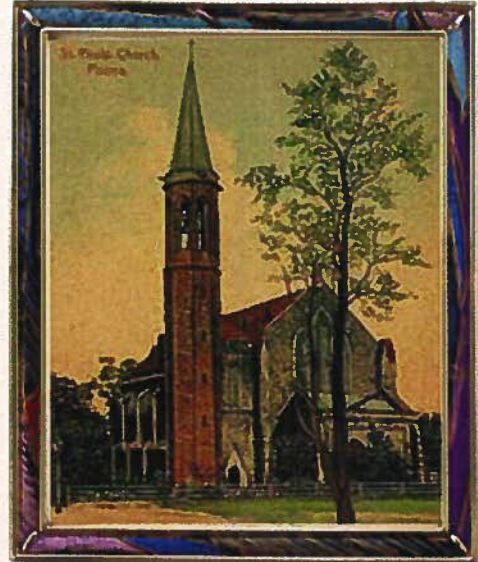
SHANIWAR WADA



SASOON HOSPITAL



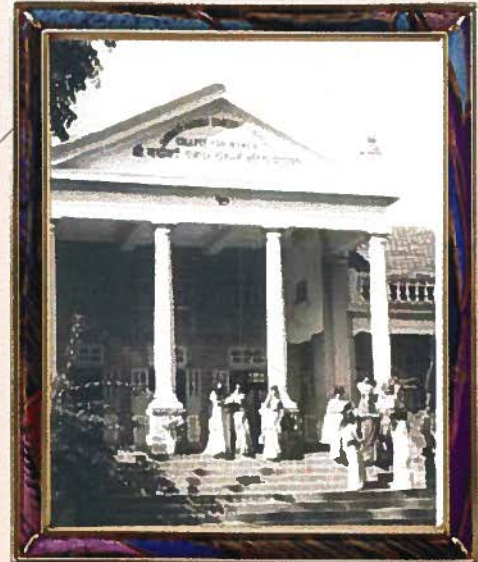
VISHRAMBAUG WADA



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH



KHDAKWASLA DAM



SNDT COLLEGE

METAPERPHOSIS OF A METRO



PUNE – A TRANSFORMED CITY



THE TRANSFORMED LOOK OF BALEWADI SPORTS COMPLEX



MUMBAI PUNE EXPRESS WAY

METAPERPHOSIS OF A METRO



INFOSYS PUNE



THE NEW LOOK OF PUNE

SYNONYMS OF PUNE



BAJAJ AUTO

TATA

INDUSTRIES



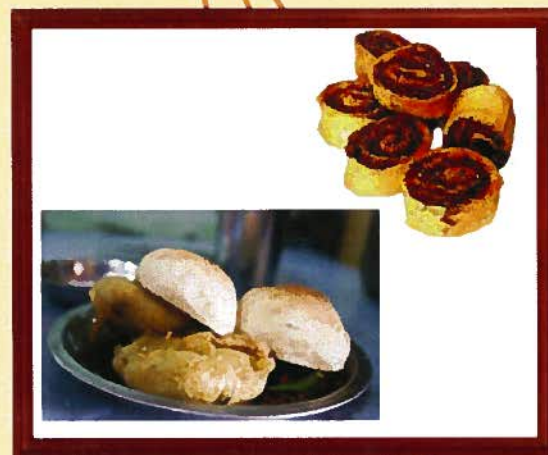
JEWELERS



BUDHANI WAFERS



GERMAN BAKERY



BAKARWADI & WADA PAW

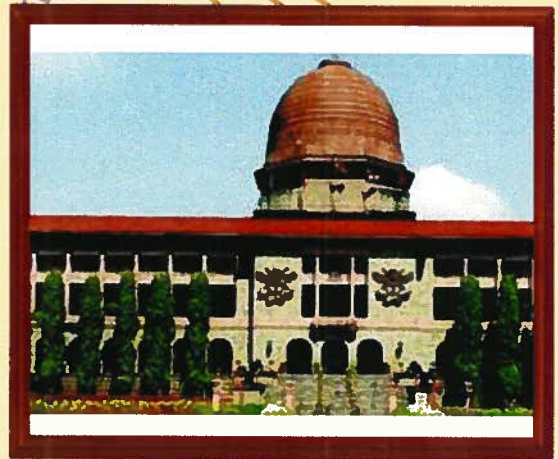


CHITALE BANDHU

SYNONYMS OF PUNE



TULSHI BAUG



NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY, PUNE



VAISHALI HOTEL



PHULE WADA



RACE COURSE



FILM INSTITUTE



PUNE FESTIVAL

SYNONYMS OF PUNE



PRABHAT FILMS



PARVATI TEMPLE



SARAS BAUG



DAGDUSETH MANDIR



TULSHI BAUG



LAXMI ROAD



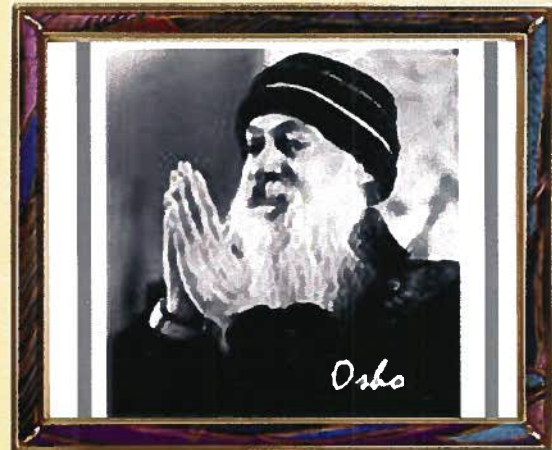
SYNONYMS OF PUNE



PUNE JUNCTION



SINHAGAD FORT



OSHO ASHRAM

CHAPTER-3

Methodology

A. Significance of the Study

The study is carried out to assess the socio-economic profile of the population living in Pune city. Till around 1965 Pune was popularly referred to as Pensioner's City. The slow pace of life in the city was well favored by the retired people, who preferred spending their retired life in Pune's quite ethos. Over a period of time Pune developed economically. As a result, youth and working population got attracted to the city. Pune is now referred to as a city of youth.

The population of Pune city has grown from 7.37 lakhs in 1961 to 25 lakhs in 2001. It signifies a descriptive understanding of the changing need pattern of the utility services such as water supply, sewage system, transportation, housing, parking space, shopping and other entertainment areas.

The present study focuses on the perception of the population about the changes that have occurred because of urbanization and highlights their opinions about the infrastructure development and quality of life. It studies the priorities of citizens for future development of the city.

Similar studies of the socio-economic status of Pune have been carried out in the year 1952 and 1958. The significance of the present study lies in the fact that it is an endeavor on the part of the service creating organization (PMC) to understand the changing socio-economic scenario of the city. The study will help in projecting the future trends of the development in their fast growing metropolis of Pune.

B. Objectives of the Study

To make socio-economic assessment of the population within the old boundaries of the jurisdiction coming under the Pune Municipal Corporation.

To understand people's perception about the changes that occurred because of urban development in the following fields

- Education
- Health care
- Entertainment
- Road and Transport facilities
- Infrastructure facilities
- Industrial and city development
- Human Ecology and Environment

CHAPTER-3

Methodology

To get insights about people's opinion regarding infrastructure development and quality of life in terms of

- Increase in employment opportunities and income
- Quality of education
- Better health care
- Recreation
- Housing
- More access to markets
- Increase in adaptability of technology

To understand priorities of citizens for future development of the city.

To make recommendation for the next Pune City's Development Plan (20 years Development Plan).

C. Universe

The total number of households in Pune city under the Pune Municipal Corporation jurisdiction was considered as the universe of the study. According to Government of India Census 2001, the total population of Pune city falling under the jurisdiction of Pune Municipal Corporation was 25,38,473 lakhs, with 1,321,338 males and 1,217,135 females. The average family size is 4.5. There are 5,55,771 households in Pune city under the Pune Municipal Corporation jurisdiction.⁴⁵

D. Unit of the Study

A single household is the unit of the study

E. Research Design

Descriptive Design- The major purpose of this study is to describe the socio-economic situation of the population of Pune city, which falls under the jurisdiction of Pune Municipal Corporation.

F. Research Method

Survey Method – For the present study the survey method is used. Data is collected from the field by conducting personal interviews of the respondents. The non-participatory observations are recorded.

G. Sample Size

According to the Census 2001, there are 5,55,771 households in the city of Pune, which fall under the Pune Municipal Corporation jurisdiction. 60 percent of this population lives in planned housing areas, while 40 percent lives in the slums. For the purpose of this study the sample size selected is one percent of the total number of households, i.e., 5537 households.

⁴⁵ <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/>

Since 60 percent of the households live in planned housing areas, the sample drawn from this section of society is 3335 households. The rest 40 percent sample is drawn from 2222 households from the slum areas.

In the study, the old boundaries of the city that fall under the jurisdiction of Pune Municipal Corporation, is divided into 6 sectors as mentioned below. The number of sub areas included in each sector varies, according to the geographic demarcation of the sector. The density of population is higher in some areas such as Peth and Kothrud Sectors whereas the density of population is low in areas like Yerawada and Hadapsar. (In Yerawada Sector, Central Jail, Airport and Mental Hospital cover large proportion of land. Hadapsar is primarily an industrial belt). The sample is drawn from these sector by giving due consideration to these factors.

Sector Wise Sample Selection

Sector	Sector	Sample Drawn	Sample Size From Apartments	Sample Size From Slums
Sector 1	Peth Area	1100	600	500
Sector 2	Kothrud	1043	731	312
Sector 3	Aundh	910	500	410
Sector 4	Hadapsar	904	504	400
Sector 5	Bibvewadi	1000	500	500
Sector 6	Yerawada	600	500	100

The above table reflects that since the sample size from apartment type of houses is 3335, it is equally divided into the six sectors, i.e. from each sector a minimum of 500 households is drawn. But in high-density sectors of Kothrud and Peth areas the sample size drawn is more, so that the population is well represented.

As per the data obtained from slum department, Pune Municipal Corporation, there are 22 major slum areas in the old Pune Municipal Corporation limits, which fall in the above-mentioned six sectors. Since 2222 households are to be covered from the slum areas, 100 households are interviewed in each slum area. In each sector, the sample of 100 households is drawn per slum areas falling in that sector.

H. Sampling Method

Probability and non-probability (purposive) sampling methods were used for the study. Under probability sampling, the sample was selected by using proportionate stratified method of sampling.

Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling: The housing pattern in Pune city is divided into planned housing and unplanned housing i.e. slum areas. These formed the two major strata. To get true representation of the population, the sample was drawn from planned housing areas and slum areas. According to the Government Census 2001, 40 percent population in the city lived in the slums and the remaining 60 percent in planned housing structures. So a sample of 2222 households was taken from the slum areas and 3335 households were covered from the planned housing areas.

According to the 1987 Pune City Development Plan, the city formed a conglomeration of total 6 sectors. The proportionate sample has been taken from these sectors.

Non-Probability Sampling: Under non-probability sampling the sample was selected through purposive method of sampling where in the subjects were selected purposively.

To get a holistic picture about the city's growth and development, stakeholders from various fields such as Vice Chancellor of Pune University, Director of IUCCA, Managing Director of Bank of Maharashtra, Joint Director General of MCCIA, Director, MIMH, President, Pune Bar Association, Assistant Labour Commissioner, Joint Managing Director, PMPML and eminent personalities from social, cultural, educational fields are interviewed.

(The detailed list of personalities is attached in Annexure 2).

I. Tools for Data Collection

Interview Schedule was used as a tool for data collection from the sample size mentioned under the stratified sample. For the purposive sample, Interview Guide is used to interview the stakeholders under purposive sampling.

J. Delimitations of the study

Since the Census 2001 is the latest authentic data source available, the sampling of the study was based on it. After 2001 till date, there has been an increase in the population size of the city. As of today this increase in population is not reflected clearly in any authentic source. Hence the study has delimited the surveys and projections about the existing population size of Pune city.

The Pune Municipal Corporation wished to conduct the study for the old city limits only. Hence the study has delimited the existing inclusions of the villages and fringe areas in Pune City and has considered the old boundaries as the limits of Pune Municipal Corporation. New fringe areas, which were merged in 1987 in the Corporation limits, were not included for the purpose of the study.

J. Limitations of the study

Respondents of the study i.e. the common citizens were not willing to take part in the study. This was especially true in case of people residing in the planned housing structures such as residential complexes, bungalows, row houses, etc. Some of them flatly refused entry to the data investigators. Those who participated in the study were unwilling to divulge information regarding their economic status. After much convincing, they did provide a rough estimate of their income and expenditure pattern.

In the slum areas, the respondents wanted to know how they would gain from giving information. They expected some kind of remuneration from the data investigators. Also they suspected that divulging information would mean, losing their residence or place of stay. So sometime, they have given rough or may be fictitious responses about the status of their residence, income and expenditure. These have been the limitations of the study.

CHAPTER-4

Data Analysis

CHAPTER-4

DATA ANALYSIS

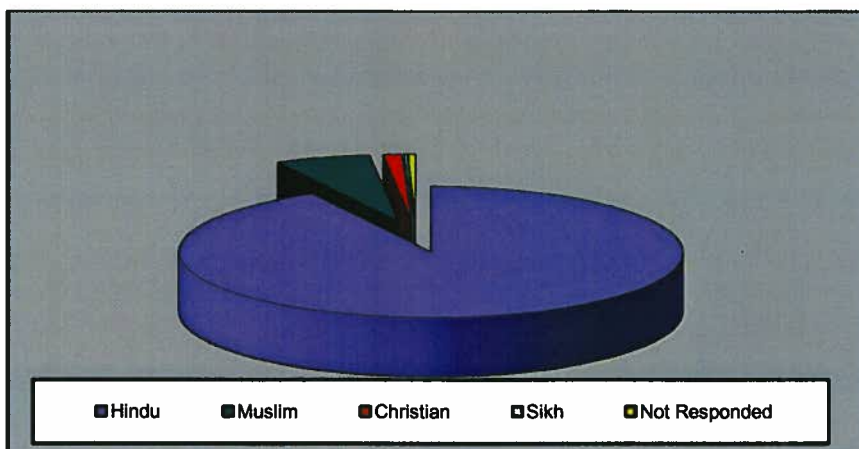
This chapter examines in detail the various socio - economic aspects of sample covered in the study. These variables include a) General Profile of the households b) Housing profile c) Civic Amenities d) Demographic Profile e) Educational Profile of children in the age group of 3-14 years f) Occupation profile g) Economic Profile h) Health profile i) Participation in Cultural Activities j) Solid Waste Management k) The Expectations and Opinions of the citizens.

A. General Profile of Households

Table No 1 Break up of Population according to Religion

a. Surveyed Population		
Religion	Frequency	Percent
Hindu	5,121	92.20
Muslim	338	06.10
Christian	63	01.10
Sikh	11	00.20
Religion not stated	24	00.40
Total	5557	100.00

Religion	b. National Level (2001 Census)		Pune City (2001 Census)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Hindus	827,578,868	80.46	2027556	79.88
Muslims	138,188,240	13.43	236699	9.33
Christians	24,080,016	2.34	59016	2.33
Sikhs	19,215,730	1.69	11059	0.45
Buddhists	7,955,207	0.77	132010	5.2
Jains	4,225,053	0.41	66353	2.61
Others	6,639,626	0.64	7511	0.30
Religion not stated	727,588	0.07	2269	0.09
Total	1,028,610,328	100	2538473	100



Graph No 1 Break up of Population according to Religion among the surveyed population

Table No 1a reflects that among the surveyed population, majority of the population of Pune city are Hindus which forms 92.2 percent of the population, followed by Muslims, who constitute to 6.1 percent. Christians and Sikhs are in a small minority.

As per Census 2001, at the national level, Hindus are 80.5 percent Muslims are 13.4percent Christians are 2.3percent and Sikhs are 1.6 percent.

In Pune city population of Hindu religion is slightly higher and Muslim is lower than the Census population 2001. This could be due to historic image of Pune city as a seat of Maratha and Peshwa power who ruled over the city. Since then migration of Hindus to Pune city has been more Pune follows this general pattern with a higher majority of Hindu population in the city limits.

Religious and cultural ethos of Pune city

Prominent Temples in Pune City:

Hinduism is the most commonly practiced religion in Pune, although many mosques, gurudwaras, Jain temples and other religious buildings are found throughout the city. The most prominent Hindu temples in Pune are the Parvati temple, located on Parvati hill and the Chaturshrungi Temple during Navratri (which usually falls in the month of September), there is a large procession to this temple and worshippers gather from around the country to pray here. The presiding god of Pune city as established by Chhatrapati Shivaji's mother Jijabai is the Kasba Ganapati, whose temple is found in Kasba Peth in central Pune. Goddess Tambdi Jogeshwari is regarded as the village goddess (gram-Devi) of Pune.



Dagdusheth Halwai Ganpati is very famous and is believed by devotees to be vibrant (Jagrut) deity. It attracts thousands of Devotees during the festival and through out the year.

Ganesh Festival: Since 1894, Pune has celebrated Ganesh Chaturthi as a ten-day long public festival, in which most neighborhoods 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 Lokmanya Tilak in Pune, and has since spread to many other cities, particularly Mumbai, which has a massive parade every year. Pune festival is organized during this festival and attracts a big number of foreign and domestic tourists to witness the festival and the music & cultural programmes organized by the Pune festival committee.

Palkhi Procession: Significant religious leaders Sant Dnyaneshwar (born in Alandi in the 13th century) and poet Sant Tukaram (born in Dehu in the 17th century) were born near Pune. Their link to the city is commemorated with an annual pilgrimage to Pandharpur, 300 kilometers away, consisting of a palkhi 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 Ekadasshi.

Pune's Jewish Connection: Pune was once home to a group of the Bene Israel, a Jewish community in western India. Although many of them migrated to Israel after Indian independence, it remains home to Asia's largest synagogue, the Ohel David Synagogue (known locally as the Lal Deval, or Red Temple).



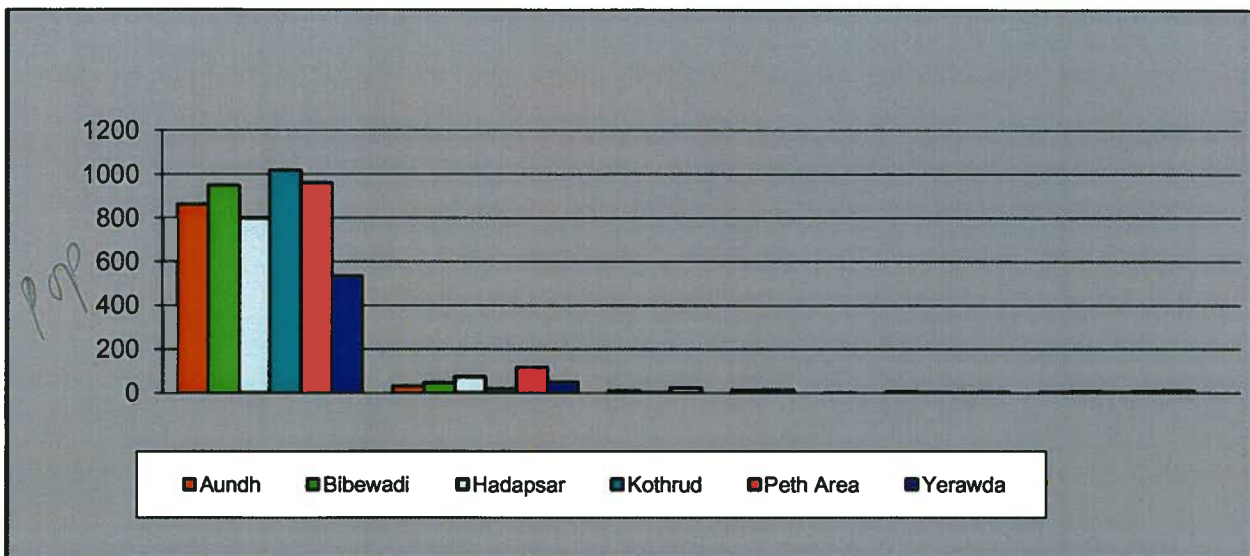
Osho Ahram: Pune has been associated with several significant spiritual teachers. Osho (known earlier as Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh) lived and taught in Pune for much of the 1970s and 1980s. The Osho International Meditation Resort, one of the world's largest spiritual centers, is located in the Koregaon Park area. It has visitors from over a hundred countries. With 200,000 visitors annually, the Osho International Meditation Resort in Pune is one of the largest spiritual centres in the world.

Pune is also the birthplace of spiritual guru Meher Baba, although pilgrims usually travel to Meherabad. Hazrat Babajan, according to Meher Baba one of the five Perfect Masters of her time, lived the final 25 years of her life in Pune. She established her final residence first under a neem tree near Bukhari Shah's mosque in Rasta Peth and later another neem tree in the then-dilapidated section of Pune called Char Bawdi where she remained the rest of her life. Her Samadhi tomb shrine is located in Pune.

The ISKCON movement also has a presence in the city, with the Sri Radha Kunjbihari Mandir.

Table 1a Sector Wise Break up of population according to Religion

Sector	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Other	Total
Aundh	863	33	09	01	04	910
	94.80%	03.60%	01.00%	00.10%	00.40%	100.00%
Bibvewadi	948	46	02	--	04	1000
	94.80%	04.60%	00.20%	--	00.40%	100.00%
Hadapsar	800	75	23	04	02	904
	88.50%	08.30%	02.50%	00.40%	00.20%	100.00%
Kothrud	1017	19	--	02	05	1043
	97.50%	01.80%	--	00.20%	00.50%	100.00%
Peth Area	960	116	14	01	09	1100
	87.30%	10.50%	01.30%	00.10%	00.80%	100.00%
Yerawada	533	49	15	03	--	600
	88.80%	08.20%	02.50%	00.50%	--	100.00%
Total	5121	338	63	11	24	5557
	92.20%	06.10%	01.10%	00.20%	00.40%	100.00%



Graph No 2 Sector wise break up of Population according to Religion among the surveyed population

Table No 1d depicts that among the surveyed population, Hindus who constitute the majority of population in the city of Pune are well distributed across all the sectors of the city. However, they are found in greater number in Kothrud area. It is indicated that among the surveyed population, Muslim community has its biggest proportion (10%) in the Peth area. This could be traced back to the historical review of the constitution of the Pune according to settlements, when people following particular religion concentrated in some geographic areas.

The Momins have settled in Pune for the last 300 years. They came from Hyderabad and were concentrated in Vetral peth (today's Shukrawar Peth), in Mominpura in Ganj peth and to some extent in Shukrawar peth.

The Daudi Bhoras are Shias of the Mastalian Division of Ismail Sect. They came to Pune 300 years ago from Ahemadabad, Ahmednagar for occupation of trading.

The Pathans lived in Shukrawar, Nana, Ganesh, Bhavni, Rasta, Mangalwar, Shivajinagar and Pune Cantonment⁴⁶. It is evident that these old settlements of Pune are still evident even in the Pune city of 21st century. This explains the existence of more Muslim population in Peth area.

The Muslim population is also well distributed in all the sectors of the city. However, in Kothrud area where the concentration of Hindu population is relatively more, the population of Muslims is relatively less when compared to the other sectors of the city.

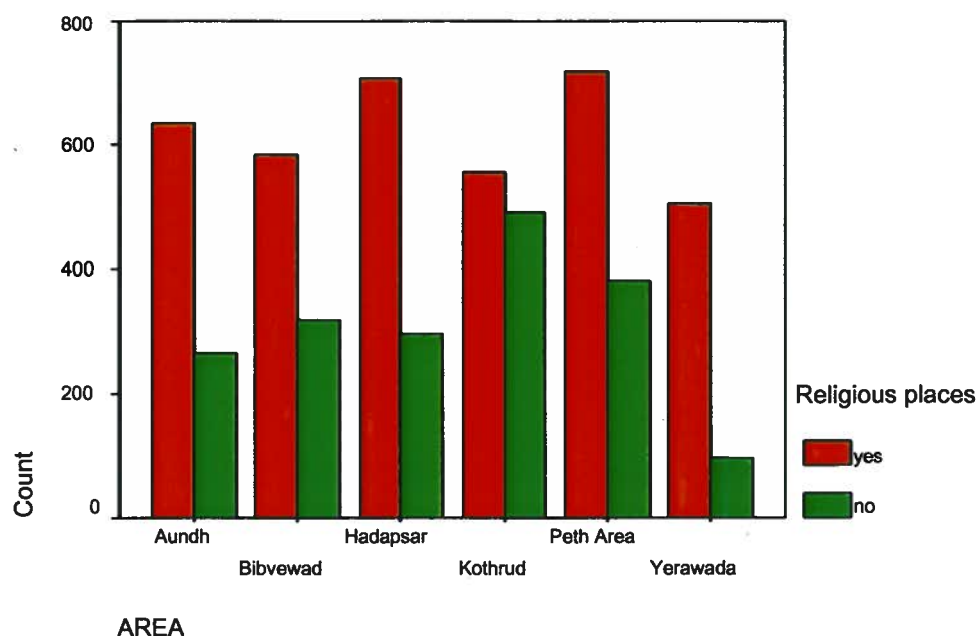
It is found that in the surveyed population, though the Christian population is concentrated in Hadapsar sector, it is also distributed in all the sectors except in Kothrud and Bibvewadi.

⁴⁶ Socio-Economic Survey of Pune, 1952

The Sikhs who are the minorities are found residing all over the city, except in Bibvewadi. The others such as Parsis, Jews are also distributed through out the city but more evidently in Peth areas. The population of Bene Israel community is reported to have come to Pune along with British. Majority of them have scattered in Nana, Somwar and Pune cantonment.

Table 1b Sector Wise Presence of Religious places

Sector	Religious places		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	633	266	899
	11.4%	4.8%	16.2%
Bibvewadi	582	318	900
	10.5%	5.7%	16.2%
Hadapsar	707	297	1004
	12.7%	5.4%	18.1%
Kothrud	554	489	1043
	10.0%	8.8%	18.8%
Peth Area	719	381	1100
	13.0%	6.9%	19.8%
Yerawada	503	97	600
	9.1%	1.7%	10.8%
Total	3698	1848	5546
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%

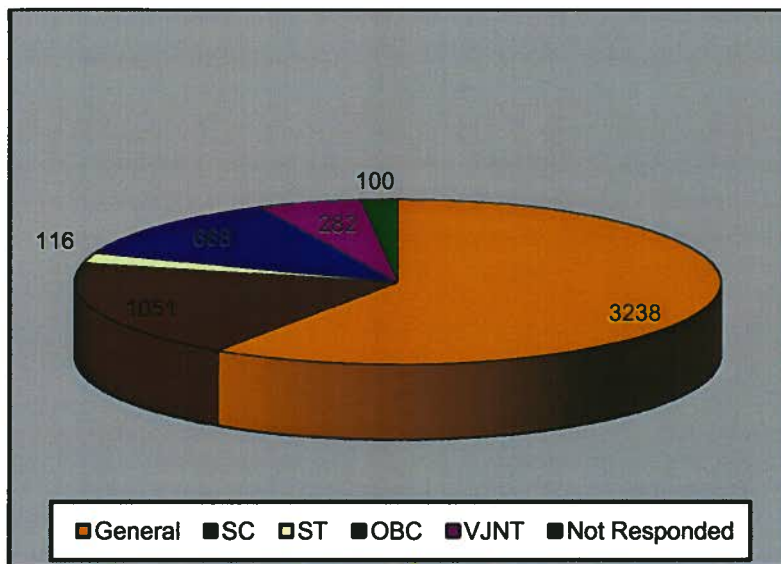


Graph No 3. Presence of Religious Places according to the surveyed population

The table reflects that there is a good presence of religious places such as temples, mosques, churches, etc. in each sector.

Table No 2a Breakup of Population according to Caste

a. Surveyed Population			b. India (Census 2001)	c. Pune city(Census 2001)
Caste	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Percent
General	3238	58.27	70	Not known
SC	1051	18.91	16	11.8
ST	116	02.09	2.1	1
OBC	668	12.02	12	Not known
VJNT	282	05.07	Not known	Not known
Others	100	01.80	Not known	Not known
Caste not stated	102	01.80	-	Not known
Total	5557	100.00	1,028,610,328	



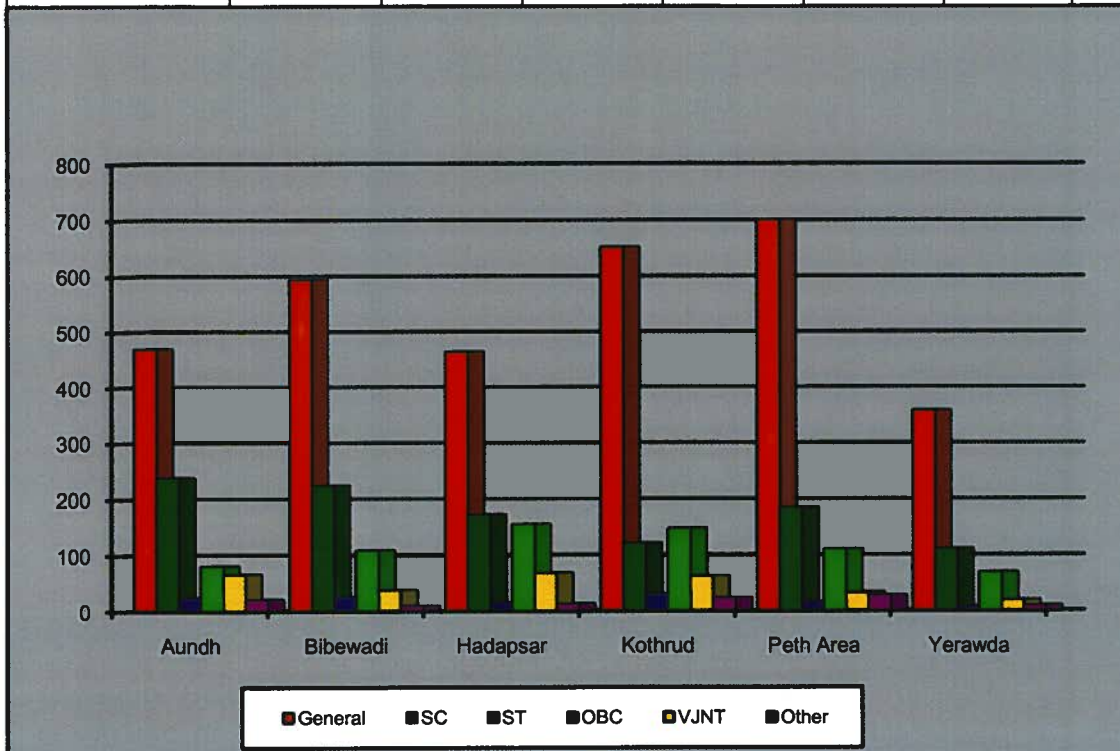
Graph No 4 Breakup of Population according to Caste among the surveyed population

With regards to caste wise distribution, it is seen that among the surveyed population 58.3 percent households belong to the general category; 18.9 percent in SC category, 2.1% in ST category, 12 percent of the population belongs to the OBC category and 5.1 percent from the VJNT category. Thus it is reflected that apart from the general category, around 38.1 percent of population is from the minorities and weaker sections of the society.

The caste break-up of Pune city shows somewhat similar pattern when compared to the all India statistics. SC population is 16% at all India level, while ST is 2.1% and OBC approx. 12%. According to the 2001 census, Pune shows an 11.8% of SC population and 1% of ST population. The present survey shows a considerable increase in both SC and ST population in Pune city.

Table No. 2b Sector wise breakup of caste among the surveyed population

Sector	General	SC	ST	OBC	VJNT	Other	Total
Aundh	469	238	23	80	65	20	895
	52.40%	26.60%	02.60%	08.90%	07.30%	02.20%	100.00%
Bibvewadi	594	224	25	108	37	09	997
	59.60%	22.50%	02.50%	10.80%	03.70%	00.90%	100.00%
Hadapsar	464	172	15	155	67	12	885
	52.40%	19.40%	01.70%	17.50%	07.60%	01.40%	100.00%
Kothrud	652	121	30	147	62	23	1035
	63.00%	11.70%	02.90%	14.20%	06.00%	02.20%	100.00%
Peth Area	701	185	16	110	32	27	1071
	65.50%	17.30%	01.50%	10.30%	03.00%	02.50%	100.00%
Yerawada	358	111	07	68	19	09	572
	62.60%	19.40%	01.20%	11.90%	03.30%	01.60%	100.00%
Total	3238	1051	116	668	282	100	5455
	59.40%	19.30%	02.10%	12.20%	05.20%	01.80%	100.00%



Graph No 5 Sector wise Breakup of Caste among the surveyed population

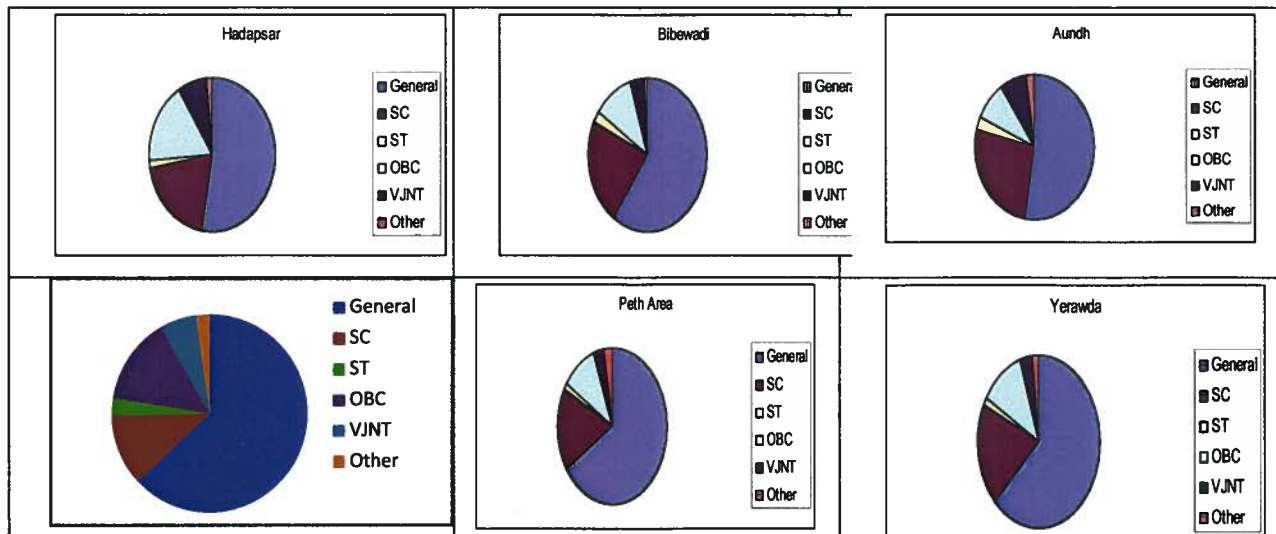


Table No. 2b shows that all the castes are well scattered through all the sectors of the city. There is no caste-based division of dwelling in the city.

When Kothrud area developed very speedily around 10 to 15 years back many Brahmin families from Peth area migrated to Kothrud area due to better living conditions. Thus, the general category population is more in Peth and Kothrud areas as compared to other sectors.

In Yerawada sector, the density of population as compared to other sectors is less because vast areas of land are occupied for Airport, Mental Hospital, Central Prison and for Defense purpose. This is reflected in the graph.

The population in the VJNT category generally stays along with their own groups in the particular area, which is newly developing area. So they are found more in Hadapsar, Aundh and Kothrud areas.

OBC categories population is found to be concentrated in Hadapsar and Kothrud sectors.

Several castes from General categories such as Mali, Kunbi, Agri etc had long settled in fringe casts were included in OBC categories, hence their predominance is still seen in these areas of Pune city such as Kothrud and Hadapsar. After Mandal commission year 1990 these castes are included in OBC category.

The scheduled caste are found to be well scattered all over the city. However comparatively there is less in Kothrud areas, this can be attributed to the higher cost of land and higher cost of living in Kothrud areas.

The ST categories are found well scattered all over the city.

Social impact of religion and caste on population in Pune City:

The current survey reflects that, majority of the population in the city belongs to Hinduism, followed by Islam, Christianity and others.

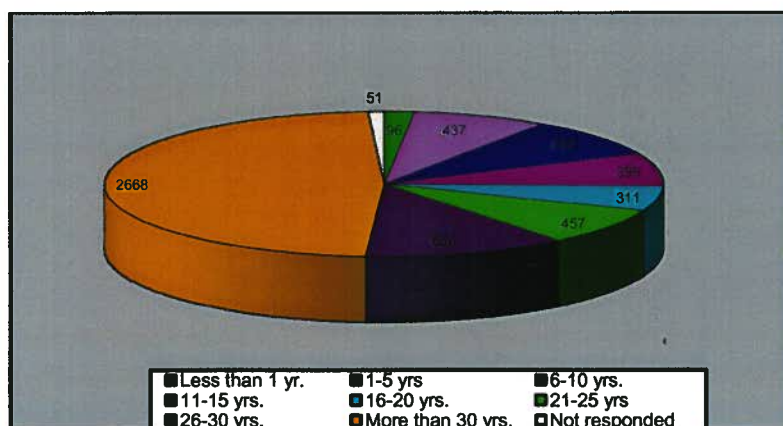
The caste wise distribution in current survey reflects that the population belonging to the general category forms the majority, followed by SC, ST and VJNT and other categories.

The present survey also throws light on the distribution of religions and castes in different parts of the city. It is reflected that unlike past, in present times the people belonging to different religions and castes are scattered all over the city. Concentration of people from general category of caste and from Hindu religion is felt in areas like Bibevadi, Kothrud, Peth, where these families have been staying for generations. The Muslim population is found concentrated in Peth areas where they have been residing for generations.

The proximity of main religious temples or worship places is also found in these areas, especially Peth Areas. For example, Tulshi baug, Dagdu Sheth Ganpati, Chimnya Ganpati, Kasba Ganpati, Tambdi Jogeshwari, Patrya Maruti, Khunya Murlidhar, Jumma Masjid, Babri Masjid (Ravivar Peth), Abban Peer Masjid (Kasba Peth).

Table No 3a Number of Years of Stay in Pune among the surveyed population

No. of years	Frequency	Percent
Less than 1 yr.	96	01.73
1-5 yrs	437	07.86
6-10 yrs.	482	08.67
11-15 yrs.	399	07.18
16-20 yrs.	311	05.60
21-25 yrs	457	08.22
26-30 yrs.	656	11.80
More than 30 yrs.	2668	48.02
Not responded	51	00.92
Total	5557	100.00

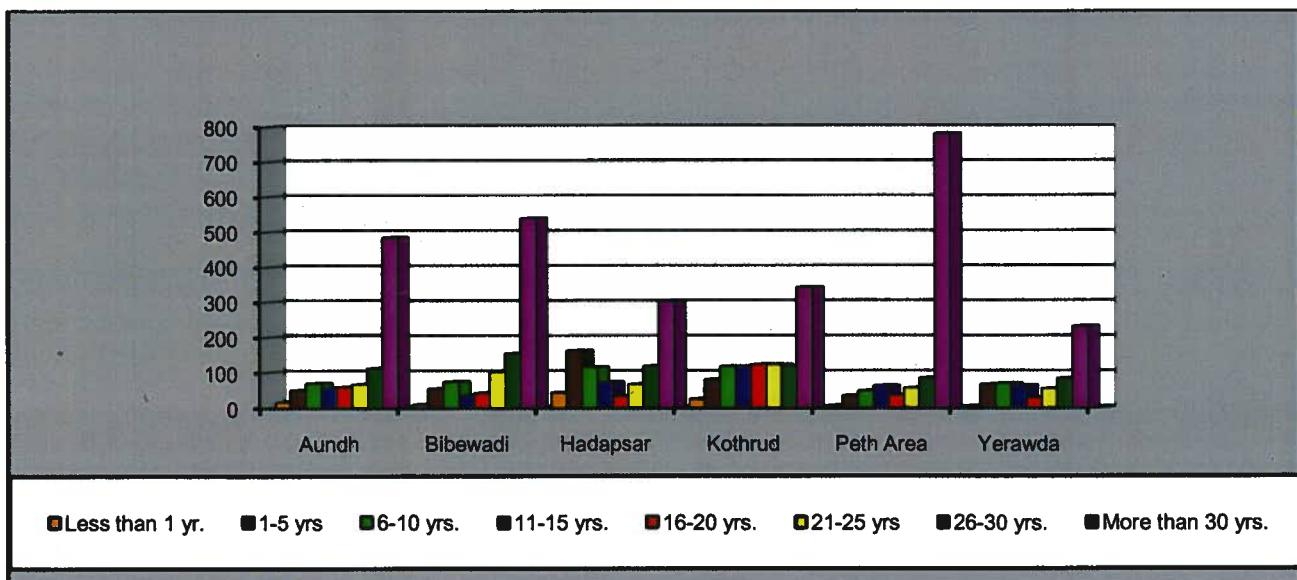


Graph No 6 Numbers of Years of Stay in Pune among the surveyed population

Table No 3a portrays that 48.02 percent of the households are residing in Pune for more than 30 years followed by around 11.80 percent for up to 26-30 years and 8.22 percent of the households for 21-25 years. This forms around 68.04 percent of the population. 29.31 percent of the population is been residing in Pune city for approximately 20 years. These are the people who have migrated with their families to Pune in search of better educational and occupational opportunities. This process of migration led to concurrent development of Pune city as an Educational Center and IT hub.

Table No 3b Sector wise Number of Years of Stay in Pune City among the surveyed population

Sector	Less than 1 yr.	1-5 yrs	6-10 yrs.	11-15 yrs.	16-20 yrs.	21-25 yrs	26-30 yrs.	More than 30 yrs.	Total
Aundh	15	48	68	56	58	65	110	482	902
	1.7%	5.3%	7.5%	6.2%	6.4%	7.2%	12.2%	53.4%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	08	53	72	34	40	98	152	537	994
	0.8%	5.3%	7.2%	3.4%	4.0%	9.9%	15.3%	54.0%	100.0%
Hadapsar	41	160	113	71	31	65	116	299	896
	4.6%	17.9%	12.6%	7.9%	3.5%	7.3%	12.9%	33.4%	100.0%
Kothrud	23	78	115	115	121	121	115	341	1029
	2.2%	7.6%	11.2%	11.2%	11.8%	11.8%	11.2%	33.1%	100.0%
Peth Area	05	33	46	61	34	55	82	779	1095
	0.5%	3.0%	4.2%	5.6%	3.1%	5.0%	7.5%	71.1%	100.0%
Yerawada	04	65	68	62	27	53	81	230	590
	0.7%	11.0%	11.5%	10.5%	4.6%	9.0%	13.7%	39.0%	100.0%
Total	96	437	482	399	311	457	656	2668	5506
	1.7%	7.9%	8.8%	7.2%	5.6%	8.3%	11.9%	48.5%	100.0%



Graph No 7 Sector wise Number of Years of Stay in Pune City

It is observed from the graph that majority of population has been residing for more than 30 years in the Peth, followed by Aundh, and Bibvewadi areas. The proportion of newer residents is lesser in Peth areas as compared to Kothrud and Hadapsar. Kothrud has consistently grown and has almost an equal number of residents in all slabs. It has only been since last few years that new residents prefer Hadapsar and Aundh areas. Hadapsar shows the highest number of settlers in last 1 to 5 years. This is indicative of the fact that Hadapsar has largest number of affordable residential facilities coming up. Though it is on the outskirts of the center of the city, the new buyers prefer this area, as it falls into the PMC limits and enjoys all the civic amenities provided by PMC. Peth area, Yerawada, and Bibvewadi are near saturation in terms of providing new housing. Therefore, new settlers do not prefer these areas due to congestion.

Table No 4 State of Origin

State of Origin	Frequency	Percent
Andhra Pradesh	122	2.19
West Bengal	123	2.21
Bihar	119	2.14
Chattisgarh	1	0.01
Delhi	9	0.16
Goa	1	0.01
Gujarat	45	0.81
Haryana	4	0.07
J&K	1	0.01
Jharkhand	2	0.04
Karnataka	152	2.74
Kerala	26	0.47
Madhya Pradesh	10	0.18
Tamil Nadu	15	0.27
Maharashtra	4710	84.76
North East	2	0.04
Orissa	5	0.09
Punjab	17	0.31
Rajasthan	147	2.65
UP	46	0.83
Total	5557	100

Table No 4 reflects that majority of the households (84.76 percent) of the city have migrated from various parts of Maharashtra. The reasons for this intra state migration are severe drought of 1972, in search of jobs / employment opportunities and for the purpose of higher education. Approximately 2-3 percent of the population has migrated from other states such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal each. A very negligible percent of population has migrated from Northeastern states, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Jammu-Kashmir and Chhattisgarh etc.

This trend is well supported by the facts presented in the report titled “Demographic Projections for Pune Municipal Corporation” presented by Gokhale Institute. The report mentions that the trend of intra state migration is not new to the city of Pune. During the period 1981-1991, there were 3.1 lakh migrants in Pune city. This number went up to 7.4 lakhs in the year 1991-2001, amounting to 20 percent of the total population. In 1991 and 2001, the migration to the city from within Pune district was around 2.27 lakhs and 4.9 lakhs respectively. Migrants from other districts of Maharashtra in the year 1991 were 1.49 lakhs while in 2001 the number was 4 lakhs. From other Indian states like Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Bihar and Gujarat, the migration was around 81,000 in 1991 and 2.4 lakhs in 2001. The main reasons for increase in migration during this period were employment, business and educational opportunities in the city, natural calamities, marriage and other family reasons.⁴⁷

Migration trends of Pune City

The inter-state migration towards the city has increased significantly. The proportion of migrants from Uttar Pradesh / Bihar is increasing but is still at a lower level. The past trends imply that the migration was mainly due to economic reasons. Over the time migration has become more male-oriented. This is particularly true for migrants coming from UP, Bihar, and Rajasthan. It is quite probable that migrants from the poorer states are finding it difficult to bring their families because of the unaffordable costs of living. Migrants from Karnataka and other southern states have continued the practice of bringing their families. The Gokhale Institute in its report on Demographic Projections mentions that this trend could have serious implications for the city. First, the migration from poorer states would decline and second, migration from developed states would increase and the migrants bringing their families with them will generate higher demands for infrastructure facilities.

The city as it has grown – has also seen rising costs of living. This has arrested the flow of migrants to some extent. According to demographic projections by Gokhale Institute, the migration rate will fall to around 12 % during 2006-11 and further to 8 % by 2026. It is worth noting however that the costs of living have escalated single-male-migration; i.e. only the male members of the family migrate leaving behind their families in the State of origin. This holds true especially for the migrants from northern states and Rajasthan. Clashes over unskilled employment – between migrants from within Maharashtra and from northern states are also likely to happen.

The projections in the report by Gokhale Institute indicate that the percentage of migration to the city will decline after 2011. The main reason to move to the city was employment opportunity. As opportunities in the informal sector are declining and hence unskilled people would find it difficult to get some foothold in the cities. The concessions given to IT Parks are coming to an end in 2009. Small IT businesses may come in trouble after concessions are gone and bigger businesses will have a fall in profit margin. The global meltdown has added trouble to this sector. This will result most likely in declining jobs. IT companies are cutting down their sizes and employees are losing

⁴⁷ Demographic Projections for Pune Municipal Corporation, 2001-2007, A report by Sanjeevane Mulay Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune

jobs. Some companies are outsourcing to China/Malaysia. The IT sector is least likely to provide employment to future migrants.⁴⁸ IT sector can no longer provide employment to migrants.

Natural and man-made calamities have pushed thousands of people to desert their homes and livelihoods and migrate to cities in search of bread. People displaced by the Mulshi dam were probably the first migrants to Pune. The partition in 1947, the drought of 1972 and 2003, and various such incidents have seen en masse migration to Pune. 90% of people in Pune have no agricultural land holding in their villages of origin. This means that the people can never go back and they depend on the city for their livelihood.

Social Impact of Years of Stay and Migration on population:

The study reflects that the population belonging to different religions and castes has been staying in the city of Pune for several generations and for much number of years, due to which the population, in their day to day living, has assimilated the socio-cultural ethos of the city. People with different mother tongues get used to talking in Marathi language in their social life. They have absorbed food habits and tastes of Western Maharashtra culture. People from different religions celebrate the famous Ganesh Utsav of Pune city, with the same enthusiasm, as they celebrate the festivals of their own religion and vice versa. So the participation of people from different walks of life in the mainstream city culture has given a secular face to the city.

The present survey reflects that the intra state migration of population to Pune city is significant. This may be because Pune has dominance of Maharashtra culture, to which the people from different parts of Maharashtra get attracted to. But inter state migration is also found, though at a lesser percentage. These migrants have brought their own culture and flavors along with them, but at the same time have absorbed and assimilated the city culture.

Table No 5 Households possessing Voters I card and Ration card among the surveyed population

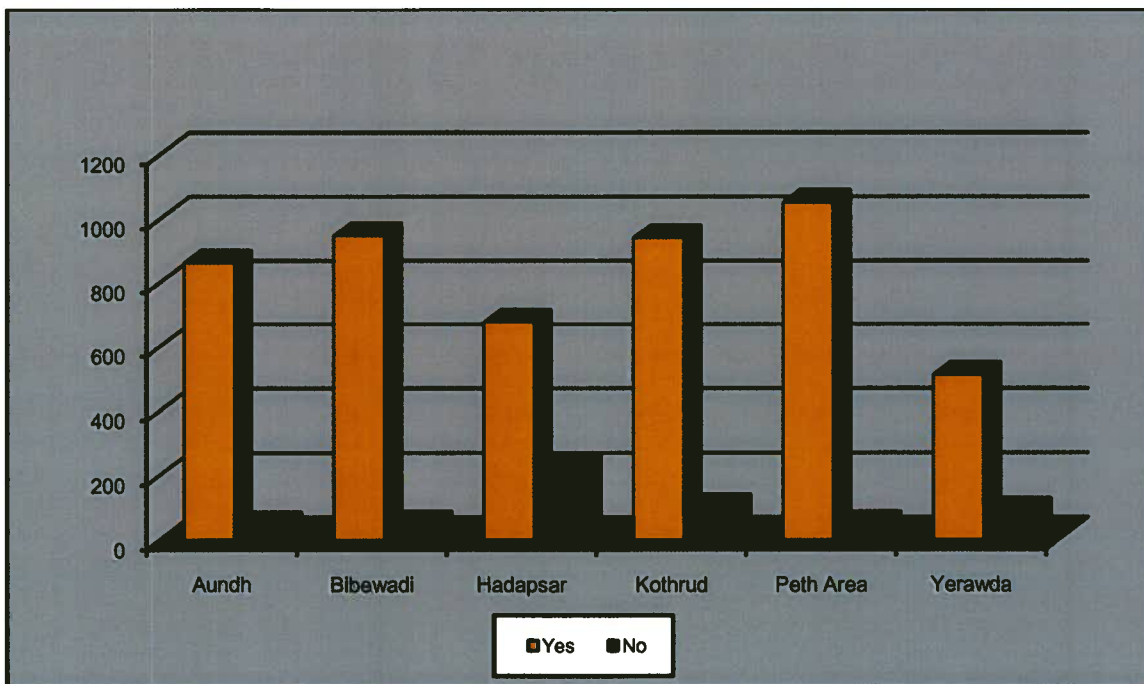
a. Possession of Voter's ID			b. Possession of Ration Card		
Possession of Voter's I Card	Frequency	Percent	Possession of Ration Card	Frequency	Percent
Holding Voters card	4990	89.8	Holding Ration card	5079	91.4
Not holding Voters card	567	10.2	Not holding Ration Card	478	8.6
Total	5557	100	Total	5557	100

Table No 5a and 5 b depicts that in the surveyed population, around **89.8 percent households are possessing Voters I Card** and **91.4 percent of them are having ration cards**. This could be due to the fact that Voters card and Ration card also have the utility as address and identity proofs. So people from all the strata of society give due importance to possession of these cards.

⁴⁸ Demographic projections for Pune Municipal Corporation, 2001-2027, Sanjeevani Mulay, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics

Table No 5c Sector wise Possession of Voters I Card among the surveyed population

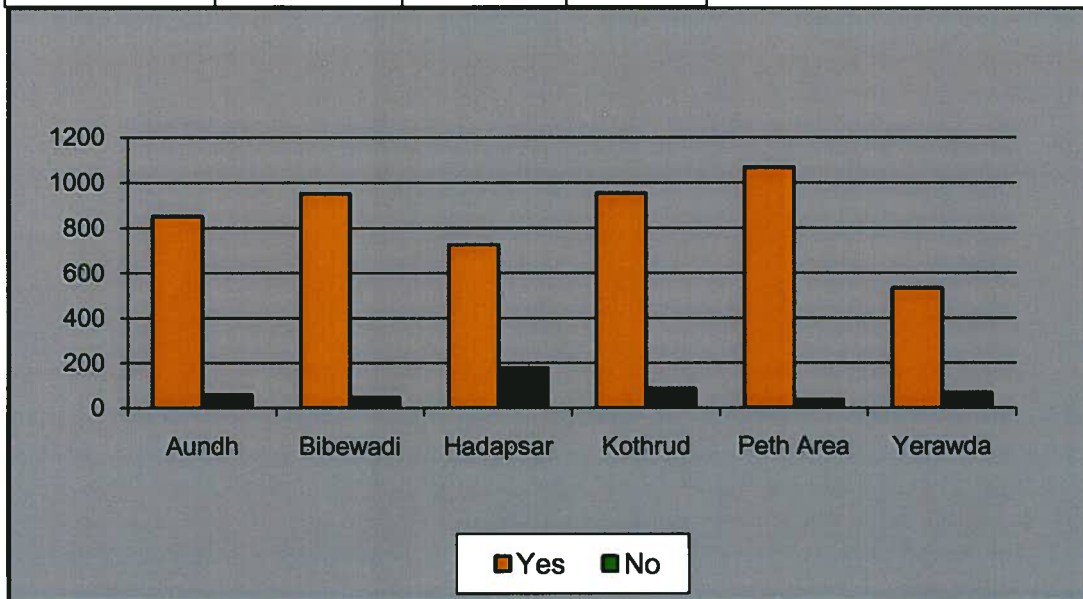
Sector	Yes	No	Total
Aundh	862	48	910
	94.9%	5.1%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	948	52	1000
	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
Hadapsar	676	228	904
	74.8%	25.2%	100.0%
Kothrud	941	102	1043
	90.4%	9.6%	100.0%
Peth Area	1052	48	1100
	95.7%	4.3%	100.0%
Yerawada	511	89	600
	85.2%	14.8%	100.0%
Total	4990	559	5557
	89.9%	10.1%	100.0%



Graph No 8 Sector wise Possession of Voters I Card

Table 5d Sector wise Possession of Ration card among the surveyed population

Sector	Yes	No	Total
Aundh	851	59	910
	93.6%	6.4%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	950	50	1000
	95. %	5%	100.0%
Hadapsar	726	178	904
	80.4%	19.6%	100.0%
Kothrud	953	90	1043
	91.37%	8.62%	100.0%
Peth Area	1066	34	1100
	96.9%	3.1%	100.0%
Yerawada	533	67	600
	88.8%	11.2%	100.0%
Total	5079	469	5557
	91.5%	8.5%	100.0%



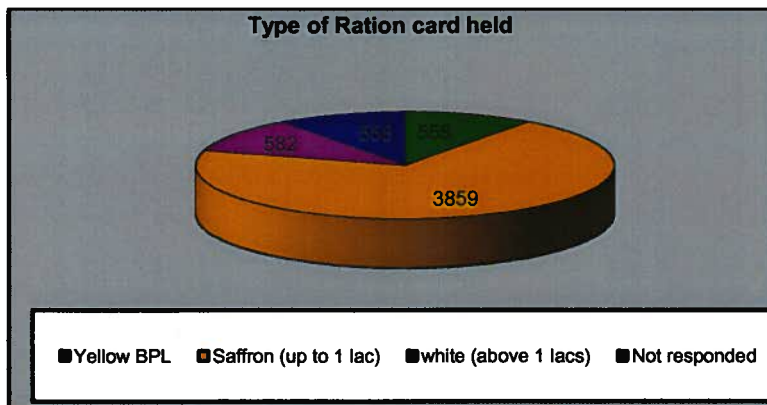
Graph No 9 Sector wise Possession of Ration Card

It is indicated from the above graphs that in the surveyed population, Hadapsar is having the largest percentage of people not having voter's card, followed at a distance by Yerawada. There are two likely reasons of not having Voter I-card: 1) New settlers often give priority to getting a ration card over voter card. A comparative analysis of the two tables above shows that number of people in Hadapsar having Ration card is bigger than those having voter card. 2) New settlers may not be having permanent residences and they defer Voter I-card procurement. Many of them retain their names in the voter-lists back home. As noted in earlier tables, Hadapsar has the biggest number of new settlers.

Ration card is almost as essential as passport in India. It is equivalent to a proof of domicile and residence and hence is held extremely important by all citizens. This is evident from the fact that a huge percentage of people from the surveyed population are having ration cards across the all areas. But in Yerawada and Hadapsar where there are new settlers, the percentage of population not possessing the ration card is highest.

Table No 6a Type of Ration Card held

Type of Ration card	Frequency	Percent
Yellow BPL	558	10.0
orange (up to 1 lack)	3859	69.4
White (above 1 lack)	582	10.5
Not responded	558	10.0
Total	5557	100



Graph No 10 Type of Ration card held

Table No 6a depicts that 69.4 percent households have Orange Ration cards which show that their annual income is up to 1 lakh. This forms the lower middle class of the society. Only 10 percent of the households are holding Yellow ration cards, indicating that they fall below poverty line. 10.5 percent of the households possess White ration card.

NOTE: It was also observed during the study that most of the respondents had not changed their ration card in spite of improvement in their current earnings

As per census 2001, 22% of the population at all India level is below poverty line. As per the details provided by the Ration office Pune, the following are the details of ration card holders in the city as of August 2009:

Sr.No.	Type of ration card	Frequency	Percentage
1	BPL(Yellow)	41674	4.38
2	APL (Orange)	828555	87.22
3	White	62653	8.59
4	Antyodaya	16683	1.78
	Total	949865	100.00

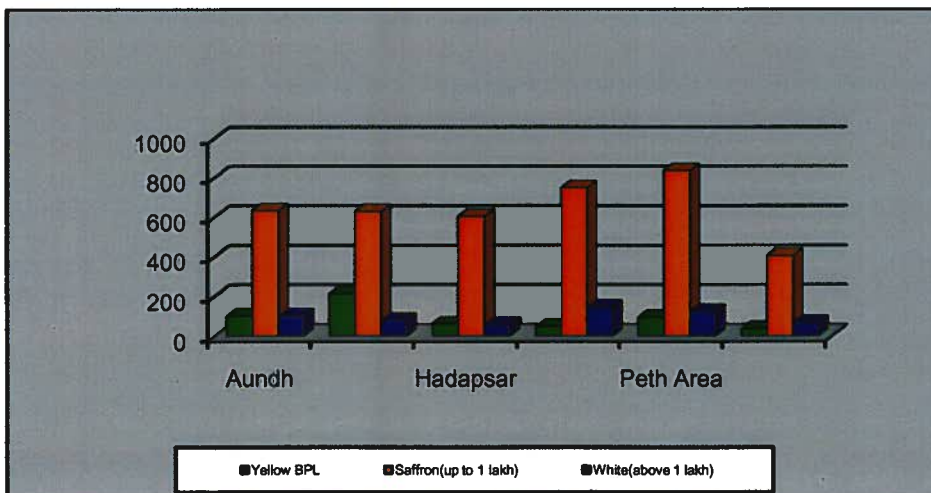
The above table depicts that 4.38 families own BPL cards, 87.22 % families own APL cards, 8.59 families own white cards while 1.78 families own antyodaya cards. The total number of families owning ration cards is 949865.

The difference in the information provided by ration department and responses given by the surveyed population could be due to the fact that some people have not changed their ration card inspite of improvement in earnings. It was observed that some families among the surveyed households still possessed a BPL card in spite of improvement in their earning capacity.

Table No 6b Sector wise type of Ration Card

Sector	Yellow BPL	Saffron (up to 1 lakh)	White (above 1 lakh)	Total
Aundh	101	633	102	836
	12.1%	75.7%	12.2%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	212	629	81	922
	23.0%	68.2%	8.8%	100.0%
Hadapsar	63	605	59	727
	8.7%	83.2%	8.1%	100.0%
Kothrud	50	749	146	945
	5.3%	79.3%	15.4%	100.0%
Peth Area	95	837	125	1057
	9.0%	79.2%	11.8%	100.0%
Yerawada	37	406	69	512
	7.2%	79.3%	13.5%	100.0%
Total	558	3859	582	4999
	11.2%	77.2%	11.6%	100.0%

% of non respondents is not statistically reflected in this table



Graph No 11 Sector wise type of Ration Card

Among the surveyed population, 11% families are holding BPL ration cards; while the same at all India level (Census 2001) is 27%. It is worth noting here that the percentage of Yellow cardholders is much lesser in all areas as compared to the percentage of persons living in slums and other areas as a urban poor. Approximately 40% people live in slums; while the highest percentage of Yellow cardholders can be seen in Bibvewadi is not more than 23%. The city has majority of its population in the middle slab of Saffron ration cards.

Table No 7 Households Owning Agricultural Land and Livestock among the surveyed population

7 a. Possession of Agricultural land

7 b. Owning Livestock

Possession of Agricultural land	Frequency	Percent
Possessing Agricultural land	516	9.3
Not possessing Agricultural land	5014	90.2
Not responded	27	0.5
Total	5557	100

Household Owning Livestock	Frequency	Percent
Possessing Livestock	183	3.3
Not possessing Live stock	5338	96.1
Not responded	36	0.6
Total	5557	100

It can be derived from Table 7a and 7b that 90.2 percent of the households do not have any kind of agricultural holdings in their hometown and 96.1 percent households do not own livestock. This shows that majority of the urban households, depends upon the urban sources for their income generation. They are not earning any income from agriculture or rearing of livestock in their hometowns. Only 9.3 percent of the households are having agricultural land and 3.3 percent households owned livestock in their hometowns.

B. Housing Pattern

The housing pattern in Pune has undergone a drastic change. Once known for its Wadas, the housing scenario in the city today represents a picture of modernization, with apartments and high-rise buildings, bungalows and row houses, replacing the Wada pattern of houses.

According to the Census 2001, there were 7.63 lakh houses in the city, out of which 6, 25,336 houses (82%) were occupied and 1.37 lakh houses (12%) were vacant.

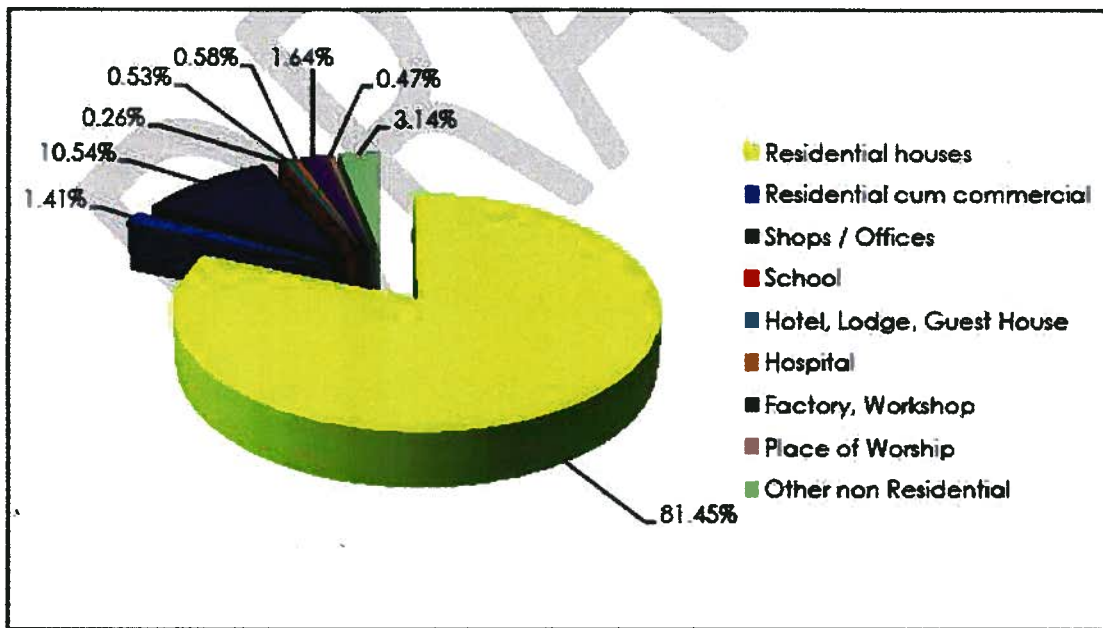
Housing Occupancy

	Frequency	Percent
Census Houses	763133	100
Houses occupied	625336	82
Houses vacant	137797	18

Source: Census 2001

Out of the total occupied houses 82 % were occupied for residential purpose, 11% for shops and offices and the rest 7 % for other purposes such as religious places, hotels, schools, hospitals, factories and workshops.⁴⁹

Housing Distribution by its use



Source: Housing Survey, draft report, Mashal, 2009

The following tables reflect the housing conditions among the surveyed population

Table No 8a Size of the family among surveyed population

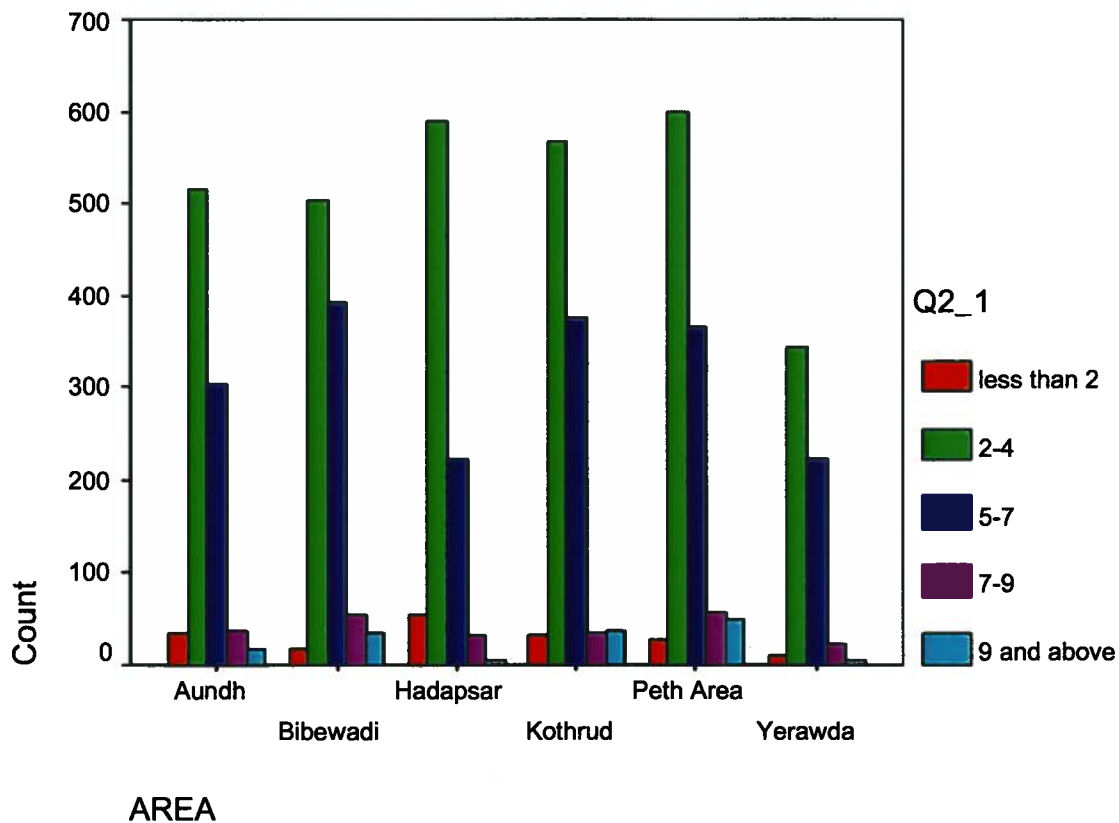
Family Size	Frequency	Percent
Less than 2	175	3.1
2-4	3122	56.1
5-7	1878	33.8
7-9	234	4.2
9 and above	148	2.6
Total	5557	100

The data in the above Table No 8a reflects that maximum percentage of families (56 percent) is having 2-4 members residing in the house. This shows that the nuclear family is the major type of family in the city. 33.8 percent households have 5-7 members in their families. These are the families where the parents or the siblings of the head of the households are staying together. Only 6.8 percent of the families have a family size of more than 7 members. This shows that the joint family system is showing a definite declining trend in the city, which may be due to urbanization and industrialization.

⁴⁹ Housing Survey, draft report, Mashal, 2009

Table No 8b Sector wise Size of Family among the surveyed population

Sector	Less than 2	2-4	5-7	7-9	9 and above	Total
Aundh	34	515	302	37	18	906
	3.8%	56.8%	33.3%	4.1%	1.9%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	17	502	393	53	35	1000
	1.7%	50.2%	39.3%	5.3%	3.5%	100.0%
Hadapsar	54	589	222	31	5	901
	6.0%	65.4%	24.6%	3.4%	.6%	100.0%
Kothrud	33	566	374	34	36	1043
	3.2%	54.3%	35.9%	3.3%	3.5%	100.0%
Peth Area	28	599	366	56	50	1099
	2.5%	54.5%	33.3%	5.1%	4.5%	100.0%
Yerawada	9	343	221	23	4	600
	1.5%	57.2%	36.8%	3.8%	.7%	100.0%
Total	175	3114	1878	234	148	5549
	3.2%	56.1%	33.8%	4.2%	2.6%	100.0%



Graph No 12 Sector wise Size of Family

Table 8b and graph 12 reflect that all the areas show a huge majority of the families with 2-4 members. At all-India level and in Pune City, the average family size is 4.5. (Census 2001). Families with 5-7 members are typically of married children living with their parents. Larger families as seen in the surveyed population are on the decline. The families with 5-7 members are comparatively less in Hadapsar and Yerawada areas, which are comparatively the recent residential hubs (1-5yrs). The families with 7-9 members and 9 and above are more in Peth and Bibvewadi areas where the residents have been staying for a long period of time.

Socio economic impact of family size:

The surveyed population of Pune shows that the trend of nuclear families is on the rise. The nuclear families have peculiar needs and problems. The rising costs of living tend to make both husband and wife work. They need crèche for babies, day-care centers, individual vehicles (either two or four wheelers), domestic help and allied household services such as laundry, mess, etc.

The families with less than 2 members are often single grandparents. Pune has residential projects like "Athashree" coming up for safe residences for old people living alone, which provide multiple services such as banks, medical facilities, housekeeping, recreation, mess and catering on the campus.

Table No 9 Details of Ownership of House among the surveyed population

9 a Surveyed Population

Ownership of House	Frequency	Percent
Self owned	4626	83.2
Rented	843	15.2
Photo pass holder	61	1.1
Others	27	0.5
Total	5557	100

9b Pune City (Census 2001)

Ownership of House	Frequency	Percent
Self owned	351,569	67.05
Rented	151,414	28.88
Others	21,336	4.07
Total	524319	100

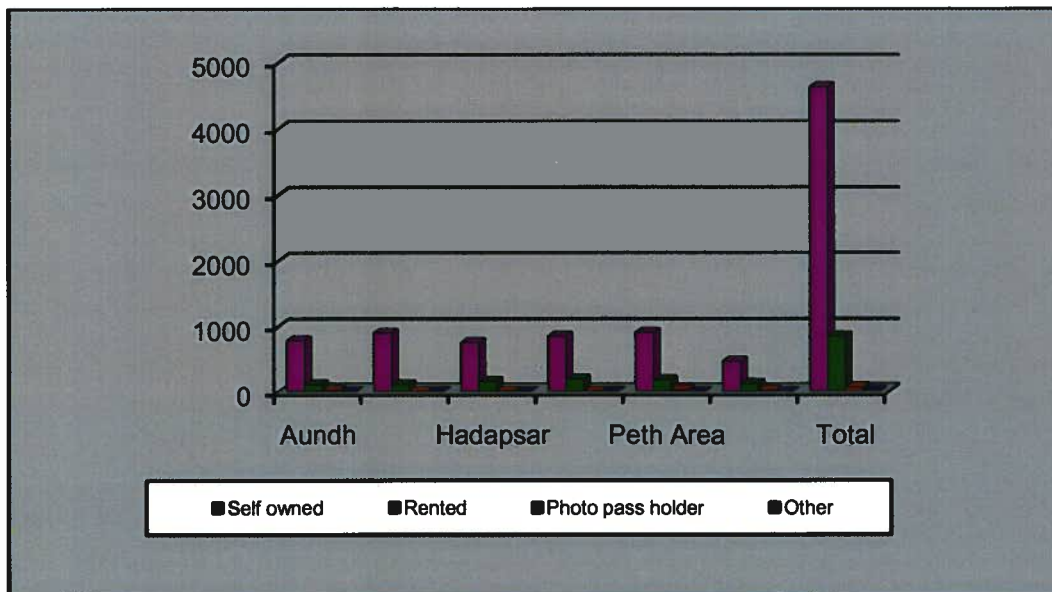
Table 9 a reflects that out of the surveyed population, 83 percent respondents owned the house they are residing in, while around 16 percent are staying on rental basis. This shows that the people attach more importance to owning or possessing a house rather than spending higher amounts of money on rent. Rental is also preferred by people living for short periods and by students who often share a room.

In the slum areas, the respondents who replied that they owned their house, had constructed their own dwellings, but the land on which the construction is made does not belong to them. Hence these dwellings are illegal in nature.

The comparison of the data pertaining to the surveyed population and Census 2001 data reflects that over a period of time the percentage of population owning the houses have increased and those staying on rent have gone down.

Table No 9c Sector wise Ownership of House among the surveyed population

Sector	Self owned	Rented	Photo pass holder	Other	Total
Aundh	777	106	19	8	910
	85.9%	11.7%	2.1%	0.3%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	892	103		5	1000
	89.3%	10.3%		0.4%	100.0%
Hadapsar	748	153	2	1	904
	82.7%	16.9%	0.2%	0.1%	100.0%
Kothrud	847	188	1	6	1043
	81.4%	18.1%	.1%	.5%	100.0%
Peth Area	901	174	22	5	1100
	82.1%	15.8%	2.0%	.1%	100.0%
Yerawada	461	119	17	3	600
	77.2%	19.9%	2.8%		100.0%
Total	4626	843	61	27	5557
	83.4%	15.2%	1.1%	.49%	100.0%



Graph No 13 Sector wise Ownership of House

It can be inferred from the graph no 13 that large number of people in Kothrud, followed by Peth and Hadapsar sectors are living in rented houses. Educational institutions concentrated in these areas could be one reason, since students living on rent prefer to live near the institutions.

Wada and few other bungalows have tenants. Tenants are given very strong rights by the law and house-owners do not prefer to have tenants any more. They prefer leave-license agreements. Most people reported as living on rent are actually licensees and not tenants. The tenants in Wadas are living there for over 20 to 30 years.

Tenants are spread more or less in all the sectors of city. Even though law protects them, owners try to find the way out to remove them from the house through the brokers. Tenants have to give brokerage to the broker after every eleven months. Owners keep on raising deposit and rent after completion of agreement with the owner. Tenants occupying rented houses are more in Kothrud followed by Peth area and then Hadapsar area.

Table 10a Structure of House among the surveyed population

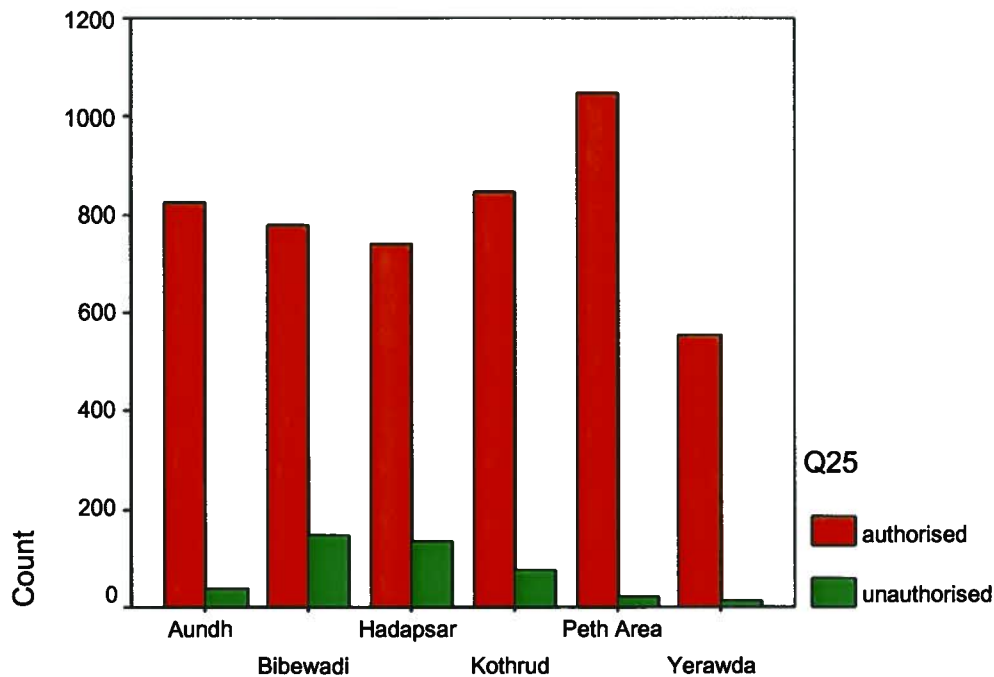
Structure of House	Frequency	Percent
Pucca	3257	58.6
Semi Pucca	1668	30.1
Kuccha	599	10.7
Hut	33	0.60
Total	5557	100

Table No 10 a reflects that 58.6 percent of houses in the city are properly constructed houses. These include flats, apartments, bungalows, row houses, wadas, chawls and also properly constructed houses in the slums. 30.1 percent houses are semi pucca houses, while the rest 11.3 percent houses constitute the kuccha houses, which are mainly found in the slum areas.

According to the housing report 2009, prepared by Mashal, Pune consist of total 60 % of permanent housing unit, 14 % of the semi permanent housing units and 26 % of Kachha units as a result of increase in the slums.

Table 10b Sector wise Status of House among the surveyed population

Sector	Authorized	Unauthorized	Total
Aundh	822	40	862
	95.4%	4.6%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	777	146	923
	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
Hadapsar	741	135	876
	84.6%	15.4%	100.0%
Kothrud	843	75	918
	91.8%	8.2%	100.0%
Peth Area	1047	22	1069
	97.9%	2.1%	100.0%
Yerawada	553	12	565
	97.9%	2.1%	100.0%
Total	4783	430	5213
	91.8%	8.2%	100.0%
% of non respondents is not statistically reflected in this table			



AREA

Graph No 14 Sector wise Status of House among the surveyed population

The above graph no 14 reflects that it is only in Bibewadi and Hadapsar that we find a considerable number of people (15 percent) responding that they live in an unauthorised house. Declared slums or 'legalized' slums are called authorised housing, therefore the percentage of people living in unauthorised houses is much lesser than slum-dwellers.

Table No 11 Type of House

11 a. Surveyed population

Type of House	Frequency	Percent
Bungalow	468	8.42
Row House	203	3.65
Apartment	2425	43.63
Chawl	157	2.83
Wada	88	1.58
Slums	1930	34.7
Slum Chawls	286	5.15
Total	5557	100

11 b Housing survey, Draft Report, Mashal, 2009

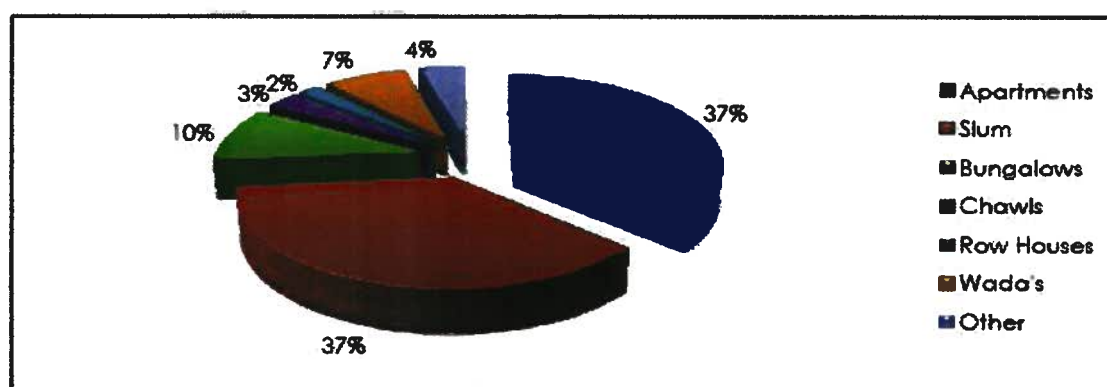
Type of House	Percent
Bungalow	10
Row House	3
Apartment	37
Chawl	3
Wada	7
Slums	37
Others	4

Table No 11a, reflects that 43.63 percent of the household are residing in apartments or flats, 8.42 percent in bungalows, 3.65 percent in row houses. Only 2.83 percent are residing in chawls and

1.58 percent in wadas. Out of the total percent of people living in chawl type of accommodation 5.15 percent are chawls in slums.

It was observed during the study that even in slums there are properly constructed single storied or double storied houses. This is leading to vertical development of the slums. Many of the slum dwellers have given their houses on rent and earning some income out of it.

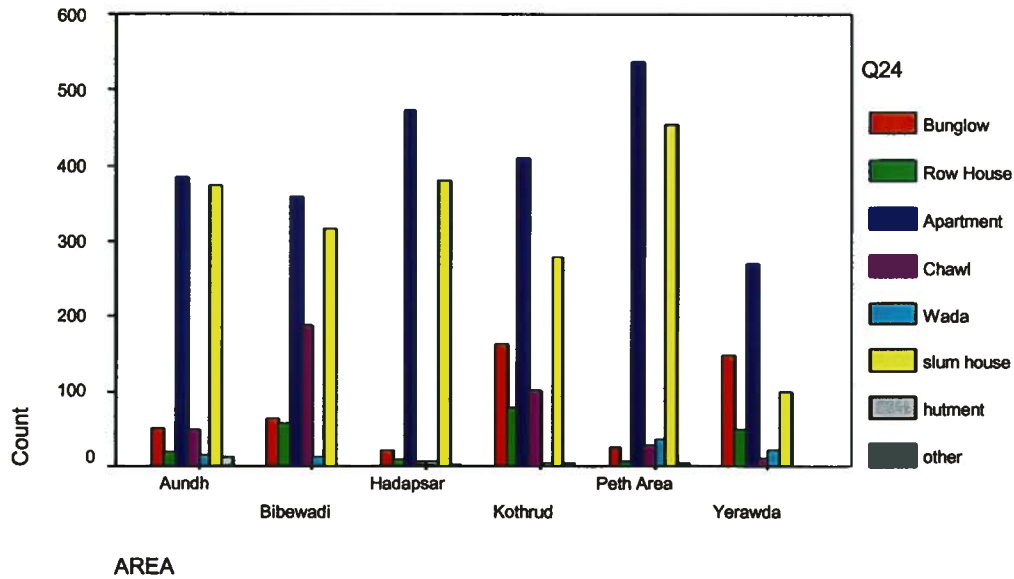
Classification of Type of House according to Housing Survey, draft report, Mashal, 2009



According to the housing report, 2009 prepared by Mashal, slum houses constitute 37 percent of houses, apartments constitute another 37 percent, wadas contribute to 7 percent, chawls contribute to 3 percent, row houses 2 percent and bungalows constitute 10 percent of the total type of houses in the city.

Table No 11 b Sector wise Type of House among the surveyed population

Sector	Bungalo w	Row House	Apert ment	Chawl	Wada	Slum house	Total
Aundh	50	20	385	48	15	392	910
	5.5%	2.2%	42.4%	5.3%	1.7%	43.0%	100.0%
Bibwewadi	63	56	359	189	12	321	1000
	6.3%	5.6%	36.0%	19.0%	1.2%	32.1%	100.0%
Hadapsar	21	8	474	7	7	387	904
	2.3%	.9%	52.7%	.8%	.8%	42.8%	100.0%
Kothrud	162	79	409	102	5	286	1043
	15.6%	7.6%	39.3%	9.8%	.5%	27.4%	100.0%
Peth Area	26	7	537	27	35	468	1100
	2.4%	.6%	49.2%	2.5%	3.2%	46.8%	100.0%
Yerawada	148	49	271	10	22	100	600
	24.7%	8.2%	45.2%	1.7%	3.7%	16.66%	100.0%
Total	470	219	2435	383	96	1954	5557
	08.50%	04.00%	44.00 %	06.90%	01.70%	35.2%	100.00%



Graph No 15 Sector wise Type of House

Change from Wadas to Apartments

The graph no 15 shows that the Wada culture, which was a typical feature of old, Pune, is giving way to apartments. Wada is said to be a characteristic feature of remnant of Pune's history. Noblemen owned many of the Wadas during the Peshwa rule. The reigns of royalty withered with time and the Wada became home to tenants of the owner. The pride of history faded and forces of urbanization took over.

The Wada residents however have faced a multitude of problems in the last five decades. Since they pay a rent, which is very low as compared to today's rates, the Wada owners are not maintaining the wadas properly. This has led to the occupants staying in hazardous buildings, which leak and have developed cracks. Demolition of a Wada to construct a towering apartment is a current phenomenon that has consent of many Wada residents and owners. Sadashiv, Shaniwar, and other Peth areas have been on the forefront of this transformation.

The graph shows that a cognizable number of wadas residents in areas, other than the Peth areas, such as Aundh, Bibevadi, Yerawada.

It is indicated by the graph that Bungalows are found in good numbers in Kothrud, Yerawada, and Aundh. It is probable that most of these bungalows were constructed while these areas were yet to develop and were considered away from the Pune city. The rush for constructing apartments was yet to reach these peripheral areas then. There is also a presence of separate colonies of bungalows in various areas of Kothrud and Karvenagar; viz. Nav-sahyadri society, Sahavas, Shreeman society, Gururaj Society, Natraj Society, Prashant Society, etc.

The apartment culture has seen a rapid growth in recent years. The earlier pattern of housing complexes of 25 to 30 households has given way to apartment complexes that consist of hundreds

of households and also offer amenities like swimming pools, jogging tracks, gardens etc. Townships are the generation-next type of housing complexes that have overtaken the older complexes.

Apartments are the typical urban residential structures all over the world. People in the city can afford and also prefer residing in apartments and housing societies as compared to independent houses. This could be because housing societies provide security, electricity backup, proper roads, extra cultural and social amenities like clubhouses, and are easy to maintain.

Chawls are not as common in Pune as in Mumbai, but some areas of Pune have old Chawls.

It can also be observed from the graph that the bars of slums are racing with the bars of apartments. While all areas show a majority of apartment-dwellers, slum-dwellers are no small by any standards. Slums – or Galicchha Vasti (ugly habitations) as they were called – are a gift of the inhuman pace of industrialization and mechanization of the 20th century. The industrial revolution and the excitement of machines that it brought is a pack of history, but the slums remain and continue to grow in cities like Pune. While average growth rate of population in Pune city is 4.14 percent, the slums continue to grow at a higher rate of 6.06 percent per year. (Ref: Census 2001)

The government as well as development planners have conventionally looked at slums as a nuisance and had established departments for 'Galicchha Vasti Nirmulan' (Eradication of Ugly Habitations). The recent concept of 'development with human face' has discarded this concept of eradicating slums. The slums are seen as houses of Lower Income Group (Urban Poor) families that work as unskilled or semi-skilled labour in the city. This labour plays an important role in the industry and services – both domestic and commercial. The city needs them for its growth. Slum concentrations in Pune (as in 1960) are Bhavani Peth, Erandwane, Ganj Peth, Kasba Peth, Nana Peth, Mangalwar Peth, Narayan Peth, Shukrawar Peth, Somwar Peth, Sadashiv Peth, Shivaji nagar, and Yerawda. Today 40 percent population of Pune lives in 533 slums scattered all over Pune out of which 211 are declared slums. The population of over 10 lakh people lives in these slums.⁵⁰

Table 12a Size of House among the surveyed population

Size of House (sq. ft)	Frequency	Percent
Less than 250	1692	30.4
251-500	1708	30.7
501 -1000	1444	26.0
1001-3000	504	9.1
3001-5000	96	1.7
Above 5000	42	.8
Not responded	71	1.3
Total	5557	100

Table No 12a, depicts that, 30.7 percent households have an area between 250 to 500 sq. ft. 30 percent households have an area less than 250 sq. ft. These are mainly found in the slums, where

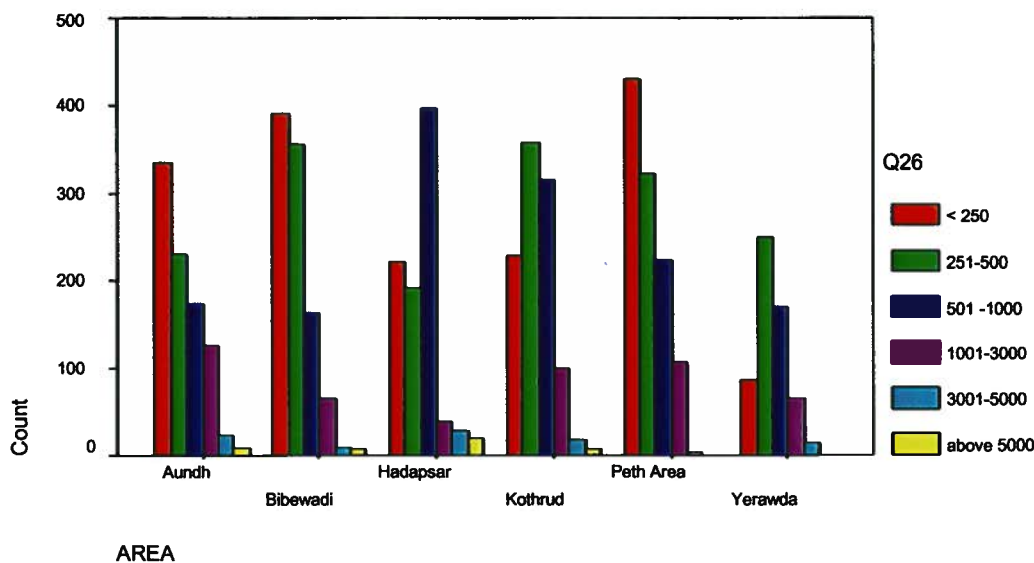
⁵⁰ Slum Department, Pune Municipal Corporation.

people live in small one-room houses. 26 percent of the houses have an area between 501-1000 sq. ft. i.e. 2BHK Flats/Apartments these are middle class families owning medium size houses. Only 9.1 percent houses have an area larger than 1000 sq. ft and only around 2 percent houses have an area above 3000 sq. ft. Thus a large number of people in the city of Pune possess and can afford a medium size apartment, which consists of 1-2 bedrooms. This could be due to the fact that in Pune; the prices of real estate are constantly rising, leaving the majority of the population with the option of buying a medium size apartment.

Table 12b Sector wise Size of House among the surveyed population

Sector	Less than 250 Sq ft	251-500 Sq ft	501-1000 Sq ft	1001-3000 Sq ft	3001-5000 Sq ft	Above 5000 Sq ft	Total
Aundh	334	230	175	127	23	8	897
	37.2%	25.6%	19.5%	14.2%	2.6%	.9%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	390	356	164	65	8	7	990
	39.4%	36.0%	16.6%	6.6%	.8%	.7%	100.0%
Hadapsar	222	192	396	39	29	20	898
	24.7%	21.4%	44.1%	4.3%	3.2%	2.2%	100.0%
Kothrud	229	358	315	100	18	7	1027
	22.3%	34.9%	30.7%	9.7%	1.8%	.7%	100.0%
Peth Area	430	322	224	107	4		1087
	39.6%	29.6%	20.6%	9.8%	.4%		100.0%
Yerawada	87	250	170	66	14		587
	14.8%	42.6%	29.0%	11.2%	2.4%		100.0%
Total	1692	1708	1444	504	96	42	5486
	30.8%	31.1%	26.3%	9.2%	1.7%	.8%	100.0%

% of non respondents is not statistically reflected in this table



Graph No 16 Sector wise Size of House

The graph no 16 reflects that Aundh and Bibvewadi show a tough race between very small houses (< 250) and small houses (251-500), Hadapsar has a majority living in medium sized houses (501 sq ft). Peth areas mark a typical setup of an old city. The roads are narrow and houses are constructed with little space between them. The lanes are full of buildings or houses that have common walls. The older houses in Peth areas are small and it is seen in the graph above that Peth area has a majority of small houses. Aundh and Bibvewadi too have a majority of households below 500 sq.ft. This has been the affordable housing for lower-middle and lower income groups.

Social impact of housing:

The population living in semi pucca, kuttcha houses and huts are found in the slum pockets which are spread through out the city. Currently there are around 560 slums in the city with a population of 1 million- plus. They live in unhygienic conditions such as open drainages, lack of proper toilet facilities, lack of safe and clean drinking water, congested and overcrowded area, lack of proper ventilation and lack of privacy.

Unauthorized housing conditions paves way to typical social interaction patterns in which disorganization, conflict, disharmony, hatred, jealousy, unhealthy competitions, crab culture and antisocial activities like Juvenile delinquency and crime finds the roots and thrives.

Size of house has variety of impact on the classes that live in such houses. In slums, a lot of people live in small houses – which means

- Mere absence of privacy, which adversely affects the growth of adolescent children
- Negative ambience for students or children, where they can hardly concentrate on studies, which leads to high drop out rate from school.
- Use of space outside the house for various purposes; e.g. people wash utensils, clothes, run cottage industry (e.g. making Papads). This leads to unhygienic and unclean environment causing health problems especially among children. Use the public space for sleeping and for recreation, playing cards is also commonly found in slums, which puts the families at risk.

Bigger houses too have an impact on the people living there. 3BHK houses commonly have two television sets and the family members are often divided between the sets to spend their evenings. The inmates are worried about their security, since they have very little interaction and bonding with their neighbours. This may contribute to the increasing cases of stress-related diseases in Pune. In and around Pune, the big housing complexes are developed to cater to the needs of the increasing inflow of the population. Hence, the concept of township, especially for the upper middle class population is fast picking up.

Emerging Trends in housing sector in Pune City

Townships, other development and urbanization in and around Pune City
In recent times Pune has seen the development of modern townships, which mainly cater to upper middle class and the upper class segment of population. These townships offer variety of accommodation such as luxury apartments (2/3/4 BHKs), duplex flats, row houses, pent houses,

villas, service apartments and bungalows. These houses are comparatively bigger in size in terms of built up area than the apartments found in the city.

These townships provide the experience of complete urban living with schools, banks, malls and markets, recreation facilities, hospitals, parks and gardens, hospitality in the township itself.

Township Policy

The government of Maharashtra has laid down a charter to qualify what defines a township

- 1) Must have continuous land parcel of 100 acres
- 2) It must make available abundant clean water supply 24 by 7
- 3) Must ensure reliable power infrastructure
- 4) 60% of the area shall be use for the residential purpose and 20% as parks, gardens, playgrounds
- 5) Must be well knit by roads ranging from 30 to 80 feet
- 6) Environment speaking ensures care of existing ecosystem, rain water harvesting and efficient water management system
- 7) Must have school, college, hospital on premises
- 8) Clearance from government bodies, 50% waiver benefit on stamp duty.

Some of these prominent townships in and around Pune city are Magarpatta Township, Amanora Park, Lavasa City and Nanded City.

Magarpatta Township was the first of its kind project – where farmers in Hadapsar area were led to come together and form a company to develop and own this township project. The land-owners became the owners of townships. Magarpatta succeeded in building an IT Park as well as township. Nanded City (4500 acres) and Amanora Park (200 acres) followed the same pattern.. The real estate boom was triggered by the IT boom. Presence of a large number of IT couples was the target customer of these townships. The buyers of these properties were investors rather than residents.

Amanora Township is spread over over 400 acres with 14 million sq.foot of development

The township claims to provide facilities such as Reliable electricity power, Fiber optic cabling, Well planned roads and bridges, Street lighting, Dedicated pedestrian and cycle tracks acrosss the township, Railway station, Underpass railway over bridge for railway station, Total boundary wall and entrance, Water treatment plant, Rain water harvesting, Sewage treatment, Fire fighting station, Transport, Hospital, school, local shops.

It also offers other facilities like Central garden, Lakes, Town center, Community center, Swimming pool, Amphi Theater and cultural center.

Lavasa Township is a 15,000 acres township, cradling a 20 sq km manmade lake and located some 200 km from Mumbai and 65 km from Pune sets new paradigm for India in urban and infrastructure planning. Conceived as India's first post independence Hill town, the destination has been planned according to the principles of new urbanism. The destination brand vision of "Life in

Full” was developed by worlds leading brand advisory Landor Associates. The township itself has been master-planned by world renowned planner Hellmuth, Obata Kassabaum to develop into a world class integrated urban and economic center providing an inspirational lifestyle and facilities where the people can live, work, learn, play in harmony with highest environmental ideals.

Table depicting Details of Townships in Pune

Sr. no.	Township	Developer	Location	Area (acres)	Total No. of units	Project status	INR psft
1	Megapolis	Pegasus	Hinjewadi, Phase III, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Pune	150	5800	Phase I	3250 to 3625
2	Amanora	City corporation Ltd.	Hadapsar, Opposite Magarpatta City, Pune	400	15000	Under construction	3500 to 4350
3	Blue Ridge	Paranjape Schemes	Hinjewadi, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park - Phase-I, Pune	138	1100	Phase I	3200 - 3500
4	Nanded City	Magarpatta Township Development and Construction Company Ltd.	Sinhgadh Road, Khadakwasla, Pune	700	5000	Phase I	3200 - 3500
5	Magarpatta city	Magarpatta Township Development and Construction Company Ltd.	Hadapsar, Pune	430	350	Phase IV	3300 - 3750
6	Oxford Golf and Country Club	Oxford Properties	Wanowrie, Pune	1300	350	Phase I	7500

Source: Housing Report, Draft Copy, 2009, Mashal

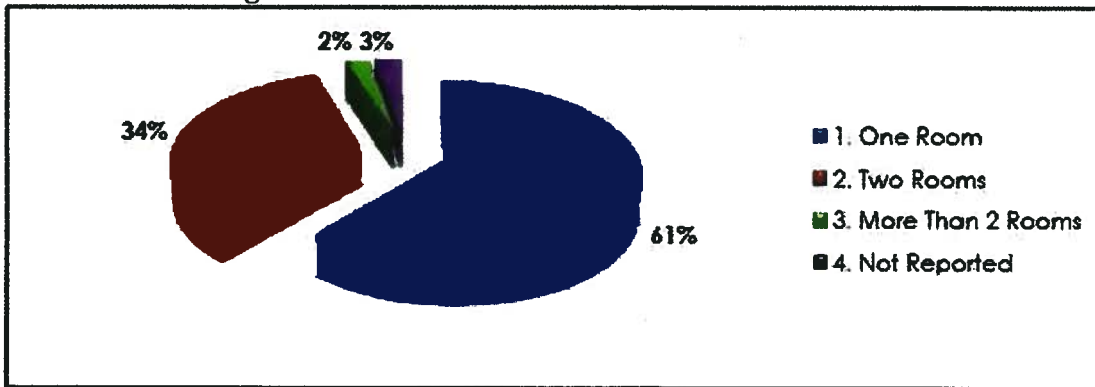
Housing Situation of Slums in Pune

Out of the total population of 21, 38,243 (2007) in the old limit of PMC, 40.56% population are living in slums⁵¹.

The Housing Report, 2009 prepared by Mashal, presents the current scenario of the housing conditions of slum dwellers, which is represented in the following graphs:

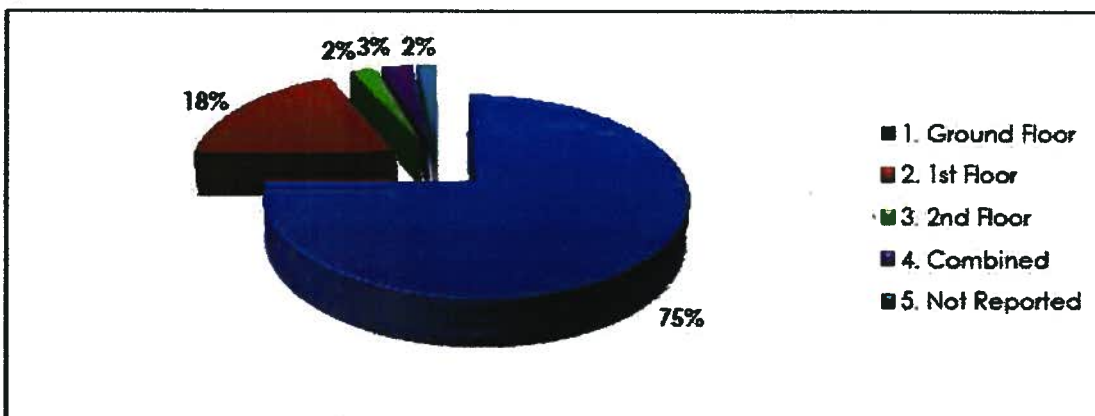
Maximum number of families stays in single room in most of the slums with very unhealthy living conditions. Maximum settlements are having only ground floor structures with very high-density areas.

Number of Dwelling Rooms



Source: Primary Survey by Mashal, 2009

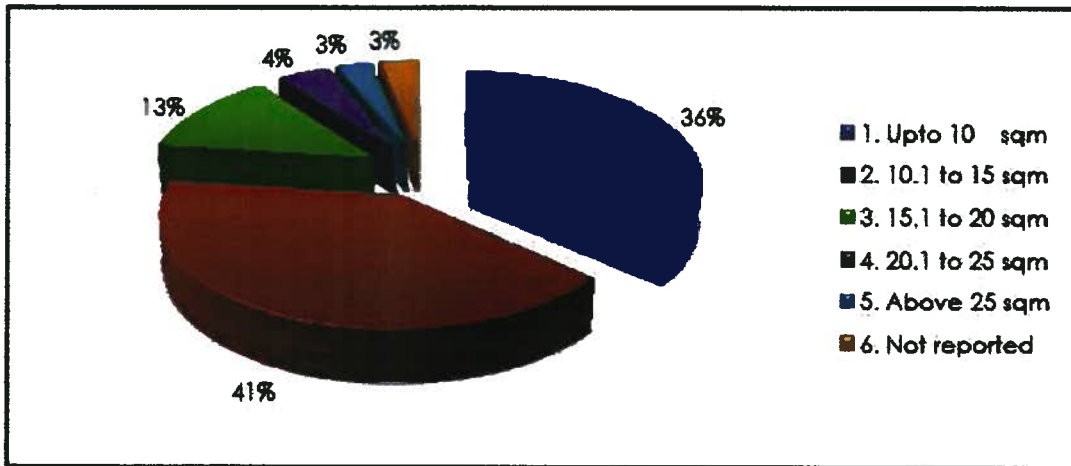
Number of floors



Source: Primary survey by MASHAL, 2009

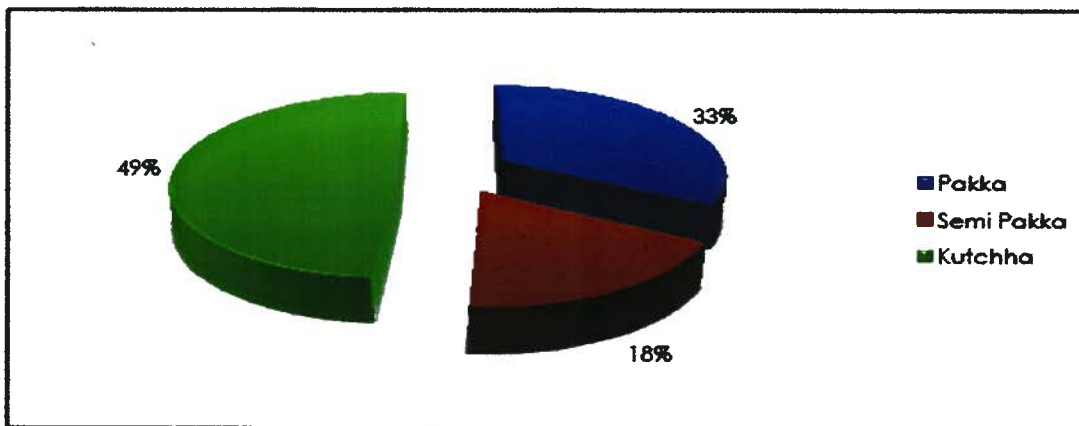
⁵¹ Housing Report, Draft Copy, 2009, Mashal

Maximum numbers of huts in slums of Pune are in the range of 10 to 15 sq.mt. Followed by huts having area below 10 sq. mt. resulting in high density settlement. Average carpet area was found to be 14.66 sqmts.



Source: Primary survey by MASHAL, 2009

Most of the houses follow kutchha category, which are having GI sheets as basic building material. Temporary building materials like mud, bamboo, and iron sheets, jute mats are used for the walls. In semi pucca structures brick wall is used and roofs are generally made of tile or iron sheets.



Source: Primary survey by MASHAL, 2009

Most of the slum households either have direct access to services or access them through community or common facilities. 58 % households are having individual water supply and rest 42 % are having access to common water supply facilities. Maximum settlements are having common toilet blocks.

Thus an analysis of the housing scenario in the city shows that on the one hand 40 percent people are living in congested, houses or dwellings in slum areas, while the other 60 percent people are living in planned structures which have better living conditions. On one hand there is a lack of basic facilities and unhygienic living conditions in slum areas, while on the other hand swanky sky rises and luxury apartments are making their presence felt in the city.

C. Civic Amenities

I Electricity

Electricity demand in Pune has been increasing at a very high rate in the last 2 years. While the demand has been increasing, the generation capacity has not increased in same proportion.

The production of electricity has increased from 5 billion KWH in 1950-51 to about 380 billion KWH in 1995-96. The shares of thermal power and hydropower changed substantially. The share of thermal power has increased from 51 percent in 1950-51 to about 79 percent in 1995-96 whereas the share of hydropower declined from 49 percent in 1950-51 to 19 percent in 1995-96. The share of nuclear power is nominal. Though the government has taken the efforts to increase the productivity to mitigate the need of power, Maharashtra still has shortfall of 4500 MW of electricity.

According to the Environment Status Report 2007-2008 by the PMC, the current power requirement is 782 MW per day, which has increased by 32 percent in the last three years. There are 11.6 lakh consumers. Out of the total connections, 83 percent are household connections, 12 percent commercial connections, 2.5 percent industrial connections and 0.5 percent agricultural connections. Streetlights have 70 percent share in power consumption, while advertisements, hoardings and malls came next with 23 percent share⁵²

The Environment Status Report 2008-09, PMC presents the following electricity consumption scenario in the city:

Sector wise Consumption of Electricity in the city.

Sector	Units (Million kwh)
Residential	1,351.80
Commercial	522.5
Industrial	2,526.1
PMC building and facilities	4.96
PMC street lightning	38.19
Water Supply by PMC	103.82
Others	321.1

(Source: ICLEI Report, Year 2008-09)

There is a big gap between demand and supply of power. This is aggravated by the fact that there is very little awareness and use of solar and other natural energy forms. This is clear from the following table, which shows that only three thousand households out of 6.3 lakh are using solar and other natural energy forms.

Total number of owned houses/area	6,32,417
Total number of tax payers	4,24,940
Number of houses getting tax exemption for use of natural resources like solar energy etc.	3,581

Source: Property Tax dept of PMC (as on 24.02.2009)

⁵²<http://www.punecorporation.org/pmcwebn/informpdf/green%20Pune/ESR%20English%202008.pdf>

With the commissioning of the 400kv sub-station at Jejuri, Pune has become Maharashtra's only district to have two such heavy duty facilities. Both assure quality power through strengthened distribution network. The first one is Lonikand. The main aim of the Maharashtra State Electricity distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) is to achieve technology assistance and financial turn over for the overall benefit of customers. MSEDCL is striving hard for system improvement and stresses upon preventive maintenance. MSEDCL encourages and supports energy saving activities and management thereby optimizing the use of electricity to society by improving quality of life.

Table 13 Status of Electricity in the House of the surveyed population

Presence of Electricity	Frequency	Percent	2001 Census
Electricity in the house	5451	98.1	96%
No Electricity in the house	106	1.9	4%
Total	5557	100.00	100

Table No 13 depicts that 98.1 percent houses have electricity but still 1.9 percent households do not have electricity. According to the Census 2001, 96 % household in the city has access to electricity.

Experts have noticed strange developments in the power situation in the state over last few years. Pune City faces 3-4 hours of load shedding everyday

Pune pattern of power cuts

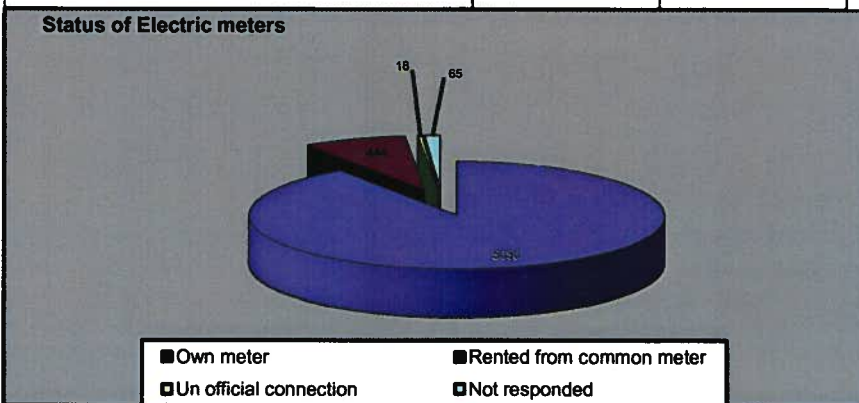
- 1) Load shedding control
- 2) Distress load shedding
- 3) Urban areas intact
- 4) EHU Direct subtraction
- 5) Power supply cut
- 6) Load management scheme- In this scheme feeder separation is done. Feeder for the agriculture and gavthans are separated which regulates the power supply. Therefore, Pune requires extra power supply. Electricity is generated from Mahageneco, ENTC, Wind power, hydraulic power. TATA Company is appointed as franchise and 182 mw of power is purchased everyday. And then it is distributed to individual households, industries, commercial and P.M.C. It is decided that consumer using more than 300 units of electricity per month have to pay additional charges as prescribed by MSEB.

The socio-economic impact of power cut on the city

- 1) Small business holders like Xerox shops, floor mills, and ice - cream parlors are badly affected due to power cuts.
- 2) Water supply to the city also gets affected.
- 3) Street lights gets affected which results in the increasing incidences of thefts, security hazards and accidents.
- 4) Signal system on the roads gets affected. This has direct impact on the already chaotic traffic resulting in traffic jams, blockages in the main squares of the city.
- 5) Large scale business houses, corporates, industries are affected heavily due to which the production, national and international communication gets affected.
- 6) Due to regular and frequent power cuts in the city the business sector, service sector and even households have to spend large amounts on power backups like generators, invertors.
- 7) The power cuts and fluctuations in power also lead to damage of electronic and electrical appliances at industrial and household levels

Table 14 a Status of Electric meters of the surveyed population

Status of Electric meters	Frequency	Percent
Own meter	5030	90.5
Rented from common meter	444	8.0
Un official connection	18	.3
Not responded	65	1.2
Total	5557	100



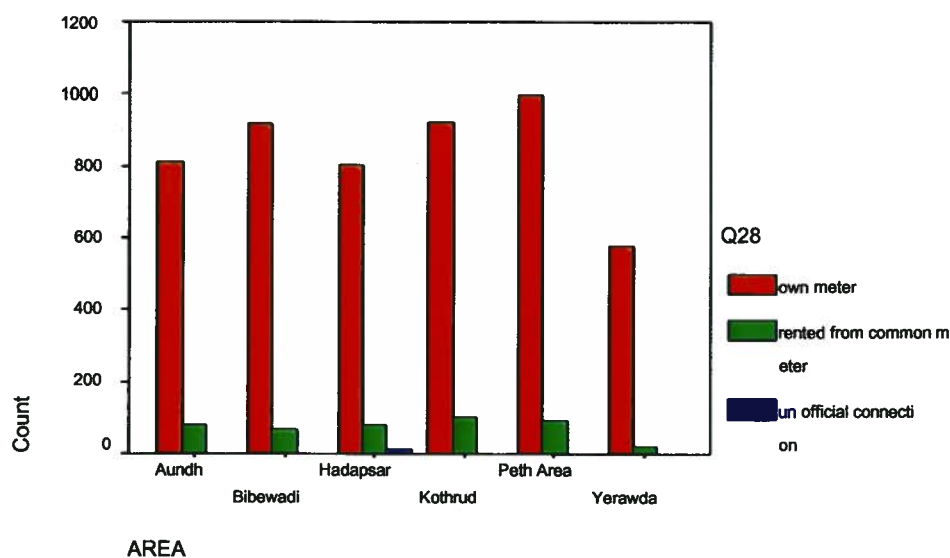
Graph 17- Status of Electric Meters

Table No 14a, indicates that 90.5 percent of the households have own connections of electric meter, while 8 percent households rented electricity from common meter. It was observed during the study especially in slums and wadas that there was one common meter belonging to the landlord and the other households rented electricity from this common meter. It was also observed that in 0.3 percent of the households the electricity connections are unofficially taken. This is mainly found in the slums where electricity is taken by putting an unofficial wire from the main electric pole.

Table 14b Sector wise Status of Electric Meter among the surveyed population

Sector	Own meter	Rented from Common meter	Un official Connection	Total
Aundh	813	81	1	895
	90.8%	9.1%	.1%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	918	69	1	988
	92.9%	7.0%	.1%	100.0%
Hadapsar	803	80	13	896
	89.6%	8.9%	1.5%	100.0%
Kothrud	923	100	2	1025
	90.0%	9.8%	.2%	100.0%
Peth Area	996	92	1	1089
	91.5%	8.4%	.1%	100.0%
Yerawada	577	22		599
	96.3%	3.7%		100.0%
Total	5030	444	18	5492
	91.6%	8.1%	.3%	100.0%

% of non respondents is not statistically reflected in this table



Graph No 18 Sector wise Status of Electric Meter

It is seen among the surveyed population that metering per individual households is quite satisfactory across all areas. Unofficial connections are reported in Hadapsar, Kothrud, Aundh, Peth areas. But it is also possible that respondents among the surveyed population may not have revealed about illegal connections.

Load shedding, electricity theft, and such issues are talk of the town for past few years. Though the survey could find only 0.3 percent unofficial (illegal) connections, the number could be larger.

(Respondents could refuse to give this information.) The T&D⁵³ losses as reported by MSEDCL are nearly 18 percent. T&D losses include all unmetered spending of electricity. The ultra-modern city lifestyle has many electric and electronic gadgets that consume a high amount of electricity. An increasing number of households possess refrigerators, microwave ovens, washing machines, TV/DVD players, and computers. Centrally AC malls and commercial complexes with inadequate natural lighting are big consumers of electricity.

II Water supply

Water and sanitation services are basic necessities of a community and are most essential conditions for development, as they play an important role in improving health and quality of life. Inadequate water and sanitation coverage is one of the most serious environmental problems. It has been estimated that 80 percent of the diseases in the world are associated with water usage or poor environmental hygiene.

Pune is located on the banks of Mula-Mutha rivers, these rivers originate of the eastern flanks of the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. There are three main water bodies i.e. Khadakwasla, Pashan Lake, and Katraj Lake in Pune. Pune gets its water supply from Khadakwasla dam about 20 kms (towards southwest) from the city through right bank canal and a closed pipeline (3030 mm diameter). Three more dams i.e. Panshet, Warasgaon and Temghar have been constructed on the same river, upstream of Khadakwasla. Catchment of Khadakwasla near Sinhgad fort and surrounding area is being developed with the Forest Department wherein PMC is spending about Rs. 3 Crores for soil and water conservation. PMC has also initiated work on provision of security for the protection of Khadakwasla Dam to reduce contamination of water through public interference and other such malpractices.

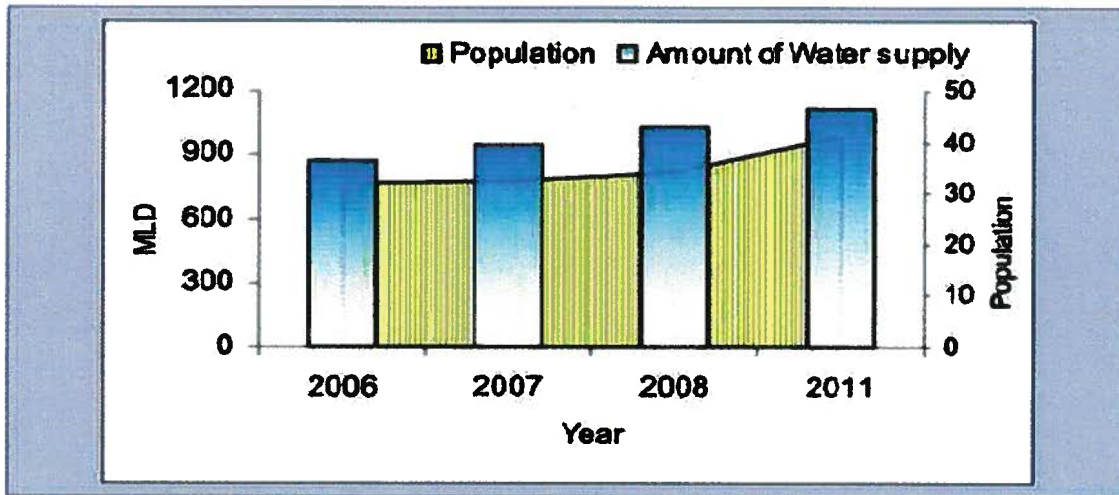
The storage capacity of these 3 dams is 900 MM whereas the present annual requirement of city is about 200 MM. The future expansion of water works is expected according to the Kirloskar report for taking up the Phase II project for cantonment board and Holkar water works. Water conservation programmes have been taken up by the water supply department under the banner of "LOKSANWAD".

Water works in Pune

Water works	Commisioning year	Capacity MLD
Parvati	1969	430
Cantonment	1893	350
Holkar	1919	25
Warje	1999	100
Wagholi	2000	26
Wadgaon	2007	100
	Total	1031

⁵³ T&D: Transmission & Distribution

Pune has two major water work systems i.e. Parvati water works & cantonment water works. In addition to these Pune has three minor water works; viz. New Warje water works (23 MLD), old Warje water works (5 MLD) and Wagholi water works (23 MLD). There are 20 pumping stations having total of 109 operating pumps. Water is supplied to the city through a total length of 2400 km pipeline.



Quality of water

Quality of drinking water is maintained as per IS 10500, 1991. The laboratory facilities at Parvati and cantonment water works are well equipped. Physical, chemical and bacteriological tests of raw water as well as filtered water are carried out in the Laboratory on regular basis.

PMC through AQM cell recently took up a Composite Correction Programme for Parvati Water Works facilitated by NEERI under the cooperative agreement with USEPA with the objective of water quality improvement through microbial decontamination with minimum investment and evaluation of safety measures for risk minimization in Pune.

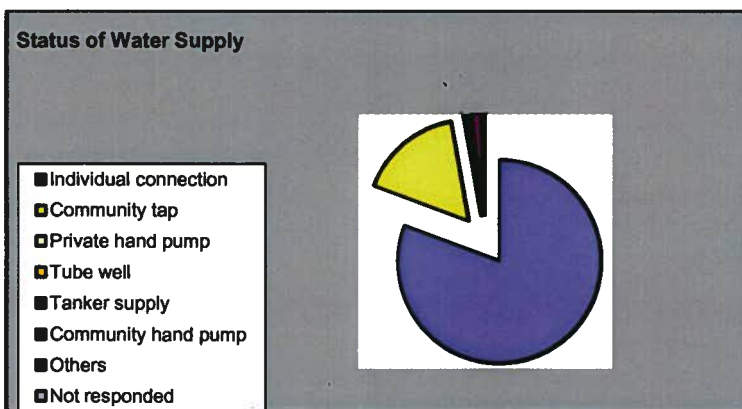
As per standard urban norms, 135 LPCD (liters per capita per day) Water Supply is expected⁵⁴. The PMC serves an average of 202 LPCD. Though this indicates abundance of water supply, some areas of the city like Yerawda and Dhanori hardly get 40 LPCD (rural norm) of water. Domestic areas close to the water plants get over 240 LPCD. The 195 LPCD is calculated as an average, which also includes the industrial and commercial users of water. This amounts to 2.78% of water supplied by the PMC.

According to the Environment Status Report 2007-08 by PMC, 50% wards have excess consumption of water, whereas others have under standard consumption. The current consumption of water stands at 285 litres per day per person.

⁵⁴ World Health Organisation: Guidelines for drinking water, See: www.who.int

Table 15a Status of Water Supply among the surveyed population

Status of Water Supply	Frequency	Percent
Individual connection	4483	80.67
Community tap	918	16.52
Private hand pump	10	.18
Tube well	24	.43
Tanker supply	18	.32
Community hand pump	13	.23
Others	91	1.65
Total	5557	100



Graph No 19 Status of Water Supply

Table No 15a, reflects that in **80.67 percent households have individual water connections. 16.52 percent of the households used the community water taps.** Community water taps are mainly found in the slum areas and in some Wada type of houses. The other sources of water supply like hand pumps, tube wells and tankers are found to be negligible.

According to the housing study report by Mashal, 2009, in the slums, 74 percent households have individual water connections, while 24 percent have common sources of water.

Table 15b Sector wise Status of Water Supply among the surveyed population

Sector	Individual connection	Private Hand pump	Tube well	Tanker supply	Community tap	Community hand pump	Other	Total
Aundh	782	1	1		96		30	910
	86.5%	.1%	.1%		10.6%		3.3%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	719	1	2	4	249	11	14	1000
	72.1%	.1%	.2%	.4%	25.0%	1.1%	1.4%	100.0%
Hadapsar	671	7	2	2	220		2	904
	74.2%	.8%	.2%	.2%	24.3%		.2%	100.0%
Kothrud	849	1	15	1	146	1	30	1043
	82.3%	.1%	1.5%	.1%	14.1%	.1%	2.8%	100.0%
Peth Area	925				165	1	9	1100
	84.6%				15.1%	.1%	.8%	100.0%
Yerawada	537		4	11	42		6	600
	89.8%		.7%	1.8%	7.0%		1%	100.0%
Total	4483	10	24	18	918	13	91	5557
	81.1%	.2%	.4%	.3%	16.6%	.2%	1.1%	100.0%

Graph No 20 Sector wise Status of Water Supply

The graph no 20 shows a higher percentage of households possessing individual water connections. But it also points towards a cognizable percentage of community taps. The common experience is that community taps often waste much more water than individual connections. The Government of Maharashtra under its 'Handa-mukti' campaign – has insisted on private household taps in all rural areas. A similar scheme would be beneficial to Pune to save its water. Bibvewadi, Hadapsar, and Peth areas have a big number of people using community taps. There is need to avail individual connections to these water users.

The water distribution is not uniform across the city such that almost 50% of the wards are being over supplied or rather excess consumers whereas others may have under-standard consumption. The consumption is more tending towards the eastern wards except that for Karve Road. Dhankawdi, Dhole Patil, Yerwada, Bibvewadi, and Sahakarnagar show over-consumption; Warje, Karve Road, and Hadapsar have intermediate consumption. Aundh, Tilak Road and Ghole Road have below-standard consumption, while Vishrambaug ward is at the worse end of consumption.

Purified water as supplied by the PMC is also used for non-drinking purposes. Citizens wash their cars, campuses, and water their gardens with the same water. The increased number of commode-type flush toilets also consumes big amounts of water. This adds to the cost of supplying purified water. The city needs strong efforts on augmenting the water supply from decentralized and localized sources; i.e. rooftop rainwater harvesting and groundwater use. Concretization of roads, pavements, and flooring inside residential complexes has adversely affected the recharging of groundwater. Special efforts will be needed to ensure recharging/ seepage of groundwater.

Water Pollution in Pune City

The Mula Mutha rivers in the city is polluted by various factors like dumping of construction waste, industrial waste, domestic waste, untreated sewage, etc. The following are some facts presenting the grim picture of water pollution in the city:⁵⁵

The concentration of BOD and COD increases throughout the river stretch indicating presence of high oxygen demanding waste water. COD level at Erandwane STP, Joshi Bridge, Vitthalwadi, after Naidu STP ranges from 70 to 167 mg/lit. Pune has three major Nallahs viz. Ambil, Bhairoba and Nagzira. COD of these nallahs ranges from 280 to 290 mg/litre. River passing through Aundh area shows low COD level i.e. 74 mg/lit whereas Holkar Bridge shows highest COD Value i.e. 127 mg/lit. The DO level in the river shows fluctuation with values ranging from 2 to 0.9 mg/lit. Confluence of river Mula and Mutha shows change in pollution levels due to mixing of two rivers at Sangam bridge.

Social impact of water supply on the population

The water supply by PMC to different wards in the city is not uniform. Some parts of the city receive water in abundance where there is always a chance of wastage. Some parts of the cities receive very little water as compared to other parts of the city. In areas where there is a scarcity of water, people have to rely on water tankers for supply and pay higher costs for this facility. Water thus supplied is not treated and comes from sources such as wells and bores, the quality of which may not be potable. Consumption of such water is not safe for health of the citizens, leading to frequent illness. People often have to spend extra amounts on purification of water by means of water filters.

Also people tend to spend considerable amount of time, effort, energy and money waiting for the water supply through these alternative sources. Once the water supply is regained they have to make sure that all the household chores are done on time and extra water is stored for the rest of the day. This puts extra burden in terms of time and efforts especially on the women of the house.

The study reveals that 16.52 percent of people rely on community tap posts for water supply. Many a times the taps in these community posts are not good working conditions like leakages, bad washers. This leads to considerable wastage of water.

III Sanitation

Access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities is considered an important element in Human Development Index at the global level. Many water-borne diseases and infectious diseases can be controlled if the city has clean environmental sanitation. The status of toilets and their sufficiency is shown in following tables.

Sewage systems ⁵⁶

The facts presented below give a picture of sewage system in the city

⁵⁵ Environment Status Report 2008-2009, PMC

⁵⁶ Environment Status Report 2008-2009, PMC

Total sewage collection of Pune city - 567 MLD.
Residential sector - 510.30 MLD
Commercial sector - 56.70 MLD.
Area is covered by sewerage collection system- 199.33 sq.km
The sewerage collection system serves 27.36 lac population.
No. of Sewage Treatment Plants-7 & total capacity- 382 MLD.
No. of pumping stations - 8 & total capacity - 325 MLD.
Total sewage chambers - 78,361.

Sewage system consists of collection network, conveyance lines, pumping stations and sewage treatment plants (STPs). The very first sewage system for Pune city was designed in 1928. Upto year 1997 the total main sewer length in all zones was approximately 146.83km in old Pune city limit. Dr. Naidu sewage treatment plan with full fledged primary and secondary sewage treatment has facility of treating 90MLD and Bhairoba-nala STP with primary sewage treatment capacity of 32MLD.

Total 567 MLD of sewage is generated in PMC limit out of that 382 MLD is treated by 7 Sewage Treatment Plants and the treated effluent is discharged into Mula and Mutha River . PMC has proposed 5 new sewage treatment plants along with the existing STP. Existing sewage treatment plants are now undergoing the environment audit for their performance evaluation.

Maximum sewage generation was observed in Tilak road ward and contributing to 13.3% of city's total sewage but the drainage carrying pipes are comparatively less in length Chambers are the community collection points which collect the sewage coming from various sources and then being taken through sewer lines to the treatment plant. Tilak road having maximum sewage generation rate but have comparatively less i.e. just 140 chambers per MLD of sewage and Aundh ward has the maximum chambers per MLD of sewage but the sewage generated is only 19.5 MLD. Dhankawadi and Warje Karvenagar ward has maximum drainage lines and lesser sewage generation rate.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Environment Status Report 2007-08, Pune Municipal Corporation

Existing sewage treatment plants

Name	Capacity MLD	Existing load MLD	Total population benefited	Method of treatment	Area km
Bhairoba	130	130	962300	Activated sludge process followed by anaerobic digestion	62
Erandwane	50	50	346000	Activated sludge process followed by anaerobic digestion	26
Tanajiwadi	17	17	127000	Two stage biological process	18
Bopodi	18	18	125515	Extended aeration process	15
Naidu Hospital	90	90	562500	Activated sludge process followed by Anaerobic digestion	40
Proposed STP					
Naidu Hospital	115	proposed	752900	Activated sludge process followed by anaerobic digestion	
Mundhawa	45	proposed	281250	SBR	
Vittalwadi	32	Proposed	223980	Activated sludge process followed by anaerobic digestion	4883
Baner	30	proposed	187500	SBR	
Kharadi	40	Proposed	250000	SBR(Sequencing Batch Reactor Process)	
Total	567		1906250		156

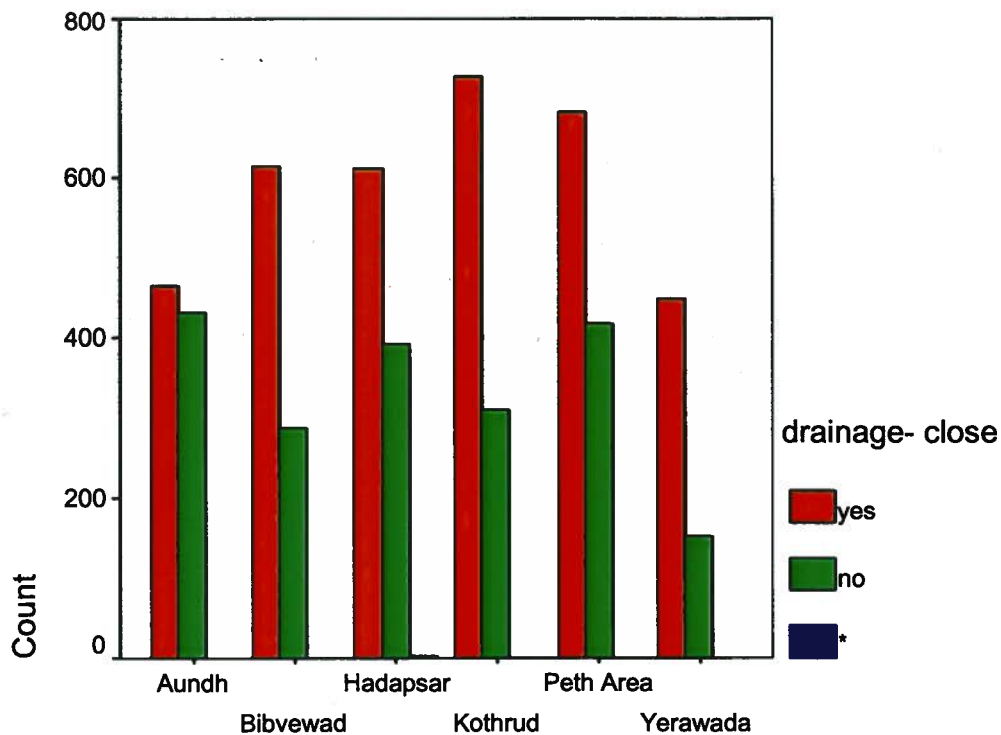
Sewage is generated by residences, institutions, hospitals and commercial and industrial establishments. It can be treated close to where it is created (in septic tanks, bio-filters or aerobic treatment systems) or collected and transported via a network of pipes and pumps stations to municipal sewage treatment plant. Sewage collection and treatment is typically subject to local, state and central regulations and standards (regulation and controls). Concentration of mix liquor suspended solids and mixed liquor volatile suspended solids are proportional of sludge Volume Index.

Minimum conservation of all three parameters i.e. MLSS, MLVSS, SVI are 2200mg/l, 1761mg/l, and 40 mg/l respectively. Whereas maximum concentrations observed were 3228mg/l, 2949mg/l and 46mg/l respectively. Treatment plant shows BOD removal efficiency of 88% daily removal.

Such performance evaluation shall be a regular protocol for all STP's especially since most of them are expected to intake higher flows than design capacity leading to incomplete or insufficient treatment which in turn is expected to pollute the receiving water quality as the case is for Mula and Mutha.

Table 16 Sector wise Presence of Closed Drainage according to the surveyed population

Sector	Drainage- close		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	465	432	897
	8.4%	7.8%	16.2%
Bibvewadi	614	286	900
	11.1%	5.2%	16.2%
Hadapsar	610	394	1004
	11.0%	7.1%	18.1%
Kothrud	728	311	1039
	13.1%	5.6%	18.8%
Peth Area	683	417	1100
	12.3%	7.5%	19.9%
Yerawada	448	152	600
	8.1%	2.7%	10.8%
Total	3548	1990	5540
	64.0%	35.9%	100.0%



AREA

Graph No 21 Presence of Closed Drainage

Graph 21 shows that 64 percent of the surveyed population indicated that there is closed drainage system present in their area, while 36 percent replied that there is no closed drainage system in their area. In Aundh, Peth and Hadapsar sectors more than 7 percent of the people have said there is no proper drainage system in their area. Efforts are needed to provide closed drainage system in these lacking areas.

Access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities is considered an important element in Human Development Index at the global level. Many water-borne diseases and infectious diseases can be controlled if the city has clean environmental sanitation. The status of toilets and their sufficiency is shown in following tables

Table No 17a Type of Toilet Facility among the surveyed population

Type of Toilet Facility	Frequency	Percent
Attached toilet	3202	57.6
Common toilet	2223	40.0
No toilet	132	2.4
Total	5557	100

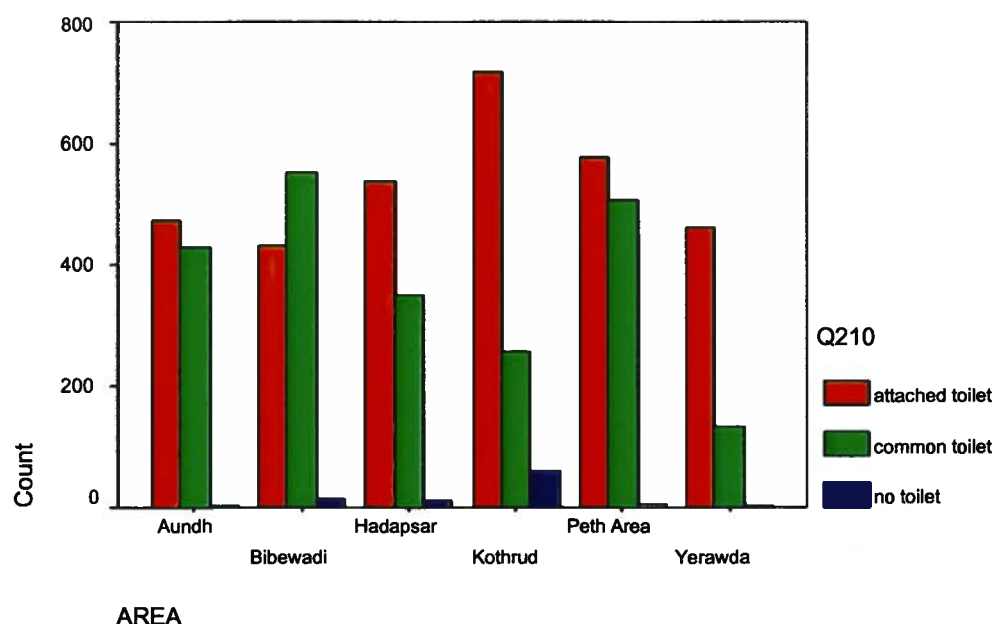
Table No 17a, depicts that 57.6 percent households have attached toilets. These are mainly found in apartments, bungalows and row houses while 40 percent households have common toilets. These are found mainly in slums, chawls and wadas.

One of the important basic amenities for slum dwellers especially in congested metropolitan cities is the lack of rudimentary toilet facilities. A new National City Sanitation Project under the title of 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' is being launched in the slums all over the Country. Existing public toilets developed by local bodies in and around slums often become non-functional on account of lack of day-to-day maintenance.

Both the cost of construction and the cost of maintenance can be significantly reduced and the Project made self-supporting tasks are entrusted to community-based organization of slum dwellers. The sanitation units, notably urinals, WCs and bath units are constructed with the adequate supply of water and electricity facility, by the local body or any other agency preferably with the aid of NGOs and selected by the community of slum dwellers will be entrusted the job of maintaining the toilet block in a clean condition against a monthly salary of Rs 1500-2000. In some cases, a residential quarter for him is built on the first floor of the toilet block. Therefore, it is possible to maintain cleanliness and hygienic condition of these toilets.

Table 17b Sector wise Status of Toilet Facilities among the surveyed population

Sector	Attached toilet	Common toilet	No toilet	Total
Aundh	473	427	10	910
	52%	47%	1%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	431	552	17	1000
	43.1%	55.2%	1.7%	100.0%
Hadapsar	538	350	16	904
	59.5%	38.7%	1.8%	100.0%
Kothrud	719	255	69	1043
	68.9%	24.5%	6.6%	100.0%
Peth Area	578	507	15	1100
	52.5%	47.0 %	1.36%	100.0%
Yerawada	463	132	5	600
	77.2%	22.0%	.8%	100.0%
Total	3202	2223	132	5557
	57.6%	40.0 %	2.4%	100.0%

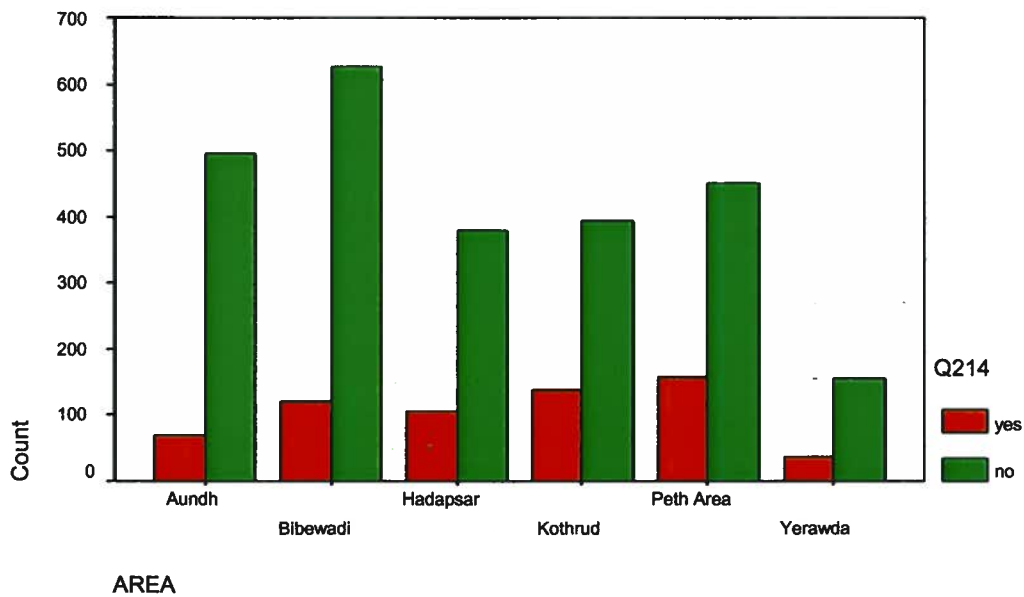


Graph No 22 Sector wise Status of Toilet Facilities

It can be seen in graph no 22 above that almost an equal number of people are using common toilets as those with attached toilets in Aundh and Peth area. In Bibvewadi, people using common toilets are more in number than those with attached toilets. It is only in Kothrud and Yerawada and to some extent in Hadapsar that there is sufficient margin in both categories. Using common toilets is not convenient for people and overload on common toilets forces defecation in open. The situation of no toilets is seen mainly in Kothrud area (6.6%), followed by Hadapsar (1.8%) and Bibvewadi (0.7 %). The next table throws more light on this issue.

Table 17c Sector wise sufficiency of common/public toilets among the surveyed population

Sector	Sufficient	Not Sufficient	Total
Aundh	69	496	565
	12.2%	87.8%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	122	627	749
	16.3%	83.7%	100.0%
Hadapsar	105	379	484
	21.7%	78.3%	100.0%
Kothrud	139	394	533
	26.1%	73.9%	100.0%
Peth Area	157	450	607
	25.9%	74.1%	100.0%
Yerawada	37	156	193
	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%
Total	629	2502	3131
	20.1%	79.9%	100.0%



Graph No 23 Sector wise sufficiency of common toilets

Graph No 23 reflects that among the surveyed population, $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the respondents have responded in the negative. A large majority of people has opined that common toilets are not sufficient. This is a matter of serious concern, as sanitation is one of the key goals in the Millennium Development Goals of the UN.

Common toilets are seldom clean. They are nobody's property and nobody bothers to keep them clean. The proportion of people depending on one toilet is observed to be large and it is quite likely that people defecate in the open, when public toilets are crowded or not in a condition to use.

Social impact of lack of proper toilet facilities in the city: 40 percent population has revealed in the study that they utilize common toilets. These are mainly found in the slums, chawls and wadas. These toilets are seldom clean leading to unhygienic living conditions, and illnesses. There is no onus on any person to keep these common toilets clean and hygienic. This is a matter which has an immediate impact on individual and social health.

The response of the people and statistics provided by the slum department of PMC reveals that these common toilets are insufficient. The ratio of toilet seats to the number of people using it is in inverse proportion. This leads to defecation in open area. This situation forces the children to defecate on road sides and open areas around the slum, along railway lines. Women prefer to go to the nearby hills if available, early in the morning or late in the night to avoid embarrassment. During the day many a times women folk, suppress the nature's call. This has an adverse impact on their health. Immediate washing of hands after defecation in common toilets or in cases of open defecation is seldom possible. This has a direct impact on the health of the people.

IV Roads, Fothpaths and Street Lights

Roads, footpaths and street lights form an essential aspect of infrastructure provided in the city. Well lit roads with footpaths are of utmost importance.

In early 1800s main roads were macadamized while the by lanes were made of murum or sand. In 1934 for the first time roads were asphalted. By mid 1900s there was a total of 52kms of road. Currently the total length of roads in the city is 1800 km, including about 50 km. of National Highways and State Highways.⁵⁸

Road Length in Pune kms Percentage

Sr No	Surface Type	Total length	Percentage
1	Concrete	32.00	2
2	Black topped	1202	69
3	WBM	258.00	15
4	Gravel and Earthen	28.00	15
Total Road Length		1750	100

There are 42 main roads in different parts of the city, with 1477 chowks.⁵⁹

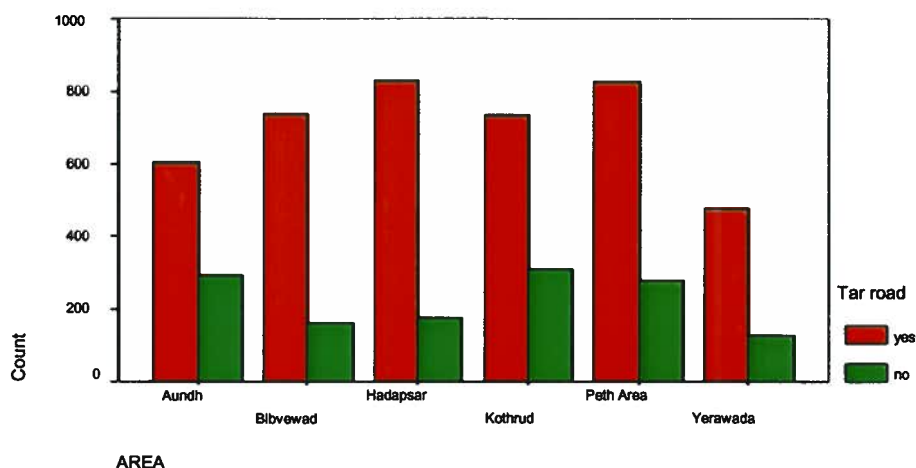
The condition of roads in the city does not provide a good picture. While in some areas there are good, concrete roads, in some other areas even the asphalted roads get damaged especially during the monsoons. This leads to a lot of accidents, especially motor accidents. This is reflected in the above table which shows that only 2 percent roads in the city are concrete, while 69 percent are tar roads.

⁵⁸ <http://www.indiaurbanportal.in/bestpractice/national/BP-Cities/maharashtra/pune>

⁵⁹ <http://www.punepolice.com/usefullinks.htm#noir>

Table No 18 Sector Wise Presence of Tar Roads according to the surveyed population

Sector	Tar road		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	601	292	893
	10.8%	5.3%	16.1%
Bibvewadi	737	163	900
	13.3%	2.9%	16.2%
Hadapsar	827	177	1004
	14.9%	3.2%	18.1%
Kothrud	734	309	1043
	13.2%	5.6%	18.8%
Peth Area	823	277	1100
	14.9%	5.0%	19.9%
Yerawada	474	126	600
	8.6%	2.3%	10.8%
Total	4196	1344	5540
	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%

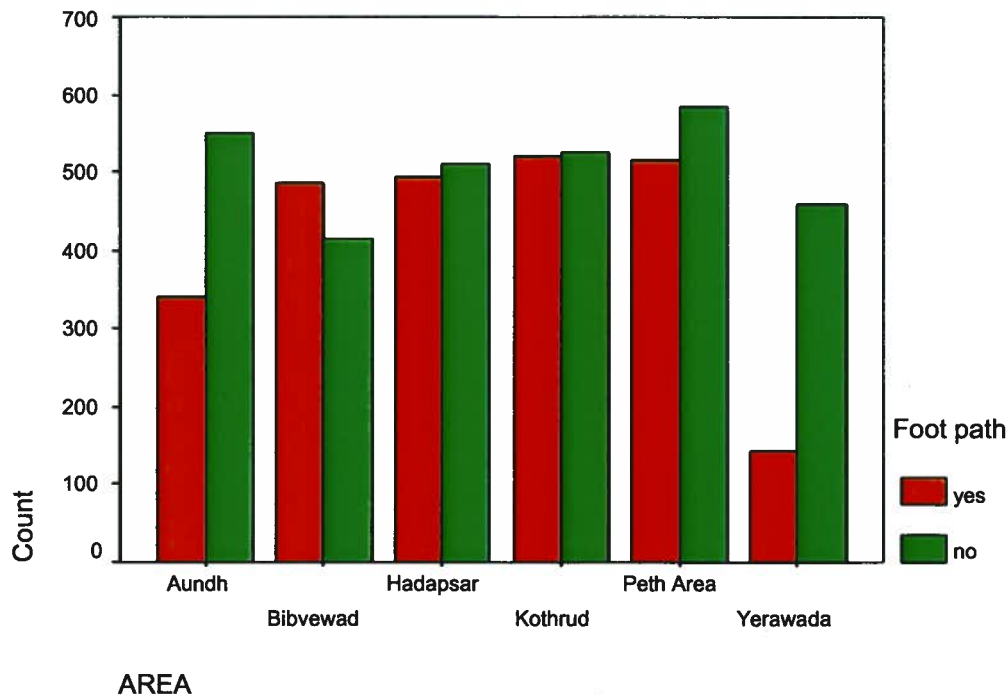


Graph No 24 Status of Tar roads

The table no. 18 reflects that 75.7 percent of the surveyed households have mentioned that there are tar roads in their area, while 25 percent households have mentioned that there are no proper tar roads in their area. Almost 3-5 percent households in each sector have mentioned that there are no tar roads in their area, or even if they are present they are not in good condition.

Table 19 Sector wise Presence of Foot Paths according to the surveyed population

Sector	Foot path			Total
		Yes	No	
Aundh	Count	340	549	889
	% of Total	6.1%	9.9%	16.1%
Bibvewadi	Count	485	415	900
	% of Total	8.8%	7.5%	16.3%
Hadapsar	Count	494	509	1003
	% of Total	8.9%	9.2%	18.1%
Kothrud	Count	519	524	1043
	% of Total	9.4%	9.5%	18.8%
Peth Area	Count	516	584	1100
	% of Total	9.3%	10.6%	19.9%
Yerawada	Count	142	458	600
	% of Total	2.6%	8.3%	10.8%
Total	Count	2496	3039	5535
	% of Total	45.1%	54.9%	100.0%



Graph No 25 Presence of Foot Paths

The table no.19 reflects that 54.9 percent people have responded that there are no footpaths in their area, while only 45 percent have said that there are footpaths. The number of respondents saying

there are no footpath in Yerawada and Aundh Sector is high, while in other areas, the yes/no ratio is almost similar.

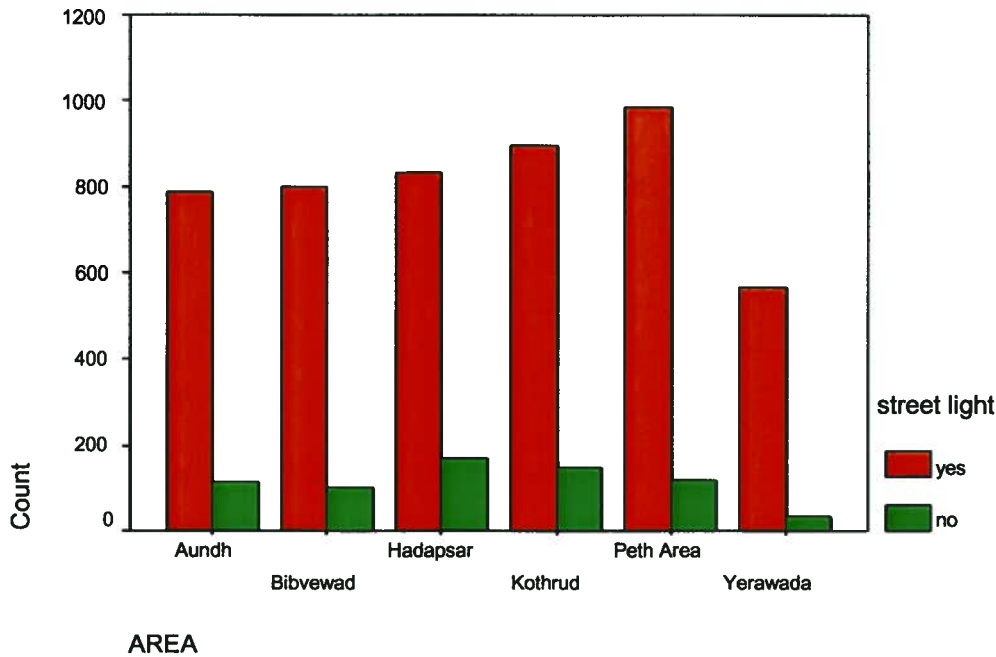
According to the Environment Status report 2007, PMC, the wards of Bhavani Peth, Karve road and Dhankawdi have maximum distance of roads covered with footpaths, while Ghole road, Vishrambaug wada and Hadapsar wards have at least 60 percent roads, which are covered with footpaths. Other wards like Dhole Patil, Tilak Road and Bibvewadi have less than 20 percent roads covered with footpaths.

Encroachment on the footpaths, is a common sight on the streets in Pune. Hawkers selling vegetables and fruits, small eateries and food joints, small shops such as those selling clothes, footwear, household goods, etc occupy footpaths which are actually meant for pedestrians. Due to this people are normally seen walking on the edge of the roads. This increases the chances of accidents as pedestrians are hit or run over by vehicles.

The PMC is taking the initiative of improving this situation by clearing the illegal hawkers, paving the footpaths, and making new footpaths especially on main roads and other busy roads like J M Road, Paud Road, Karve Road, etc.

Table 20 Sector wise Presence of Street Lights according to the surveyed population

Sector	Street light		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	788	116	904
	14.2%	2.1%	16.3%
Bibvewadi	798	102	900
	14.4%	1.8%	16.2%
Hadapsar	834	170	1004
	15.0%	3.1%	18.1%
Kothrud	894	149	1043
	16.1%	2.7%	18.8%
Peth Area	983	117	1100
	17.7%	2.1%	19.8%
Yerawada	567	33	600
	10.2%	.6%	10.8%
Total	4864	687	5551
	87.6%	12.4%	100.0%



Graph No 26 Presence of Street Lights

Table no. 20 and graph reflect that in all the sectors, a good number of streets have streetlights. In each sector around 2 to 2.5 percent respondents have said there are no streetlights in their area.

According to the Environment Status report 2007-2008, the share of streetlights in power consumption of the city is 70 percent. Well-lit roads ensure that people can use the road even in the absence of light, be it for walking or driving. It ensures safety of the citizens.

Social impact of the conditions of roads, footpaths and streetlights:

Major roads in the city are being repaired and concretized in order to bear the load of the ever increasing population and vehicular traffic in the city. Lack of synchronization and planning between various department such as water works, telephone (BSNL and private players), electricity and drainage leads to never ending task of road repairs and maintenance. This puts tremendous pressure on the citizens, who are at constant risk of meeting with accidents. Condition of ity roads especially during monsoon deteriorates, which causes life threatening situations for the citizens, especially two wheeler drivers. Where in the right to survival gets threatened.

Pedestrian safety is threatened due to lack of proper footpaths. Footpaths are inadequate and often covered by encroachment like stalls, handcarts, parked vehicles, vendors selling cheap items by spreading sheets on the road (Pathariwale). People, especially school going children and senior citizens, feel unsafe traveling on the city roads. There is a constant fear among the people for the safety of their family member who has to travel daily either to school or workplace. This has a direct impact on the mental health of the people wherein they suffer from anxiety and tensions and phobias.

V. Traffic and Transport

Pune was once a favored destination of Industry and commerce when they looked for a spillover from Mumbai. With its tremendous connectivity to Mumbai and other cities of the region, Pune was a natural 'better option' for industries from Automotive to IT. The growth of the city was expectedly explosive. Traffic management and public transport of a growing metro can either be a strong asset to rapid development or a huge liability on the government. Mumbai with its strong Public transport - rail as well as bus has stood the pressure of growth for many decades. While 88 percent of commuters in Mumbai use public transport⁶⁰, according to the PMPML sources, in Pune around 23 percent people utilize PMPML services. This means a flood of private vehicles on the roads.

According to the Environment Status Report, the transport related facts of the city are as follows:

Avg. increase in registered vehicles from Mar 08 to Mar 09 = 7.03 %.

LPG consumption - 681 MT/day

CNG consumption - 10 MT/day

Petrol consumption - 596 kl/day

Diesel consumption - 936 kl/day

No. Of CNG buses in PMPML = 85.

Total no. of PMPML buses = 1466

Completed length of cycle track - 87 km. Proposed - 16.5 km

Proposed Metro - Two corridors, total length - 31.5 km.

⁶⁰ Ref: MMRDA Mumbai Urban Transport Project (see: http://www.mmrdamumbai.org/projects_mutp.htm)

The following tables analyses the current status of travel and transport issues in Pune.

Table No 21 Time taken to travel to work place/place of education among the surveyed population

	Travel Time			Total
	Up to ½ hr	Up to 1 hour	More than 1 hr	
Aundh Slum	661	298	38	997
	66.3%	29.9%	3.8%	
Bibvewadi Slum	943	416	35	1394
	67.6%	29.8%	2.5%	
Hadapsar Slum	1077	393	120	1590
	67.7%	24.7%	7.5%	
Kothrud Slum	567	230	71	868
	65.3%	26.5%	8.2%	
Peth Slum	1219	180	34	1433
	85.1%	12.6%	2.4%	
Yerawada Slum	243	6	3	252
	96.4%	2.4%	1.2%	
Aundh Apts.	976	496	16	1488
	65.6%	33.3%	1.1%	
Bibvewadi Apts.	873	563	46	1482
	58.9%	38.0%	3.1%	
Hadapsar Apts.	445	452	16	913
	48.7%	49.5%	1.8%	
Kothrud Apts.	1429	570	138	2137
	66.9%	26.7%	6.5%	
Peth Apts.	625	769	27	1421
	44.0%	54.1%	1.9%	
Yerawada Apts.	726	890	104	1720
	42.2%	51.7%	6.0%	
TOTAL	9784	5263	648	15695
	62.3%	33.5%	4.1%	
	40.6%	21.9%	2.7%	65.2%

Table no 21 depicts that the majority of the population i.e. 40.6 percent people take up to ½ an hour to reach their work place or educational institutions, while 21.9 percent have to travel up to 1 hour, and 2.7 percent have to travel for more than an hour each day. This could be due to the fact that the geographic boundary of Pune is 243.84 sq. km, which is comparatively lesser than the other major metros like Mumbai, Delhi, etc. This reduces the time taken to reach one's destination.

The socio-economic survey of Navi Mumbai⁶¹ points out that travel time is 90 minutes for working persons, and 40 minutes for students. Pune could be said to be better than Navi Mumbai in this respect.

⁶¹ Socio-Economic Survey of HH in Planned Nodes in Navi Mumbai, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Oct. 2000

Table No 22 Mode of transport preferred by the surveyed population

Mode of Transport	Frequency	Percent
PMPML	9997	41.5
Two Wheeler	4407	18.3
Four Wheeler	762	3.2
Auto/Share Auto	881	3.7
Private bus	448	1.9
Cycle/Walk/Train	2209	9.17

Table No.22 reflects the preferred mode of transport by the surveyed population. 41 percent people responded that they preferred PMPML buses. This does not necessarily mean that these many number travel by the PMPML. Most of the houses have one/two private vehicles.

The average number of persons per house is 4.5 according to Census 2001. Thus for 4-5 people there are normally one or two vehicles in the house. The Head of the household/working women or a college going student of the house usually uses the vehicle for daily commuting. But for the school going children, elders in the house or the housewife, who do travel regularly, if not on daily basis, is largely dependant on the public transport or rickshaws. These trips could be made for shopping, social visits, etc.

According to the PMPML sources, 23 percent of the population in the city travel by bus. (This calculation is based on the total collection as per the number of tickets sold).⁶² This shows a wide gap between the demand and supply of the bus service in the city. Even though 41 percent are dependant on the public transport, they utilize other means of transport such as private vehicles, rickshaws and two wheelers in the family.

This is due to the lack of proper public transport facility in the city. According to norms laid down by the Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), a city of the size of Pune (with a population of around 45 lakhs including Pimpri Chinchwad) should have about 2500 buses (50-55 buses per lakh population). However, PMPML only has about 1491 buses in operation, including about 317 buses that have been hired from private operators. Moreover, a fair number of these 1000-odd buses owned by PMPML are also over 10 years old, and thus in need of replacement.

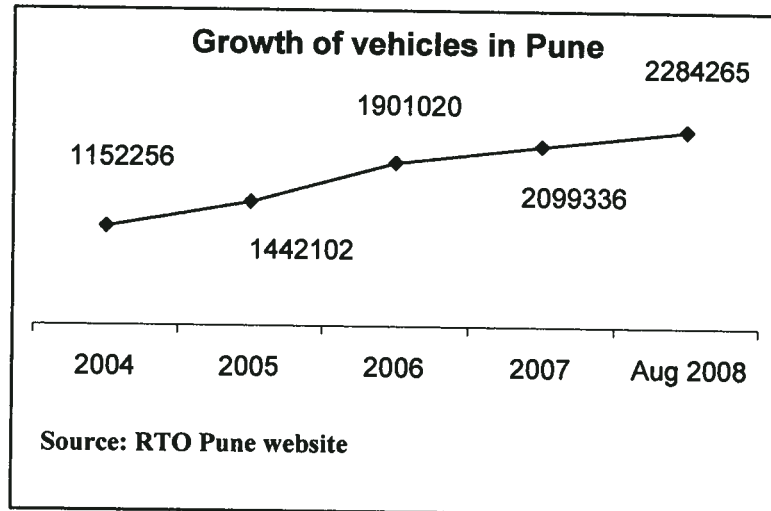
Around 18.3 percent people prefer two wheelers to travel, while 3.2 percent prefer cars. People dependant on rickshaws and share rickshaws constitute 3.7 percent of the surveyed population and 1.7 percent travel by private buses. There are a significant number of people who walk, use cycles or travel by train. This section formed 9.17 percent of the surveyed population.

The trend in the city shows a slightly different picture. Out of the total 2284265 vehicles on the roads, 1708112 are two wheelers, which constitute to 75 percent of the traffic.

⁶² Statistical Report of PMPML, May 2009

Increasing vehicles on Pune roads

Pune city has spread like radials around its core area or the old city. It has commercial, educational, and industrial centers spread in all its suburbs. The traffic of the city is therefore complex. It rarely has a concentrated one-way flow of traffic in mornings and evenings. Traffic congestions at various intersections and the number of signals that a vehicle has to stop at are numerous. This reflects the rapid growth of the city, its population, and its vehicles.

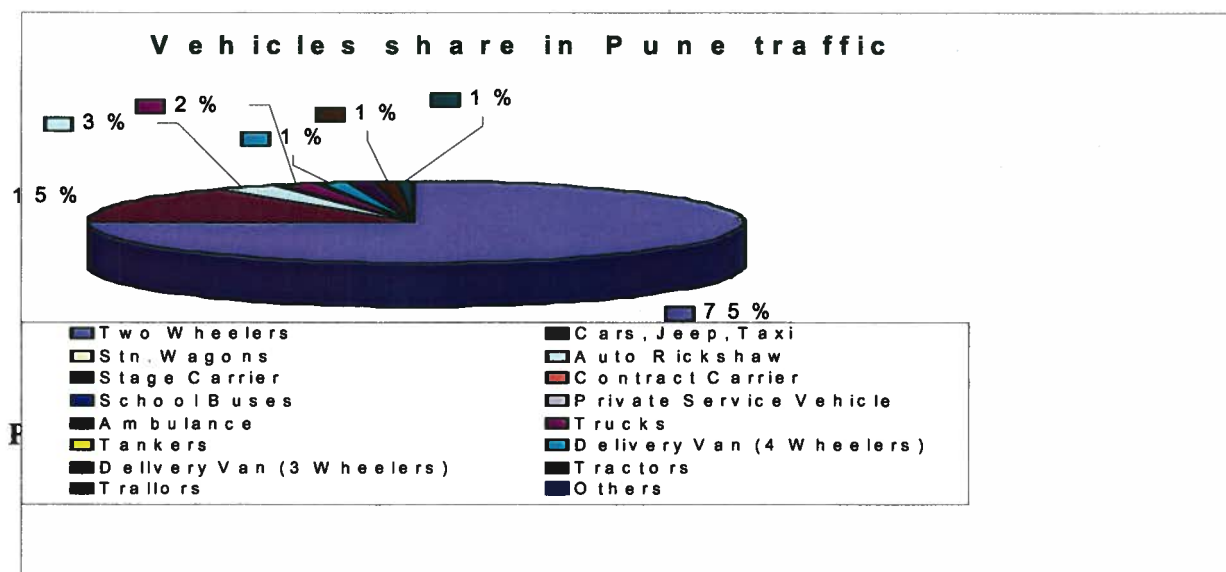


As is popularly said, Pune has become a 'city of Two-wheelers' from a city of bicycles. The share of vehicles shows that 75% of Pune traffic is made of two-wheelers. Adjacent graph illustrates this well. Four-wheelers (Cars, Jeeps, Taxis) too have grown in number and they amount to 15% in Pune traffic. Though too few as compared to the two-wheelers, cars are making their presence felt in the traffic congestions. Autorikshaws amount to 3 percent and others follow below that.

Number of vehicles on Pune roads

S. No.	Vehicle	2004	2005	2006	2007	Up To Aug 2008
1	Motor Cycle	442965	738279	823707	842212	1074891
2	Scooter	264564	738279	387495	394768	402523
3	Mopeds	157209	210733	224803	227917	230698
	Total Two Wheelers	864738	1034068	1438005	1564897	1708112
4	Car	108276	170618	199305	233678	268957
5	Jeep	28870	41986	45305	47901	53401
6	Stn. Wagons	949	1019	1735	1735	1015
7	Taxies/ Cabs	5012	9216	12931	16586	19221
8	3 Wheeler Auto Rickshaw	55799	64144	68252	70956	66522
9	Stage Carrier	4707	5780	5851	5925	5845
10	Contract Carrier	1825	3552	4231	5088	6864
11	Mini Buses	-	-	516	661	-
12	School Buses	222	369	438	441	545
13	Private Service Vehicle	1227	449	1787	1803	1835
14	Ambulance	735	1086	1160	1594	1321
15	Trucks	22905	29672	33411	35976	39128

16	Tankers	2869	3220	3288	3821	3938
17	Delivery Van (4 Wheelers)	12633	15189	21510	27875	29861
17	Delivery Van (3 Wheelers)	14296	23462	26703	30698	35310
18	Tractors	13864	18412	19053	20242	24889
19	Trailers	11859	11423	11609	11907	13005
20	Others	1470	2116	2446	3508	4277
TOTAL		1152256	1442102	1901020	2099336	2284265



Pune is no more a spillover place for Mumbai; it has its own engines of growth. While Mumbai has crossed the limits of growth, Pune is yet to reach saturation. Pune needs a strong Public transport system to stand the floods of growth.

Pune had 17, 08,112 two-wheelers on its roads in 2008⁶³. Total number of vehicles in the same year was 22.84 lakhs.

21 percent of commuters take 1 hour to reach home/office. This means higher traffic, longer jams, and more pollution. The situation can worsen in the absence of efficient Public Transport. An efficient Public Transport – apart from reducing pollution and traffic – also ensures lesser accidents and better health of the commuters. It is worth mentioning here that stress-related diseases have increased and have percolated to all economic strata of the society.

Shortage of Buses

According to norms laid down by the Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), a city of the size of Pune (with a population of around 45 lakhs including Pimpri Chinchwad) should have about 2500 buses (50-55 buses per lakh population). However, PMPML only has about 1491 buses in operation, including about 317 buses that have been hired from private operators. Moreover, a fair

⁶³ Ref: Pune RTO records (see: <http://www.punepolice.com/statistic.htm#gipovdtp5y>)

number of these 1000-odd buses owned by PMPML are also over 10 years old, and thus in need of replacement. In spite of these shortcomings, PMPML is carrying around 10 lakh commuters every day. PMPML buses are used by students, housewives, senior citizens to reach to the smallest nooks and corners of the city. This also includes 70-80 school buses, which carry the students.

It would be good to compare this with Navi Mumbai – the city that was created to shed the load over Mumbai. 51% people use public transport (25% by train, 26% by bus); a huge number (16%) people walk to their work places and a marginal 8% people use motorcycles. The rest 25% uses office buses, cars, and bicycles.⁶⁴ It is possible that Pune can reach this state with its various plans of upgrading the public transport options.

Following paragraphs bring forth the experiments and proposals initiated by the PMC to improve public transport systems in Pune city.

Initiatives by PMC

1. BRTS pilot project

The improved bus transport pilot project – popularly known as BRT pilot can be said to be a landmark experiment in improving the public transport system in Pune. Currently there are two major roads under BRTS each with a 16 km stretch and have 20 running buses (10 Volvo and 10 Tata Star buses). There is a plan approved under JNNURM to expand to 100 km.

Achievements: The Bus Efficiency Index (BEI) was notably improved from 68% for normal PMPML buses to 95.5% for BRTS buses running in the dedicated bus lanes.

Limitations:

The pilot however did not include some critical features of a BRT system; e.g. pre-board ticketing, automatic green signaling, separate lanes (for bicycles, private vehicles, and public buses), footpaths etc. Hence it may not be appropriate to evaluate the pilot as a BRTS (Bus Rapid Transit System).

The costs of running new (Tata and Volvo) buses on the BRT lanes are higher as compared to the earnings. The PMPML will have to consider these factors before expanding the BRTS to 100 km stretch under the JNNURM.

2. Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP)

The Comprehensive mobility Plan is developed in layers, from one broad, overarching vision through specific steps – such as goals/strategies – to a list of actions that will carry the city toward that vision. PMC has developed a Transportation Policy as well as City Development Plan. Both the documents contain vision for the urban transport sector for the Pune city. The national urban

⁶⁴ Socio-Economic Survey of Navi Mumbai, TISS, Oct. 2000

transport strategy also lays a policy frame work for transport network development in urban areas across the country. The policy document would be referred to finalize the vision for Pune.

3. Pune Redevelopment Project

The project is envisaged with the following objectives:

- To reduce load of heavy traffic vehicles that need not pass through Pune city
- To increase the inclination of people to use public transport
- To reduce peak traffic volumes at critical intersections
- To reduce road accidents occurring due to congestion

The project includes 21 meters wide bridge along the left bank of Mutha river between Mhatre bridge and Sangamwadi of about 6 kms to help establish direct connectivity between Warje to Kharadi acting as bypass for arterial roads mainly Karve Road, JM Road and Boat Club road. This shall also include Flyovers of about 8 kms with a few alternatives already proposed and being discussed as follows:

- From Mhatre bridge to Shinde bridge near Balgandharva
- From over Shinde Bridge to Sangam Bridge crossing the river
- From Sudarshan Chemicals to Bund garden bridge
- From Bund garden landing near Gunjan Cinema, Yerwada

Construction of 15m wide roads along the right side of the Right Bank canal starting from Sinhgad road – 190 km from bypass flyover and continuing through interiors of Vadgaon along the foothills of Parvati leading to Golibar Maidan (10km) and including a flyover near Swargate junction.

Construction of 11 km road along the left bank canal from bypass flyover to SNTD College – Model Colony through Range Hills and up to Khadki water works.

The project also proposes construction of three tunnels as follows:

- Tunnel connecting Senapati Bapat Road (Gokhale Nagar) to Pashan Road (NCL) about 900m length with width of 15m alternately connecting SB Road (near ICC) to Pashan Road (Loyola / NCL) 480m length.
- Tunnel connecting Senapati Bapat Road (Gokhale Nagar) to Paud Road (near MIT College) 15m wide with length of 900m.
- Tunnel connecting Hingne/ Vadgaon to Padmavati/ Sahakarnagar with width of 15m and length of 1100m.

The project further proposes allocation of transportation hubs at Kharadi (12 Ha), Hadapsar (8 Ha), Katraj (14 Ha), Balewadi (14 Ha) and Moshi covering Bus and Truck terminals as well as areas required for short and long term parking and additional area required for commercial and ancilliary activities.

4. Metro Rail Proposed on Lines of Delhi Metro

PMC signed a MoU with Delhi Metro in January 2007 for studying its implementation in the city. In September 2007, three corridors for implementing the metro rail project in the Pune metropolitan area were short listed by the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) after detailed discussions with E. Sreedharan, managing director of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC).

The three routes that have been identified are as follows:

- Warje-Chinchwad, which will go via Karve road, Jangli Maharaj road, Shivajinagar, Pune-Mumbai road (22 km) travel time approximately 16-18 minutes
- Shivajinagar-Kalyaninagar, which will go via Raja Bahadur Mill road and Pune-Ahmednagar road (13 km).
- Agriculture College-Swargate via Shivaji road (10 km)

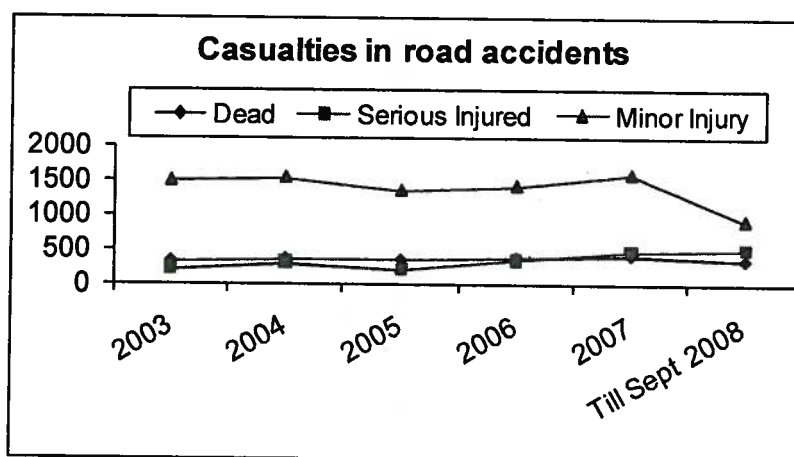
While the first two routes are proposed to be built on elevated rails, the third one will be an underground metro, as it will have to pass through the congested city areas.⁶⁵

The metro rail is expected to save 50% of travel time across the city. The cost of travel will be at par with the bus fares. Trains will run at a frequency of 3 minutes during peak hours. Metro rail coaches will have automatic closing doors, emergency wireless passenger-driver communication system, and computerized ticketing system.

Traffic and Accidents

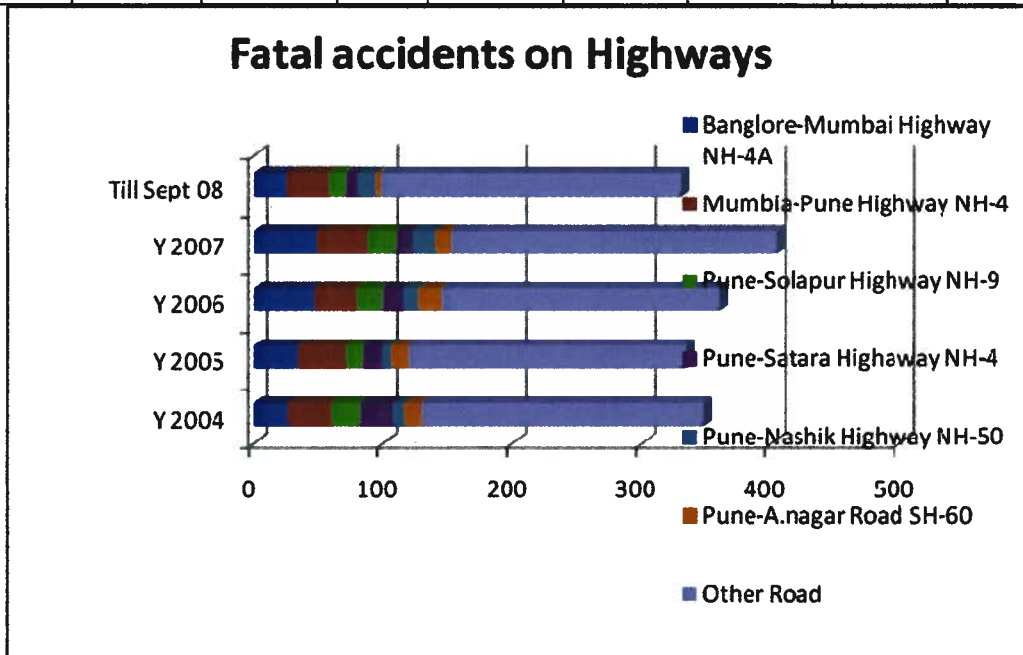
Heavy traffic and lack of civic discipline often result in a bigger number of accidents. Presence of alert citizens, traffic wardens, and traffic police has avoided many mishaps. Yet the number of accidents is pretty large.

The total number of accidents has remained around the mean of 2000 with average 350 deaths and 400 seriously injured every year. Following graph gives a glimpse of casualties in accidents.



⁶⁵ Article in TOI 29.09.2007

Sr.no	Year	Fatal		Serious		Minor		Non-Inj. Accidents	Total No. Of Accidents
		Accident	Dead	Accident	Injured	Accident	Injured		
1	2003	300	324	168	216	1360	1478	94	1927
2	2004	348	364	270	303	1383	1529	112	2113
3	2005	334	344	284	209	1215	1342	146	1979
4	2006	360	372	309	338	1257	1408	197	2123
5	2007	403	414	406	462	1352	1575	186	2347
6	up to 30 Sep 2008	330	343	413	487	792	907	153	1688



The majority of fatal accidents as well as other road accidents have happened on roads other than the National Highways. The details can be seen in the following tables⁶⁶.

Sr. No.	Types Of Accident	Bengluru Mumbai Highway NH-4				
		2005	2006	2007	Up to 30 Sep 2008	
1	Fatal	No. of Accidents	34	47	49	25
		No. of Dead	40	50	52	25
2	Serious	No. of Accidents	11	8	18	17
		No. of Injured	12	11	20	26
3	Minor	No. of Accidents	60	52	61	39
		No. of Injured	66	63	75	52

⁶⁶ RTO website: www.punepolice.com/statistic.htm#thapripc (as on 26-Feb-09)

Sr.No.	Types Of Accident		Pune Mumbai Highway NH-4			
			2005	2006	2007	Up To 30 Sep 2008
1	Fatal	No. of Accidents	37	32	39	33
		No. of Dead	38	32	40	36
2	Serious	No. of Accidents	19	30	28	19
		No. of Injured	21	33	30	29
3	Minor	No. of Accidents	86	128	102	67
		No. of Injured	95	157	125	80

Sr.No.	Types Of Accident		Pune Sholapur Highway NH-9			
			2005	2006	2007	Up to 30 Sep 2008
1	Fatal	No. of Accidents	14	21	21	13
		No. of Dead	14	21	22	13
2	Serious	No. of Accidents	8	14	25	13
		No. of Injured	8	15	28	14
3	Minor	No. of Accidents	28	30	25	8
		No. of Injured	29	33	25	9

Sr.No.	Types Of Accident		Pune Satara Highway NH-4			
			2005	2006	2007	Up to 30 Sep 2008
1	Fatal	No. of Accidents	14	15	13	9
		No. of Dead	14	15	13	9
2	Serious	No. of Accidents	5	9	25	13
		No. of Injured	8	13	30	13
3	Minor	No. of Accidents	64	65	50	39
		No. of Injured	94	78	54	48

Sr.No.	Types Of Accident		Pune Nashik Highway NH-50			
			2005	2006	2007	Up to 30 Sep 2008
1	Fatal	No. of Accidents	7	12	17	14
		No. of Dead	7	12	17	14
2	Serious	No. of Accidents	4	2	10	6
		No. of Injured	6	3	13	9
3	Minor	No. of Accidents	27	35	30	17
		No. of Injured	27	50	48	18

Sr.No.	Types Of Accident		Pune A. Nagar Highway			
			2005	2006	2007	Up to 30 Sep 2008
1	Fatal	No. of Accidents	14	18	212	4
		No. of Dead	115	18	13	4
2	Serious	No. of Accidents	7	2	4	4
		No. of Injured	10	2	4	4
3	Minor	No. of Accidents	32	46	39	11
		No. of Injured	51	53	54	11

Sr.No.	Types Of Accident		Other Roads			
			2005	2006	2007	Up to 30 Sep 2008
1	Fatal	No. of Accidents	214	215	2252	232
		No. of Dead	216	224	257	242
2	Serious	No. of Accidents	230	224	296	341
		No. of Injured	244	261	337	392
3	Minor	No. of Accidents	890	901	1044	611
		No. of Injured	988	974	1194	689

Socio-Economic impact of existing transportation system in the city:

Due to the insufficient public transport system in Pune, people tend to utilize their own private vehicles to travel on regular basis, especially to place of work and educational institutions. Lack of proper public transport has a direct impact on the lives of the people. Those who cannot afford or do not possess their own vehicles and are forced to rely on public transport normally have to leave early from home each day. They have to wait for their bus, which sometimes stands canceled or is overcrowded. They also have to adjust their timings according to the frequency of the buses that ply on the required route, often they have to leave from home earlier than required to make in time for a bus. This makes life difficult especially for school children and elderly people. Often children and senior citizens find it difficult to board and get off a crowded bus, leading to accidents.

People tend to spend large amounts on purchase of vehicles, fuel and maintenance of their own vehicles, which could be avoided in case of better transport system provided in the city. The system of weekly/monthly passes provided by PMPML could turn out to be cheaper option for a person commuting daily to different parts of the city than spending money on fuel for his own vehicle. The study reveals that 41.5% population would prefer travelling by PMPML buses. But the present share of PMPML is mere 23%. Thus the study highlights the urgent need for improvement and sustainability in the public transport system in the city of Pune.

The pollution created by the large numbers of vehicles creates serious health hazards for the population. Throat infections, cough and cold, allergic cough, breathing problems have become common. Traffic jams, chaotic road mobility due to large number of vehicles lead to mental health problems such as anxiety, fear, nervousness, fear of accidents among the people.

VI. Markets

Market facility was provided by the City Municipality way back in 1856. The Raey market started in 1881 was a principal market for providing fruits and vegetables. Today this market is famous as 'Mandai'. The Gultekdi market for fruit, vegetables and grains is a wholesale market catering to the daily food requirements of the people in the city. Currently there are 27 municipal markets in the city.

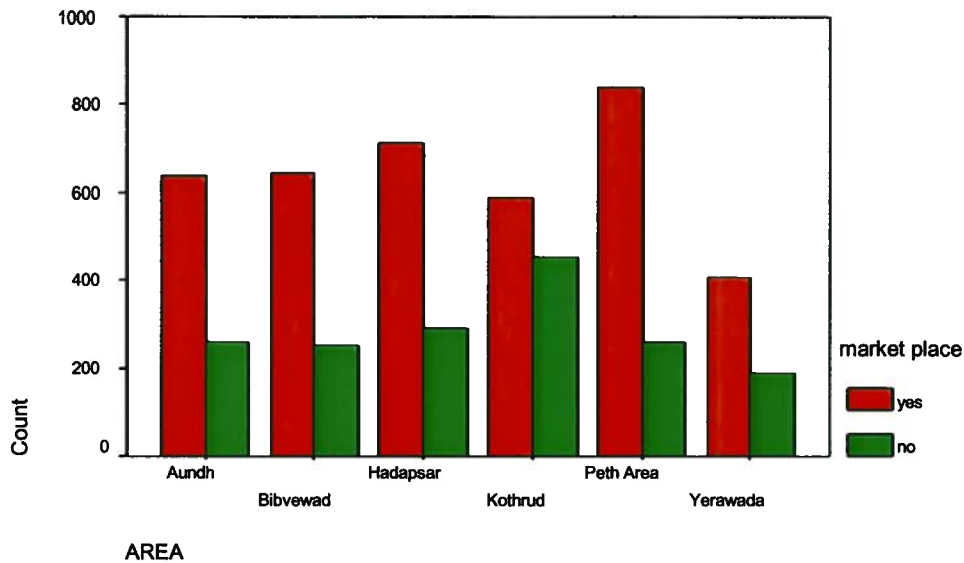
Like in the by gone eras, people today don't rely solely on these markets. Besides these traditional markets, there are various shops in every area of the city. The trend of shopping in big retail outlets such as Reliance Fresh, More, Spencer's, etc which store food grains to cosmetics and soaps to fruits, vegetables and dairy products, all under one roof, is fast catching up. These outlets have special discounts to attract customers. The retail rate of almost all the items in these stores is lower than that in the regular grocery stores/market. Hence people are attracted towards shopping in these stores.

In spite of this stiff competition, the rates of essential items, fruits and vegetables vary across the city. Sometimes people have to pay according to the whims and fancies of the vendors.

To keep up with the changing times, today's shopkeepers and fruit/vegetable vendors are often found offering neatly cut fresh vegetables and fruits, sprouted pulses, etc, which are ready to use. This caters to the needs of working women, students and bachelor population of the city that do not like to spend time in the pre cooking process of cleaning and chopping.

Table No 23 Sector wise Presence of Market Place according to the surveyed population

Sector	Market place		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	637	261	898
	11.5%	4.7%	16.2%
Bibwewadi	645	255	900
	11.6%	4.6%	16.2%
Hadapsar	712	292	1004
	12.8%	5.3%	18.1%
Kothrud	589	454	1043
	10.6%	8.2%	18.8%
Peth Area	839	261	1100
	15.1%	4.7%	19.8%
Yerawada	409	191	600
	7.4%	3.4%	10.8%
Total	3831	1714	5545
	69.1%	30.9%	100.0%

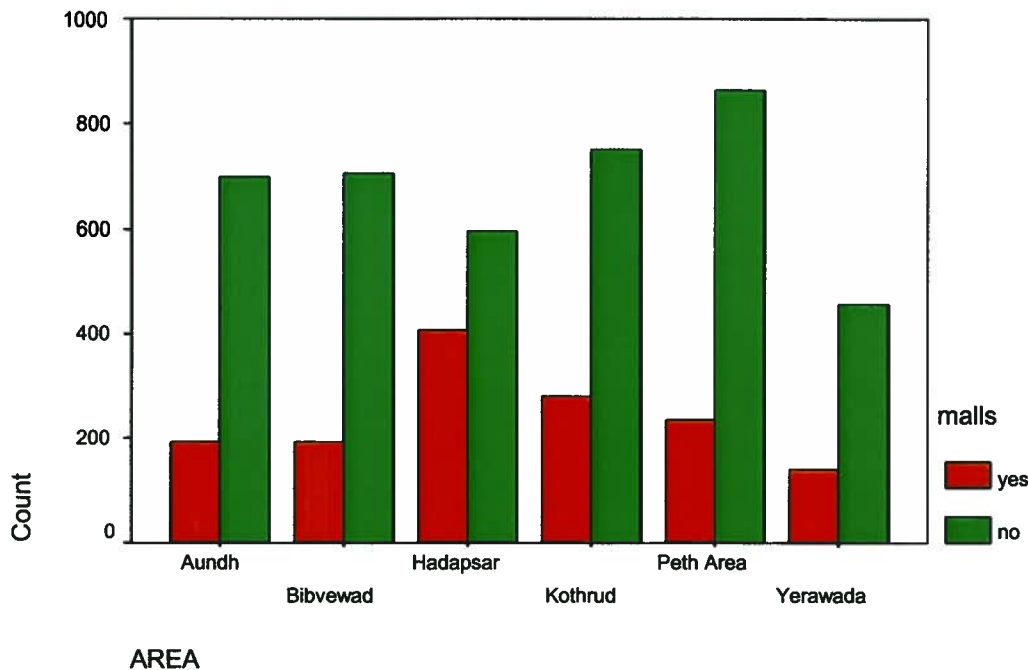


Graph No 27 Presence of Market Place

Table No. 23 reflects that almost 70 percent respondents are content that there are market places in their area. This is evident from the responses received from Peth and Bibevadi sector. The presence of Mandai and Market yard in these sectors, make it convenient for the residents to shop for essential goods at very reasonable rates as compared to their suburban counterparts like those in Kothrud. 30 percent still felt they had no proper market place in the area. There is a large presence of small markets in each sector, but the rates of essential items like grocery and vegetables is comparatively high. Hence a person living in Kothrud pays more money than a resident of Peth area for vegetables and groceries.

Table No 24 Sector wise Presence of Malls according to the surveyed population

Sector	Malls		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	193	696	889
	3.5%	12.6%	16.1%
Bibvewadi	194	705	899
	3.5%	12.8%	16.3%
Hadapsar	409	595	1004
	7.4%	10.8%	18.2%
Kothrud	280	750	1030
	5.1%	13.6%	18.7%
Peth Area	237	863	1100
	4.3%	15.6%	19.9%
Yerawada	142	458	600
	2.6%	8.3%	10.9%
Total	1455	4067	5522
	26.3%	73.7%	100.0%



Graph No 28 Presence of Malls

The table 24 reflects that the mall culture is slowly gaining grounds in the city with around 25 percent respondents replying that there are malls in their area. Malls provide a variety of services under one roof like shopping of national and international brands, entertainment, etc and hence are slowly gaining popularity especially among the upper middle class and the youth.

The Growing Mall Culture in Pune City

According to a detailed study conducted by Jones Lang LaSalle Meghraj, Pune's retail scope accounts for approximately 5 million square foot (sq ft) in terms of both organized and unorganized retail. As the city expands towards the eastern and western belts, at least 10 malls with an area of more than 5, 00,000 sq ft are under construction or in the development stage. Localities like Kharadi, Hinjewadi, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Kothrud and Bhugaon have emerged as the main focal areas of retail development. As many as 17 new malls are expected to come to the city in the next 2 years.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ <http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/pune-surges-aheadhyderabad-chennai-in-new-retail-projects/351942/>

Upcoming malls in Pune

Malls	Location	Developer	Sq.ft
Kakade Center Port	Ganesh Khind Road	Sanjay Kakade Group	1,75,000
Jewel Square	Koregaon Park	Espee Group	75,000
Kumar Pacific	Shanker Seth Road	Kumar Properties	300,000
G-Corp	Nagar Road	G. Corp	350,000
The Mall	Satara Road	Pride Purple	1,50,000
Dolphin	Pune Solapur Road	Ravi Raj Builders	2,00,000
Kakade City Mall	Karve Paud Road	Kakade Constructions	6,00,000
44 Snow Hills	Karve Paud Road	Kumar Builders	6,00,000
Westend Mall	Aundh	Suma Shilp Builders	5,00,000
Market City	Nagar Road	Phoenix Mills Pvt Ltd.	12,00,000
Magarpatta	Hadapsar	Magarpatta Township & Construction Ltd.	10,00,000
Fun & Fair	Kalyani Nagar	Kumar Builders	6,00,000
Inorbit	Nagar Road	Raheja	350,000
Amonora (Market City)	Hadapsar	City Group	12,00,000
XION	Hinjewadi	Paranjape Schemes	2,25,000
Elpro	Chinchwad	Elpro Estate	5,00,000
Pride Park Street	Pimple Saudagar	Pride Purple	8,00,000

Source: The Hindu Business Line, 22.03.2009

Retailers are ready to enter Pune because of easy occupancy, cheap rentals and ever increasing above average income and large middle class population. The huge presence of the information technology sector and the fact that Pune is a traditional automobile-manufacturing hub will continue to provide impetus to the city's retail sector. A promising market, increasing migrant population, growing disposable income and lifestyle aspirations of the populace are other factors, which provide a boost to the retail sector in Pune.

Mall development can be seen in the following areas of Pune:

Central parts of Pune like Deccan, Senapati Bapat Road, Ganeshkhind Road, F C Road, J M Road, Camp, Bundgarden Road and Koregaon Park

North zone consisting of Pimpri Chinchwad

South zone mainly consisting of residential areas such as Erandwane, Swargate, Bibwewadi, Satara Road, Kothrud, Warje, Karve Nagar and Bavdhan

The east zone, which comprises areas like Kalyani Nagar, Hadapsar, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Airport Road.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ http://blogs.siliconindia.com/Rohitdabrai/Pune_gets_Mall_Mania-bid-I0rAec7U74415907.html

Socio economic impact of Markets and malls

Day to day needs of the people are satisfied by markets and malls. It is important to have municipal markets in each area/ward, which will ensure uniformity in the availability of quality goods at reasonable prices.

The PMC run wholesale markets in the city are few (Gultekdi, Mandai, Hadapsar and Camp), where large section of population does not visit for their day to day food requirements. People relying on local vegetable and fruit vendors and grocers sometimes have to pay higher costs according to price structure decided by the vendors. Till date some people go only to the main markets in the city for all their household purchases. Again this means spending more money and time to travel to these markets far away from home.

The presence of organized and structured markets in each ward of the city will provide increased opportunity for trade and commerce, employment, development of required infrastructure (shop space with electricity, water, parking space, security), which will add to the revenues of the local government. Development of Ultra modern malls and shopping centres also give impetus to the development of travel and tourism in the city (for example Dubai).

But in the absence of such structured markets, there is a mushrooming of road side vendors, hawkers, handcart sellers and stalls anywhere and in every part of the city. This obstructs the road mobility and pedestrian movement. This spreads unhygienic and ill health due to littering and throwing of waste in and around these stalls.

The malls provide clean, hygienic and conducive surrounding in which the neo-rich and upper strata of the society has started preferring to shop for their regular needs. Malls give a complete shopping experience for the entire family.

So shopping is accompanied with entertainment and eat-out. So the malls provide enormous opportunities for retail employment, business, trade and commerce. Many institutes have come up in the recent past in the city which provide training to the youth (10th and 12th Std dropouts, graduates) in the areas of retailing, soft skills development, personality development, language skills, especially spoken English).

The youth in the city has also benefited from the malls in terms of employment and income generating activities.

VI Recreation and Entertainment

Pune city is a unique blend of culture and modernity. The fast moving city which is influenced by technological advancement and industrial development, still places due importance to culture and tradition. One finds that even though the mall and multiplex culture has set in, people, young and old still visit theaters to watch Marathi plays. The young generation will watch an English movie and with same enthusiasm volunteer during the yearly Ganeshotsav or Janmashtami celebrations. Recreation and entertainment are given importance in the hectic lives by one and all in the city.

Community Halls

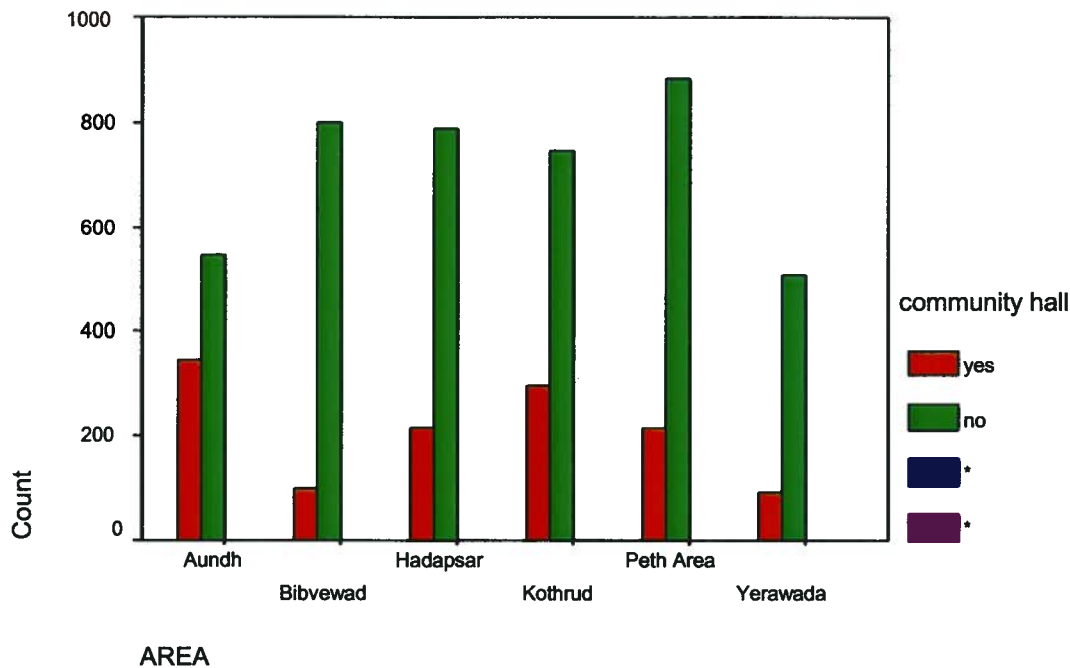
Community halls are normally hired for functions like marriages and thread ceremonies, for, get together and parties. In the olden days one would celebrate these important events in the family by arrangements made at home. Huge pandals would be put up, cooks appointed, house decorated with flowers and guests and relatives staying in the huge wadas and independent houses. This was possible due to the joint family system where there were huge families to manage everything.

Today the joint families have made way to nuclear families; apartments have replaced the wadas and the women members of the family are busy working in corporates. So the important events and functions such as marriages, thread ceremonies, baby showers and naming ceremonies are all conducted in community halls. Some of these community halls are provided on contract basis complete with catering services, accommodation facilities, decoration, etc. There are also event management organizers who offer every arrangement under one umbrella.

The community halls are also used for exhibitions such as art and craft exhibitions, seminars and conferences, cultural events like dance and music shows, school annual day programmes, etc. Some of the popular community halls/auditoriums in the city of Pune are Nehru Memorial Hall, Tilak Smarak Mandir, Yeshwantrao Chavhan Natya Gruha, Bharat Natya Sanshodhan Mandir, Bal Gandharva Rang Mandir, etc.

Table No 25 Sector Wise Presence of Community Hall according to the surveyed population

Sector	Community Hall		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	346	548	894
	6.2%	9.9%	16.1%
Bibvewadi	100	800	900
	1.8%	14.4%	16.2%
Hadapsar	215	789	1004
	3.9%	14.2%	18.1%
Kothrud	296	747	1043
	5.3%	13.5%	18.8%
Peth Area	216	884	1100
	3.9%	16.0%	19.9%
Yerawada	93	507	600
	1.7%	9.1%	10.8%
Total	1266	4273	5541
	22.8%	77.1%	100.0%



Graph No 29 Presence of Community Hall

The above table 25 reflects that 77 percent people in the city feel there are fewer number of community halls in their respective areas. This could be because during peak seasons, there is always a scarcity of halls. Also more and more people are celebrating functions from marriages to even birthday parties in community halls due to the convenience factor.

Theatres

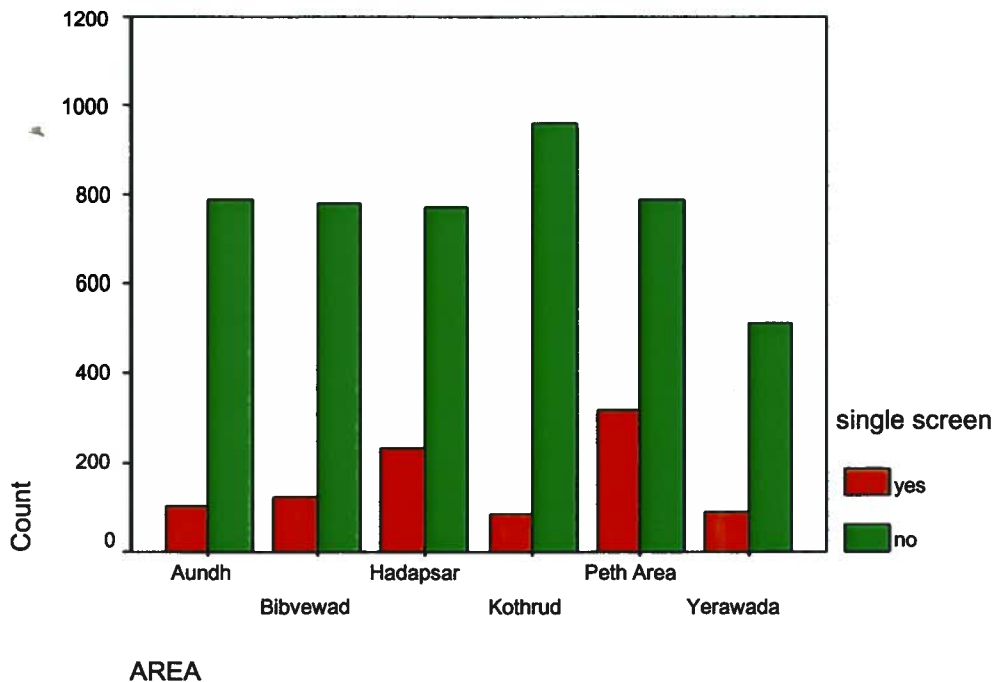
Pune is in the forefront when it comes to cinema, art and theatre. There are a total of 145 natya gruha, single screen theatres and multiplexes in the city. Some of the single screen theatres like Alka talkies, Mangala, Gunjan Cinema, Rahul Talkies, Neelayam, West End, Alankar talkies, etc are well known theatres.

Though some of these theatres are old, they have been renovated to attract the young crowd and the neo rich class, which is slowly emerging in the city. Also they face a tough competition from the multiplexes in terms of the quality of infrastructure such as sound system, seating arrangement and Air-conditioned halls.

Multiplexes are the new age cinema halls. Here people can watch a movie, shop, eat and socialize. Inox, E Square, City Pride are some of the popular multiplexes in the city. The people of the city, young and old alike are also fond of watching plays or dramas, especially Marathi plays. These are showcased at Bal Gandharva Rang Mandir, Yeshwantrao Chavhan Natya Gruha and Bharatnatya mandir.

Table No 26 Sector Wise Presence of Single Screen theatres according to the surveyed population

Sector	Single screen		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	101	788	889
	1.8%	14.2%	16.1%
Bibvewadi	122	778	900
	2.2%	14.1%	16.3%
Hadapsar	233	771	1004
	4.2%	13.9%	18.1%
Kothrud	83	960	1043
	1.5%	17.3%	18.8%
Peth Area	316	784	1100
	5.7%	14.2%	19.9%
Yerawada	87	513	600
	1.6%	9.3%	10.8%
Total	942	4594	5536
	17.0%	83.0%	100.0%

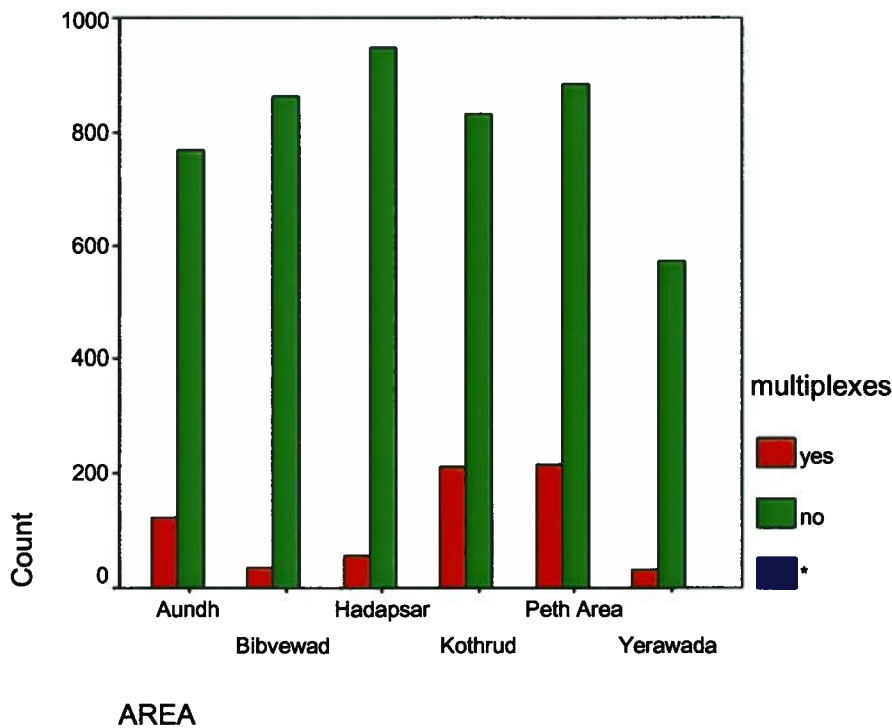


Graph No 30 Presence of Single Screen Theatres

Graph 30 reflects that only 17 percent respondents have said that there are single screen theaters in their area. The respondents answering in positive are relatively high in Peth and Hadapsar sector than in other sectors. Peth sector one of the oldest parts in the city has a large number of single screen theatres, through now they have become old.

Table No 27 Sector Wise Presence of Multiplexes according to the surveyed population

Sector	Multiplexes		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	122	767	889
	2.2%	13.9%	16.1%
Bibvewadi	36	864	900
	.7%	15.6%	16.3%
Hadapsar	57	947	1004
	1.0%	17.1%	18.1%
Kothrud	212	831	1043
	3.8%	15.0%	18.8%
Peth Area	214	886	1100
	3.9%	16.0%	19.9%
Yerawada	31	569	600
	.6%	10.3%	10.8%
Total	672	4863	5536
	12.1%	87.8%	100.0%



Graph No 31 Presence of Multiplexes

The graph no 31 represents that multiplexes are slowly coming up in each sector. It is reflected in the above graph that the presence of multiplexes though it is felt in all the sector, the number is less as compared to the population.

Socio- economic impact of community halls, theatres and multiplexes in the city.

There is a great demand for the multiplexes among the youth and present generation. Since these multiplexes provide for **one spot** entertainment with movies, food, shopping etc, people prefer to spend their holiday or weekends with their family here. Thus the multiplexes provide increased opportunities for trade commerce and income generating activities in the area.

Gardens and Parks

Pune was listed as the fifth most polluted city in Asia⁶⁹. Climate change and other effects of heavy pollution are becoming a reality. Securing a green cover is the most assured solution to fight climate change and increasing heat. The most visual change in terms of environmental improvement is the growth of gardens. The significance of these gardens is much more than just aesthetic view and they serve as great recreational value/ open space/ potential for air quality improvement/ health and carbon sequestration benefits.

The following table throws light on which part of Pune has how many gardens:

Area	Number of Gardens	
	Current	Planned
Jangli Maharaj Road	1	
Erandwana	4	
Shivajinagar	2	
Near Pune railway station	1	
Sassoon Road	1	1
Bundgarden	2	
Yerawada	3	2
Kasba Peth	1	
Sadashiv Peth	4	
Ghorpade Peth	1	
Somwar Peth	1	
Kothrud	1	3
Pune-Mumbai Road	1	
Aundh	1	
Bopodi	1	
Wanawdi	1	1
Padmavati	1	
Tadiwala Road	1	
Vadarwadi	1	
Gurunanak Nagar	1	
Parvati Darshan	1	
Sahakar Nagar no. 2	1	
Bhavani Peth	1	
Sahakar Nagar	4	

⁶⁹ ESR 2006

Area	Number of Gardens	
	Current	Planned
Hadapsar	2	2
Lokmanyagar	1	
Maharshinagar HB	2	
Gultekdi & Salisbury Park	3	1
Rajendranagar	1	
Pashan	1	3
Welasli Road	1	
Ekbote Colony	1	
Koregaon Park	1	1
Kalyaninagar	1	
Mangalwar Peth	1	
Dattawadi	1	1
Phulenagar	1	
Mohanwadi	1	
Gokhalenagar	4	
Wakadewadi-Sangamwadi	1	
Hingne Khurd	1	
Shukrawar Peth	1	
Omkareshwar	1	
Mayur Colony	1	
Patwardhan bag	1	
Model Colony	1	
Katraj	1	1
Bhusari colony		2
Kondhwa		1
Kumbharwada		1
Dhanakawadi		1
Appar Indira Nagar		1
Bibwewadi		2
Vimannagar		1
Wadgaon Sheri		1
Tingarenagar		2
Anand Park, Shankarshett Road		1
* Chandannagar, Kharadi		1
Pachgaon Parvati Forest Garden		1
Mitramandal		1

(Source: ESR 2006)

Pune city has a good number of gardens. It has 78 gardens, which occupy total area of 359.35 acres of land. There are 5 nalla parks. The Pune university campus and the hills of Pune also add a huge green cover to the city. The proposed developed plan of the city has set a standard of 0.2 Ha of green cover per 1000 individuals. Considering this standard, the existing cover of gardens is not at all sufficient for the present population of the city. Gardens in the city are unevenly distributed – as

there are many pressure factors like reservation of lands, availability of space etc. Sahakarnagar has the best garden cover, while Warje and Sangamwadi are in deficit.

PMC has plans of developing 37 more gardens covering an area of 714.35 acres. Even in the fringe areas, land is reserved for the gardens and they will be developed in the respective areas.

Pune has a number of public gardens, such as the Kamala Nehru Park, Sambhaji Park, Shahu Udyan, Peshwe Park, Saras Baug, Empress Garden, and Bund Garden. The Pune-Okayama Friendship Garden, now renamed Pu La Deshpande Udyan, is a re-creation of the Korakuen Garden in Okayama, Japan.

The Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park is located at Katraj, close to the city. The zoo, earlier located at Peshwe Park, was merged with the reptile park at Katraj, in 1999.

Some private organizations have maintained public gardens. These gardens are quite prominent and are well maintained. Kamala Nehru Park, Salisbury Park, Late Panasare garden, Bundgarden jogging park, and Smruti Udyan – are the noteworthy of these gardens.



As measured in 2006, total area covered by the gardens was 345.85 acres. PMC is also on the forefront of planning and developing different types of parks. Katraj Snake Park and Eco-park Vetral Tekdi are well known. A Palm garden is also proposed. It may be the first garden in this type in India. PMC has planned this 12-acre garden in Yerawada. About 67 palm species and 218 cane species will be planted in this garden.

Ecological protection of Pune city

Pune city is known for its hills. Ramtekdi, Gultekdi, Dive Ghat, Panchgaon Parvati, Katraj Hill, Range Hills, Fergusson Hill, Chatushringi Hill, Vetral Hills, hills in Kothrud and Warje provide a breathing solace to the citizens. Many of these hills have had natural tree cover including shrubs and grasses of various types. Many citizens' groups and NGOs have come forward to protect this green cover on voluntary basis. Tekdi, Vasundhara Abhiyan, Ecological society are some of the prominent groups working on awareness and plantation. Water bodies including Pashan, Katraj, and Khadakwasla lakes, and the Mula-Mutha rivers too play an important role in maintaining the environmental balance of the city.

PMC has taken up initiatives to restore and enrich the greenery of hills by means of soil and water conservation and by providing protection from illegal encroachment of the hills.

Following hills are covered under these initiatives:

Taljai Hills	110 Acres
Parvati Hill	50 Acres
Bhamburda Hill	250 Acres
Panchgaon Parvati	613.18 Acres
Warje	125 Acres

PMC has proposed to develop forest areas on Forest department land in Ghorpadi, Wanawadi, Vadgaon Sheri, Kondhwa Bu., Kondhwa Khurda, Mohammadwadi, Kharadi, Warje amounting to a total of 812.5 Acres. PMC has about 2500 acres of land available for plantation out of which about 70% is reserved and allotted under Joint Forest Management Project. 987.5 acres under this project is to be implemented by Forest department and remaining 812.5 acres is under PMC. The land acquired from the Revenue Department is about 21% and is allotted for the Biodiversity Park

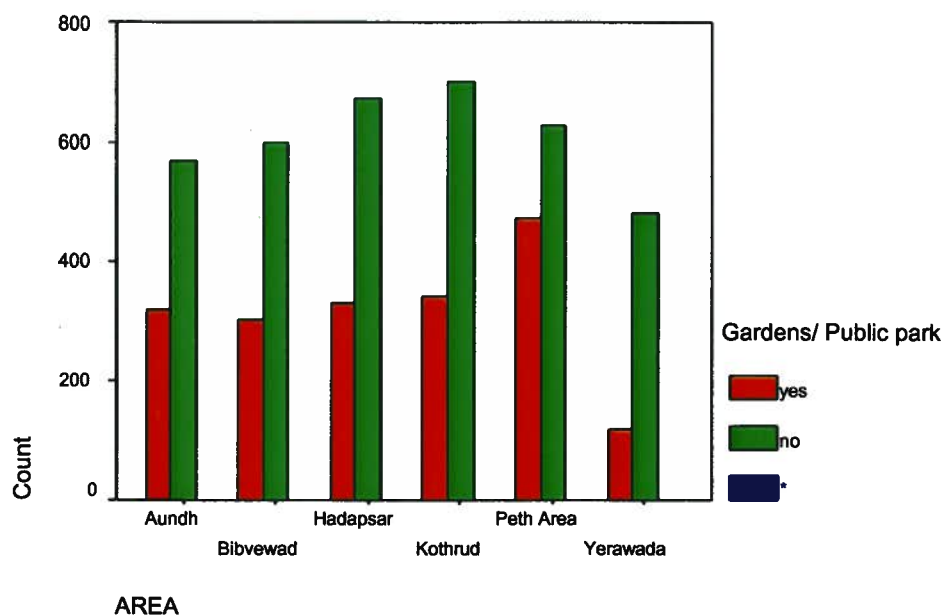
Recommendations on Social forestry

It is recommended by Social Forestry Department that Pune Municipal Corporation should plant various types of trees instead of planting only one species. Trees like Tamarind and Neem, which reduce the noise pollution, should be planted on roadside. Broad leaf trees, which prevent the dust, should be planted in bigger numbers.

It is said that due to the medicinal plants from Western Ghats, Pune-kars get purified, good quality water. It is quite probable that if rural youth is encouraged to plant trees like Babul, Khair, Shisav which give good yield and can provide a sustainable source of livelihood to them.. Social forestry can play this role in the socioeconomic development.

Table No 28 Sector Wise Presence of Gardens/ Public parks according to the surveyed population

Sector	Gardens/Public		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	317	571	888
	5.7%	10.3%	16.0%
Bibvewadi	301	599	900
	5.4%	10.8%	16.3%
Hadapsar	330	673	1003
	6.0%	12.2%	18.1%
Kothrud	342	701	1043
	6.2%	12.7%	18.8%
Peth Area	472	628	1100
	8.5%	11.3%	19.9%
Yerawada	119	481	600
	2.2%	8.7%	10.8%
Total	1881	3652	5534
	34.0%	66.0%	100.0%



Graph No 32 Presence of Gardens/Parks

The table no 32 reflects that only 34 percent respondents have said there are gardens in their area, while 66 percent have said there are no gardens or play parks in their area. This could be because most of the open spaces are being utilized for construction of buildings and other amenities for the ever-growing population of the city. The gardens that are present are not sufficient to meet the demands of the present population.

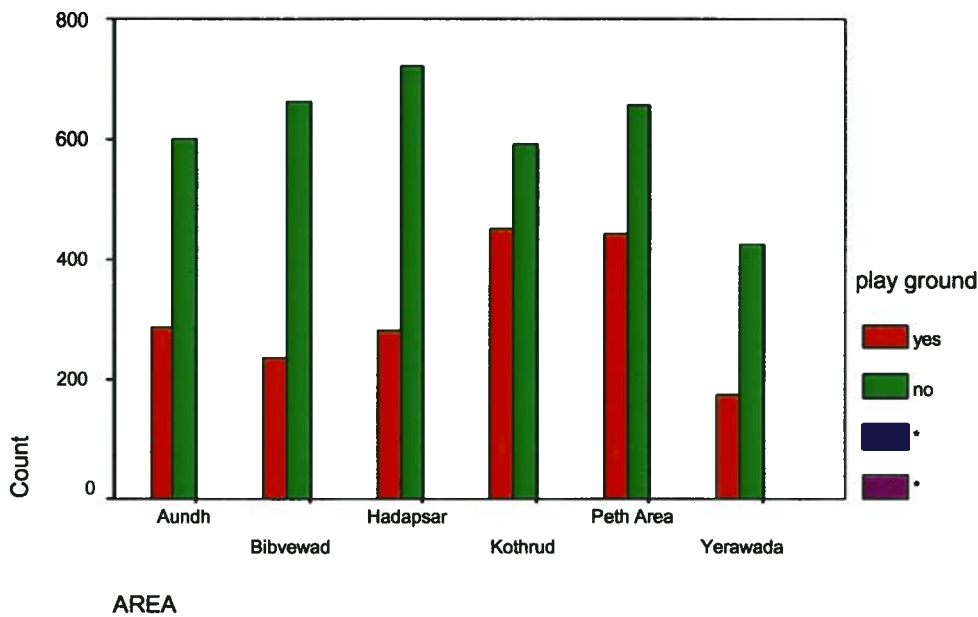
Also it is seen that there are more gardens in some sectors than in others. 8.5 percent respondents in Peth area have answered in positive to the presence of gardens. This could be because currently there are at least 9 gardens in Peth area according to the Environment Status Report 2006 of PMC. According to the same report there are around 5 gardens in Kothrud, but they are unevenly spread across the area. For example there are 4 gardens in Erandwane and only one each in Kothrud, Shivajinagar and J.M Road. In Yerawda there are 3 gardens while in Aundh and Pashan here are 1 each.

Playgrounds

Table No 29 Sector Wise Presence of Play ground according to the surveyed population

Sector	Play ground		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	288	602	890
	5.2%	10.9%	16.1%
Bibvewadi	237	663	900
	4.3%	12.0%	16.3%
Hadapsar	282	722	1004
	5.1%	13.0%	18.1%

Kothrud	452	591	1043
	8.2%	10.7%	18.8%
Peth Area	442	658	1100
	8.0%	11.9%	19.9%
Yerawada	176	424	600
	3.2%	7.7%	10.8%
Total	1877	3658	5537
	33.9%	66.1%	100.0%



Graph No 33 Presence of Play Ground

Graph 33 reflects that 34 percent of the respondents have said that there are playgrounds in their area, while the rest 66 percent have said that there are no playground in their area. Playground here includes space demarcated for playgrounds as well as open spaces which are utilized by the children to play, irrespective of whether they are actual playgrounds or not. The above responses of the people reflect the space crunch, and the lack of availability of proper play areas for the children and youth.

Social impact of Playgrounds/Gardens in the city

Gardens not add to the beauty and aesthetics of the city but also provide a place for fresh air, relaxation and health conservation in the bounty of nature. At present in Pune city, open spaces, gardens and parks are not uniformly distributed. Most people in the city live in mid-sized or small houses which leave them with very little space for entertainment, exercise or even to relax. Open spaces such as walking or jogging tracks, gardens with children's play area are a good source of entertainment, exercise, play and other activities for people from all age groups. It provides an

opportunity for socializing with other like minded people, especially for senior citizens who are forced to lead a lonely life.

It is seen that in some housing complexes and slums there is no or very little space for children to play. Due to this lack of space children and senior citizens are forced to stay indoors. The children today are often seen either watching TV, playing on the computers or a video game. There is no physical and mental exercise or socializing opportunity provided to them. This has a negative impact on the growth and development of these children in the city.

D. Demographic Profile

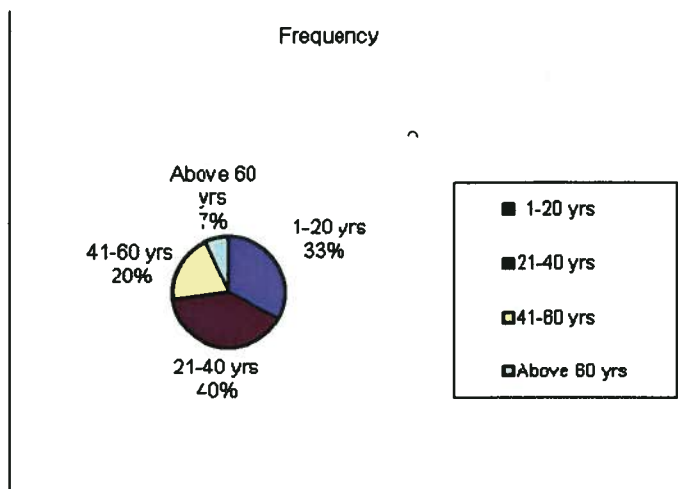
This section of the study aims at getting details of the family constellation of the total number of 5557 households, which formed the sample size for the study. The total number of population covered under the study is 24082 persons.

I. Age and Gender

Table No 30 Age wise Distribution

a. Among surveyed population

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
1-20 yrs	7870	32.68
21-40 yrs	9688	40.23
41-60 yrs	4871	20.23
Above 60 yrs	1653	6.86
Total	24082	100



Graph no 34 - Age wise Distribution among the surveyed population

30b. Projected Age wise distribution for 2007 (old PMC limits) by Gokhale Institute Demographic Report 2008⁷⁰

Age group	Total	Percent
0-9	370,675	
10-19	366,999	
0-19	737674	34.49
20-29	416,262	
30-39	368,156	
20-39	784418	36.39
40-49	265,038	
50-59	176,575	
40-59	441613	20.65
60-69	100,166	
70-79	60,312	
80+	14,060	
Above 60	174538	8.16
Total	2,138,243	100

From Table no 30a it can be seen that 40.23 percent persons are from the age group of 21-40 yrs, 32.68 percent persons are from the age group of 1-20 yrs and 20.23 percent in the age group of 41-60 yrs. The senior citizens consisted of 6.86 % persons.

This shows that majority of the population in Pune city is the working population. Also the number of children and youth in the city is relatively high, which forms the future-working group. This is followed by the middle-aged population, which is also working and contributing to the national income. The percentage of senior citizens in the city is comparatively less.

The data of the surveyed population and projections made for the old PMC limits in the Demographic report by Gokhale Institute, show similar trends regarding age wise distribution in the city.

From the above table it can be derived that the demographic pattern of Pune city has undergone change from "Pensioners City" to the "City of Youth". The city has 60 percent people in the working age. This also means that after 20 years, the city will have a considerable number of retired or old people. As per the demographic projections⁷¹, Pune city currently has 9.35% population in the above-60-years slab. The same will increase to 11.49% in 2027. That will be about 7, 12,000 people in the 60 to 80+ age group. More than double the current number of senior citizens.

⁷⁰ Demographic Projections for PMC, 2001-2027, Sanjeevane Mulay, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics

⁷¹ Demographic Projections for PMC, 2001-2027, Sanjeevane Mulay, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics

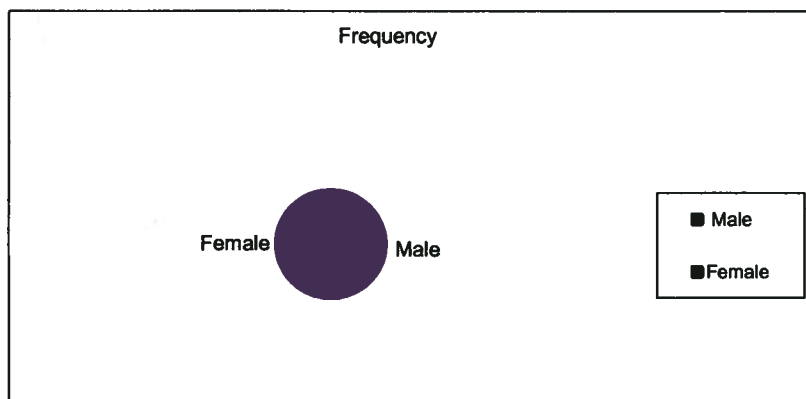
Table No 31 Gender Distribution

**a. Surveyed Population
For 2007 (old PMC limits) by Gokhale Institute**

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	12419	51.57
Female	11663	48.43
Total	24082	100.00

**b. projected gender wise distribution
Demographic Report 2008)⁷²**

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Males	1,109,662	51.89
Females	1,028,581	48.11
Total	21,38,243	100



Graph 35 Gender Distribution among surveyed population

The Table 31a and Graph, reflects that in the sample selected for the study, 51.57 percent are males and 48.43 percent are female This correlates with the projections made for the year 2007 in the report by Gokhale Institute for old PMC limits, as seen in table 31 b

Sex Ratio:

As per Census 2001, the sex ratio is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Sex-ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Sex Ratio in Pune} = \frac{11663}{12419} \times 1000 = 939$$

According to present survey, Pune city (as per Census 2001) has a sex ratio of 917 females per thousand males. Maharashtra state has a higher sex ratio at 922 and the present sample shows the sex ratio of 939 females to thousand males.

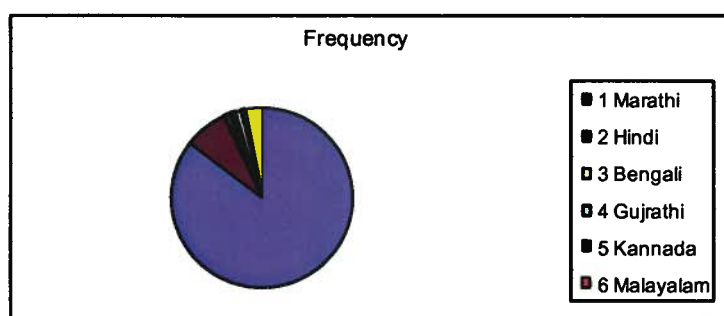
It shows that the city of Pune has improved in terms of sex ratio- the number of females has per thousand males has increased as compared to 2001 census.

⁷² Demographic Projections for PMC, 2001-2027, Sanjeevane Mulay, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics

II. Mother Tongue

Table 32- Mother Tongue spoken by the surveyed population

Sr No	Mother Tongue	Frequency	Percent
1	Marathi	4736	85.23
2	Hindi	427	7.67
3	Bengali	25	0.45
4	Gujrathi	35	0.63
5	Kannada	32	0.58
6	Malayalam	17	0.31
7	Tamil	20	0.36
8	Rajasthani	59	1.06
9	Urdu	30	0.54
10	Punjabi	14	0.25
10	Others	162	2.92
11	Total	5557	100



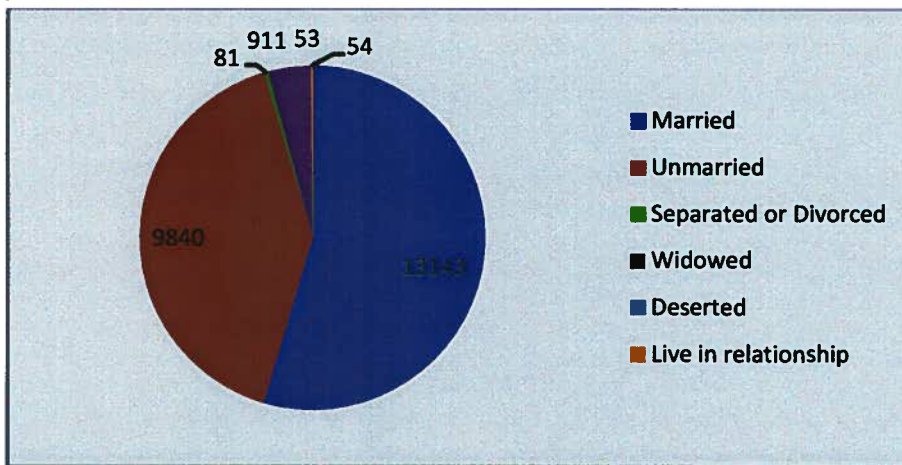
Graph no 36 Mother Tongue spoken by the surveyed population

The table 32 reflects that among the surveyed population, in 85.23 households the mother tongue is Marathi, while in 7.67 percent household the language spoken was Hindi. Other languages like Bengali, Kannada, Rajasthani, etc were spoken in few households. This shows that the local language is Marathi, which is spoken in majority of the households.

III Marital Status

Table No 33 Marital Status of surveyed population

Sr. No	Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
1	Married	13143	54.58
2	Unmarried	9840	40.86
3	Separated or Divorced	81	0.34
4	Widowed	911	3.78
5	Deserted	53	0.22
6	Live in relationship	54	0.22
	Total	24082	100



Graph No 37 Marital Status among the surveyed population

The present survey includes information on the marital status of all the household members in the surveyed population which is considered as age 6 and above.⁷³

The table no 33 reflects the marital status distribution of the de facto household population selected as the sample for the study. Among the surveyed population, 54.58 percent people are married, 40.86 percent people are unmarried, 3.78 percent people are widowed and 0.22 percent each are deserted and have live in relationship. The separated or divorced couples are 0.34 percent

Social impact of the demographic profile of the city:

Pune was famously known as the “Pensioner’s Paradise”, a city which people preferred to settle down in life after retirement due to its pleasant climate and peaceful environment. This status has now changed due to growth and development of the city in sectors such as of education, occupation, health, entertainment, hospitality, etc.

⁷³ National Family Health Survey II, Year 1996-1998, Chpt 2, Pg 183, apublication by International Population Studies, Mumbai.

The demographic picture of the city according to the present survey and also by projections made by Gokhale Institute, 2008, presents that majority of the population falls in the age group of 1-20 yrs followed by those in the age group of 21-40 yrs. This reflects that there are more youngsters and middle aged people among the population in the city than the aged and elderly. The social structure, culture of the society changes with the change in demography of the city.

One finds that today the city is a host to a large number of teenagers and youngsters seeking education and profession in different fields. This is a slightly different scenario as compared to the situation about 10-20 years back. Students and young professionals from different socio- economic background are visiting the city in search of better educational and job opportunities. The needs, consumption pattern and lifestyle of this segment of the population are different. They tend to be trendy, outgoing, social, outspoken and street smart. The young working class, especially in the IT sector has a lot of disposable income especially in double income families. Their purchasing power and lifestyle influences certain market trends.

Business in areas such as clothing, catering, entertainment, housing, etc is developed targeting this young crowd. For example, in areas such as Karvenagar, Kothrud and Aundh a lot of student population and young professionals are found, due to the presence of large number of educational institutions and proximity to IT hub. This area was hardly developed 10 years back. But today it is a host to many big malls and shopping centers such as Big Bazaar, Reliance and multiplex like City Pride, gymnasiums and fitness centers such as Solaris, ABs and Endurance. Affordable housing options for students such as paying guests, apartments on share basis, hostels, etc are available. In fact many families depend on income from lending their apartments and operating mess facilities for this segment of the population. In a way the young population of the city has opened different avenues of earning an income for the local people.

But there is also a negative side to this demographic change. Every development has a negative aspect to it. Sometimes the youngsters are noisy, loud and disturbing, giving less importance to the culture and ethos of the once peaceful city. They have brought along some western influence such as pub culture, excessive alcoholism and smoking, loud dressing, etc which is often not acceptable by the culture loving and traditional people of the city. Loud music, late night partying and rash driving often causes disturbance to the people in the neighborhood. In fact some housing complexes and apartments have stopped allowing flats to be rented to students and bachelors. Such conflicting behaviour affects the social structure of the society adversely.

The conventional jobs with 'pension' provisions are becoming rare, while contractual appointments with little provision of Provident Fund are becoming common. This makes the psyche of working class unstable. Their investments are high – when their industry is doing well. However a global meltdown (as witnessed recently) can bring an industry to a sudden downfall. This may render a huge number of people in their middle-age jobless. The social problems of this class will be different from every other problem of joblessness that we have seen in the past. The current working population – which is a huge bulk of the population – will need strong social security or Pension schemes. The current trend of single child or two children – also means that when this working population gets old, they will need emergency security services for reaching medical care within short time.

The study reflects that majority of the population in the city is Marathi speaking, which has resulted in Marathi being adopted as a spoken language in public life. Non Marathi speaking people also adopt the language in their public life. (Talking to the rikshawmen, shopkeepers, vegetable vendors, housemaids).

II. Education Status

Table No 34 Literacy Status of the population

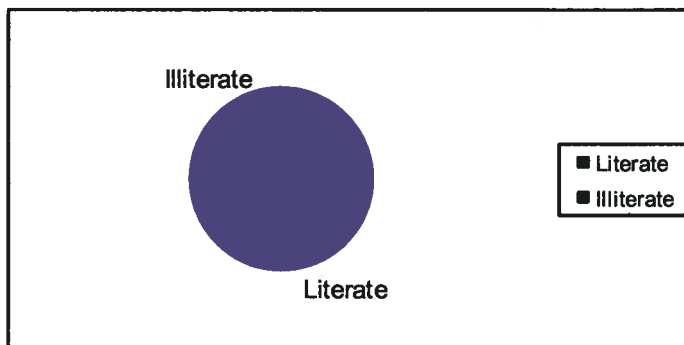
A. Literacy Status among surveyed population

Literacy Status	Frequency	Percent
Literate	20142	83.63
Illiterate	3940	16.36
Total	24082	100

b.Literacy Status according to Census 2001 in Pune (PMC Limits Urban agglomeration)

Literacy Status	Frequency	Percent
Literate	2056733	76.29
Illiterate	639178	23.71
Total	26,95,911	100

Table no 34 reflects that 83.63 percent of the population of Pune city is literate, while 16.36 percent are illiterate. This shows that since 2001 the number of literates has increased, while the number of illiterates has decreased.



Graph No 38 Literacy Status among the surveyed population

NOTE: According to the Census, the definition of literates includes a person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate.

A person, who can neither read nor write or can only read but cannot write in any language, is treated as illiterate. All children of age 6 years or less, even if going to school and have picked up reading and writing, are treated as illiterate. The same definition is used in this survey.

Literacy Rate

The literacy rate for the city is derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literates}}{\text{Population aged 7+}} \times 1000$$

Hence the literacy rate for the city is: 20142

$$\frac{22305 \times 1000}{24300} = 90.3$$

According to the 2001 Census, the literacy rate in the State of Maharashtra is 85.5 percent, where as in the city of Pune the literacy rate is 87.0. Among the surveyed population, the literacy rate is 90.3. This shows that the literacy rate has improved since 2001.

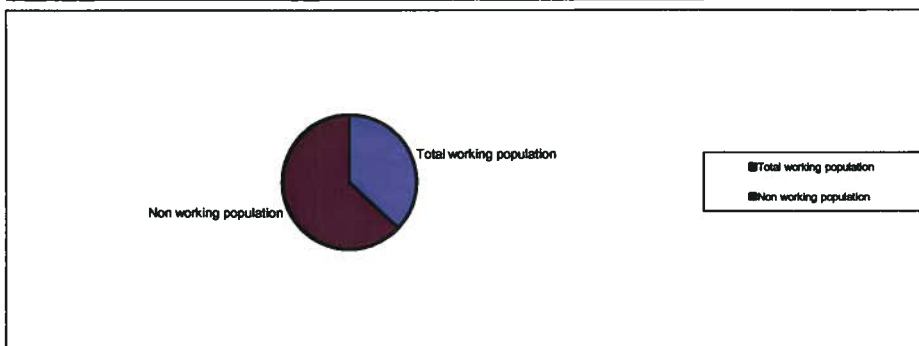
Occupation Status

Table No 35-Occupation Status
A. Among Surveyed Population

Classification of workers	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	223	2.5
Secondary	4032	45.3
Tertiary	4646	52.2
Total working Population (Primary + Secondary + Tertiary)	8901	36.96
Non working Population	15181	63.04

b. Census 2001

Classification of workers	Frequency	Percent
Total	921913	34.19
Non-working	1773998	65.80



Graph No 39 Occupation Status among the surveyed population

The table no. 35 reflects that among the surveyed population, the total working population in Pune city is 8901(36.96 percent), while non-working population is 15181 (63.04 percent). According to the Census 2001 report, the total working population was 34.19 percent and total non-working population was 65.80 percent.

Out of the total working population, 2.5 percent is engaged in primary sector, 45.3 percent in secondary sector and 55.2 is engaged in tertiary sector.

In the year 1950, 97 percent of the total population was involved in business or trades. Out of this 5.12 percent population was involved in the service sector, 25.91 percent were involved in production related activities, 16.9 percent were involved in business and 6.03 percent were involved in transport related activities.

There is no information about the classification of workers at city level 2001 Census. According to the 1991 Census data, Pune city had 39.01 percent workers in the secondary sector and 58.96 percent in the tertiary sector.

According to the Environment Status Report 2008-2009, PMC, 3 percent of the city's population is dependant directly or indirectly on agriculture, while 97 percent is dependant on other sources of income. About 23 percent of the working population is involved in the IT sector.

NOTE:

1. **Primary sector:** This sector is involved with gathering the raw materials from which everything else is made and includes industries in farming, mining, fishery, and forestry.
2. **Secondary sector:** The secondary sector includes industries related to processing the raw materials from the primary sector.
3. **Tertiary sector:** The tertiary sector comprises of all the service industries like banking, insurance, medical, education, hospitality, trade and commerce, etc
4. **Work** is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity.
5. **Non-Worker** is a person who did not work at all during the reference period was treated as a non-worker.

The non-workers broadly constitute:

Students who did not participate in any economic activity paid or unpaid,

Persons engaged in daily household chores like cooking, cleaning utensils, looking after children, fetching water etc.

Persons not even helping in the unpaid work in the family cultivation or in family enterprise or milching etc.

Dependent such as infants or very elderly people not included in the category of worker,

Pensioners drawing pension after retirement and not engaged in any economic activity,

Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes and persons having unidentified source of income and with unspecified sources of subsistence not engaged in any economically productive work during the reference period, and

Other Non-workers who may not come under the above categories such as renters, persons living on remittances, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, interest or dividend; convicts in jail or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions doing no paid work and persons who were seeking/available for work

Work Participation Rate

Work participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

$$\text{Work participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total Workers (Main+Marginal)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Work participation rate among surveyed population} = \frac{8901}{24082} \times 100 = 36.96$$

According to Census 2001, the work participation rate of Pune city is 34.0. This shows that the work participation rate i.e. the number of people engaged in work shows marginal increase since 2001.

Job trends in Pune city

According to MCCIA, the following table depicts the employment in major industries in Pune district.⁷⁴

Industry Scale	Employment
Micro Units	34.500
SMEs	2.58.000
Large Units	1.13.850

There are around 12000 Industrial manufacturing Units, with a total turnover of Rs. Rs. 50, 000 to Rs. 60,000 crore. The engineering industry has a turnover of approximately Rs. 43,000 crore and aggregated Software and services revenues (FY 09) are US \$ 6 billion. 20 percent of the software exports of India are from Maharashtra. The IT and ITES companies employ around 2 lakh people in the city.

⁷⁴ Pune Region- A stepping stone to golden Maharashtra, presentation by Anant Serdeshmukh MCCIA,2008

Service sector, trade, hotelling & transport are the leading sectors. Out of the available job opportunities, 26 percent are in IT sector. Among the jobs created, next to IT sector are the construction, transport, retail trade, hotel industry and banking and insurance sector. As per the MCCIA records more than sixty percent of IT workers are from other cities. The IT sector has an employment multiplier of 4, while the manufacturing sector has it around 8. Thus, in future unless the production sector is strengthened, employment generation will be badly affected. Particularly, the production sector has a provision for employment for the unskilled workers, while the IT sector fails in that respect.

Some of the main industries employing people are mentioned below:

a. Small and Medium Enterprises⁷⁵: The Pune SME Clusters are playing a vital role in the economic growth of the region. There are approximately 12,500 industrial units, which employ more than 842,700 people in the Pune industrial belt. More than 4,500 units are directly or indirectly dependent on the automobile and auto components sector. These units together contribute to nearly 60% of the total turnover of Pune, which is about Rs. 30,000 crore.

The annual turnover of Pune manufacturing hub has grown manifold during the last two decades. While in 1985 the turnover was Rs 2,749 crore, in 2007 it jumped up to Rs 5,200 crore. The distribution of SME clusters in Pune follows a logical pattern of proximity to industries.

⁷⁵ SME Sector, Driving Growth, <http://www.thomex.com/weeklynews>

Some of the major industries include:

Automobile: The city is called the Detroit of the East for nestling automobile giants like General Motors, Daimler, Renault, Volkswagen, Tata Motors among others. There are about 11 domestic and multinational companies, which make two, three and four wheelers including buses, tractors, LCVs and trucks.

Auto components: There are some 1,973 industrial units under Tier I, II and III categories. They produce everything from chassis frames and sub assemblies to transmission parts, gear shafts, etc.

Engineering/machining workshops: These are mostly micro and small units, numbering 1791. They deal in finishing, grinding, packaging.

Fabrication: These are mostly medium and small suppliers to auto components. However, they have diversified client base, which include machinery and equipment producers, consumer durables, etc. Total numbers of such units are more than 751.

Plastic and rubber components: There are almost 672 such units. They are the suppliers to diverse sectors such as auto components, packaging industry, consumer durables, etc.

Dies and moulds: There are 526 small industries, which are suppliers to auto, auto component industries that have tooling rooms.

Machinery and equipments manufacturers: There are big and small companies in the segment, which manufacture machineries and equipments. Have exposure to auto industry and other sectors. Total approximate number of such units is 394.

Electrical parts: There are about 297 such SME units which supply parts to auto component manufacturers as well as to consumer durables and machinery producers.

Casting/ Forging: There are 197 such units, which are a mix of large and small companies. They are suppliers to auto component and automobile manufacturers, machinery parts makers, etc.

Machine tools: There are a total of 178 such units, which are suppliers to auto component manufacturers.

Electronics: Over 78 large and small companies, which manufacture range of products from components to consumer durables.

The Pune auto component cluster has been of such great significance that the government recently identified it among 19 industrial clusters under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation. Maharashtra government, in order to speed up foreign investment in the region, has decided to construct a six-lane highway to connect Talegaon, Chakan and Ranjangaon with Pune to improve the infrastructural facilities.

The Pune SME clusters also supply products and services to industries like Engineering, Food Processing, Information Technologies and other ancillary units. According to Dun & Bradstreet's

study titled "Emerging SMEs: Pune 2008" the engineering sector may grow by as much as 40% in the next two years. The study observed that 62% of the companies were involved in exports and 26% of the engineering companies manufactured and marketed branded products. It emphasised that 30% of the companies in the region have two or more manufacturing facilities.

One of the key features of the city's SME Clusters is its geographical distribution. Most of these satellite towns cater to one or two major industries. Some of the main SME Clusters are:

Pimpri-Chinchwad

The twin-city has high concentration of industries specializing in Automobile, Electronics Equipments Manufacturing, and Information Technology. In order to promote IT companies in the region, the local government extended exemption to companies, which imported material/goods between 2005 and 2008. For encouraging the automobile industries, chemical industries, medicine & heavy industries, the octroi rates too were brought down by the local government.

Talegaon

Maharashtra Government and the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) have chalked out a plan to ensure that the State puts forth a total biotechnology revolution. Since the Government wants to establish Pune as a technology hub, MIDC has started acquiring large areas of land to set up Biotechnology and Infotech Parks between Talegaon and Vadgaon.

The government is also promoting Talegaon as a floriculture park for production of superior quality flowers like tulips and orchids, which are in demand in international markets. The area is in the Agriculture Export Zone. In Chakan, which is close to Talegaon, auto giants like JCB, General Motors, Audi, and Volkswagen have already set up their roots and there are other players who are planning to do so.

Ranjangaon

Located at 50 km from Pune airport, the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has set up an industrial park in the region. Ranjangaon has attracted numerous industries from auto manufacturer to white goods giants like Whirlpool, Matsushita and LG. This industrial belt has emerged as the largest foreign direct investment for Greenfield projects in the country.

The reason for Pune to emerge as an industrial center, and subsequently SME hub, is not difficult to conjecture. The region is a favorite destination for entrepreneurs as it has a vast pool of engineering and management talent. Its proximity to Mumbai adds another feather to its geographical location. It has cosmopolitan culture and salubrious climate that gives additional reasons for MNCs to open their shops in the city.

In order to promote SME Clusters in Pune, the Government of India and the United Nation Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) have agreed to make the existing units energy efficient, environment-friendly and more productive. UNIDO has recommended setting up of a mutual credit guarantee scheme to help SMEs raise funds from banks and financial institutions.

The role of SME clusters has been so vital to the economic development of the region that a Maharashtra Chamber official called it the very arteries for product supply. "There are some 9,000 SME units from the total 12,500 units, crisscrossing industrial landscape of the city; they are the arteries, which make the city throb," the official said.

The reason these clusters are finding favour with entrepreneur is because it provide easy access to an available market. In order to promote these clusters, the government has come out with cluster objective to effectively utilize the workforce, machinery and equipments, plant layout, available floor space etc. It has also set out to improve the flow of processes, material, information and finance apart from reducing downtime, overtime and rescheduling. The government is working on a comprehensive plan to eliminate wastages and minimize problems in these clusters. Apart from designing and implementing effective Management Information System (MIS), it has also introduced a new approach of 'Vision-Mission-Strategy-Goals-Objectives'.

Talking to thomex.com, RT Kulkarni, Secretary, Aluminum Casters Association, Pune said the industry was on an upbeat mood, especially after the recent recovery in the domestic market. "There are over 25 aluminum SME units in Pune region, out of which 5-6 are export units. The units focusing on domestic market are doing well, whereas the export-oriented units have become vulnerably exposed to global recessive trends," Kulkarni observed.

Another SME industry which is fast emerging in Pune's satellite area is - plastic industry. It was not long back when DSM NV, a global company headquartered in The Netherlands, set up a manufacturing facility in the city. The company provides plastics compounds to be used in manufacturing molded components for the automotive, consumer goods and other industries.

There are some 400 Plastic SME industries catering to big and small manufacturing units in the region.

b. Information Technology

While Bangalore, Hyderabad and other metropolitan cities were catching up with the boom; Pune didn't miss the opportunity either. As a vibrant business center, it began doling out incentives to IT giants to open their shop. Today, Pune boasts of companies like Infosys, Wipro, Patni, Persistent Systems, TCS, Xansa, IBM, EDS, Siemens, etc, which are adding to the city's profile. Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) companies like Convergys, WNS, Mphasis already have a conspicuous presence in the city. These companies, in turn, have played the role of a catalyst for SME units to proliferate and generate businesses.

According to Dun & Bradstreet report, while 57% of the IT and ITeS-BPO companies in Pune are involved in export, 23% earn more than 50% of their revenue from the international market. Companies providing software products fall under the turnover bracket of up to Rs 50 million, whereas companies providing IT services falls under the bracket of up to Rs 25 million. The software export was estimated at Rs 9,000 crore for 2006-07, up from Rs 7,500 crore for 2005-06. While 109 IT companies have made their offices in Pune, another 100 companies are in the process of setting up base here.

b. Food Processing Clusters

Food and Food Processing industries are one of the fastest growing clusters contributing to the region's prosperity. The cluster produces a range of products comprising Spices & Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable processing and Ready-to Eat (RTE)/ Ready-to-Cook (RTC) products.

As per Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Industries and Agriculture (MCCIA) statistics, the total investment in plant & machinery of Pune food processing industry is to the tune of Rs 300 Crores of which 51% is in the non Fruit and Vegetable (F&V) segment. Of the 49 per cent accounted for by the F&V segment 21% is in spices & pickles, 22% in fruit and vegetables and 6% in the RTE/RTC category. The total investment in Pune F&V sector is around Rs. 147 crore.

The city, which has already been identified as one of the major fruit and vegetable cluster is planning a mega food park. It has launched a pilot project for promoting fruit and vegetable processing cluster to expand existing business and attract more investments in this segment. This is among the 25 clusters identified in India to be developed as role models.

The food processing industry is expected to touch a turnover between Rs 700 crore and Rs 1000 crore in coming years. Pune enjoys some specific advantages in terms of expanding population, new upcoming industries, availability of fruits, vegetables and spices, and a lucrative export potential.

Most of these industrial and food processing clusters, which have come up in Pune, took almost a decade to reach the present stage. The credit goes to entrepreneurs who began on small scale and grew bigger after years of struggle. The convergence of these small units into clusters also have been gradual and on mutual interest basis. Once classified under Small Scale Industries (SSI), the government has realized its potential and has begun promoting it at par with other SMEs in developed countries. With India's SMEs sector integrating with the global market, the sector is expected

- c. **Horticulture and floriculture:** Pune is also a thriving base for horticulture and floriculture activities. It is also emerging as an agri-business centre with daily transaction of Rs two crore. This includes fruits, vegetables and groceries.

The city has about 6,000 licensed vendors of vegetables and fruits.⁷⁶

⁷⁶ Pune's GDP at Rs 46,000 is 50 pc higher than India's, Express News Service, July 27th 2006

According to the labour department office in Pune, the number of shops and institutions registered as of 2007 is as follows:

Sr No	Description	Establishments hiring employees	Total number of employees	Establishments not hiring employees	Total
1	Shops	14,232	47,417	80,149	94,381
2	Business establishments	18,185	1,20,056	84,389	1,02,574
3	Hotels	4,690	28,737	3,413	8,103
4	Theatres	33	324	112	145

The above table reflects that there were 94,381 shops, 1, 02574 business establishments 8,103 hotels and 145 theaters in the city in 2007.

NOTE:

1. Shops and establishments include all banks, shops, cooperative societies and offices.
2. Hotels include loading and boarding and restaurants
3. Theatres include natya gruhas, single screen cinema halls and multiplexes.

E. Education Profile of Children (Age Group of 6-14 years)

Pune is a well-known educational hub since the 1800s. Various freedom fighters, social reformers and educationists propagated the importance of education, especially women's education and education for the masses.

Today there are 864 schools, both PMC run and private (aided and unaided), which offer SSC, CBSE and ICSE and IB curriculum.

Hence Pune is rightly called as an "Education Hub".

a. Elementary education

According to the Maharashtra Shikshan Mandal (Serva Shiksha Abhiyan), Annual Work Plan & Budget (2009- 2010), PMC, the enrollment in schools and status of age wise break up of out of school children is as follows

Category wise enrollment as of 30.9.2008

Class	Category	Government	PMC	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
Total I – VIII	Boys	253 (34.00%)	46508 (49.72%)	81463 (51.27%)	61442 (57.00%)	189666 (52.58%)
	Girls	500 (66.00%)	47037 (50.28%)	77432 (48.73%)	46027 (43.00%)	170996 (47.42%)
	Total	753 (100.00%)	93545 (100.00%)	158895 (100.00%)	107469 (100.00%)	360662 (100.00%)
		(0.21%)	(25.95%)	(44.05%)	(29.79%)	

This shows that a total number of 3, 60,662 students are currently enrolled in the age group of 6-14 yrs. Out of which 52.58 % are boys and 47.42 % are girls. This depicts that enrollment of girls is less than boys. It is depicted that number of girls is more in government and PMC Schools. Whereas it is considerably less in private aided and noteworthy less in private unaided schools. This may be governed by the attitude of the parents for spending money for the education and girl child and boy child.

This table also reflects that only 0.21 % children are enrolled in government schools and 25.95% PMC schools. Whereas 44.05 % of children are attending the Private schools in the city.

Status & Age wise Break-up of Out of School Children⁷⁷

Sr. No.	Age Group	Never enrolled	Drop out	Total
1	6-8 Years	126	2122	2248
2	8 – 11 Years	80	2227	2307
3	11 – 14 Years	29	1750	1779
	Total	235	6099	6334

This reflects that there are 366996 children in the age group of 6-14 years in the city of Pune.

The following table reflects the classification according to gender of children enrolled in school according to the Shikshan Mandal, PMC report. It can be inferred from the table that 55130 children attend pre primary school, while 360662 children attend primary and secondary school in the city.

Gender wise classification of enrolled children

	Pre Primary	Primary School	Secondary School
Boys	28549 (51.78%)	99446 (52.79%)	90220 (56.36%)
Girls	25918 (47.01%)	88921 (47.20%)	82075 (47.63%)
Total	55130 (100%)	188367 (100%)	172295 (100%)

⁷⁷ Maharashtra Sikshan Mandal (Sarva Siksha Abhiyan), Annual Work Plan & Budget (2009- 2010), PMC

The above table reflects that the percentage of enrollment of boys in all levels of schools is higher than the enrollment of girls. The percentage of enrollment goes on decreasing from primary to secondary school. This reflects that the drop out rate is higher at secondary school level. Hence more focused efforts are needed to retain the children in secondary school level.

The following table reflects the children enrolment in schools among the surveyed population

Table No 36 Children enrolled in schools and out of school children in the age group of 3 –14 yrs.

a. Surveyed Population (3 –14 yrs)

b. According to Shikshan Mandal, PMC (6-14 yrs)

Status of enrollment in schools	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Children Enrolled	3729	94.71	360662	98.27
Children not yet enrolled	133	3.38		
Out of School (drop outs and those never enrolled)	75	1.91	6334	1.73
Total	3937	100	4027	100

(Note –Children not yet enrolled are those who fall in the age group of 3-6 yrs and who were falling slightly short of admission criteria for nursery /mini KG admission at the time of conducting the survey. Their parents expressed their willingness to send their ward to school as soon as they reach the permissible age in the desired school)

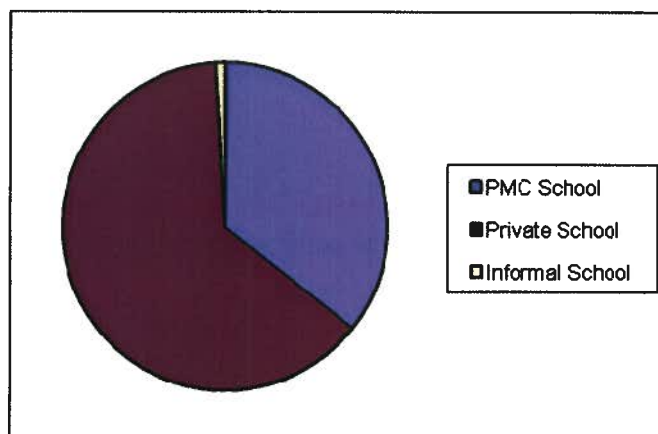
Table No. 36a depicts that majority of the children (94.71 percent) are enrolled in schools. There are still 3.38 percent children who are not enrolled in any type of school and 1.91 who are out of schools, either dropouts or those who are never enrolled.

The net primary enrollment rate was 89.3% at all India level according to the 2008-2009 human development report by United Nations development Program (UNDP).⁷⁸

Table No 37a Type of School Attended by enrolled children in the surveyed population

Type of School	Frequency	Percent
PMC School	1329	36.00
Private School	2364	63.00
Informal School	36	1.00
Total	3729	100

⁷⁸ http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_IND.html



Graph No 40 Type of School Attended by enrolled children in the surveyed population

Table 37a reflects that among the surveyed population, it was found that 36 percent of children are attending PMC schools while majority of the children in the city i.e. 63 percent are attending private schools.

Table No 37b Sector wise Type of school attended by children in the surveyed population

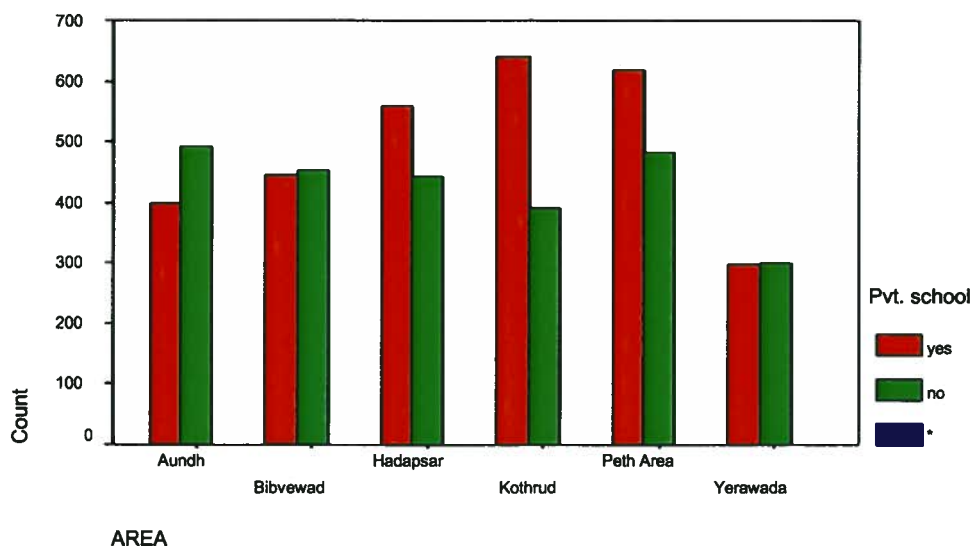
Sector/Type of school	PMC	Private	Informal	Total
Aundh Slum	256	128	4	388
	66%	33%	1%	
Bibvewadi Slum	293	90	3	386
	76%	23%	1.03%	
Hadapsar Slum	97	218	1	316
	31%	69%	0.3%	
Kothrud Slum	110	168	4	282
	39%	60%	0.14%	
Peth Slum	253	193	0	446
	57%	43%	0%	
Yerawada Slum	93	21	0	114
	82%	18%	0%	
Aundh planned housing	32	214	2	248
	13%	86%	0.8%	
Bibvewadi planned housing	55	266	3	324
	17%	82%	0.9%	
Hadapsar planned housing	6	194	0	200
	3%	97%	0%	
Kothrud planned housing	72	364	4	440
	16%	83%	1 %	
Peth planned housing	13	230	1	244
	5%	94%	0.4%	
Yerawada planned housing	49	278	14	341
	14%	82%	4.1%	
Total	1329	2364	36	3729
	36%	63%	1%	100

From the table no. 37b it can be inferred that most children in the slum in all sectors attend PMC schools. Only in Hadapsar and Kothrud slums there are a significant number of children attending private schools. In all the sectors, majority of the children attend private schools in the planned housing areas.

The following table presents the view of the surveyed population regarding presence of schools in the city.

Table No 38 Sector wise Presence of Private School according to the surveyed population

Sector	Pvt. school		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	399	492	891
	7.2%	8.9%	16.1%
Bibvewadi	447	453	900
	8.1%	8.2%	16.3%
Hadapsar	559	445	1004
	10.1%	8.0%	18.2%
Kothrud	640	391	1031
	11.6%	7.1%	18.7%
Peth Area	618	482	1100
	11.2%	8.7%	19.9%
Yerawada	299	301	600
	5.4%	5.4%	10.9%
Total	2962	2563	5526
	53.6%	46.4%	100.0%



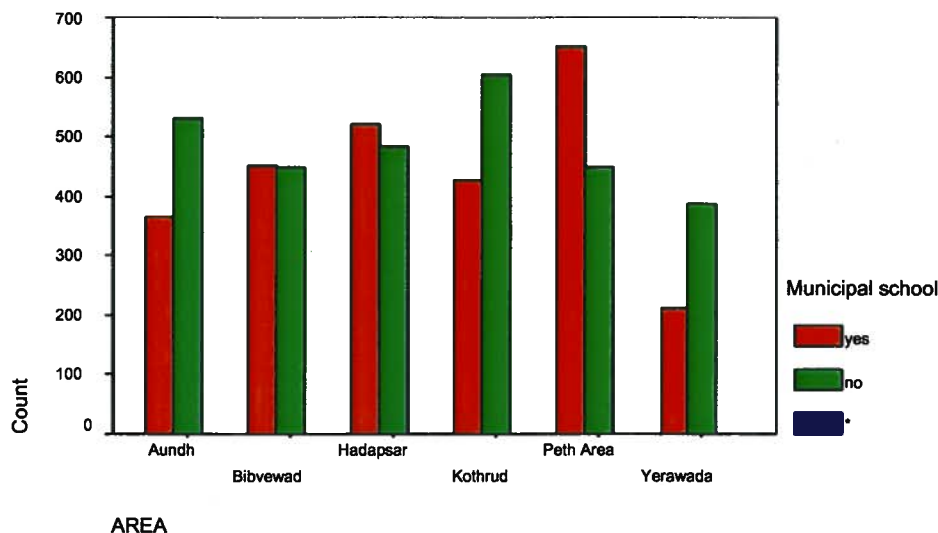
Graph No 41 Presence of Private Schools according to the surveyed population

From table 38 it can be derived that almost 54 percent people have said that there are private schools in their area, while 46 percent respondents have said that there are no private schools near their place of residence.

According to the Education department of PMC, there are 290 private aided and 313 private un-aided schools in the city.

Table No 39 Sector Wise Presence of Municipal Schools according to the surveyed population

Sector	Municipal school		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	366	531	897
	6.6%	9.6%	16.2%
Bibvewadi	452	448	900
	8.2%	8.1%	16.3%
Hadapsar	521	483	1004
	9.4%	8.7%	18.1%
Kothrud	427	604	1031
	7.7%	10.9%	18.6%
Peth Area	651	449	1100
	11.8%	8.1%	19.9%
Yerawada	212	388	600
	3.8%	7.0%	10.8%
Total	2629	2902	5532
	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%



Graph No 42 Presence of Municipal Schools according to the surveyed population

The above table no 39 reflects that among the surveyed population, 47.5 percent households have said that there are municipal schools in their area while 52.5 percent have answered in negative. Sector wise analysis shows that 11.8 percent respondents in Peth sector have said there are municipal schools in their area. Also there is more number of PMC run schools in Hadapsar and Bivevewadi sectors. In Kothrud, Yerawada and Aundh sector the number of municipal schools are less as opined by the surveyed population.

According to the Education department of PMC, there are 289 PMC run schools in the city. These are comparatively less in number than the 603 private schools in the city.

According to the Maharashtra Shikshan Mandal (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Annual Work Plan & Budget (2009- 2010), PMC, there are a total of 897 schools which fall under the jurisdiction of PMC, out of which 5 are Government Schools, 289 are PMC run schools, 290 are Private aided and 313 are private unaided schools.

The details of the schools are as follows:

Table depicting type of schools in the Pune City ⁷⁹

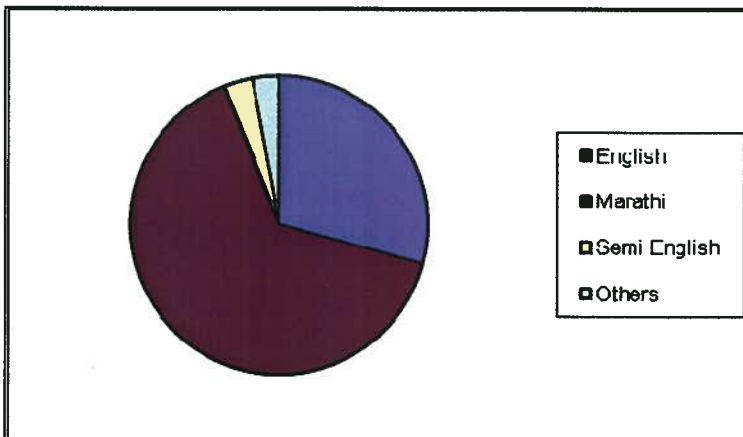
Sr. No	Type of schools	Government	PMC	Private Aided	Private un aided		Total
					Recognized	Unrecognized	
1	1 st to 4 th Std	0	40	72	68	0	180
2	1 st to 5/6/7 th Std	5	230	80	140	0	455
3	1 st to 10/12 th Std	0	0	2	21	0	23
4	5 th to 10/12 th Std	0	5	98	24	0	127
5	8 th to 10/12 th	0	14	38	60	0	112
	Total	5	289	290	313	0	897

From the above it can be inferred that here are only 289 PMC run schools while, 603 private schools in the city, which means the private schools are more than double than the municipal run schools. According to the Shikshan Mandal, PMC the student Teacher Ratio in primary schools is 30:1 and for secondary schools it is 54:1.

Table No. 40 Medium of Instruction in Schools attended by children in the surveyed population

Medium of Instruction	Frequency	Percent
English	1063	28.52
Marathi	2443	65.51
Semi English	113	3.03
Others	110	2.94
Total	3729	100

⁷⁹ Maharashtra Sikshan Mandal (Sarva Siksha Abhiyan), Annual Work Plan & Budget (2009- 2010), PMC



Graph No 43 Type of school attended by children in the surveyed population

Table no 40 depicts that the number of children going to English medium schools is 28.52 percent and those attending Marathi medium schools is 65.51 percent. This shows that in Pune large percentage of parents still prefer to enroll their children in Marathi medium schools. This may be because Pune has some of the very reputed Marathi medium schools such as Ahilya Devi Girls High School, Bhave School, Hujurpaga High School, Raman Baug High School, Apte Prashala, and Nutan Marathi Vidyalay which provide qualitative education. These schools give due importance to the Maharashtrian culture which is highly preferred by parents. Apart from this, many parents believe that studying in mother tongue enhances the grasping and expression power of the children.

At the same time a significant percentage (28.52%) of children are attending English medium schools which can be due to the fact that many parents feel that studying in English medium will reduce the future pressures on child and will enhance his/her chances of securing better employment opportunities.

Table No 41 Annual Expenditure on Education among the surveyed population

Expenditure on education	Nothing	Up to 1000	Rs.1001-5000	Rs.5001-10000	More than 10000	Total
Aundh Slum	74	156	61	7	6	304
	24%	51%	20%	2%	2%	
Bibvewadi Slum	11	260	86	17	2	376
	3%	69%	23%	5%	1%	
Hadapsar Slum	12	200	77	22	0	311
	4%	64%	25%	7%	0%	
Kothrud Slum	30	77	108	27	29	271
	11%	28%	40%	10%	11%	
Peth Slum	49	187	119	46	4	405
	12%	46%	29%	11%	1%	
Yerawada Slum	14	55	38	4	3	114
	12%	48%	33%	4%	3%	
Aundh planned housing	13	51	87	64	31	246
	5%	21%	35%	26%	13%	
Bibvewadi planned housing	3	77	88	101	30	299
	1%	26%	29%	34%	10%	
Hadapsar planned housing	0	19	92	53	2	166
	0%	11%	55%	32%	1%	
Kothrud planned housing	24	73	134	88	100	419
	6%	17%	32%	21%	24%	
Peth planned housing	6	71	41	94	17	229
	3%	31%	18%	41%	7%	
Yerawada planned housing	8	119	118	66	29	340
	2%	35%	35%	19%	9%	
Total	244	1345	1049	589	253	3480
	7%	39%	30%	17%	7%	

Table No 41 reflects that there are 7 percent families who do not spend any money on children's education. 39 percent families spend up to Rs.1000/- annually on children's education. This could be due to the fact that girl's education is free in aided schools. The schools run by PMC provide free education to all children. 30 percent families spend up to Rs. 5000/- annually on a child's education, while 17 percent of families spend from Rs. 5000/- to Rs.10000/- and 7 percent of families spent more than Rs. 10000/- on the child's education annually. Hence, around 54 percent of the families spend big amount of money on children's education. These could be the children who attend unaided private schools, which charge higher fees.

Socio economic impact of type of school attended on the family

The schools run by PMC in the city are inadequate (289) as compared to the needs of the existing population, whereas the number of private schools (aided and unaided) is much more (290+313=532), though even these schools are inadequate to meet the educational needs of the current population of the city.

Private schools often provide opportunities to students to appear for co-curricular exams such as Scholarship exams, Mathex, Pradnya (National Talent Search). These schools also have well equipped computers and science laboratories. Extra-curricular activities such as NCC, Girl Guides and Boy Scout, opportunities to participate in sports and games and cultural events, discipline, language skills, personality development activities incorporated as part of the school timetable.

Importance is given on developing the individual personality of the children by imparting value education, life skills education, foreign languages, sports such as basketball, football, skating, dance and music, environment education, etc. Counselling services are provided by some schools to help the children in dealing with various issues ranging from academics to family problems, etc. Also the student teacher ratio in these schools is low, which ensures individual attention. Cleanliness and discipline are given a lot of importance. Some schools provide mid day meals to the students by observing nutritional and dietary norms.

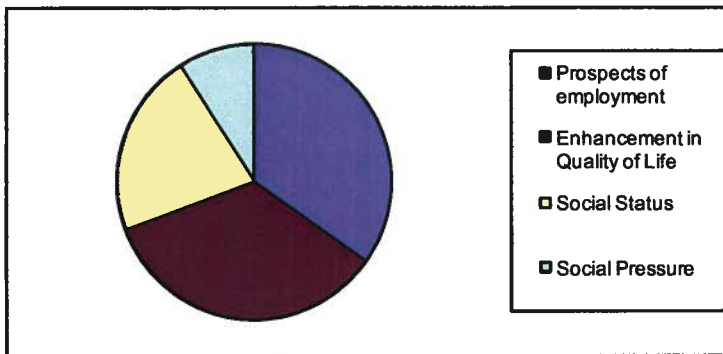
In PMC run schools, the conditions are different. Though the education is free, there are several difficulties. The student teacher ratio is high. Sometimes there are no teachers/helpers. Infrastructure facilities such as proper school buildings, separate toilet facilities for boys and girls, well lit and ventilated classrooms, etc are not in place. Innovative study materials like those provided and used in private schools are not used in the PMC schools.

It can also be inferred from this data that majority of the population is enrolling their children in private schools in spite of the fact that the expenditure on education in these schools is much higher. This indicates the fact that the school education has become expensive and people are forced to pay higher fees for their children's education. To meet the educational expenses of the children some families are compelled to take loans. This adds to the financial burden of the family. The experts in the field of school education have expressed concern that the education has fallen in to the hands of private enterprises where charge exorbitant fees. Though the Government has set up some upper limit for this, there is no control over the amount of donations charged under various heads.

It is observed from the survey data that as the government run schools fall short to meet the expectation of the society in terms of number, infrastructure and quality, people are forced to send their children to private schools.

Table No 42 Factors influencing decision to enroll children in school among the surveyed population

Factors	Frequency	Percent
Prospects of employment	1454	38.99
Enhancement in Quality of Life	1438	38.56
Social Status	904	24.24
Social Pressure	376	10.08

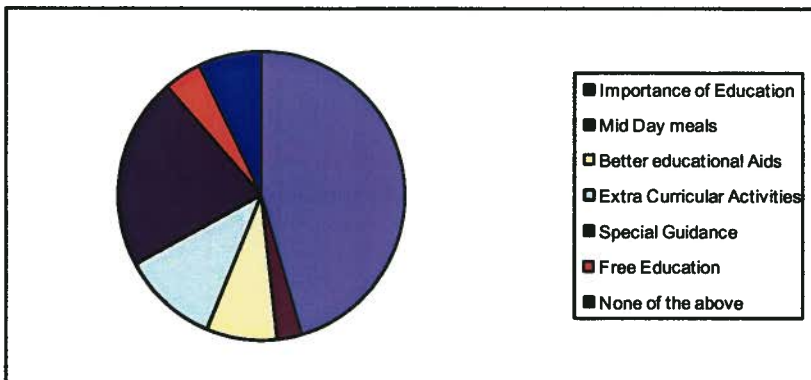


Graph No 44 Factors influencing decision to enroll children in school among the surveyed population

Table no 42 shows that 39.56 percent of the people in the city consider education as a main change agent for enhancing the quality of life. 38.99 percent of people felt that education opens the avenues for better employment. It is noteworthy that as many as 24.24 percent of the respondents have expressed the reason for enrolling their children in school is a social status and around 10.08 percent of the respondents have enrolled their children due to the social pressure. The results underline the fact that in modern times people have realized the importance of formal education. This also shows a change in the mindset of the people rather than parents engaging their children in family run business. It is seen in the surveyed population that majority of parents have realized the importance of education as a deciding factor to bring about change in the quality of life. Hence they encourage children to pursue education to make their own career as per their interest and aptitude and current job trends.

Table No 43 Programmes influencing Enrollment of Children in School among the surveyed population

Programmes	Frequency	Percent
Importance of Education	1929	51.72
Mid Day meals	120	3.21
Better educational Aids	337	9.03
Extra Curricular Activities	464	12.44
Special Guidance	913	24.48
Free Education	180	4.82
None of the above	304	8.15



Graph No 45 Programmes influencing Enrollment of Children in School among the surveyed population

Table no 43 highlights the fact that the people in the city consider education as a key factor to achieve better employment opportunity and bring about enhancement in the quality of life. The other programmes such as Mid Day meals, better educational aids, Extra Curricular Activities, Special Guidance and Free Education are also given more consideration by the parents while enrolling children in the school.

Pune has become an ideal destination for students aiming for higher education as the institutes located here offer a variety of courses ranging from medicine, engineering, biochemistry, and biotechnology to mass communication, astro-physics and so on.

B. Special Schools in Pune

It has been reiterated time and again that majority of the differently abled people can lead a normal life if they have effective access to services which would include early identification, intervention, education, vocational training, employment opportunities and the availability of aids and appliances. And most of all a social and political will to include them in each and every sphere of life, with equal rights as citizens.⁸⁰

According to the Census 2001, there are 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in India who constitute 2.13 percent of the total population. This includes persons with visual, hearing, speech, and locomotor and mental disabilities. Seventy five per cent of persons with disabilities live in rural areas, 49 per cent of disabled population is literate and only 34 per cent are employed.⁸¹

The Government of India has enacted three legislations for persons with disabilities:

i. Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, which provides for education, employment, creation of barrier free environment, social security, etc.

⁸⁰ <http://www.indg.in/primary-education/education-as-fundamental-human-right/edu-right-challenged>

⁸¹ http://www.indg.in/primary-education/education-as-fundamental-human-right/national_policy_for_persons_with_disability.pdf

(ii) National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability Act, 1999 has provisions for legal guardianship of the four categories and creation of enabling environment for as much independent living as possible.

(iii) Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 deals with the development of manpower for providing rehabilitation services.

Education for the differently abled:

In keeping with the spirit of the Article 21A of the Constitution guaranteeing education as a fundamental right and Section 26 of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, free and compulsory education has to be provided to all children with disabilities up to the minimum age of 18 years.

The Government of India, all the State Governments, and local Governments through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme have aimed to provide eight years of elementary schooling for all children including children with disabilities in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. Children with disabilities in the age group of 15-18 years are provided free education under Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) Scheme.

SSA ensures that every child with special needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided meaningful and quality education. Hence, SSA has adopted a **zero rejection policy**. This means that no child having special needs should be deprived of the right to education and taught in an environment, which is best, suited to his/her learning needs. These include special schools, EGS, AIE or even home-based education. The major thrust of SSA is on inclusion or mainstreaming children with special needs into the fabric of formal elementary schooling.⁸²

Education for the differently abled through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Pune:

The Shikshan Mandal, Pune Municipal Corporation implements the SSA programme in Pune. The report of Annual work plan and budget of Shikshan Mandal, PMC for 2009-10, reveals the following facts regarding Children with Special Needs (CWSN) (within PMC limits)

S. No.	Item	No.
1	Number of CWSN Identified	8057
2	Number of CWSN enrolled in Schools	7786
3	Number of CWSN Proposed to cover through Educational Guarantee Scheme (EGS)	30
4	Number of CWSN Proposed to cover through HBE	241
5	Number of Resource teachers to be appointed	18
6	Number of Schools proposed to be made barrier free	0

Trained mobile teachers have been appointed to reach out to the severe handicapped children, who teach these children at home.

⁸² http://www.indg.in/primary-education/education-as-fundamental-human-right/inclusive_education_in_ssa.pdf

A study conducted on the Impact Assessment of SSA in Pune, by Karve Institute of Social Service in 2008, revealed that the mobile teacher appointed by PMC visited and taught the disabled children, twice a week. The time is fixed according to the convenience of the family or the children. It was found that the special children showed progress, in the form of control on body, facial expression, eye contact, overall motor coordination, increased understanding and development English subject. The parents of these children expressed satisfaction regarding the service provided by the teachers. However these parents have some expectations or suggestions, they are as follows. They expected to get educational kit (material).

If the PMC could create facility like Physiotherapy, it would be better for their children.

3) PMC should open a day care center for the special children.

Special Schools in the city

Remedial Services available for handicapped population in Pune City

There are various special schools and institutions in the city of Pune, which cater to the educational and vocational training of differently baled children. Some schools cater to specific disability such as visual impairment and blindness, school for the mental retardation, physical handicaps, learning disability, autism and slow learner's. The aim is to educate these children according to their ability, provide training to be self reliant in doing daily chores and train them with specific skills, which can be a source of income in future. The schools or tainting centers are equipped with teachers who are trained in special education and can hence cater to the needs of the differently abled children. Some schools also provide residential facility to the inmates but they are very limited.

At present, the city has separate schools and institutions to impart special education and vocational training for the population with different handicaps. These institutes are working on the model of Private-Public Partnership, where the institutions are established by and run by Private NGOs. Many of them are fully or partially funded by the State Social Welfare Department. The institutes also meet their expenses through private donations.

Some institutions along with the Private Hospitals provide the services of therapeutic treatment such as physiotherapy, therapy on speech and audiology, occupational therapy.

Some NGO's run sheltered workshops and provide employment to the challenged youth in the sheltered environment. The institutions like Kamayani Prashikshan and Sanshodhan Society have separate research centers to conduct research on the problems and challenges of handicapped population in Indian settings. It also runs a training centre for the special teacher's under the recognition of RCI-New Delhi. It also conducts periodical bridge courses, training and capacity building programmes under RCI- to update the knowledge and skills of special teachers.

All these services are limited and cater to a limited section of population. The challenged population from the socially and economically marginalized sectors remains uncovered.

F. Occupational Profile

Pune has seen some revolutions in the occupational profile of people in last 100 years. A glance at the situation that existed in the year 1952 and then at the current situation would make this change clear.

Pune – like all other parts of the country – had caste-based occupations and habitations – till 1950s. Where in certain caste performed certain occupations. These were the hereditary occupations which were practiced through the generations.

Glimpse of occupational profile of the city as recorded in 1952⁸³

Daivadnya Brahmins - (Sonar) Daivadnyas were a distinct group among the castes described as sonar or the jewelers whose traditional occupation is working in gold and silver. They claimed to be Brahmins and were highest in social structure. They came to Pune from Ratnagiri district at the time of Bajirao I.

In 1937, it was found that 80% were following traditional business and remaining were engaged in government and semi government, private occupation.

Namdeo shimpi are indigenous community. They belonged to Maharashtra. There were about 850 Namdeo shimpi families in Pune in 1937. In the city they were concentrated in kasaba, Budhwar, Shukrawar, Rasta, Vetel, Nihal, Somwar, Rawiwar peth. Their traditional business was tailoring and selling cloth.

In 1937, it was found that half of the total families were engaged in tailoring as independent artisans or servants in tailoring establishments and other quarter in cloth trade. Remaining abandoned the traditional occupations and was serving government and semi-government and private institutions.

Twashtha Kasar- Number of kasars at the end of the Peshwa rule was not large. There was a Kasar Ali (lane) in Kasaba ward. At the end of the 18th century, settlement of Twashtha kasar took place in Kasaba peth locality. They came to Pune from districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Traditional business of the caste has been working in brass and silver as well as trading in copper and brassware.

Koshti – They are small community who are migrants from Nagpur to Pune.

In 1937 members of the community were distributed over the wards of Kasba, Somwar, Rasta, and Vetel Peths. Traditional occupation of the community was handloom weaving.

Swakul Sali - (Paithan) are supposed to have migrated from Paithan. First immigration took place in Peshwa times. Their main settlement was in Ganj, Vetel Peths.

⁸³ Socio-economic survey of Pune city by Dhananjay Gadgil, 1952

In 1937 it was found that many of the members had left their traditional occupation and were engaged in private service or business.

Padma Sali - They were the migrants from Andhra Pradesh and they spoke Telugu. They were chiefly concentrated in Ganj, Bhavani, and Nana peths. The large migration was noted due to the growth in Pune for Bidi industry, which offered employment to women and children.

Parit - Parits are indigenous Maharashtrian community. They used to live in the wards of Sadashiv, Kasba, Narayan. They were more in the vicinity of the river where washing could be done. Their traditional occupation is washing clothes.

Sena Nhavi - they have 3 divisions 1) Satara Kolhapur area, 2) Pune Nagar Nasik Solapur, 3) Khandesh area. Nhavi is a traditional barber caste and shaving/hair dressing was their main occupation. Besides that, drum beating, playing of musical instruments such as clarinet was their secondary Occupation.

Maratha Kumbhar - They were among original residents of Pune city. They lived in Kasba, Nana and Bhavani peths. The part in Kasba occupied by this community is called Kumbhar Wada. Traditional business of the community was production of earthenware and bricks, tiles etc.

Pardeshi Kumbhars - Most of them resided in Vetel and Ganj Peth. Their original business was making of the bricks. Settlement of Pardeshi Kumbhars in Vetel, Ganj, and Kasba indicates that their immigration took place in the 18th century. Traditional occupation was brick making, making earthen figures.

Maheshwari bania - This is an immigrant community. They practiced hereditary occupation of trading. They were concentrated in kapadganj in Rawiwar Peth and Dane Ali in Nana Peth. Their hereditary occupation was trading in grocery, cloth and money lending.

Marwadi Bania (Jain) community was mostly settled in Rawiwar, Ganesh, Vetel, Bhawani and Nana peth. These migrants were reportedly from states of Jodhpur and Siroli. Almost all were engaged in occupation of trading and money lending.

Gujrathi Bania (Jain) - Families were in trading and settled in the wards of Rawiwar, Nana, Vetel, Bhawani, and Shukrawar peths. Majority of the members were in trades.

Bagwans - They were traditional gardeners and fruit sellers in Pune city. They were concentrated in Kasba, Rawiwar, Shukrawar. They were originally in Kasba and shifted to Shukrawar after existing market Phule market. All families were dependent on cultivation or trade in fruits and vegetables.

Misgar - The misgars are community who are said to have originally come to Pune some 150 years ago from Nagor in Marwad. They were concentrated in Vetel and Shukrawar Peths. Traditional business of the community members was trading in copper and brassware. The community owned a mosque, a school for religious education, funeral ground for houses in Vetel and Rawiwar Peths.

Momin – They came from Hyderabad to Pune more than 200 years ago. They were concentrated in Vetal, mominpura Ganj and to some extent in Shukrawar peth. The hereditary occupation of the momin was weaving but most of the families in Pune have abandoned it.

In 1937 it was found that some of the families were in government and private service and some were in trade.

Daudi Bohra – They are Shias of the Mustaalian division of Ismail sect. They came to Pune 300 years ago from Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar for the occupation of trading. The main business of Boharas in Pune was trading in iron, ironware and stationary and building materials.

Bene Israel – They are reported to have come to Pune along with British. Majority of them were scattered in Nana, Somwar and Pune cantonment. Their traditional business in Konkan was oil pressing.

In 1937 it was found that most of them were employed in government and military service, while some practiced carpentry and allied crafts.

Pathans – They lived in Shukrawar, Nana, Ganesh, Bhavni, Rasta, Mangalwar, Shivajinagar and Pune Cantonment. Their main business was money lending and service as guards.⁸⁴

The current picture of occupations in Pune is entirely different. Various manufacturing industry, IT & BT parks, and numerous small and medium scale industries mark the landscape of Pune at business. Presently, Pune is referred to as an IT hub, auto center of the country, hospitality hub. The following tables depict the changed scenario of the occupational pattern of Pune city.

Table No 44a Number of Family members engaged in occupation among the surveyed households

Number of Family members	Frequency	Percent
None	287	05.20
One	2760	49.70
Two- Four	2468	44.38
More than 4	42	00.75
Total	5557	100.00

From Table No 44 a it is clear that in 49.7 percent household, only one member is engaged in some or the other type of occupation. 44.38 percent of the families of the respondents, two to four members are engaged in occupation.

Socio economic impact of number of earning members

This shows that the traditional pattern by at least one earning member is still followed in maximum families. Traditionally the role of breadwinner goes to the male member of the family. The wife or

⁸⁴ Socio-Economic Survey of Poona, 1952, by Dr. Dhananjay Gadgil

the woman of the house is expected to perform the stereo typed role of rearing the children and taking care of the family. She also becomes a dependant member on her spouse to meet the expenses of her daily needs. This can also be the cause of secondary status to the women in the family, which can lead to domestic violence, family discords and conflicts.

The families where there is only one earning member, face certain problems such as having to manage the household affairs on limited income, having to bear the brunt of increasing cost of living, inflation and the recent recession period. Especially during emergencies such as death, illness and hospitalization, etc these families have to either cut down on the regular expense or borrow money to meet the sudden increase in expenditure, further burdening the family members. It is noteworthy to mention that the findings of the current study corroborates with the traditional expectation of the role and responsibilities of men and women

However, in as many as 44.38 percent of the families of the respondents, two to four members are engaged in occupation. This shows that the double income families are on the rise. The study underlines the increasing need for more and more of the family members engaging in economically, productive occupations to meet the demands of the increasing cost of living. Working women from these families create the needs for crèche, ready to eat meals, trained housemaids to look after the children and aged in the family. They also prefer taking services of beauty parlors, fitness centres and spas. This has given impetus to the growth of these sectors in the city.

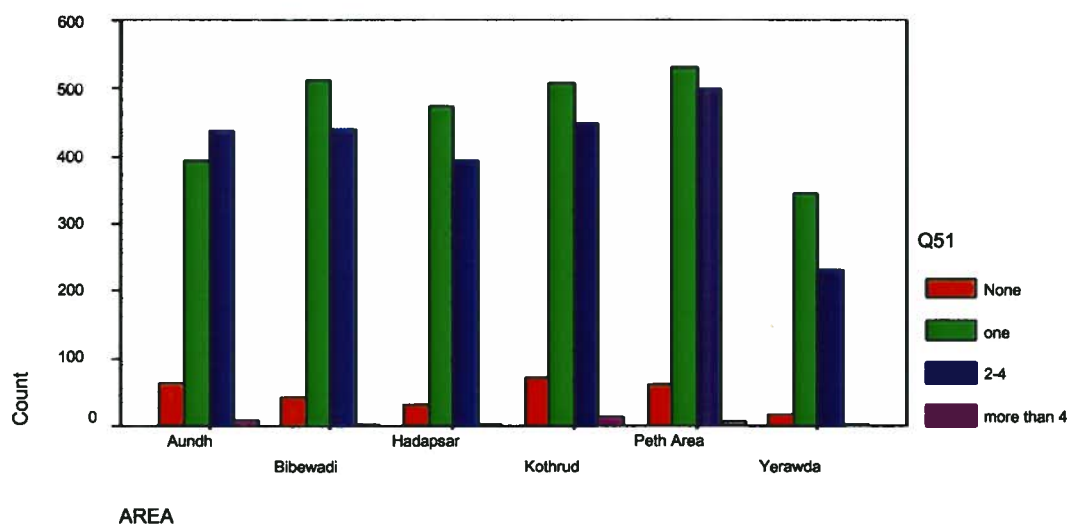
On the other hand, a negligible number of the families of the respondents are found to have reported that more than four members of the family are engaged in the occupation. These could be the joint or extended families where the family size is bigger.

Among the surveyed population, there were 5.2 percent households with no earning member. These are the households where the widows or deserted women, senior citizens are staying alone. They do not have any constant source of income and live on meager savings or help from relatives/family or live on pension.

This underlines the need for the focused effort in terms of social security to widows, deserted women and senior citizens.

Table No 44b Sector wise Number of Employed Members in house among the surveyed population

Sector	None	One	2-4	More than 4	Total
Aundh	64	394	437	14	910
	7.1%	43.6%	48.4%	1.54%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	43	511	440	06	1000
	4.3%	51.3%	44.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Hadapsar	32	473	394	05	904
	3.5%	52.4%	43.7%	0.5%	100.0%
Kothrud	71	506	451	15	1043
	6.8%	48.8%	43.4%	1.3%	100.0%
Peth Area	61	531	502	06	1100
	5.6%	48.4%	45.6%	0.5%	100.0%
Yerawada	16	345	236	03	600
	2.7%	58.1%	39.3%	0.5%	100.0%
Total	287	2760	2468	42	5557
	5.2%	49.9%	44.4%	0.75%	100.0%



Graph No 46 Sector wise Number of Employed Members in house among the surveyed population

The above graph shows that the traditional pattern of one earning member is still followed by maximum families in all areas except Aundh. This is not because people are pro-tradition, but because jobs are not available to everyone. Aundh perhaps has a big percentage of middle-class and upper middle-class families where husband and wife both are working. It is observed that in all the sectors of the city, almost nearly equal percentage of families have 2-4 members who are employed in some or the other form of occupation. Peth areas have a big number of retail shops and small businesses owned by families. These shops provide employment to almost all family members, but only the head of the family reports as 'employed'. In case of family-owned small businesses, where even the parents sit in the shop for some hours and supervise the work, it is difficult to demarcate who is employed and who is not employed.

Table No 45a Nature of employment engaged in among the surveyed population

Nature of employment engaged in	Frequency	Percent
Full time	4704	84.60
Part time	618	11.10
Free lancing	78	01.40
Not responded	157	02.80
Total	5557	100.00

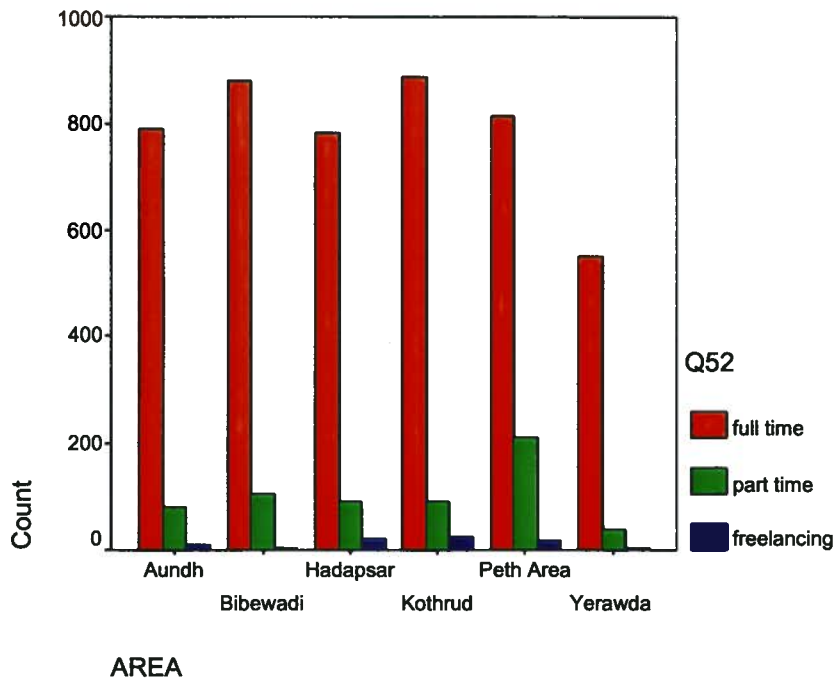
Table No 45 a depicts that in 84.6 percent households, members are engaged in full time work In 11.1 percent household's , family members are engaged in part timework.

Social impact of the nature of employment on the family

This shows that as the full time job provides better salary and wider experience, majority of people are engaged in fulltime jobs. The majority of the respondents who are engaged in part time could be women. This is because part time jobs give women, the flexibility of work timing, which in turn helps her to balance their work life and the family life. It could also be true that when people do not get full time employment, they engage in part timework. These part time jobs could be in any field such as teaching in tuition classes, visiting faculty in colleges, hour based employment in shops, offices, cost and accounting firms.

Table no 45b Sector wise Nature of Employment among the surveyed population

Sector	Full time	Part time	Freelancing	Total
Aundh	790	80	09	879
	89.9%	9.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	879	106	03	988
	89.0%	10.7%	0.3%	100.0%
Hadapsar	782	91	20	893
	87.6%	10.2%	2.2%	100.0%
Kothrud	889	92	25	1006
	88.4%	9.1%	2.5%	100.0%
Peth Area	813	212	17	1042
	78.0%	20.3%	1.6%	100.0%
Yerawada	551	37	04	592
	93.1%	6.3%	0.7%	100.0%
Total	4704	618	78	5400
	87.1%	11.4%	1.4%	100.0%
% of non respondents is not statistically reflected in this table				



Graph No 47 Sector wise Nature of Employment among the surveyed population

It is evident from the above graph that the people engaging in full time employment are found in all the sectors of the city. Peth area has a significant population with part-time jobs.

Full time jobs are availed in government, semi-government, private sector, and in small and medium scale businesses. Part time jobs are taken up to supplement family income. Students and women often prefer part time jobs, which give them time for their routine chores. Free-lancing is the least seen option. People with adequate experience and market value earn more from free-lancing than from a regular job. On the other hand, people with little market demand have no option but to go for free-lancing.

Table No 46a Type of Employment engaged in among the surveyed population

Type of Employment engaged in	Frequency	Percent
Permanent	3068	55.20
Temporary	2307	41.40
Not responded	181	03.40
Total	5557	100.00

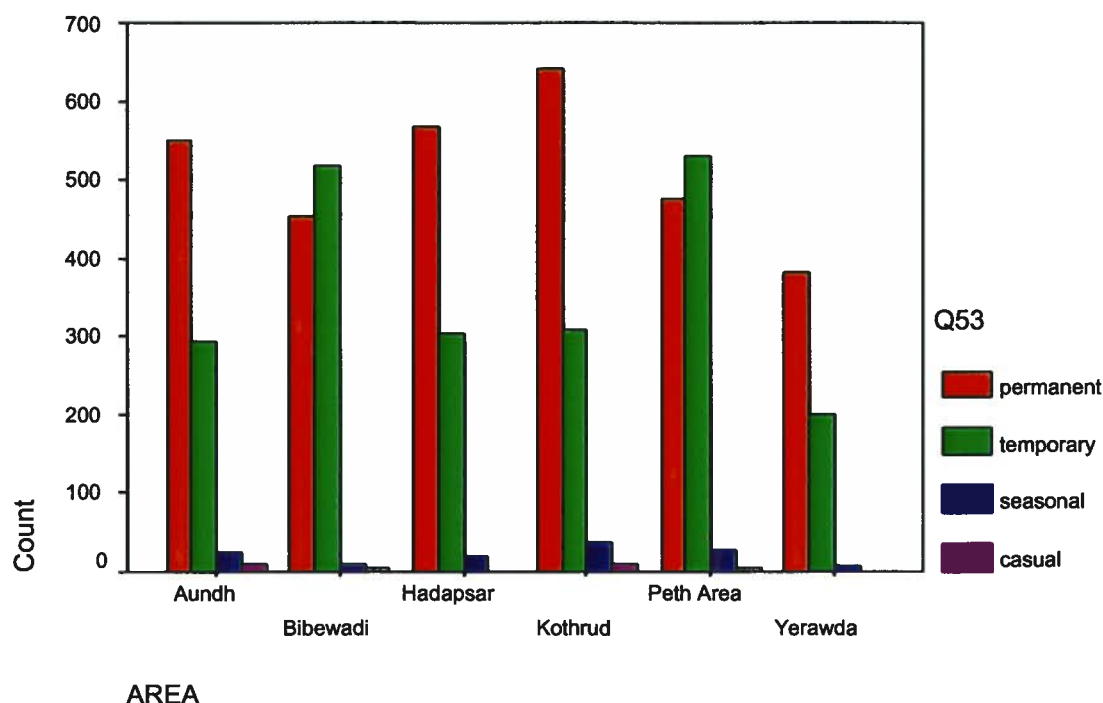
Table No 46 a depicts that in 55.2 percent households, people are engaged in permanent source of employment and 41.4 percent are engaged in temporary sources of employment. Though a majority of those employed have a permanent source of income, there are a large number of people employed on temporary basis. This depicts that there are large number of people in the city who work on the temporary basis. The nature of their employment could be contractual. Perhaps, the temporary employment is more in private sector where the employers save upon the benefits of

giving PF and pension. The temporary employment can also include the casual laborers, housemaids, seasonal laborers, rag pickers and others employed in the unorganized sector, which do not have a constant source of income and any form of security.

Table No 46b Sector wise Type of Employment among the surveyed population

Sector	Permanent	Temporary	Seasonal	Casual	Total
Aundh	549	294	24	10	877
	62.6%	33.5%	2.7%	1.1%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	454	518	09	05	986
	46.0%	52.5%	0.9%	0.5%	100.0%
Hadapsar	566	302	2i	-	889
	63.7%	34.0%	2.2%	-	100.0%
Kothrud	641	308	38	09	996
	64.4%	30.9%	3.8%	0.9%	100.0%
Peth Area	476	531	26	05	1038
	45.9%	51.2%	2.5%	0.5%	100.0%
Yerawada	382	200	08	-	590
	64.7%	33.9%	1.4%	-	100.0%
Total	3068	2153	125	30	5376
	57.1%	40.0%	2.3%	.5%	100.0%

% of non respondents is not statistically reflected in this table



Graph No 48 Sector wise Type of Employment among the surveyed population

It is indicated by the graph above that Aundh, Hadapsar, Kothrud, and Yerawada have a bigger proportion of people permanently employed. Bibvewadi and Peth area on the contrary record a higher proportion of people with temporary employment. The percentage of temporarily employed people is however not negligible in any area. Seasonal and casual employment is also observed in all the sectors, though negligible.

The city has a big number of working population in the unorganized sector working as waste-pickers, coolies (*hamaal* and *maathadi kaamgar*), hand-cart-pullers, domestic servants, maids, and so on.

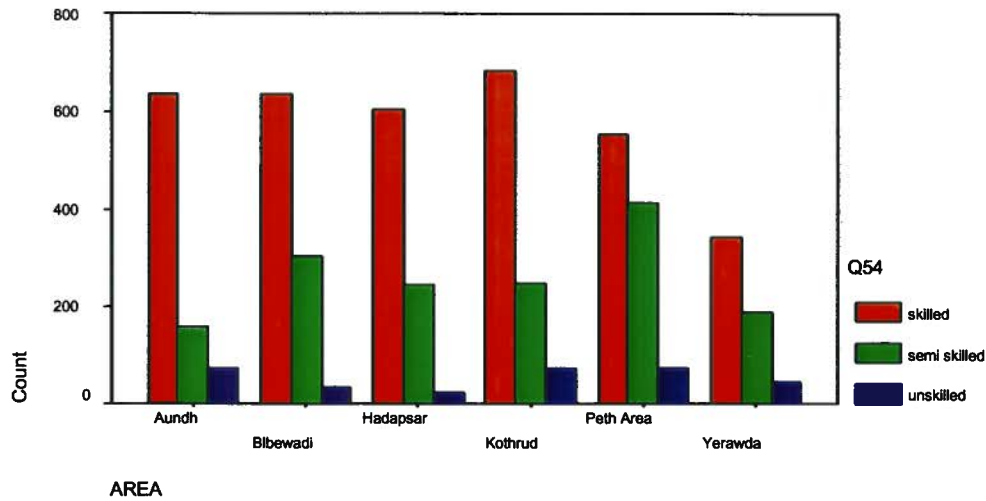
Table No 47a Type of Skill engaged in among the surveyed population

Type of skill	Frequency	Percent
Skilled	3462	62.30
Semi- skilled	1558	28.00
Un- skilled	322	05.80
Not responded	215	03.90
Total	5557	100.00

Table No 47a shows that in 62.3 percent household's people are engaged in skilled jobs such as teaching, technical and engineering (hardware, software), hospitality, medical and para medical services. In 28 percent household people are engaged in semi skilled jobs such as contract labour, road works, construction labour, etc. In 5.8 percent households, people are engaged in un-skilled jobs such as casual labour, domestic help, security guards, rag pickers etc. at present there are 5000 rag pickers (Out of that 80% are females and 20%are males) earning their livelihood. They work in 90 wards in Pune. Many of the rag pickers are from matang, budhist families. They are being provided with medical insurance and ID card. These are mainly working in the unorganized sector.

Table No 47b Sector wise Type of skill possessed among the surveyed population

Sector	Skilled	Semi - skilled	Unskilled	Total
Aundh	637	159	74	870
	73.2%	18.3%	8.5%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	637	304	35	976
	65.3%	31.1%	3.6%	100.0%
Hadapsar	606	245	22	873
	69.4%	28.1%	2.5%	100.0%
Kothrud	685	248	74	1007
	68.0%	24.6%	7.3%	100.0%
Peth Area	554	413	72	1039
	53.3%	39.7%	6.9%	100.0%
Yerawada	343	189	45	577
	59.4%	32.8%	7.8%	100.0%
Total	3462	1558	322	5342
	64.8%	29.2%	6.0%	100.0%



Graph No 49 Sector wise Type of skill possessed among the surveyed population

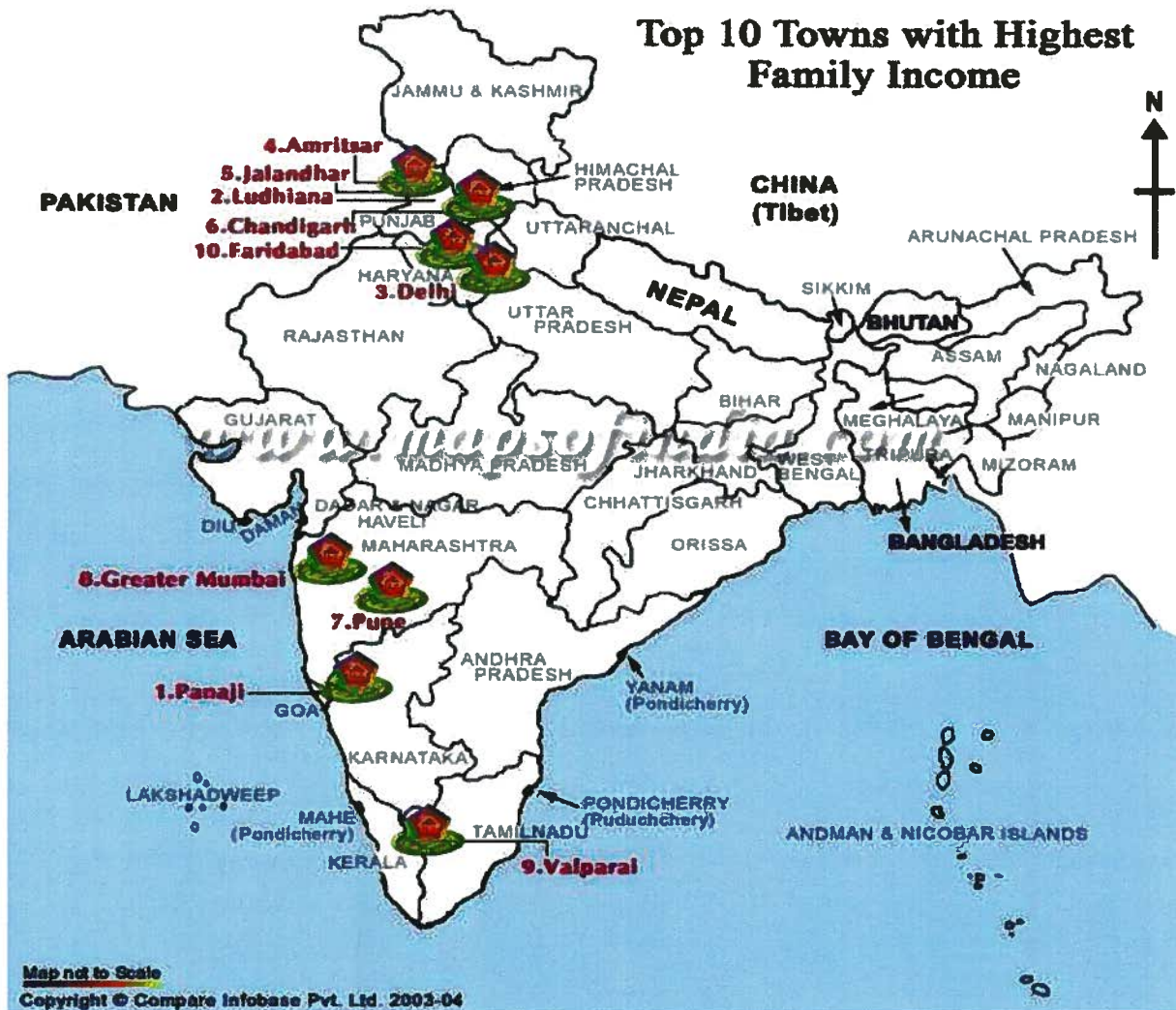
Table no.48 b and graph points out that in each sector the percentage of skilled labour is higher. Followed by semi skilled labour and then unskilled labour. This could be attributed to the fact that in the city of Pune, the current industrial growth in small, medium scale industries and in IT sector is high. The demand for skilled and semi skilled labour is high in these industries.

G. Economic Profile

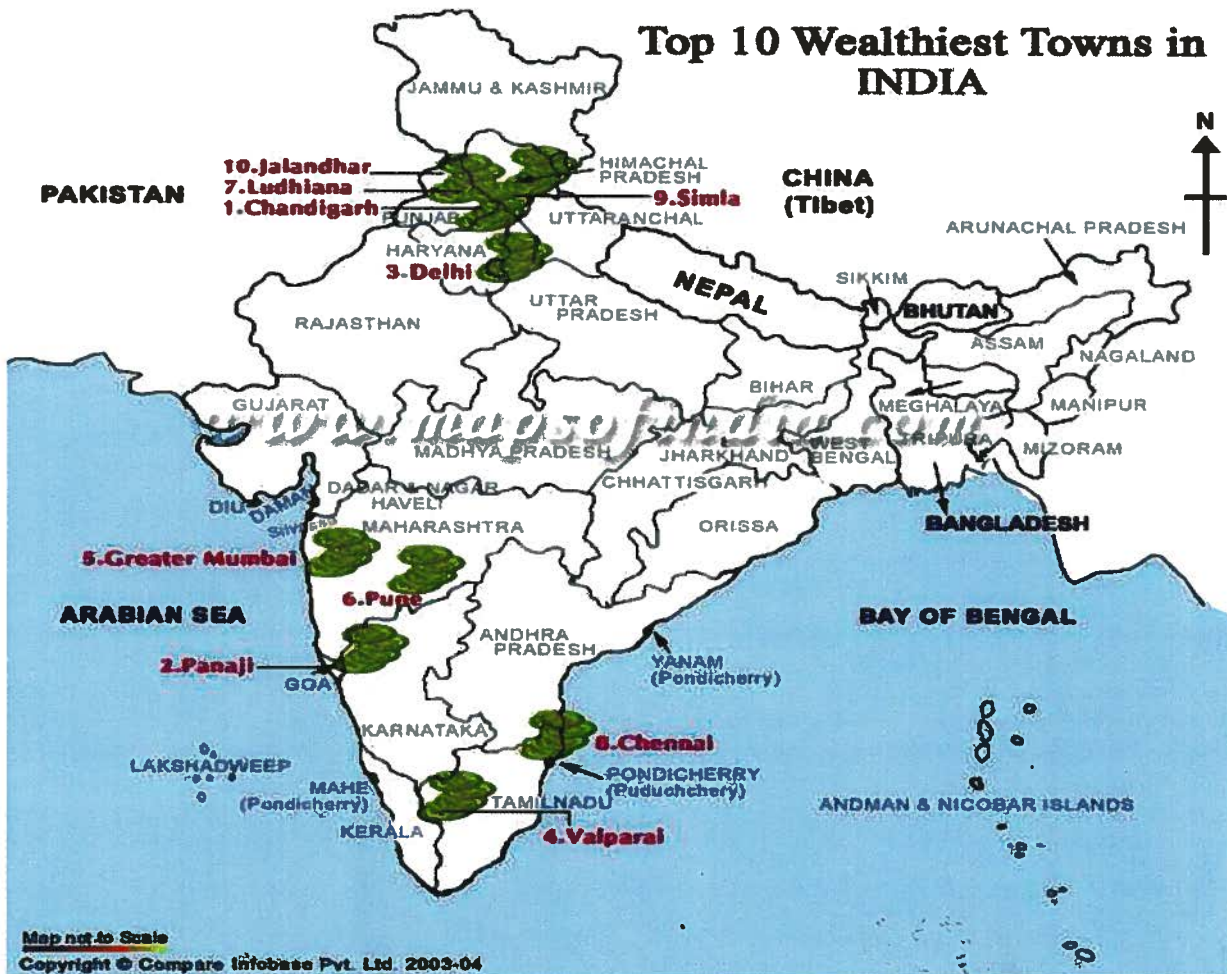
Pune is the eighth largest city in India; it has the sixth largest metropolitan economy and the second highest per capita income in India, with the least income disparity between the rich and poor⁸⁵. The economy of Pune city is one of the fastest growing cities in India. Pune ranks 7th in top 10 towns in India, with highest family income. It ranks 6th in top 10 wealthiest cities in India.⁸⁶

⁸⁵ Indian Express, 24th March 2007.

⁸⁶ www.maps of India.com



Rank	Towns	States	% Households with monthly income more than Rs. 10,000
1	Panaji	Goa	77
2	Ludhiana	Punjab	63
3	Delhi	Delhi	62
4	Amritsar	Punjab	60
5	Jalandhar	Punjab	60
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	57
7	Pune	Maharashtra	56
8	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	56
9	Valparai	Tamil Nadu	53
10	Faridabad	Haryana	51



Source India Today - R K Swamy BBDO Guide to Urban Markets

Rank	Towns	States	Per-Capita Annual Income in Rs.
1	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)	26, 710
2	Panaji	Goa	26,075
3	Delhi	Delhi	24, 141
4	Valparai	Tamilnadu	23, 772
5	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	23, 109
6	Pune	Maharashtra	22, 817
7	Ludhiana	Punjab	22, 178
8	Chennai	Tamilnadu	21, 885
9	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	21, 348
10	Jalandhar	Punjab	21, 254

The major sectors contributing to the city's growing economy are, industry, education, tourism and culture.

Industries: The economy of Pune thrives on the industrial belt in the city. Pune's per capita income is Rs. 46,000, which is nearly 1.5 times the country's PCI. It is much higher than Hyderabad and is at par with Bengluru. Apart from IT & BT sectors 9500 industrial units around Pune city. The industrial units – as per MCCIA survey – have an overall turnover of more than Rs. 52,000 Crores.

GDP Growth Rate of Pune Region

Description	Pune Region	India
GDP (Rs.)	9963.9 Cr	36917.2 Cr
GDP growth rate	15%	9%
Per capita growth	6%	5.5%
Population	50 Lakhs+	11200 Lakhs
Population Growth	9%	2.2%

(Source: MCCIA, Feb 2008)

Automobile industries like Bajaj Auto, Tata Motors, **Mercedes-Benz brand, Kinetic Engineering and Force Motors Ltd**, engineering industries like **Bharat Forge, Kirloskar Oil Engines and Cummins**, industries related to energy and environment like **Thermax, Alfa Laval, Sandvik Asia**, and other small and medium enterprises, food and processing units add to the city's economy.

IT majors such as **Amdocs, Infosys, TCS, Tech Mahindra, Wipro, Cybage, Cognizant, Xansa, John Deere Technology Center, Patni, Satyam, Cybage, KPIT Cummins, Persistent Systems** are important players contributing to the economy. Pune is also emerging as a prominent city for BPO due to the availability of skilled English speaking manpower. **BPO** companies like **WNS, Convergys, Infosys BPO, EXL, Wipro BPO, vCustomer** and **Mphasis** have started operations in Pune. Several hardware and VLSI companies like **Ingot Systems** are also located in Pune. Several **HR consultants** have their operations in Pune to meet the ever growing demand for a highly specialised workforce.

The projected software export is estimated at Rs 9,000 crore in 2006-07, up from Rs 7,500 crore as of 2005-06. While 109 IT companies have made their offices in Pune, another 100 companies are in the process of setting up base here..

Electronic goods giants like **Whirlpool** and **LG** have appliance manufacturing plants. Food majors like **Frito Lay** and **Coca Cola** also have their food processing plants.

The educational sector

This sector has also helped the city's economic growth. Pune has attracted about one lakh foreign students from 62 countries and this migration has resulted in a significant surge in business - hotels, garments, stationery, theatres and transport. ⁸⁷

⁸⁷ <http://cities.expressindia.com/fullstory.php?newsid=194461>

Culture and Tourism: The city of Pune is a major tourist attraction and cultural capital of Maharashtra. Various cultural, sports, arts and craft events are held throughout the year which attract tourists from India and abroad. The Pune Festival, Savai Gandharva Festival, CYG, Pune Marathon are some events in the city which have become very popular over the years.

Being a city with rich history, heritage and tourists spots, and tourism is a major sector contributing to the city's economy. Shaniwar Wada, Lal Mahal, Aga Khan Palace, Kelkar Museum, Shinde Chattri, Omkareshwar and Pataleshwar temples, Osho Ashram, Dagdu Seth Mandir, Parvati are famous tourist spots.

This has translated to higher tax collection, service tax and income tax. Service tax collected in 2005-06 was Rs 630 crore, an 85 per cent rise as compared to the previous year. Similarly, income tax collection increased by 27 per cent and stands at Rs 6,710 crore in 2005-06. I-T officials have pegged the 2006-2007 financial years' collection target at Rs 8,414 crore.⁸⁸

As far as tax collection in 2007-08 was concerned, which include octroi, property tax, water tax, cess and the like; the city garnered Rs 265 crore taxes.⁸⁹ According to the Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2008-2009, Pune district ranks second in terms of per capita income (Rs. 60,000 per capita) next only to Mumbai. Pune is ranked 8th among top 10 wealthiest, high consuming towns in India⁹⁰.

Table No 48a Ownership of Basic and Luxurious Goods among the surveyed population

Goods possessed	Frequency	Percent
Fan	5059	91.00
Bicycle	1451	26.10
Radio	1934	34.80
Tape Recorder	1534	27.60
B & W TV	523	09.40
Color TV	4602	82.80
DVD/VCD player	2289	41.20
Cable TV connection	4091	73.60
Fridge	2983	53.70
Phone	1775	31.90
Washing Machine	948	17.10
Mobile	3968	71.40
Computer	1186	21.30
Internet	352	06.30
Two wheeler	2084	37.50
Flat/Plots	1770	31.90
Four Wheeler	579	10.40

⁸⁸ <http://cities.expressindia.com/fullstory.php?newsid=194461>

⁸⁹ Environment Status Report 2007-2008, PMC.

⁹⁰ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/top-ten-cities-of-india/top-ten-highest-density-of-basic-telephone.html>

Table No 48a depicts that 91 percent household have fans at home, 26 percent own bicycles, 34.8 percent have radio sets, while 27.6 percent have tape recorder. The percentage of families having color TV sets is found to be 82.8 percent, with cable connections in 73.6 percent houses and DVD players in 41.2 percent households. 53.7 percent houses have refrigerators and 17.1 percent have washing machines.

As compared to landline telephone connections which are found in 31.9 percent houses the number of mobile phone holders is more (71.4 percent). Pune ranks 4th among top 10 towns in India with highest density of basic telephones.⁹¹

According to the 2007-2008 human development resources by United Nations development program (UNDP), in 2005, 45 out of every one thousand person in India had main line telephone, while 82 out of every one thousand person had cellular phone during the same period.

21.3 percent households have computers with 6.3 percent families having Internet connections. 31.9 percent households invest in buying a house or plots. With regards to vehicles 37.5 percent households own a two-wheeler and 10.4 percent own four wheelers.

This shows that some of the items considered being a luxury such as mobile phones; two wheelers, fridge, etc have become more of a necessity than a luxury. Also more and more number of households are becoming tech-savvy and is buying washing machines, DVD players. But the households owning Personal Computers are comparatively less and households with Internet connections are a negligible percentage as compared to the global picture of home PCs and Internet connections. Mobile phones have gained popularity because of its convenience, low fares easy acquisition and low cost incurred on acquisition.

The significant percentage of bicycle owners indicates the need for bicycle tracks all over the city. The households owning two and four wheelers are comparatively high. This indicates the need for very effective public transport in the city.

Table No. 48b shows a summary household measure called the standard of living index (SLI) which is calculated by adding the following scores.

1. Structure of House	: Pucca	- 4
	Semi Pacca	- 2
	Kachha	- 0
2. Type of House	: Bungalow] - 4
	Row House	
	Apartment	- 3
	Chawl] - 2
Wada		

⁹¹ <http://www.mapsofindia.com/top-ten-cities-of-india/top-ten-highest-density-of-basic-telephone.html>

	Slum Hut	}	- 1
3. Built up area of the house: 3001 & above			- 4
	1001 to 3000		-3
	501 – 1000		- 2
	251 – 500		- 1
	Less than 250		- 0
4. Status of Electricity	: Own Meter		- 2
	Rented from Common meter	}	- 1
	Unofficial Meter Connection-		0
5. Source of Water	: Individual Connection		- 2
	Hand pump/Well in Residence/Plot/Yard Community Tap/		- 1
	Tanker Supply/other-		0
6. Type of Toilet Facility	: Own Flushed Toilet		- 4
	Public/Shared/ Common Toilet		- 2
	No Toilet		- 0
7. Ownership of Durable Goods	: Computer and /with Internet-		5
	Car/Jeep/Van Tractor/Mobile Phone/Tube Well –		4
	Moped/Motor Cycle/Scooter Telephone, Refrigerator, Color Television/DVD/VCD Player/ Washing Machine		- 3
	Bicycle/Electric fan/Radio/ Transistor / Black and White Television, Bullock Cart/ Hand Cart, Tape Recorder, Cable Connection		- 2
8.	Ownership of the house/flat/plot		-5
9.	Ownership of the present house		
	Self Owned –		4
	Rented		- 3
	Photopass holder –		2
	Other		- 1

Standard of Living Index

Table No. 49a

Consumer Index final_grouped

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Low (score 7-31)	2195	39.5	39.5	39.5
	Medium (score 32-56)	2604	46.9	46.9	86.4
	High (score 57-82)	758	13.6	13.6	100.0
	Total	5557	100.0	100.0	

Index score range form 7 to 31 for low SLI, from 32 to 56 for medium SLI and 57 to 82 for a high SLI. By this measures, more than 1/3 (39.5%) of households from Pune have a low standard of living, 46.9% have medium standard of living and 13.6% have a high standard of living.

As per the findings of National Family Health Survey- 2(1998-1999) the comparison of the standard of living index with the all India SLI shows that 36% families belong to low SLI, 44% had a medium SLI and 18 % have a high SLI.⁹²

49bStandard of Living Index final Vs. No. of family members - Crosstabulation

			No. of family members					Total
			less than 2	2-4	5-7	7-9	9 and above	
Consumer Index final_grouped - used	Low (score 7-31)	Count	78	1093	861	112	51	2195
		% within Consumer Index final_grouped - used	3.6%	49.8%	39.2%	5.1%	2.3%	100.0%
		% within No. of family members	44.6%	35.0%	45.8%	47.7%	34.7%	39.5%
	Medium (score 32-56)	Count	82	1530	824	94	74	2604
		% within Consumer Index final_grouped - used	3.1%	58.8%	31.6%	3.6%	2.8%	100.0%
		% within No. of family members	46.9%	49.0%	43.9%	40.0%	50.3%	46.9%
High (score 57-82)	Count	15	499	193	29	22	758	
	% within Consumer Index final_grouped - used	2.0%	65.8%	25.5%	3.8%	2.9%	100.0%	
	% within No. of family members	8.6%	16.0%	10.3%	12.3%	15.0%	13.6%	
Total	Count	175	3122	1878	235	147	5557	
	% within Consumer Index final_grouped - used	3.1%	56.2%	33.8%	4.2%	2.6%	100.0%	
	% within No. of family members	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

The table no 49b depict the cross tabulation of SLI with number of family members. It is revealed that the small family norm of 2 to 4 members is seen with the maximum percentage in the families with high SLI (65.8%) followed by families of medium SLI (58.8%) followed by families of low SLI. Where as the big family norm (5 to 7 and 7-9 members) is seen at higher percentage in families with Low SLI followed by families with medium SLI and followed by families with high SLI.

⁹² A report of national family health survey -2 (1998-1999 by Indian Institute of Population studies)

49c Consumer Index final_grouped - used * Type of skill Cross tabulation

			Type of skill				Total
			skilled	semi skilled	unskilled	Not mentioned	
Consumer Index final_grouped - used	Low (score 7-31)	Count	985	890	257	63	2195
		% within Consumer Index final_grouped - used	44.9%	40.5%	11.7%	2.9%	100.0%
		% within Type of skill	28.5%	57.1%	79.8%	29.3%	39.5%
	Medium (score 32-56)	Count	1826	591	62	125	2604
		% within Consumer Index final_grouped - used	70.1%	22.7%	2.4%	4.8%	100.0%
		% within Type of skill	52.7%	37.9%	19.3%	58.1%	46.9%
	High (score 57-82)	Count	651	77	3	27	758
		% within Consumer Index final_grouped - used	85.9%	10.2%	.4%	3.6%	100.0%
		% within Type of skill	18.8%	4.9%	.9%	12.6%	13.6%
Total	Count	3462	1558	322	215	5557	
	% within Consumer Index final_grouped - used	62.3%	28.0%	5.8%	3.9%	100.0%	
	% within Type of skill	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table NO.49c depicts the comparison of standard of living index (SLI) with the variable of type of skills possessed by the households. The data reveals that maximum percentage of families from the low SLI are unskilled (79.8%) and the percentage of unskilled members is lowest in the families with high SLI (.4%). Whereas the maximum percentage of households in the skilled category are found in the families with high SLI (85.9%) and they are lowest in the families with low SLI (44.9%).

Socio Economic Impact of growing IT industry on increase in income and purchasing power of the population of the city

IT being a service-intensive and export-centered industry – generates tremendous revenue on person-hours that it invests. This has brought high salaries, ESOP⁹³, and perks to the employees as well as management personnel of the companies. This has got Pune a 2.25 Lakh population with a sudden leap in income levels. A direct impact was seen in the housing industry, where real estate prices boomed like never before. This price hype was ridiculous, for, the asset value of a property was much lower than its market cost.

The indirect impact however – of IT on the city – is much widespread. It is an impact caused by the high purchasing power of this neo-rich class. Cars, electronic gadgets, and expensive recreation facilities have got a huge demand. The crowds at malls and multiplex theatres are quite an evidence of this purchasing power. 5-day week is a culture of this industry; so young people having two full days off every weekend and having fat wallets was a boost to the recreation industry in the city. Hotels – especially those with natural and ethnic ambience are in huge demand. Another industry benefiting from the spending capacity of this class is the restaurant and bar industry. Malls are preferred, for the IT couples with children get shopping, entertainment, and eating under one roof.

The boom in the IT industry has directly benefited the allied service providers like hardware industry, private vehicle agencies, travel agencies, security agencies, food and catering, hospitality, convention centers, stationary, photocopying and Xeroxing, construction industry- architect, civil

⁹³ ESOP: Employee Stock Options

The boom in the IT industry has directly benefited the allied service providers like hardware industry, private vehicle agencies, travel agencies, security agencies, food and catering, hospitality, convention centers, stationary, photocopying and Xeroxing, construction industry- architect, civil engineers, designers, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, masons, painters, landscape designers, etc. This has led to an increase in income levels and purchasing capacity of the entire cross section of the society.

H. Health Profile

India spends 5.2 percent of its GDP on health care. It ranks 171 out of 175 countries in healthcare expenditure, which is less than some of the sub Saharan African countries. Out of this the government spends 0.9 percent while the rest 4.3 percent is spent by private sector.⁹⁴

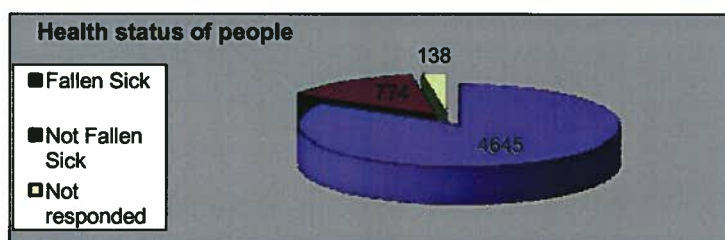
Only 17 percent of all health expenditure in the country is borne by the state, and 82 percent comes as 'out of pocket payments' by the people. This makes the Indian public health system grossly inadequate and under-funded.

There is an acute shortage of trained health care personnel in India. India holds the top position when it comes to its physicians migrated to developed countries like UK and USA. According to planning commission data, the country has a shortfall of 6 lakh doctors, 10 lakh Nurses, 2 lakh dental surgeon. This has led to dismal patient- doctor ratio in the country. For every 10,000 Indian, there is one doctor. In contrast Australia has 249 doctors for every 10,000 people, Canada has 209, UK has 166 and USA has 548. The over riding requirement in the country is for increasing the supply of human resources, from specialist to para-medical personnel.

The following section highlights the health profile of the surveyed population in terms of the major diseases, place of treatment and medical expenditure.

Table No 50 Persons fallen ill during last year (2007-2008) among the surveyed population

Details	Frequency	Percent
Fallen Sick	4783	86.07
Not Fallen Sick	774	13.90
Total	5557	100.00



Graph No 50 Persons fallen ill during last year (2007-2008) among the surveyed population

⁹⁴ 'Public Health Spend: India 171st among 175 countries'. TOI, 11th August 2009.

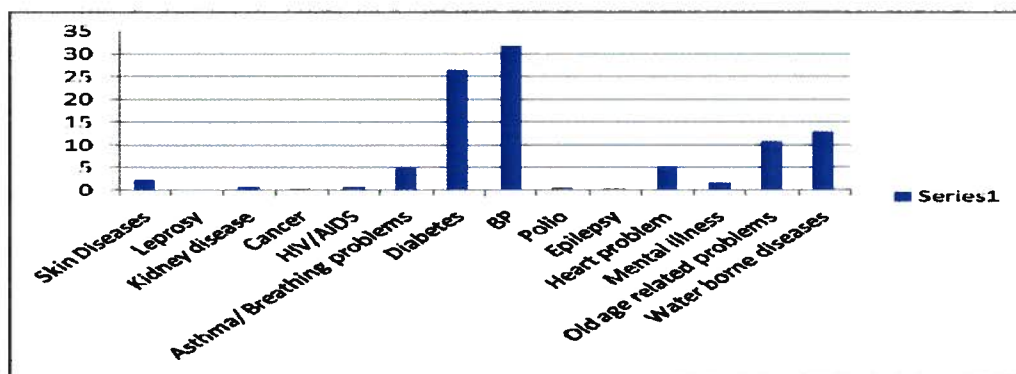
Table no 50 depicts that in 86 percent of the household some member of the family have fallen sick, while 14 percent people have not fallen sick during the last one-year. Climatic changes, diet pattern, air and water pollution, are the main causes of illness according to the respondents.

According to the Environment Status Report, PMC, 2008, in the city of Pune almost 40 to 50 percent of the wastewater is treated while the remaining un- treated water is released in the rivers, leading to water pollution. While water quality was best in Bibvewadi and Sahakarnagar wards, Ghole road, Dhole Patil Road, Warje and Dhankawdi wards had worst water quality. This increasing river water pollution is the biggest threat to public health. The diseases commonly caused due to polluted water are cholera, diarrhoea, hepatitis, typhoid amoebic and bacillary, dysentery, guinea worm, whereas scabies, leprosy, trachoma and conjunctivitis are some of the diseases associated with water scarcity.

According to the same report, air pollution has increased especially due to construction and vehicular emissions. Similarly soil and also the solid waste generated and disposed in the city contaminate water. This clearly indicates that air, water and soil pollution and pollution due to solid waste are major threats to the public health

Table No 51 Major Diseases found in the surveyed population during a period of last year (2007-2008)

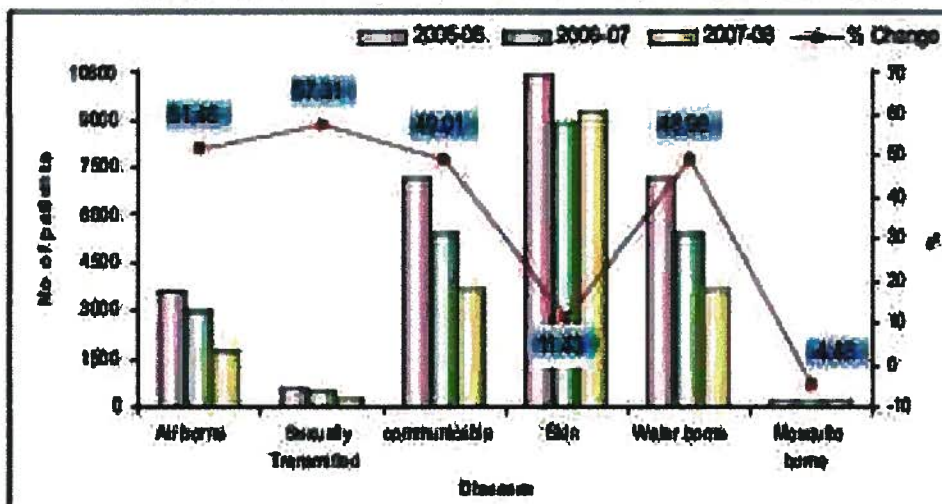
Skin Diseases	28	2.41
Leprosy	3	0.25
Kidney disease	10	0.86
Cancer	5	0.43
HIV/AIDS	11	0.94
Asthma/ Breathing problems	56	4.8
Diabetes	308	26.52
BP	368	31.69
Polio	8	0.68
Epilepsy	4	0.34
Heart problem	64	5.5
Mental illness	19	1.6
Old age related problems	126	10.85
Water borne diseases	151	13.0



Graph No 51 Major Diseases found in the surveyed population during a period of last year (2007-2008)

Table 51 reflects that in Pune the most commonly found diseases are diabetes (26.52 percent) and high blood pressure (31.69 percent). This reflects that lifestyle related diseases are on the rise in the city due to stress and depression. Water borne diseases are found in 13 percent households and old age related problems are found in 10.85 percent households. This indicates the need for improved comprehensive services for senior citizens, especially for those from economically deprived sections of the society. Patients with heart ailments are found in 5.5 percent households, while Asthma and breathing problems related patients are found in 4.8 percent of the households.

Comparative account of number of patients affected with specific diseases during 2005-2008



According to the Environment Status Report 2007-2008, PMC, a comparative account of patients admitted to PMC hospitals from 2005 to 2008, shows that the number of patients admitted for different diseases have reduced considerably during the said period. Skin diseases had marginally increased. Communicable diseases, water borne, air borne and skin diseases seem to be higher in all the three years.

Chest Research Foundation has recently conducted a study on Child Asthma. Findings of this study are “Child Asthma cases have doubled in five years”. Risk factors are:

- Children born through Caesarean section.
- Those born in homes that use biomass fuel for cooking.
- Motor vehicle pollution.
- Children who receive mixed feeds during the first six months.
- Children with family history of Asthma.

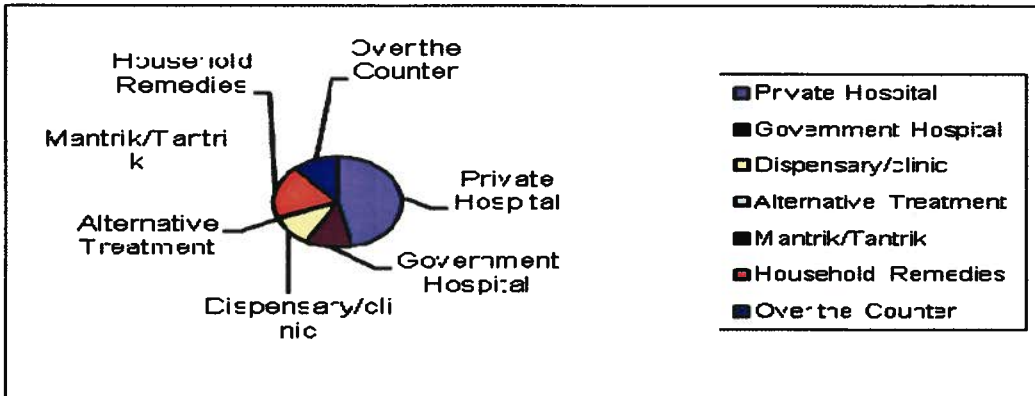
(Source: The Times of India, Pune – Tue, May 5th, 2009)

Pune is showing a trend of increase in stress-related diseases like heart diseases, diabetes, hypertension, respiratory diseases, kidney failure, blood pressure etc. These diseases are not limited

anymore to the high-income groups. Stress of work, lack of exercise, alcohol consumption, irregular eating habits and pollution are common to all classes of the society. The age of cardiovascular diseases has fallen to 25 to 30 years of age, as compared to 50 to 65 years of age in the last decade.

Table No 52 Details of Treatment taken for illnesses (percentage) by the surveyed population

Place of Treatment	Private Hospital	Government Hospital	Dispensary/clinic	Alternative Treatment (Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, etc)	Mantrik / Tantrik	Household Remedies	Over the Counter
Frequency	3896	973	909	31	09	1591	967
Percent	70.11	17.51	16.36	0.56	0.16	28.63	17.40



Graph No 52 Details of Treatment taken for illnesses (percentage) by the surveyed population

Table no 52 depicts that people in 70.11 percent households prefer taking treatment in private hospitals or clinics. This could be true since there are 551 private hospitals in the city. Private hospitals and clinics offer better services to the patient and more infrastructure facilities are available than public hospitals. The people from upper middle class and middle class take more advantage of these medical services. PMC has also availed the services of certain trust run hospitals in the city, to the people falling in the indigenous category for free of cost and those people who fall in weaker section category at concessional rates.⁹⁵ Hence, only 17.51 percent preferred going to Government hospitals or clinics.

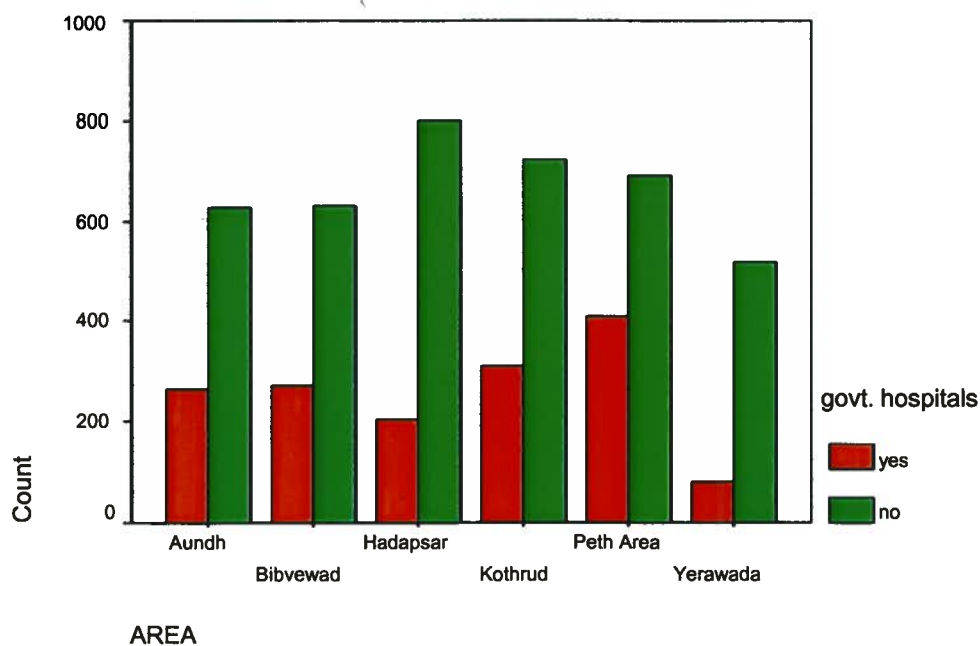
For simple illnesses like cough, cold, fever, people in 28.63 percent households tried household remedies. 17.4 percent of the households take medicines directly across the counter from medical shops.

⁹⁵ Survey of trust run hospitals, Health Department, PMC, 2008

The following tables reflect respondent's opinion about the presence of Government and private hospitals in their respective areas.

Table No 53 Sector wise Presence of Government Hospitals according to the surveyed population

Sector	Government hospitals		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	263	628	891
	4.8%	11.4%	16.1%
Bibvewadi	270	630	900
	4.9%	11.4%	16.3%
Hadapsar	203	800	1003
	3.7%	14.5%	18.2%
Kothrud	309	722	1031
	5.6%	13.1%	18.7%
Peth Area	409	691	1100
	7.4%	12.5%	19.9%
Yerawada	81	519	600
	1.5%	9.4%	10.9%
Total	1535	3990	5525
	27.8%	72.2%	100.0%



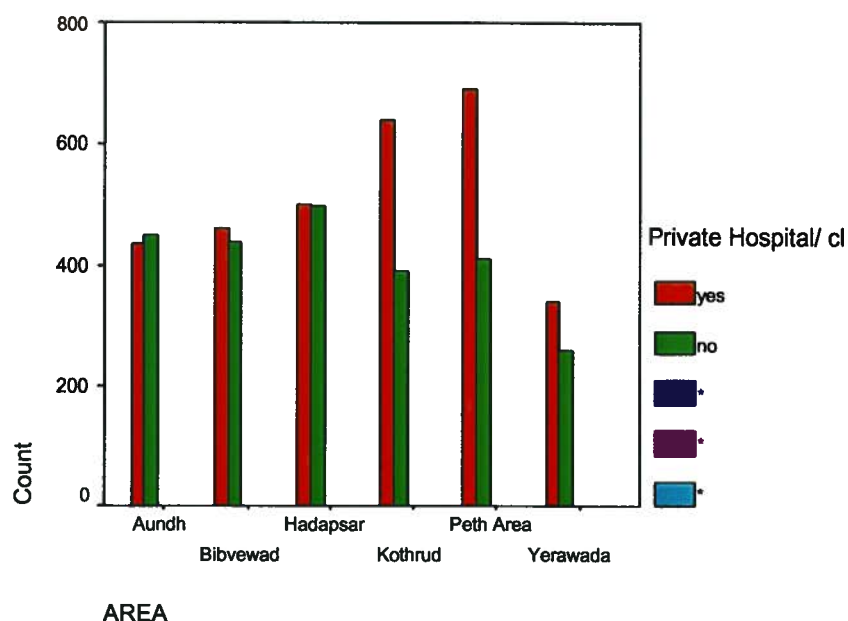
area. In all sectors almost 11-14 percent respondents have said there are no government hospitals in their area.

In Pune, the PMC through its medical centers and private hospitals and dispensaries care to the health needs of the citizens. There are 551 registered private hospitals, 50 maternity homes, 7 ICDS centers, 43 OPDs that provide various health services. The PMC hospitals have a capacity of 650 beds, private hospitals have a capacity of 8591 beds and Sassoon hospital has 1100 bed capacity. The total hospital beds available in the city are 10341 beds. Approximately 2.9 beds are available per 1000 population in the city. The world average is 3.96 beds for 1000 population.⁹⁶

Table No 54 Sector wise Presence of Private Hospital according to the surveyed population

Sector	Private Hospital/ clinic		Total
	Yes	No	
Aundh	437	452	890
	7.9%	8.2%	16.1%
Bibvewadi	461	439	900
	8.3%	7.9%	16.3%
Hadapsar	502	500	1002
	9.1%	9.1%	18.1%
Kothrud	639	392	1031
	11.6%	7.1%	18.7%
Peth Area	689	411	1100
	12.5%	7.4%	19.9%
Yerawada	342	258	600
	6.2%	4.7%	10.9%
Total	3069	2451	5523
	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%

⁹⁶ Environment Status Report 2008-2009, PMC



Graph No 54 Presence of Private Hospitals among the surveyed population

Table No 54 reflects that almost 56 percent respondents have said that there are private hospitals in their area, while 44 percent have said that there are no private hospitals near their place of residence. In Kothrud, Yerawada and Peth sectors the number of private hospitals is more.

According to the office of Health Officer, PMC there are 551 registered private hospitals in the city. Some of these are multi-speciality or superspeciality hospitals like Deenanath Mangeshkar Hospital, Ruby Hall, Jehangir Hospital, Sancheti Hospital, Sahyadri, etc. These hospitals provide OPD, IPD, emergency and casualty services. Some of them have well equipped ambulances with all life saving devices. But the charges here are quite high as compared to PMC or Government Hospitals. Yet due to the proficiency in the services provided large number of people prefer private hospitals to State run or PMC run hospitals.

Health programs and services by PMC

- PMC Health department conducts following health programs
- National Malaria Immunization Program
- National Leprosy Immunization Program
- AIDS Control Program through Pune City Aids Control Society (PCACS)
- Blindness Control Program
- World Immunization Program
- Family Welfare & Family Planning Program
- Health Education programme for doctors and nurses
- Senior Citizens Health Scheme
- Control of Communicable Diseases through Central Epidemic Control Unit
- Aeikatmik Bal Vikas Prakalpa Yojana
- Special Medicinal Facilities during monsoon, Palkhi procession and Ganesh Visarjan

According to the Health Department, PMC, the following is the status of health services in Pune city:

Health Facilities in Pune⁹⁷

Sr. No.	Categories	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	No. of private hospitals registered with PMC	528	530	551
2	Dispensaries, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, Family planning centers	7	7	7
3	Maternity homes	14	15	15
4	Vaccination centers	61	61	61
5	Family welfare centers	19	19	19
6	Matabal Sangopan centers	7	7	7
7	I.C.D.S. (Integrated Child Development Scheme)	7	7	7
8	O.P.D.s	29	43	43

Source: Health Department, PMC
Medical Staff in PMC Hospitals

Doctors	124
Nurses	358
Pharmacists	74
Nursing orderlies	150
Theater attendants	9
Wardboys/wardgirls	93
Maids in maternity homes	137
Total	984
Budgetary provision	55.59 crores

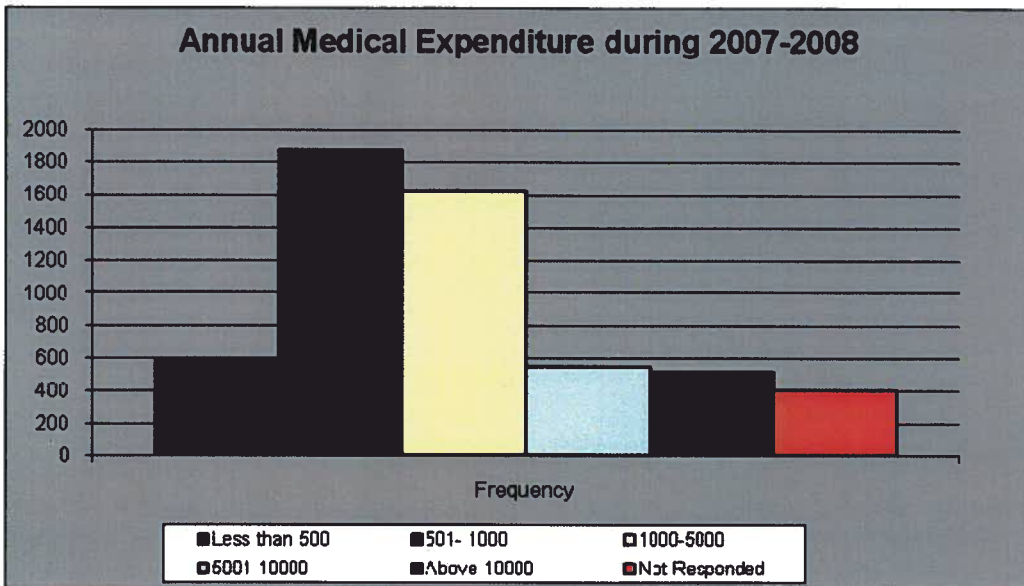
Source: Health Department, PMC

The network of these civic hospitals, dispensaries and maternity homes provide services to around 19, 104 indoor patient and around 23, 150 OPD patients annually.

Table no 55 Annual Medical Expenditure during 2007-2008 borne by the surveyed population

Amount	Frequency	Percent
Less than 500	594	10.7
501- 1000	1877	33.8
1000-5000	1622	29.2
5001-10000	545	9.8
Above 10000	517	9.3
Not Responded	402	7.2
Total	5557	100

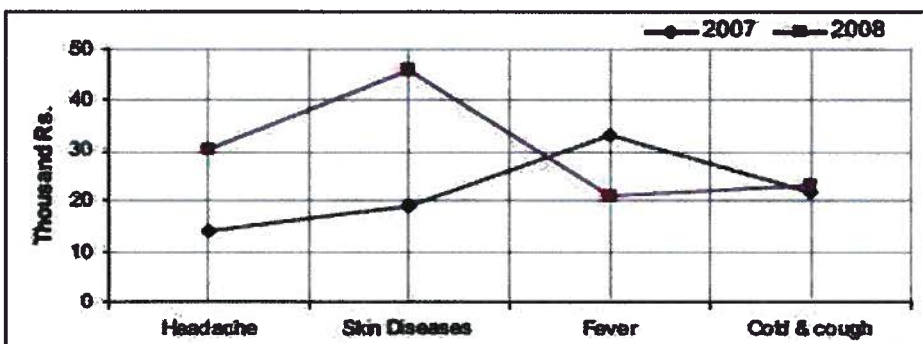
⁹⁷ Environment Status Report , 2008-2009, PMC



Graph No 55 Annual Medical Expenditure during 2007-2008 borne by the surveyed population

The table no 55 indicates that the expenditure on medical services and medicines is not at a higher end. 33.8 percent families spent up to Rs.1000 for medical expenses during the last year, while 29.2 percent spent up to Rs. 5000 in the same period. Around 19.1 percent families spent up to Rs.10000 or more than Rs.10000 for medical aid, especially for treating major illness. There are multiple factors that make people spend such amounts; viz. non-availability of good quality service at affordable costs, high cost of various tests, prolonged treatment, higher cost of branded medicines etc. It is also observed that a large number of people do not invest in health insurance because it is not in their priority, as they are not able to satisfy even their basic needs.

DAILY EXPENSES ON MEDICINES (MEDICAL SURVEY)



As per AQM Cell of PMC, Pune citizens spend about Rs. 1.5 Lakh per day on medicines.⁹⁸

Socio economic impact of health facilities in the city on the population

The budgetary allocation of PMC on health services and health sector for the year 2008-2009 is Rs.43,21,66,000-00 (Public Health Rs.17,41,00,100-00 + Child Health Check-up Rs. 906000-00 + Hospitals, Maternity Homes and Medicines Rs.25,71,60,000-00) which forms mere 2.24% of the total sanctioned amount.(Rs.19,23,81,00,000-00)⁹⁹

The ratio of bed availability per 1000 population is 2.9 as compared to the world average which is 3.96 per thousand populations. The number of hospitals and dispensaries run by PMC appears inadequate to cater to the health needs of the population. This is reflected by the fact that in the present survey 72.2 percent of the population has responded negatively to the presence of government hospitals in their vicinity. This has resulted in majority of the population using the health care services provided by the private hospitals (70.11 percent).

Though the local government has provided free/subsidized treatment through their hospitals, the condition of poor infrastructure, lack of hygiene, lack of trained human resource, inadequacy of auxiliary medical facilities such as x rays, tractions, laboratory, force the population from the lower economic bracket to avail health services provided by the private hospitals.

The PMC has also availed services run by the trust run hospitals in the city for the weaker/indigent patients whereby the people from lower economic strata get either free or concessional treatment in these hospitals by producing proof of their economic status. But many a times due to difficulty in acquiring the required proofs and documents, the people from the weaker sections are deprived of this facility. (Source : - Study on the practices of Trust Run hospitals in Pune under Bombay Public Trust Act, by B D Karve Research and Consultancy Cell, Karve Institute of Social Service , 2008-09)

In these private hospitals people have to bear exorbitant expenses not only for treatment but also for medicines. In case of emergencies created during accidents and illnesses, the families from lower and middle income bracket, have to bear the financial pressure due to such exorbitant expenses. In such instances they have to either cut down their expenses on basic necessities or have to raise the money by means of loans and borrowings. This puts an additional burden on their already crunched family budget.

Another impact of high cost of medical services is reflected in the fact that during the survey period (2007-08), it was found that the home deliveries have taken place not only for first deliveries (3.1 percent) but even for second (3.1 percent) and third deliveries (1.9 percent) in the city. This increases the risk to the maternal and neonatal health.

⁹⁸ Environment Status Report, PMC, 2007-2008

⁹⁹ http://www.punecorporation.org/informpdf/budget/budget_sc.pdf

Preventive and Fitness facilities in Pune City

A lot of people in the city are becoming more and more health conscious and are engaging in various activities to stay fit.

Fitness clubs and Gyms

Many people join gyms, health clubs, yoga and meditation, laughter clubs, aerobic and dance classes, etc. The city of Pune presently shows the availability of well equipped, fitness centers and gyms, such as Talwalkars – one of the oldest gyms in the city, Solaris, ABS, Endurance, Jalan's, Vrushali, Chaitanya, etc. These fitness centers provide multiple services such as weight management, diet and nutrition programmes, detoxification programme, yoga and aerobics, saunas, steams and therapeutic massages, health food bars, swimming pools, sports arena for skating, tennis, cycling, and squash.

Yoga and meditation

Yoga and meditation, as a way of life to remain physically and mentally fit, is popular among the citizens of Pune for a long time. Pune has prominent Yoga Institutes such as Iyengar Institute of Yoga. Kabir Baug Institute of Yoga. Institute of Sidhi Samadhi Yoga (SSY) Institute of Art of Living. B. K.S. Iyengar, an internationally known yoga master, established the Ramani Iyengar Memorial Yoga Institute in Pune in 1975, in order to train students in the Iyengar Yoga System.

Ayurvedic Panchkarma centers

Vaidya P. Y. Khadiwale, Dr. Shri. Balaji Tambe, Vaidya Vilas Nanal, Vaidya S. P. Sardeshmukh, Vaidya D. P. Gadgil are some of the towering names in Ayurvedic healing practices and research. They have played a big role in popularising Ayurveda in India and abroad. 'Panchkarma', an Ayurvedic therapy of cleansing of the body is quite popular and patients from many parts of the world come to Pune for this therapy.

Laughter Clubs

Laughter clubs or Hasya Yoga Kendras is a popular activity initiated by Dr. Madan Kataria in Mumbai. In Pune it was started in 1997. There are 4 main laughter clubs in Pune namely Lokmanya hasya club, Vivekand Hasya club, Chaitanya club and International club.

The movement claims following benefits of Hasya Yoga:

- Laughter is used as remedy to cure the illness and diseases.
- It gives exercise to the mind, which gives the feeling of well-being, happiness, and relaxation.
- Due to the various body movements, exercise can be done unconsciously in a relaxed way.
- It helps to improve overall functioning of the internal systems of the body like digestive system, respiratory system etc.
- It improves the physical as well as mental well being of the persons.

- It acts as a support group for the people especially for ladies, they can interact with the same age group, and they share their problems, and get new friends.
- Laughter clubs are held in open grounds, gardens, plots, and municipal grounds. For using the garden, clubs have to take prior permission of the Pune Municipal Corporation.

About 7 to 8 thousand people have become members of the laughter clubs in Pune. About 80% of them are females. There are no restrictions related to age, education, and religion to join the laughter club. It is a voluntary movement initiated by the people, for the people.

Talims

Pune has more than 50 Talims, which traditionally train 'pahelwans' or wrestlers. They often have residential facilities for the trainee wrestlers. Lokhande Talim is one of the oldest Talims in the city, established with support of the Peshwas. The Talims have jor, baithaka, suryanamaskar, mudgal, akhada, and other traditional muscle-building exercises. The training in Talim takes at least six months to make a wrestler ready for the game.

All Talims have their Ganeshotsav teams and they display their skills in the parade for immersion of Ganesh idols. Some of the Talims have adapted with the modern times and have opened facilities for modern body-building gymnasium. Talims conventionally do not charge any fixed fees. Some of the prominent Talims of yester years such as Lokhande Talim, Kunjir Talim, are still providing their services to the youth of Pune.

Hill Walking

People of Pune make the use of hills which surround the city, by going for morning and evening walks, treks and for exercises on these hills. Along with walks, some members have formed groups to protect and conserve these hills and its environment. The hills, which surround Pune, are Vetal hill, hill behind Symbiosis and MIT institutes, Parvati Hill, Chaturshrungi Hill, Taljai Hill, Waghjai Hill, hanuman Hill and Ramtekadi.

Trekers Club

The city of Pune being surrounded by Sahyadri Ranges, the people have taken up trekking as an adventure sport, which also contributes to the fitness and health of the citizen. There are many trekking groups such as Pug marks, Giri vihaar, nature walk club etc. who organize regular treks to the surrounding forts (Jeevan dhan , Raigad, Rajgad, Trikona, Torna), and various peaks in Sahyadri Ranges. They also organize adventure sports like rock climbing, river crossing, rapplying, etc in which the youth from the city participate enthusiastically. The famous fort of Sinhagad, from Shivaji era stands as the highest peak near Pune. This is a popular trekking spot for the citizens of Pune.

Fitness facilities for children

The citizens of Pune are well aware of the need to keep their children fit and healthy- both mentally and physically. There is very little open space or grounds left in the city. Most of the land is

occupied by residential apartments and commercial complexes. This leaves the children with very little space to play.

The concept of *Ground and Sanskar Warga* are still popular and unique to the city of Pune. Mahesh Bal Bhavan, Ideal Ground, Paranjpe, Sanskar Warga, Sanskar Warga by Jijau Prishtan are some of the popular and well known bal bhavans in the city. The Urban Community Development Department of the Pune Municipal Corporation also runs Bal Vikas Kendra for the slum children. Activities conducted by these bal Kendra and bal bhavans are indoor and outdoor games, distribution of nutritious food, story telling, dance and singing, value education, importance of hygiene, environment protection, treks and picnics. There are several NGOs in the city like Pratham and Prayas who organize projects like *Khel Ghar* and toy libraries for the children from economically deprived sections of the city.

Table No 56 Status of Deliveries of children according to ordinal position

a. 1st delivery			b. 2nd delivery		c. 3rd delivery	
Place of delivery	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Hospital	4694	84.5	3229	58.1	1111	20.0
Home	174	3.1	170	3.1	104	1.9
Not responded	689	12.4	2158	38.8	4342	78.1
Total	5557	100	5557	100	5557	100

A comparative analysis of these table 56 a, b and c clearly shows that having one or two children is becoming the norm in the city. Very few (21.9%) families from the surveyed sample have a third child. The data of the surveyed population depicts that majority of the families prefer delivering the baby in the safety of a hospital. Pune city has a good number of maternity hospitals (both public and private) thus making it possible for majority of people to have the delivery at hospitals.

According to 2007-08 human development report by United Nations development program (UNDP), in India 43% of births are attended by skilled health personnel (reference period 1997-2005) from the total poorest population of 20% only 16% of them deliver under the care of skill health personal. While amongst the total richest population of 20%, 84 % from them deliver under the care of skill health personal. This shows that in India most of the poor people still go in for home deliveries while this practice is less among the rich.

Table No 56 depicts that in 84.5 percent of households the first child has been delivered in hospital. It is note worthy that still in 3.1 percent of families the delivery has taken place at home. For the second child in 58.1 households delivery has taken place in hospitals, while 3.1 percent deliveries have taken place at home. The second deliveries have reduced by 26.4 percent.

In case of third child the hospital deliveries are 20 percent and home deliveries are 1.9 percent. This indicates that the third delivery has reduced by 65.7 percentages.

Table No 57 Number of cases of maternal death among the surveyed households.

Maternal Deaths	Frequency	Percentage
Maternal Deaths	52	00.94
No maternal deaths	5505	99.06
Total	5557	100.00

Table No 57 indicates that in the surveyed population, 52 cases of maternal deaths are reported.

Table No 58 Number of cases of child mortality among the surveyed population

Status of Infant Mortality	Frequency	Percent
Infant Mortality	89	01.60
No Infant Mortality	5468	98.4
Total	5557	100.00

Table No 58 depicts that in the households covered there are 89 deaths of children below the age of 5 years.

The recent reports of UNICEF about the infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate (Maternal mortality in 2005 have revealed that in India both the rates are one of the highest in the world, which are 72/1000 live births and 450/1,00,000 live births respectively. The total maternal deaths reported in the year 2005 have been 1, 17,000. The reasons analyzed by UNICEF are less on medical side and more social in nature. It has been commented that the secondary treatment given to women in all the spheres, especially in satisfying the basic needs, has resulted in maternal malnourishment (60% in pregnant women).

The factors like early age of marriage, multiple deliveries beyond the age of 35 yrs, insistence by family members on the home deliveries, the higher percentage of unattended deliveries are the indicative of the mental violence on the women in India. Various studies done have pointed out domestic violence as a widespread phenomenon in India.¹⁰⁰

¹⁰⁰ http://www.who.int/whosis/mme_2005.pd

I Participation in Cultural Activities

Table No 59 Participation in Religious Festivals

Participation	Frequency	Percent
Taken Part	4789	86.1
Not Taken Part	768	13.9
Total	5557	100.00

Table No.59 reflects that 86.2 percent families had taken part in religious festivals. It is observed that there are two main reasons for a greater participation in these festivals; 1) Religious festivals like Ganeshotsav, Navratri, Gokulashtami, Muharum, Iftiar, Chaturmaas, Christmas, Dussera, Diwali, Holi, Gudi Padwa, New Year are celebrated in family as well as in public. 2) The festivals have lot of entertainment activities for all age groups and classes. This naturally results in a greater participation.

Cultural trends of Pune city:

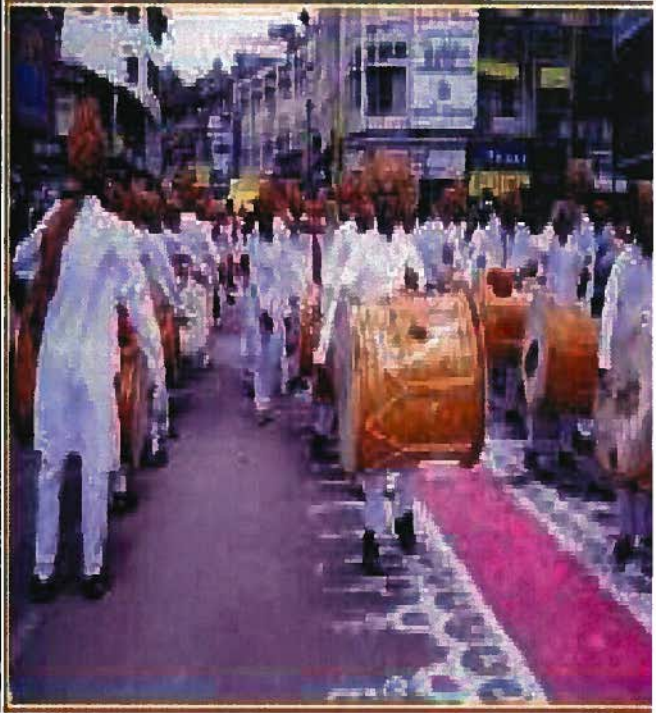
Pune is considered as the Cultural Capital of Maharashtra. Through out the year, Pune celebrates various festivals, such as religious festivals, art and craft festivals, food festivals and sports events.

Religious festivals

It is in Pune the great freedom Fighter, Lokmanya Bal Ganghadar Tilak started the public festival of Ganesh Utsava, in 1893, with the objective of bringing about social awakening in the British times. Pune has continued this cultural tradition of Ganesh Festival for last 116 years during which cultural programmes are arranged all over the city. The whole city irrespective of the religion, participates in the festival. Watching the decorations in the Ganeshpandals, during the festival period and the immersion procession are the moments of pride for a real Puneite.



The well known Dagdu Sheth Ganapati, Pune



Traditional Ganapati immersion procession on
Laxmi Road, Pune



Dahi Handi Festival



Durga Puja during Navratri Festival

Janmashtami is also celebrated in public, with Dahi Handi competitions held in the city. Various youth groups participate in the traditional breaking of Dahi Handis, the winner gets awarded handsomely.

The Chaturshrungi Fair is held annually during *Navratri* on Senapati Bapat Road. People visit the temple waiting in long queues even during the night. The major attractions are the giant-wheels, food and other stalls.

On similar lines, Bhim festival is organised during Dr. Ambedkar Jayanthi. Sikh, Muslim, Jain also take their religious procession in the city during the festivals of their respective religions.

The Osho Festival is another international crowd puller in Pune. Held in the Osho Ashram in Koregaon Park. Disciples and followers of Bhagwaan Rajneesh from all over the world attend this festival.

Similarly festivals of other religions such as Muslims, Christians, Jews, re also celebrated with equal participation in the city.

Art Festivals





Famous Masteros performing during Pune Festival and Sawai Gandharva Festival

Pune is a city of art and culture lovers. Various art festivals are held in the city. These festivals emphasize on the celebration of art and culture, song and dance, custom and tradition. They attract visitors from across India and abroad.

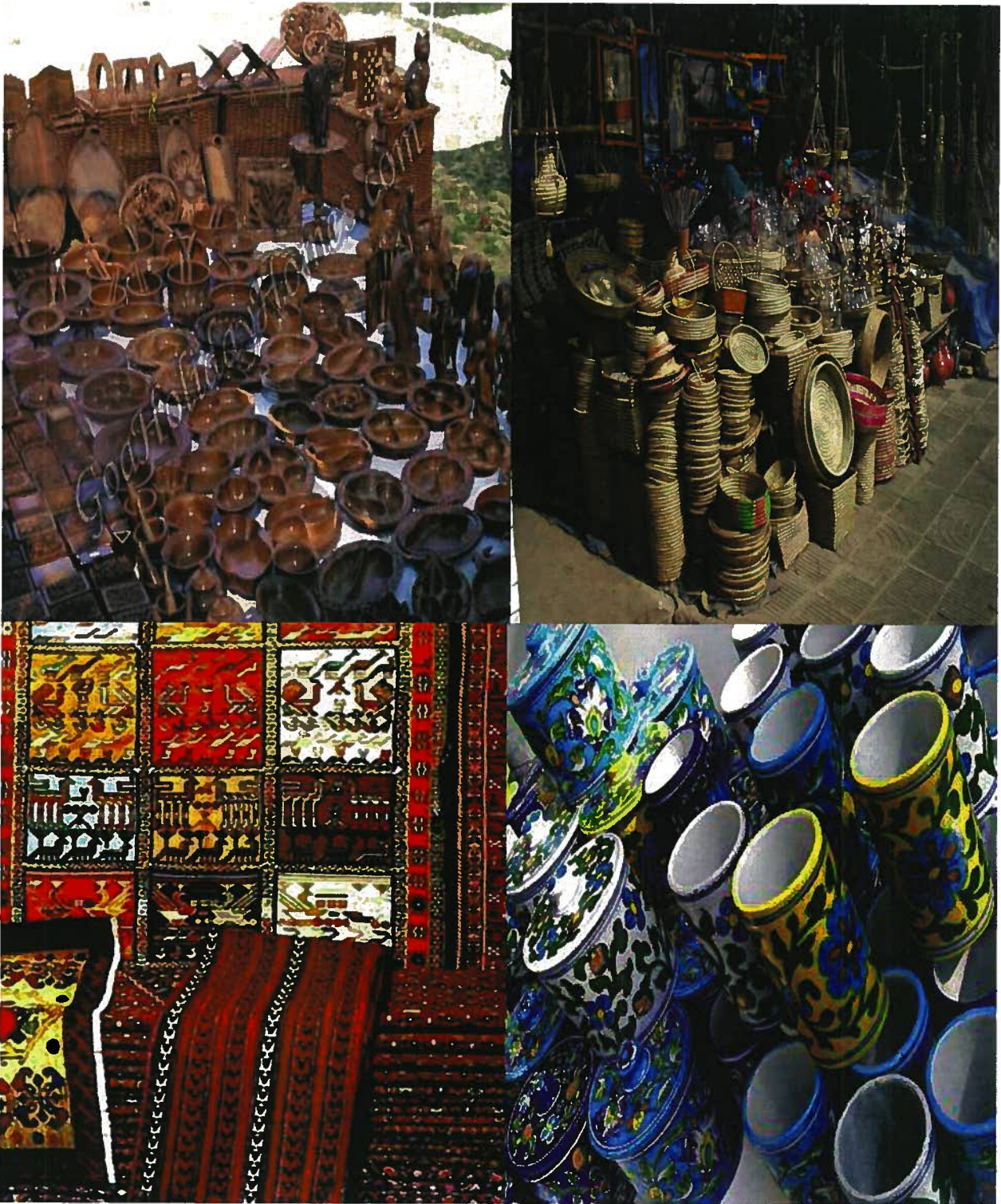
The Pune Festival, held in the month of August/September/October is a popular event Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation has joined hands with the Union government to actively promote the festival abroad as a major tourist attraction.

Classical dance, music recitals, film, drama festival, automobile rallies and traditional sports are held as a part of the festival. Maestros and stalwarts from all over India are invited to perform during the festival. The citizens of Pune and also the visitors from outside enjoy the event with fullest during the celebrations.

The **Sawai Gandharva festival** has had every Indian and international artist perform and has given rise to a number of budding ones too. It was held in the months of December from dawn to dusk over three days in the past. Now it is held during the day till 10pm. This festival was first organized to mark the first death anniversary of *Shri Sawai Gandharva*, Classical Musician and Guru of famous vocalist Pandit Bhimsen Joshi in 1953. The Festival is famous for the internationally acclaimed Indian Classical Music maestros like Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Zakir Hussain, Pandit Jasraj, Shiv Kumar Sharma and many budding musicians it presents.

Pune also hosts Vasantostav music festival, which hosts classical as well semi-classical music to mark the death anniversary of Pt. Vasantrao Deshpande. Diwali Pahar is the music program which is held during the festival of Diwali in the early hours of the morning to mark the cultural traditions of Diwali.

Craft Festivals



Display of different art and craft items at an exhibition in craft festivals in Pune

Pune annually arranges several craft festivals such as Dastaka Mela, silk and handloom exhibitions, to promote art and craft from different parts of the country. It provides an opportunity for the people in Pune city to have a glimpse of the country's rich culture, heritage, art and craft. The venues which are synonymous with these craft festivals are Tilak Smarak mandir, Ganesh Kala Krida Manch, Nehru Memorial Hall and other private art galleries and exhibits. Ivory and bone craft from Andhra Pradesh and other southern states, Coir and coconut crafts from Kanyakumari and Kerala, Terracotta and clay toys from UP and West Bengal, Embroidered clothes from Gujarat, Rajasthan, Kashmir, Lucknow stone and wooden works from Rajasthan, UP, jewellery, paintings and saris from different states, woollens from Kashmir and other wide variety of items are displayed in these art and craft exhibitions.

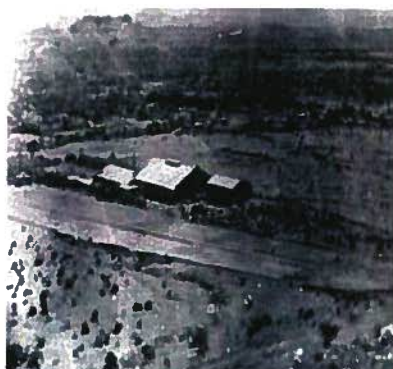
The citizens of Pune attend these festivals and exhibitions in large numbers, and give huge public patronage to the traditional handicrafts made by local artists.

Film Festivals

Pune has a history of being at the forefront of cinema. Prabhat Films, established by the veteran filmmakers V. Shataram, V.G.Damle, K.R.Dhaiber and S.Fatelal, in Kolhapur in 1929 and shifted to Pune in 1933, is pioneer film studios and film making and production companies of the country. Prabhat Film produced a total of 45 films both in Marathi and Hindi, in a span of 27 years from Pune.



Prabhat Films-Pune.



View of Prabhat Studio
from Hanuman Tekadi 1934



Interior of the Main Studio

The Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) was started in Pune in 1960 in the premises of Prabhat Film Company. FTII houses the Prabhat Museum which displays artefacts, costumes, properties, posters, stills and original contracts and partnership deeds of Prabhat Film Company. Famous film personalities like Jaya Bachchan, Om Puri, Shabana Azmi, Naseruddin Shah, Mitum Chakravorty, Mahesh Bhat, Subhash Ghai, Sanjay Leela Bhansali, Vidu Vinod Chopra are the alumni of FTII. Pune has several cultural organizations such as Lalit Kala Academy, Bhimsen Joshi Adyashan in Pune Universities, Film Archives, Sudarshan Mancha, Prograessive Dramatic Academy (PDA). These organizations have created a mark not only at the state level, but also at the national level. This standing has been further bolstered with the growth of multiplexes in and around the city that now cater to the film lovers of the city.

Given the multi-cultural mix of population with varied interests, Pune provides an ideal base for an International Film Festival. The Pune International Film Festival is organized in the city since 2002.

Dramatics and theatre

Performing arts such as those of drama, music and dance have been an indispensable part of Pune's culture. Theatre is the platform through which these art forms have been enhanced. Pune's audience doesn't look at theater just as an entertainment medium; it is more of a tradition which has been passed down as legacy from one generation to another.

Marathi theatre is an integral part of Marathi culture. Both experimental and professional theatre receives extensive patronage from the Marathi community. The Tilak Smarak Mandir, Bala Gandharva Rangmandir, Bharat Natya Mandir, Yashwantrao Chavan Natyagriha and Su-darshan Rangmanch are prominent theatres in the city.

In 1980 drama movement began in the Pune city. Kirloskar Natya Mandali held the first show of a drama. That time, the recreational facilities were limited to tamasha and kirtans. Drama was not established in as a profession. The popular belief was that "Those who cannot do anything better, join dramatics."

In 1984 Dadasaheb Phalke established "Student Social Club" on the occasion of Dasara. In 1965 Bharat Natya Mandir was established. Even then drama was seen as 'houshi' (leisure time) activity. They used to perform translated dramas. Even British officers used to come to see those dramas. Many intelligent, educated boys were involved in these performances. Later on the word 'student' was removed and the new name given was "Social club Natya mandal". In those times dramas were not performed with any commercial intention. Dramas were performed for fund raising and the amount was contributed for flood and drought relief.

Bharat Natya Mandir built in 1970 was named in the honour of (sage) the rishi "Bharat" who wrote the first book on drama (Natya Shastra-2000 years ago). Bharat Natya Mandir has an instrumental role in organizing first nine Natya Sammelans. Now these Sammelans have grown as an activity on a bigger, wider scale.

Currently Bharat Natya Mandir hosts facilities of Drama classes, documentation related to drama. P.L.Deshpande and Nana Jog offered donation for this work. Now they have a collection of about 10,000 books. About 14 to 15 people have studied the literature and completed PhD on dramatics from Bharat Natya Sanshodhan Mandir, Pune.

Purshottam Trophy, Firodia Trophy, Sakal Trophy are some of the regular dramatic events organised in the city annually. These events promote the dramatic talent among the youth and college going population of the city.

Music and Dance

Pune has given many famous artists to the traditional Indian music world. Well known names are great vocalist Bharatratna Pandit Bhimsen Joshi in earlier generation to many talented artists of today. The university of Pune hosts a Bhimsen Joshi chair of studies in Indian music.

As per wishes of Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Pandit Chandrakant Sardeshmukh has initiated an under graduate department of Music Dance and Drama in University of Pune campus as a student 1980. This is named as Lalit Kala Kendra and started formally in 1987 with Pandit Chandrakant Sardeshmukh as first joint coordinator. Prof. Satish Alekar currently leads this department. This department has Gurukul and formal education system combined. Well known artists like great vocalist Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, well known Kathak Dancers Rohini Bhate and Manisha Sathe, renowned Bharatnatyam dancer Sucheta Bhide Chapekar, renowned viloinist Atul Upadhye and so many artists teach here as University Teachers and Traditional Gurus.

Literature

Before Independence, literature was more focused on the idealism and patriotism. After the industrial revolution, people became more aware and realistic. Previous writers, who were from big cities like Thane, Mumbai and Pune, had limited experience in life.

After 1974 Karma Veer Bhaurao Patil introduce the concept of education. Youths became more aware and Gramin Dalit Sahitay was written often. Before Independence literature was more dominated by Brahmin people. But after independence tribals, Muslims, women started writing. Various issues like science stories, police stories, and crime stories were published. Some of the writers worth mentioning are Dr.Jayant Narlikar, Narayan Dharap, V.K.Joshi, and Bal Phadke

After globalization, social system changed. People became more curious to know about topics like physical and mental health. Various books on the issues of child development, economic planning, and foreign trips were written.

The current generation is exposed to issues such as economic recession, corporate culture, corruption and politics, environment degradation, abuse, etc. They experience discrepancies in value systems and society. These experiences help them to think and write boldly on these issues.

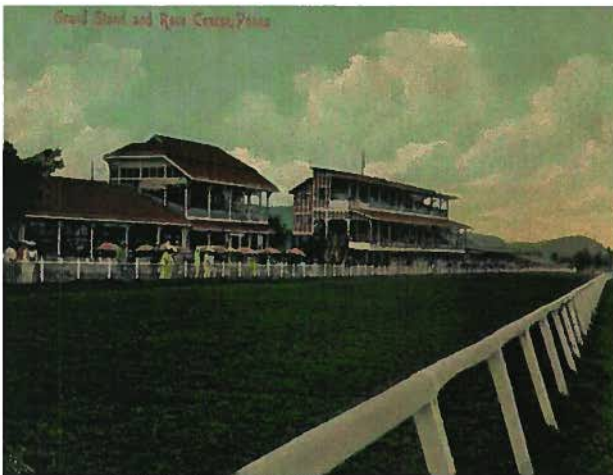
Approximately four Crore books are sold in literature exhibition in the city.

Some of the latest writers are Monika Gajendragadkar, Rajan Khan, Asaram Lomte, Krishnat Khot, Indrajit Bhalerao, D.S.Vaidya, Nirja, Pradnya Lokhande, and Meghana Pethe etc. Among these writers many of them like Shri M.Mate, N.C.Phadake, P.G.Sahasrabudhe, V.D.Kulkarni, G.L.Thokal, P.L.Deshpande, Lokmanya Tilak, N.C.Kelkar, Malati Bedekar and Vishram Bedkar have resided in Pune.

Sports Events

Sports form an integral part of the citizens in Pune of all age group. Sports institutes provide coaching and training in different sports ranging from the favorite sport of cricket to badminton, tennis, squash, horse riding, marshal arts, skating, trekking and mountaineering, etc.

Some of the well known Sports Institutes are **PYC Hindu Gymkhana**, **Deccan Gymkhana** with facilities for cricket, several tennis courts, basketball courts and swimming pools, **Nehru Stadium** which is the home of the Maharashtra Cricket Association and has hosted several One Day International cricket matches, including one from the 1996 World Cup, **Royal Connaught Boat Club**, where rowing fans learn the skill of rowing in the Mula Mutha River, **Army Sports Institute** which provides for state-of-the-art infrastructure and equipment coupled with food habitat, foreign exposure and training under foreign coaches, Race course which was started in 1830 and spread over 118 acres, hosts events like The Pune Derby, RWITC Invitational, Independence Cup, Southern Command Cup.



Race Course, Pune



Nehru Stadium, Pune



Sports arena at Balewadi Stadium



**Jigar- The official Mascot of
CYG 2008 Games in Pune**

Shri Shiv Chatrapati Shivaji Sports Complex at Balewadi is spread over 153 acres of land. The sports complex was recently renovated for hosting the 3rd Common Wealth Youth games. The complex comprises venues for competitive sports events and the Athletes Village. The sports city has a total of nine competition venues including five indoor (badminton, table tennis, weightlifting, wrestling and boxing) and four outdoor (athletics, tennis, swimming and shooting) venues, equipped with world-class facilities like modern electronic scoring and timing equipment. Throughout the year the sports complex is utilized for hosting sports at national and international level. Besides sports it is also rented for hosting non-sports activities like award ceremonies and cultural events.

Besides these, there are several grounds in the city. Grounds of SP College, BMCC, Kamayani Institute of Mentally Challenged, Ideal Society, Mahesh Bal Bhavan, Police ground, Law College, Fergusson College, SSPMS, MIT College and New English School which are utilized for hosting sports events like inter school sports events, inter college sports events, state and district level sports competitions. The presence of the grounds in the city gives breath of fresh air to the children and youth living in this concrete jungle. It provides them an opportunity to choose and learn a sport according to their interest and aptitude. They participate in various sports events and competitions.

Food and Food Festivals



Variety of food displayed at a Food Festival

The people of Pune are great food lovers. Common street food in Pune includes bhakri (flattened millet pancakes) with pithla (a flour-based curry), Chivda, Chitale Bandu bakarvadi, vada pav, bhelpuri, misal and kacchi dabeli. The mastani, a thick milkshake containing dried fruits, is a special delicacy of the city. It is named after Mastani, the famous artist during the times of the Peshwa Baji Rao I in the 17th century.

Like any other cosmopolitan city, food from all over the world is available in the city's restaurants. A large number of Udipi, Kolhapuri and Maharashtrian restaurants are found, along with many low-priced dining halls catering to students and office goers of the city.

The food/snack joints popular among the locals are Hotel Vaishali and Roopali (Fergusson College Road), Sharvaree and Shabari (Fergusson College Road), Pushkarni Bhel (adjacent to Bajirao Road), Sujata Mastani (at Sadashiv Peth), Durga Cafe and Anand Juice Bar (at Kothrud) and Marz'o'rin Sandwiches (at Camp). The Shrewsbury biscuits of Kayani Bakery are famous delicacies. Also popular are the soy beverages and doughnuts produced by Spicer Memorial College (Aundh).

Popular fast-food franchises in the city include Pizza Hut, McDonalds, Subway, KFC, Smokin' Joes and Papa Johns. There are several coffee houses (including Irani cafes) and modern chains such as Cafe Coffee Day, Mocha's and Barista Lavazza Coffee.

Pune also got its own Heritage Hotel called Jadavgadh. It's a 5 star heritage hotel run by the Kamat Group. Located on Pune - Saswad Road, its 30 km from the heart of the city. It's a great weekend getaway with delicious food and royal ambiance.

Various Hotels and eating joints organise food festivals in the city. The members of the Self Help Groups get a chance to showcase and exhibit their food products during the Punavdi Jatra and Bhim Thadi Jatra organised by the PMC.

Socio Economic Impact of Cultural activities in the city

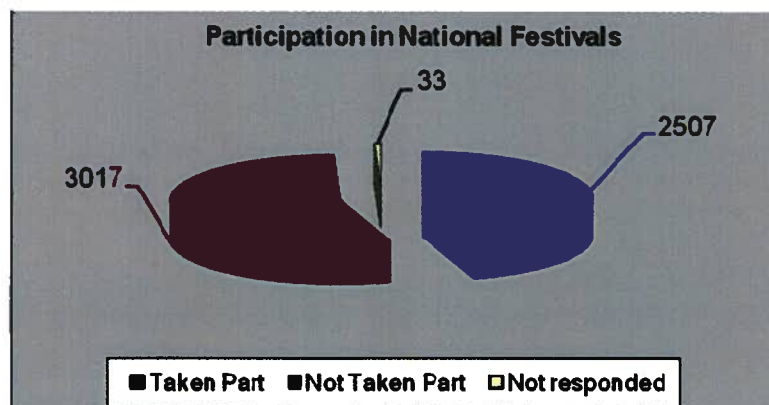
The rich cultural heritage of the city has created an impact on the socio economic life of the puneites. The cultural and religious festivals keep maintain the social harmony in the city. As the Puneites are art savvy, the eminent artists of national and international level, strive and take pride to perform and present their art in front of the classy Pune audience. This has bolstered the growth of theatre, cinema halls and multiplexes in the city.

People are willing to spend for art and culture. Puneites also take pride in possessing the art and artifacts even at home. This has also given boost to the trade and commerce related to these activities. Several antique shops in Tulsi baug are the prominent example of the cultural tradition of the city.

People especially the youngsters have adopted the western culture and attitude. Call centers have added to the night life of the city. Pub, discotheque, bars and hotels have sprung up to cater to the needs of the citizens. Rave parties which recently made headlines are the negative products of modernity and blind adaptation of the western culture.

Table No 60 Participation in National Festivals

Participation	Frequency	Percent
Taken Part	2507	45.1
Not Taken Part	3017	54.3
Not responded	33	.6
Total	5557	100



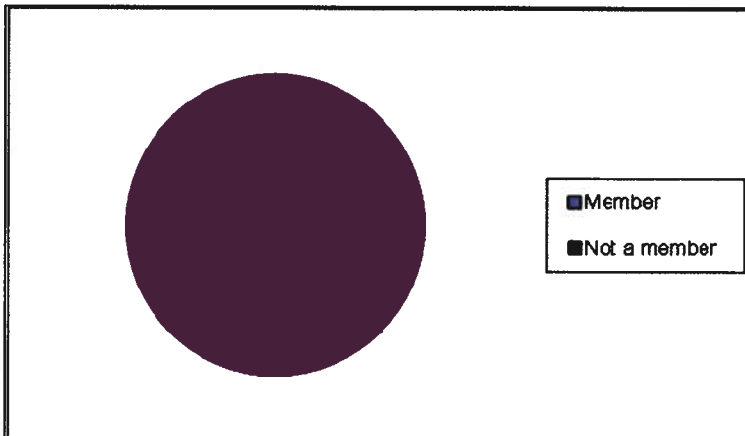
Graph No 56 Participation in National Festivals

Table No. 60 shows that 45.1 percent families participate in national festivals, while 54.3 percent families do not participate in any national festivals. School-going children participate in the Republic day and Independence Day parades or function organized in schools. The working class normally gets a chance to attend these functions arranged in their workplace. Many Housing Complexes organize flag hoisting ceremonies during Independence Day and Republic day. Youth mandals arrange programmes on the eve of Independence Day, Republic Day to develop awareness about our Independence Movement.

Various Marathons are organized in the city to mark the importance of these days. Also many people participate in activities like tree planting, felicitation of freedom fighters and soldiers, and even in events like marathon-for-a-cause.

Table No 61 Membership in Social Groups

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Member	900	16.20
Not a member	4657	83.8
Total	5557	100



Graph No57 Membership in Social Groups

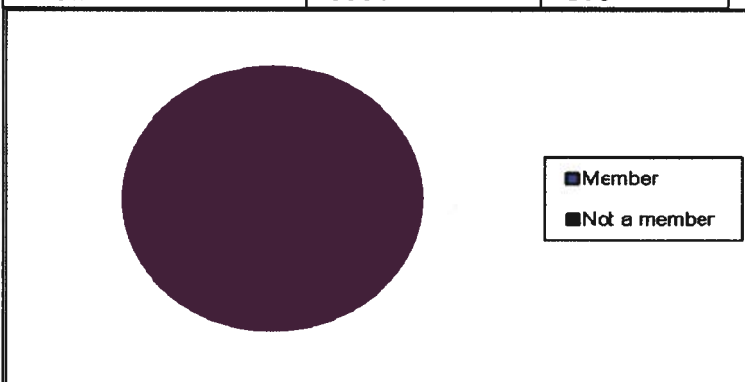
Table No 61 reflects that only in 16.20 percent households, people are members in social groups such as Women’s Club or Youth Clubs, Mohalla Committees, Sports Club, member of dramatic association, Parent-Teacher Association, Business Association, Rotary Club, Lion’s club, Inner wheel Club etc. Membership in such organisation fulfills social and psychological needs of members. While in 83.8 percent of the households, the family members do not have membership in any social group.

Social groups act as a support system to the members. It provides an opportunity to share and learn from others about various issues like environment, family, politics, etc. It can also work as a change agent to bring about transformation in society.

But as many of these social groups such as Lions, Rotary, Inner wheel have membership criterias, high membership fees, the membership to such groups is limited to certain sections of population.

Table No 62 Membership in Economic Activity Group

Membership	Frequency	Percent
Member	791	14.2
Not a member	4766	85.7
Total	5557	100



Graph No 58 Memberships in Economic Activity Group

Table No 62 reflects that only in 14.2 percent households, people are members of economic activity groups such as Pat-Sansthas, Credit Societies, Self Help groups. People who hope to gain economic security through collective action join economic activity groups. SHGs are quite popular among the slum population. Apart from working as a microcredit organization, self help groups provide knowledge on varied topics such as women empowerment, importance of vocational skills, mother and child health, social and personal hygiene to its members. The women members are encouraged to start their small scale business, which gives them economic self sufficiency, and also raises their status in the family as they become the supporters to the family income and do not remain dependent. The self help groups have helped the women to achieve the empowerment through micro savings and micro credit.

People with secure economic activity prefer individual investments and savings rather than a group activity.

On the other hand, 85.7 percent of the respondents are not the members of any economic activity groups because of lack of interest, time and knowledge and awareness about such groups.

J. Solid Waste Management

The facts provided by Solid Waste Department of PMC give an idea of the solid waste management situation in the city:

Pune city generates about 1200-1300 MTD of solid waste. According to solid waste dept of PMC the generation of solid waste is approximately 450-500 gm per capita per day.

Solid waste collection is done primarily by PMC and supported by NGOs. 250 MTD of dry waste out of total generated waste, is sent for recycling and 900 MTD reaches to landfill site.

Pune city is having dumping site at 'Uruli Devachi', which is 20 km away from Pune city.

Recyclable quantity of paper is 80 MTD, Glass 80 MTD

Ferrous- non ferrous metals 40 MTD and plastic 70 MTD.

Pune city produces 1200 kg of biomedical waste per day.

Generation of E-waste is 25000MT per year, as per MPCB.

The Pune Municipal Corporation is responsible for the proper and scientific collection, sorting, and disposal of biodegradable and non bio-degradable solid waste within the limits of its jurisdiction, in compliance with:

- Government of India Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000.
- Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Garbage Control Act, 2006
- Maharashtra Government Resolution no. Ghakavya 1001/Pra. Kra 546/Papu- 22 dated 5th January 2002 to municipalities concerning waste pickers, and allotting them the works of picking waste and garbage from houses, shops and market places.¹⁰¹

¹⁰¹ http://government.wikia.com/wiki/Solid_Waste_Management_Rules

Responsibility of the PMC

The Pune Municipal Corporation within the limits of its territorial area is responsible for the implementation of the provision of these rules and for any infrastructure development for collection, sorting, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of biodegradable and non biodegradable waste.

The PMC is expected:

To make arrangements of closed containers at public places for disposal of waste and also make arrangements clearing the waste from time to time.

- To collect garden waste and waste from bulk generators such as hotels, hospitals, educational institutions, mangal karyalayas.
- To arrange for clearing debris resulting from construction and demolitions.
- To provide for closed transportation of bio degradable and non degradable waste in proper vehicles.
- To institute a Management Information System (MIS) for municipal solid waste management.

Responsibility of the owners, occupiers, cooperative societies and other waste generators

The above mentioned acts make it mandatory to the owners, occupiers, cooperative societies and other waste generators, to segregate the bio degradable and non bio degradable waste in to two separate containers of different colors, which would be then collected by the Swach employees. These waste collectors have to be paid a predetermined amount each month.

The act also prohibits throwing of bio degradable and non bio degradable waste in to public drains, sewage lines, lakes and wet lands.

Action taken by PMC

As per the Report for October, 2009 by Solid Waste Management Department, PMC, the following are the details of Solid Waste collected in the city:

- Total number of 225686 households are covered through Ghanta Gadi and SWaCH Project, out of total number 490234 households.
- 1650 members (rag pickers) are enrolled with the SWaCH Project.
- Out of the total number of 133 kothis, 79 kothis are covered by SWaCH Project
- The total ward coverage varies with Dhakawadi Ward having the highest door to door garbage collection (85.19%) and the lowest being Kasba Vishrambaug Ward having 13.86% door to door garbage collection.
- The total door to door garbage collection in the city is 44.95%.
- Out of the daily total waste generated in the city , only 30% waste is segregated

This shows that the door to door garbage collection service provided by the Municipal Corporation is less than 50%. In areas where there is no door to door garbage collection service, people hire private services for garbage collection or throw the garbage in community bins, on roads or open spaces. This gives rise to unhygienic conditions and can lead to public health problems.

a. The SWaCH initiative: Having carefully considered various models, both national and international, the idea of a self-managed cooperative, one that allows waste-pickers, currently engaged in doorstep collection, to reap the benefit of their work, was proposed. This cooperative society is named 'SWaCH' (Solid Waste Collection & Handling) SWaCH has insisted that the management, including a CEO, coordinators and supervisors, be hired from the open market, and an MIS system, Grievance Redressal System and brand image be created right from the start, thus taking the best practices from the private sector. These one-time costs, along with basic equipment for the collectors; handcarts, gloves and such, were budgeted by the PMC, with the condition that within 5 years, SWaCH would have to be self-sufficient.

Citizen committees at the kothi level shall monitor the operations and give feedback to PMC as well as SWaCH. The Rs 10 monthly fee per household is intended to further empower the citizens to ensure SWaCH delivers good service.

Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat and some other organizations of waste-pickers have come together to form a cooperative called 'SWaCH' (Solid Waste Collection & Handling). About 1500 rag pickers are members of this cooperative now appointed by the PMC for doorstep collection of garbage from households. This is a unique initiative by Pune Municipal Corporation and the waste-pickers' organizations – that will benefit the city as well as generate better income for the waste-pickers. The organizations claim that there are 6000 rag pickers in Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad metropolitan area. These rag pickers could join the cooperative and improve their standard of living.

The city will get benefits – as all residential areas would be covered by this organization for doorstep collection. It would be possible to separate recyclable materials from the dry waste. This will reduce the load on landfills and the waste-pickers will get additional income from selling the recyclables to dealers. Segregation of biodegradable waste and composting at source level is also possible in this system.

Several waste-picker organizations, the largest being KKPKP (Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat) were successfully engaged in doorstep collection of waste in 1.75 lakh households (which includes slums), with voluntary payments (between Rs 10 - 50 a month) being made by citizens. Segregation levels at such households is seen to be better, thus resulting in more recycling, which is good for the environment, and providing better income and work conditions for doorstep collectors, who would otherwise scavenge these materials from containers.

b. Pick up services: Currently the PMC provides Ghanta Truck service to certain affluent neighborhoods. 50 such trucks cover about 10% households and cost the city over 3 Crores annually. Citizens and restaurants routinely dump un-segregated garbage in containers and other

unauthorized locations. Due to population pressures, it is difficult for PMC to manage to lift containers efficiently, thus leading to filth and stray animals.

c. PMC's support to formation of Rag pickers' cooperative

Pune city has 4,594 registered waste-pickers. Of them, 2781 are women and a mere 233 are men. A large number of men are involved as 'itinerant buyers'. These waste-pickers play an important role in the overall garbage collection in Pune. Their collection of garbage in Metric Tones is given in the table below.

Contribution of Waste-pickers in Garbage collection

RS	(13 MT)	WHITE	(9 MT)
PUSHTA1	(8 MT)	PUSHTA2	(4 MT)
MIX MEIN	(13 MT)	MEIN 1	(5 MT)
MILK BAG	(2 MT)	BHANGAR	(3 MT)
PATRA	(3 MT)	KADAK	(1.5 MT)
FUGA	(3 MT)	CABLE	(1 MT)
CHAPPAL	(0.5 MT)	GLASS	(13 MT)
TOTAL (79 MT)			

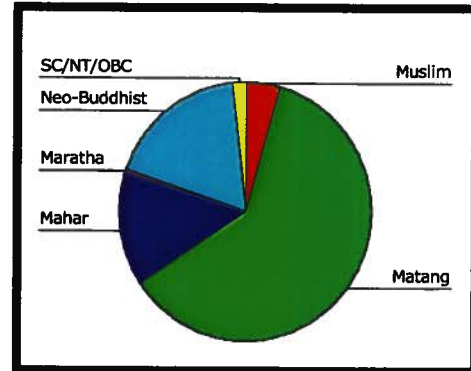


Every other scrap collector is under 35 years of age. 9 out of 10 waste pickers are women, 2 out of 3 itinerant buyers are men. 25 per cent of the women between the ages of 19 and 35 are widowed or deserted. 9 out of 10 women are illiterate, 5 out of 10 men are illiterate.

Child labour constitutes 3.2 per cent of the total labour in scrap collection. The estimated number of child waste pickers in Pune is around 150. Most of them are girls. Older siblings who accompany waste pickers as child minders are a separate category. One in ten children of scrap collectors are out of school.

4 out of 5 waste pickers collect scrap from garbage bins and from the streets. 75 % of scrap collectors walk for more than 5 hours to collect scrap. Majority work more than 8 hours per day.

The adjacent graph shows that a majority of waste-pickers belong to the erstwhile Dalit caste groups.



The following table reflects the situation of solid waste management according to the surveyed population:

Table No 63a Place where garbage is dumped by the surveyed population

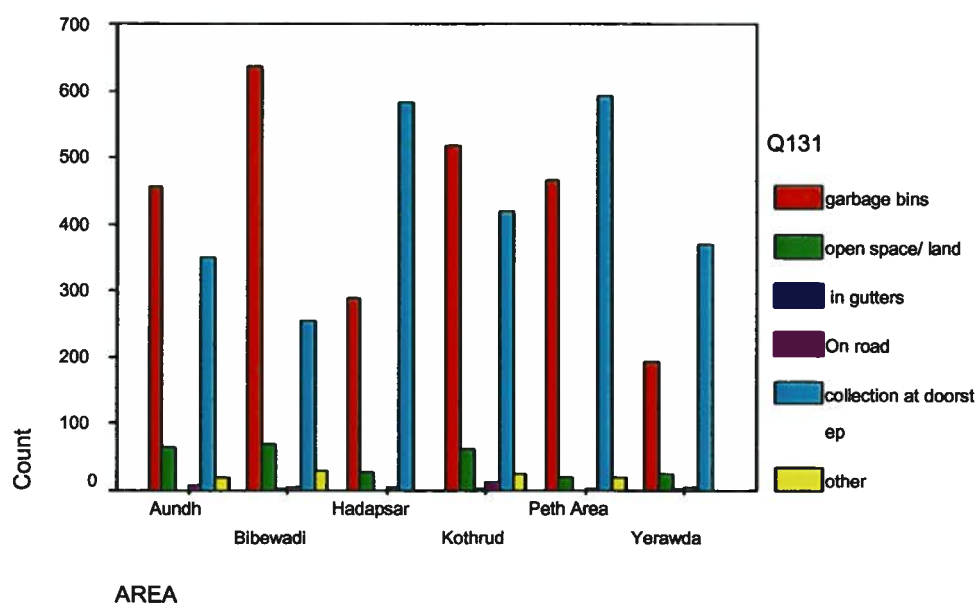
Place	Frequency	Percent
Collection at doorstep	2568	46.2
Garbage bins	2555	46.0
Open space/ land	265	4.8
Other	125	2.3
Gutters	10	0.2
On road	34	0.6
Total	5557	100

Table No 63a depicts that in 46.2 percent houses, garbage is picked up at the doorstep, while in 46 percent houses people dispose the garbage in the community garbage bin. This shows that in considerable areas of Pune, there is door-to-door garbage collection service. Besides this, the PMC has also introduced a new service where 'Ghanta-gadi' (garbage vans) move around in various parts of the city to collect garbage.

An almost equal number of people throw garbage in the community bins. This is found in cases where door-to-door garbage collection service of PMC is not available. When garbage is not cleared regularly so these bins get overflowed and the garbage lies down around the bins or on the road, inviting stray animals and creating unhygienic conditions. Around 5 percent of the households throw their garbage on the roads, in open spaces or gutters. It is still seen that people throw waste such as flowers and garlands offered during pujas and festivals in to rivers and nallas, further polluting them. Now the separate collection containers are kept at such points. This practice can attract penalties. But people still indulge in indiscriminate throwing. It is seen to be a common feature in the city.

Table No 63b Sector wise Place where garbage is dumped by the surveyed population

Sector	Garbage bins	Open space/land	In gutters	On road	Collection at doorstep	Others	Total
Aundh	455	65	1	7	350	32	910
	50.7%	7.2%	.1%	.8%	39.0%	3.5%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	635	68	3	5	255	34	1000
	63.8%	6.8%	.3%	.5%	25.6%	3.4%	100.0%
Hadapsar	289	26	1	4	582	2	904
	32.0%	2.9%	.1%	.4%	64.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Kothrud	517	61	2	12	420	31	1043
	49.9%	5.9%	.2%	1.2%	40.5%	3%	100.0%
Peth Area	466	20	1	2	591	20	1100
	42.4%	1.8%	.1%	.2%	53.8%	1.7%	100.0%
Yerawada	193	25	2	4	370	6	600
	32.5%	4.2%	.3%	.7%	62.3%	.1%	100.0%
Total	2555	265	10	34	2568	125	5557
	46.3%	4.8%	.2%	.6%	46.5%	2.24	100.0%



Graph No 59 Sector wise Place where garbage is dumped by the surveyed population

The above chart clearly indicates that in Aundh, Bibvewadi, and Kothrud there is a need for strengthening the doorstep collection service – either by waste-pickers or by Ghanta-gadi. Garbage bins in these areas germinate many health problems for the residents. The same two areas also show a considerable number of people throwing garbage in the open spaces. People throwing garbage in open spaces should get proper access to waste collection service. On the other hand, there should be strict punitive action on throwing the garbage in open spaces.

Table No 64a Segregation of Household Waste

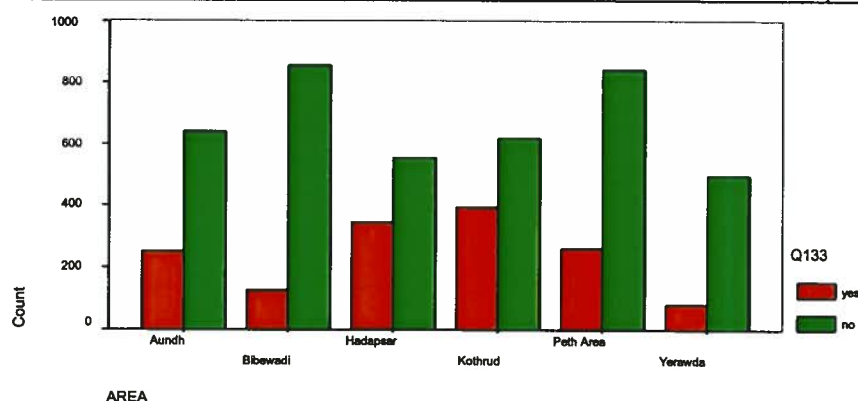
Waste Segregation	Frequency	Percent
Waste Segregated	1456	26.2
Waste Not Segregated	3991	71.8
Not responded	110	2.0
Total	5557	100

From Table No 64 a it is evident that 71.8 percent of the families do not segregate the wet and dry waste before disposing it. Only 27 percent of the families do the segregation.

Lack of awareness about pollution and hazards of improper waste management are some of the reasons for the high percentage of people not segregating waste. Another reason is absence of punitive action against those who do not segregate waste.

Table No 64b Sector wise Segregation of Household Garbage

Sector wise Segregation of Garbage			
Sector	Garbage Segregated	Garbage not Segregated	Total
Aundh	249	638	887
	28.1%	71.9%	100.0%
Bibwewadi	126	853	979
	12.9%	87.1%	100.0%
Hadapsar	345	552	897
	38.5%	61.5%	100.0%
Kothrud	395	615	1010
	39.1%	60.9%	100.0%
Peth Area	260	838	1098
	23.7%	76.2%	100.0%
Yerawada	81	495	576
	14.1%	85.9%	100.0%
Total	1456	3991	5447
	26.7%	73.3%	100.0%

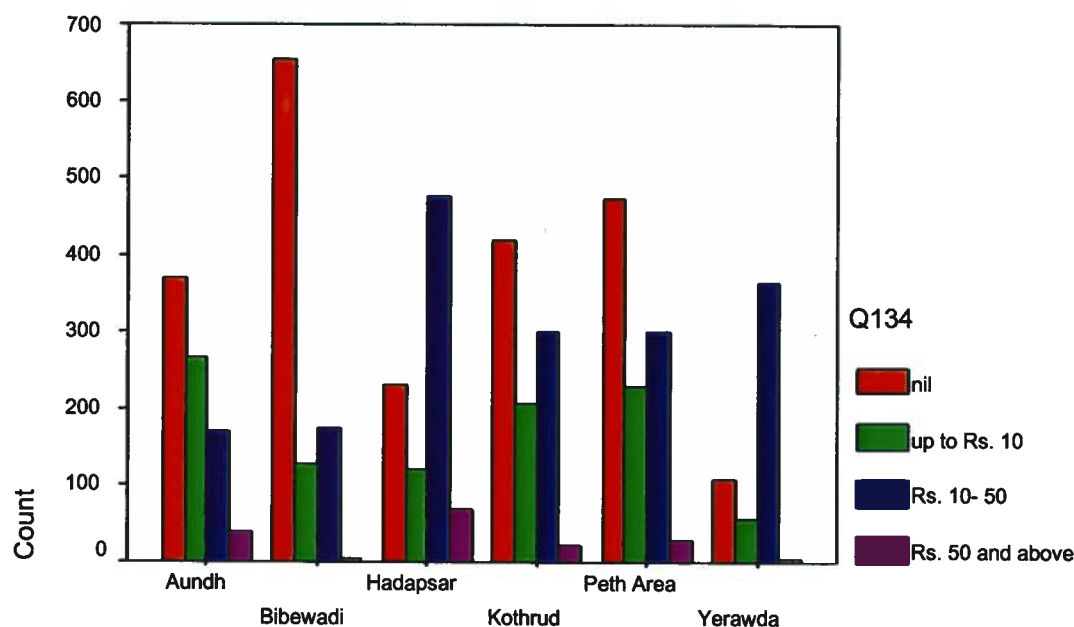


Graph No 60 Sector wise Segregation of Garbage

While all areas show major discrepancy between the 'yes' and 'no' categories, Hadapsar and Kothrud show quite a good number of people segregating their waste. It would be worth exploring any best practices followed by the people / organizations/ corporators in these two areas. That could help other areas improve their performance in household segregation of waste.

Table No 65a Sector wise willingness to pay for garbage by the surveyed population

Sector	Nil	Up to Rs. 10	Rs. 10- 50	Rs. 50 and above	Total
Aundh	369	265	171	40	845
	43.7%	31.4%	20.2%	4.7%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	653	127	175	4	959
	68.1%	13.2%	18.2%	.4%	100.0%
Hadapsar	231	120	475	70	896
	25.8%	13.4%	53.0%	7.8%	100.0%
Kothrud	418	208	300	25	951
	44.0%	21.9%	31.5%	2.6%	100.0%
Peth Area	473	229	301	29	1032
	45.8%	22.2%	29.2%	2.8%	100.0%
Yerawada	108	56	364	4	532
	20.3%	10.5%	68.4%	.8%	100.0%
Total	2252	1005	1786	172	5215
	43.2%	19.3%	34.2%	3.3%	100.0%



AREA

Graph No 61 Sector wise willingness to pay for garbage by the surveyed population

The results of this graph are significant to the PMC when it plans PPP (Public-Private Partnership) in the waste management sector. If doorstep collection is to be privatized, the people must pay the waste-collectors. The willingness of majority of people to pay a reasonable price could give a good start to private collection agency. The graph indicates that Hadapsar and Yerawada have a majority of people willing to pay more than Rs. 10. Kothrud and Peth areas have a good number of people willing to pay the same. It seems difficult to implement such model in Aundh and Bibvewadi.

Table No 65b Cost incurred on Solid Waste Management by the surveyed population

Cost incurred	Frequency	Percent
Nil	2252	40.5
Up to Rs. 10 per month	1005	18.1
Rs. 10- 50 per month	1786	32.1
Rs. 50 and above per month	172	3.1
Not responded	342	6.2
Total	5557	100

Table No 65b indicates that more than 50 percent of the households pay some amount every month to the services offered for Garbage collection. Only 40 percent of the households do not pay any charges. These are mainly the slums dwellers and families of urban poor, where people still have the option of disposing the garbage in and around the garbage bins. The higher income group people want to get rid of their garbage, and hence they will pay. The lower income group or people from slums aspire for decent living and do not like garbage dumped near their own house. They too shall pay if proper awareness campaign is conducted.

K. Contributions and Expectations of Citizens

Table No 66 Awareness about Development Plan among the surveyed population

Awareness	Frequency	Percent
Aware	57	1.03
Not Aware	5500	98.97
Total	5557	100

Table No.66 reflects that only 1 percent households are aware about the development plan. The tremendous lack of awareness indicates a problem on both sides. On the citizens' side, it is their negligence and apathy about civic responsibilities. On the corporation's side, its efforts to generate awareness have proved to be inadequate. The awareness about development plan is essential for effective implementation and participation of the citizens.

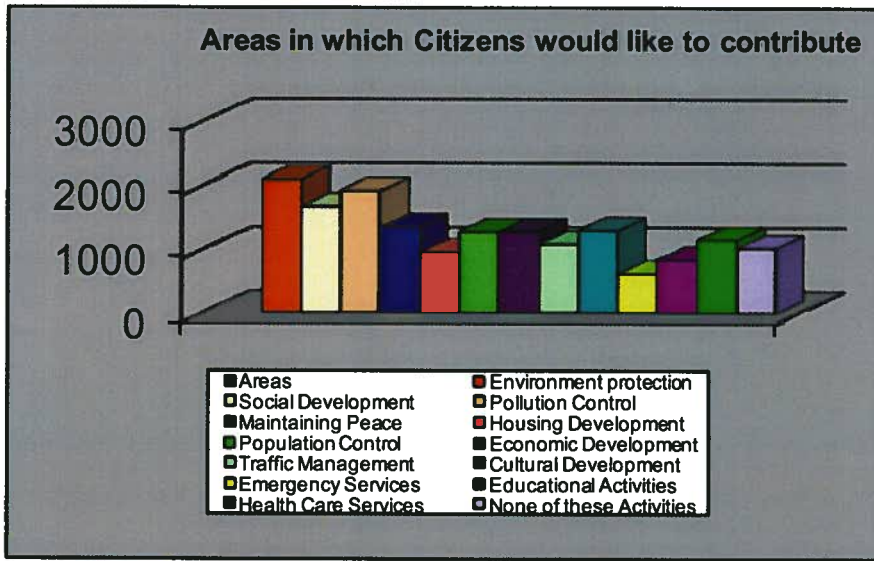
Table No. 67 Citizen's opinion on areas to be emphasized for future development

Areas	Frequency	Percent
Basic Infrastructure Facilities	3100	55.78
Public Utility Services	2064	37.14
Roads	1418	25.52
Traffic Management	2218	39.91
Public Transport	1703	30.65
Parking	915	16.47
Civic Administration	694	12.49
Environmental issues	106	01.91
Health Care	520	09.36

Table 67 reflects that 55.78 percent households opined that basic amenities like water, electricity, markets, sewage disposal, pollution, storm water drainage need to be given priority in the next development plan. 40 percent respondents felt that serious measures need to be taken to improve the traffic situation in the city, 30.65 percent felt that the public transport system needs to be improved. 25.52 percent opined that the roads and foot path facilities need to be given priority. 16.47 percent felt that parking facility in the city should be given importance. 37.14 percent respondents replied that public utility services such as public parks, playgrounds, zoos, museums, etc need to be improved. Around 10 percent of the population felt that public health care should be improved.

Table No. 68 Areas in which Citizens would like to contribute

Areas	Frequency	Percent
Environment protection	2098	37.75
Social Causes	1677	30.17
Pollution Control	1926	34.66
Maintaining Peace	1358	24.44
Housing Development	963	17.33
Population Control	1288	23.18
Economic Development	1287	23.16
Traffic Management	1095	19.70
Cultural Development	1307	23.52
Emergency Services	624	11.23
Educational Activities	848	15.26
Health Care Services	1163	20.93
None of these Activities	1031	18.55



Graph No 62 Areas in which Citizens would like to contribute

The areas in which respondents are willing to contribute for development of the city are environment protection (37.75 percent), pollution control (34.66 percent) and social Causes (30.17 percent). Around 24 percent respondents replied that they wanted to contribute in maintaining peace in the city, economic development, population control, and cultural development each. Around 20 percent are willing to contribute to traffic management and health care services. This shows that maximum households have expressed their willingness to contribute in the development of the city.

18.55 percent respondents felt that they did not want to contribute to the development process. They were unaware about the ways and means to participate in this process.

Table No. 69 Ways in which citizens would like to contribute to Development of City

Ways in which citizens Would like to contribute	Frequency	Percent
As a member of Mohalla Committee/Neighborhood groups	1839	33.09
Through regular meetings with Concerned Corporation Officials	566	10.19
Regular meetings with People's Representatives	964	17.35

Table No.69 depicts that majority of the households (33.09 percent) are willing to participate in the developmental process by becoming a member of Mohalla Committee or Neighborhood groups. They feel that through such systems they can voice their opinions as far as the city's development is concerned. 17.35 percent households opined that by holding regular meetings with people's representatives may give them opportunity to express their voice in city's development. 10.19 percent of the population felt that through regular meetings with the PMC officials they could participate in the development of the city.

This underlines the need to develop a concrete system to seek citizen's participation in the developmental process. This would enable the experts from various fields and the stakeholders to give their inputs and guidance in the developmental process. This would facilitate sustainable development of the city in partnership with citizens.

Table No. 70 Changes in Lifestyle experienced by the surveyed population

Changes in Lifestyle	Frequency	Percent
Lifestyle has changed	3872	69.67
Lifestyle has not changed	1618	29.12
Not responded	67	1.21
Total	5557	100

Data analysis in table No.70 reveals that almost 70 percent respondents opined that their lifestyle has changed over the years and it is influenced by the development of the city.

It is possible to adopt new ways of life to mitigate their social and psychological needs. This is the good indication of progressive lifestyle, which can be seen outwardly. While 29.12 percent respondents felt that there has been no change in their lifestyle. Whereas 1.21% respondents were unable to decide.

Table No. 71a Factor leading to change in life style

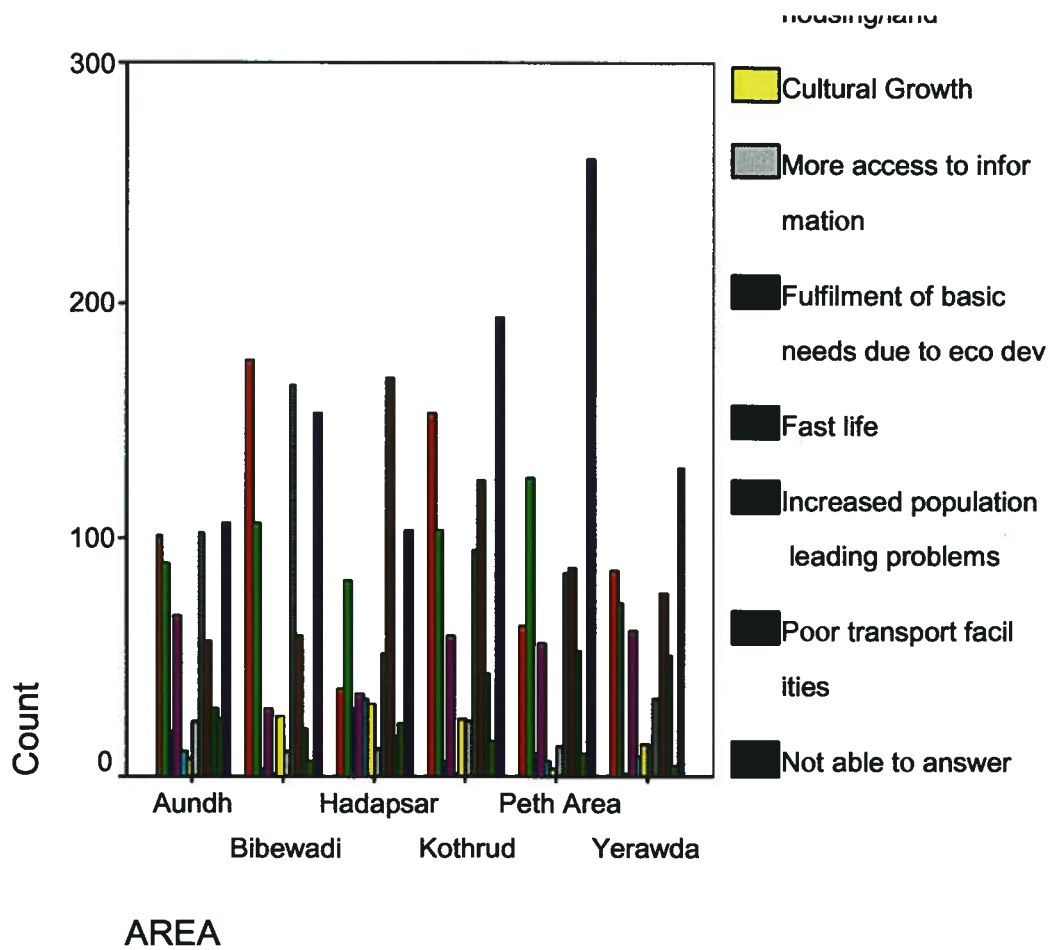
Factors leading to change in lifestyle	Frequency	Percent
Employment opportunities have increased	616	11.09
Fulfillment of basic needs due to economic development	533	9.59
Better Educational facilities	581	10.46
Increased prices of all goods	307	5.52
Fast life	574	10.33
Growth in the population size of the city leading to increase in various problems, like increase in migration, housing cost, etc.	341	6.14
Cultural Growth has been affected	104	1.87
More access to information	95	1.71
Poor transport facilities	80	1.44

Table No.71a reflects that 11.09 percent of the citizen's feel that growth and development has increased the employment opportunities in the city. This has helped to satisfy basic needs and improve the economic status of the people. 10 percent respondents feel that the pace of life has become fast, while a similar percent of respondents feel that the city provides better educational facilities. This in turn improves the prospects of securing better employment in future and improved quality of life.

But the citizens also opined that development has adversely affected their lives due to the ever increasing prices of essential commodities, housing, congestion and overcrowding, pollution, increase in vehicular traffic, etc. Thus the changes in lifestyle are seen in both the ways- the positive as well as negative changes.

Table No 71b Factors affecting change in lifestyle

Factors affecting change in lifestyle													Total
Sector	Employment opportunities have increased	Better Educational facilities	Increased population size	Increased prices of all goods	Increased prices of housing/land	Cultural Growth	More access to information	Fulfillment of basic needs	Fast life	Increased population leading problems	Poor transport facilities	Not able to answer	
Aundh	101	90	19	68	11	7	23	102	57	29	24	107	638
	15.8%	14.1%	3.0%	10.7%	1.7%	1.1%	3.6%	16.0%	8.9%	4.5%	3.8%	16.8%	100.0%
Bibvewadi	175	107	3	28	1	25	11	165	59	20	6	153	753
	23.2%	14.2%	.4%	3.7%	.1%	3.3%	1.5%	21.9%	7.8%	2.7%	.8%	20.3%	100.0%
Hadapsar	37	82	29	35	33	31	12	52	168	17	22	103	621
	6.0%	13.2%	4.7%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	1.9%	8.4%	27.1%	2.7%	3.5%	16.6%	100.0%
Kothrud	153	103	6	59	1	24	23	95	125	43	15	193	840
	18.2%	12.3%	.7%	7.0%	.1%	2.9%	2.7%	11.3%	14.9%	5.1%	1.8%	23.0%	100.0%
Peth Area	63	126	10	56	6	3	13	86	88	53	9	260	773
	8.2%	16.3%	1.3%	7.2%	.8%	.4%	1.7%	11.1%	11.4%	6.9%	1.2%	33.6%	100.0%
Yerawada	87	73	1	61	8	14	13	33	77	51	4	130	552
	15.8%	13.2%	.2%	11.1%	1.4%	2.5%	2.4%	6.0%	13.9%	9.2%	.7%	23.6%	100.0%
Total	616	581	68	307	60	104	95	533	574	213	80	946	4177
	14.7%	13.9%	1.6%	7.3%	1.4%	2.5%	2.3%	12.8%	13.7%	5.1%	1.9%	22.6%	100.0%



Graph No 63 Factors affecting change in lifestyle

It is worth noting in this graph that Peth area, Kothrud, and Yerawada show biggest people choosing 'not able to answer'. Majority of people being confused about why their lifestyle is changing is a typical indication of an exploding metro. The lifestyle is changing for sure, but people are not able to analyze why. This is indicative of citizens' lack of awareness and participation in the development planning process.

Distances between home and workplace are increasing, competition for securing education and jobs is extreme, and each moment is counted in money terms – this results in a considerable number of people opting 'fast life' as the cause of lifestyle change. Whereas in reality it is the effect of life style change.

Table No.72a Opinion of the surveyed population about Growth and Development of the city

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Overall development has taken place in the Fields of education, health care, housing, economy etc.	1570	28.25
Development is unplanned	1235	22.22
Problems have increased due to development	668	12.02
No development has taken place	212	3.81
Development has taken place only for certain sections of the society and not for common man	359	6.46
Culture of Pune has been neglected	81	1.46
Slum related issues are like housing, basic facilities, not sorted out	490	8.82

Table No 72a reflects that 28.25 percent households felt that there has been an overall development of the city in various fields such as education, health care, economic growth, housing, etc. This is a very small percentage that has expressed satisfaction about current status of development.

Around 22.22 percent households felt that though development has taken place it is very haphazard and unplanned. Around 12 percent of the respondents felt that the development has brought about more problems like increase in prices of essential items, housing, increase in the population of the city, worsening traffic scenario, etc. These two categories count to 34.22 percent of the respondents that have expressed clear dissatisfaction.

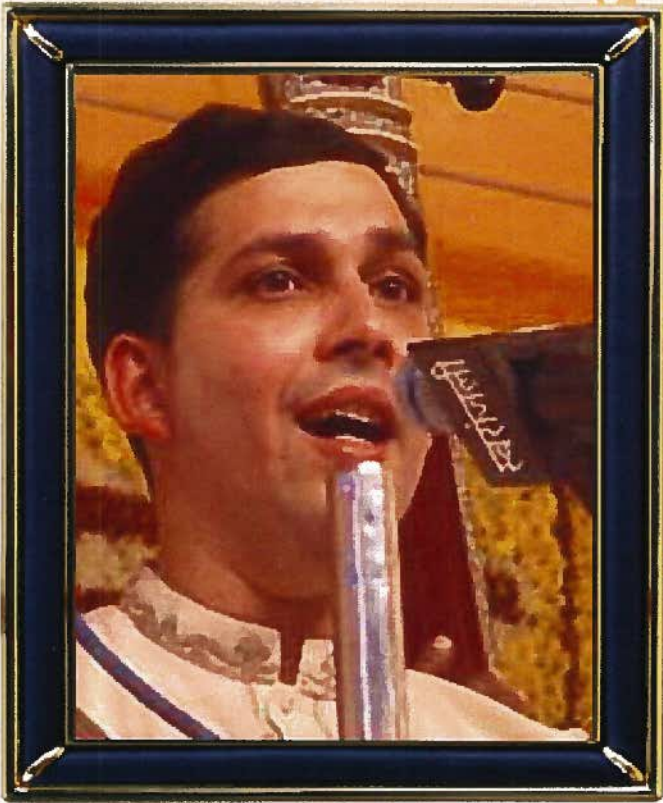
Around 8 percent of the households felt that issues like slums, housing, basic facilities are not given due importance. 6.46 percent households opined that the development is lopsided and has not benefited all the sections of society leading to increase in inequalities in the city

Table No.72b Sector wise Opinion of the surveyed population about growth and development of Pune City

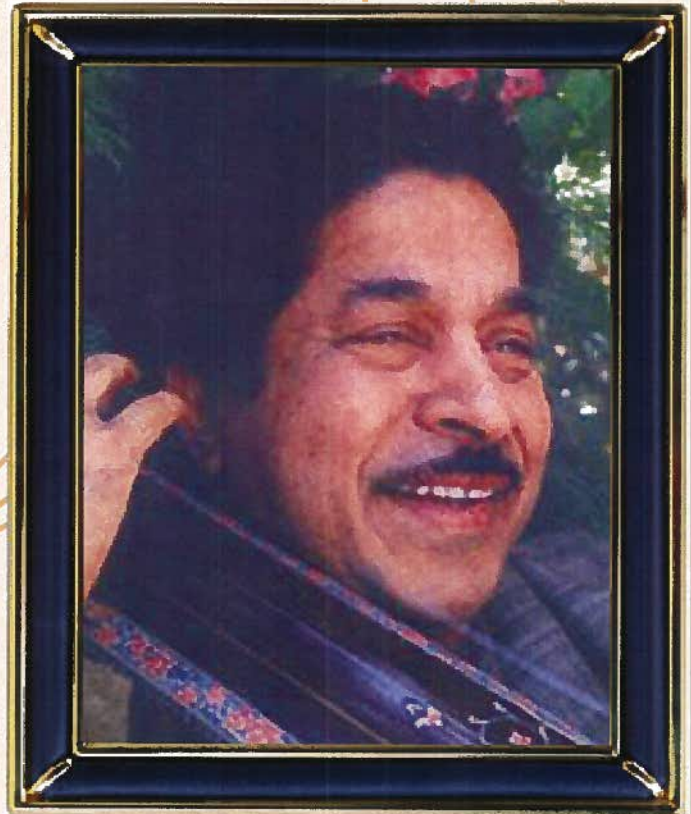
Sector wise Opinion about growth and development of Pune City												
Sector	Overall development	No development	Culture of Pune has been neglected	Business and growth opportunities have increased	Better health care	Low health care	Better educational opportunities	No proper educational opportunities	Better housing facilities	More problems due to devt	Unplanned devt	No public oriented devt
Aundh	97	47	8	8	3	16	11	4	29	42	103	90
	12.2 %	5.9%	1.0%	1.0%	.4%	2.0%	1.4%	.5%	3.7%	5.3%	13.0%	11.3 %
Bibvewadi	231	52	5	11		38	5	5	7	96	55	58
	27.4 %	6.2%	.6%	1.3%		4.5%	.6%	.6%	.8%	11.4 %	6.5%	6.9%
Hadapsar	269	24	47	68	5	16	46	5	1	69	33	23
	31.7 %	2.8%	5.5%	8.0%	.6%	1.9%	5.4%	.6%	.1%	8.1%	3.9%	2.7%
Kothrud	179	28	7	3	12	12	26	10	4	146	113	56
	17.9 %	2.8%	.7%	.3%	1.2%	1.2%	2.6%	1.0%	.4%	14.6 %	11.3%	5.6%
Peth Area	239	33	9	14	1	9	11	6		73	156	71
	23.3 %	3.2%	.9%	1.4%	.1%	.9%	1.1%	.6%		7.1%	15.2%	6.9%
Yerawada	153	28	5	3		9	6	4	3	71	91	65
	27.4 %	5.0%	.9%	.5%		1.6%	1.1%	.7%	.5%	12.7 %	16.3%	11.6 %
Total	1168	212	81	107	21	100	105	34	44	497	551	363
	23.0 %	4.2%	1.6%	2.1%	.4%	2.0%	2.1%	.7%	.9%	9.8%	10.9%	7.2%

EMINENT PERSONALITIES OF PUNE

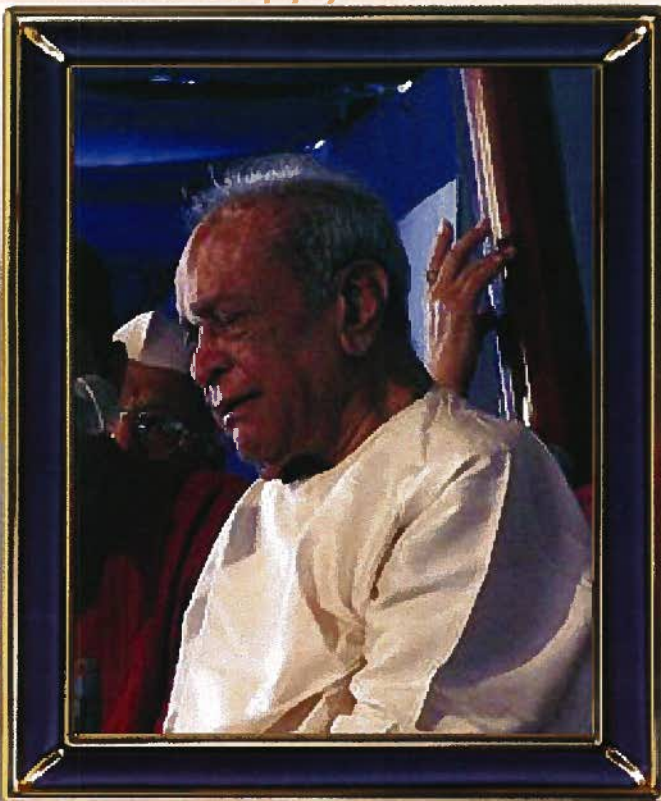
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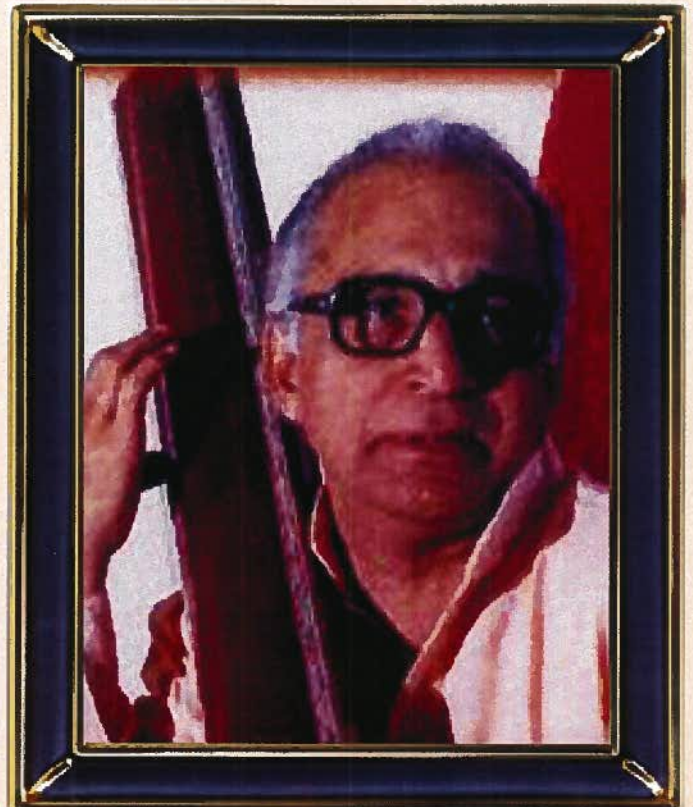
ANAND BHATYE



PT. JITENDRA ABHSHEKI



PT. BHIMSEN JOSHI



PT. VASANTRAO DESHPANDE

EMINENT PERSONALITIES OF PUNE MUSIC AND INSTRUMENTAL



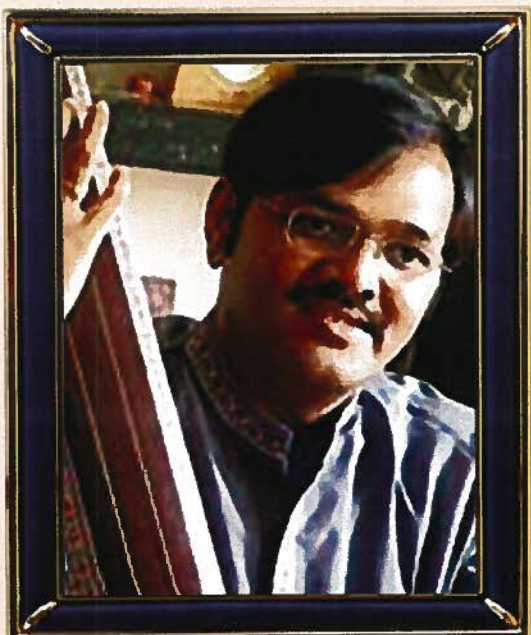
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PT. BHASKAR CHANDAWARKAR



PT. KISHORI AMONKAR



PT. SANJEEV ABVHYANKAR



RAHUL DESHPANDE

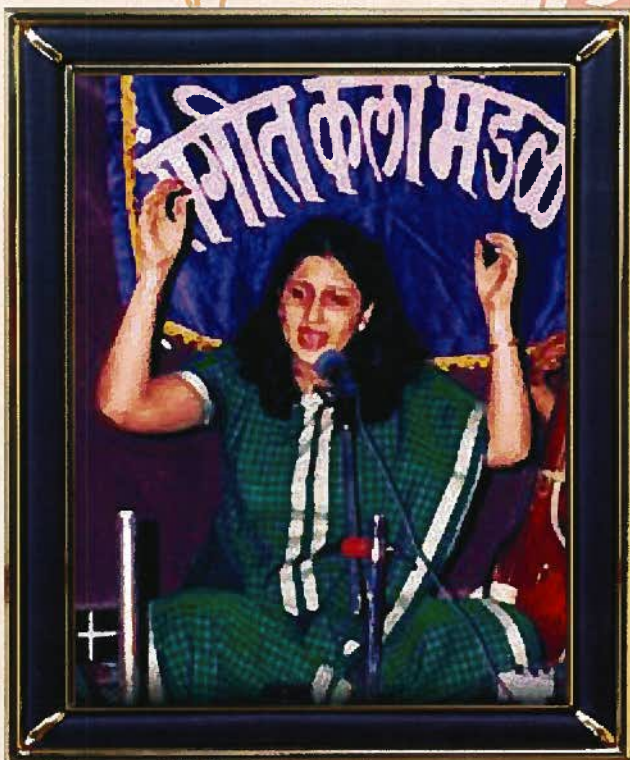
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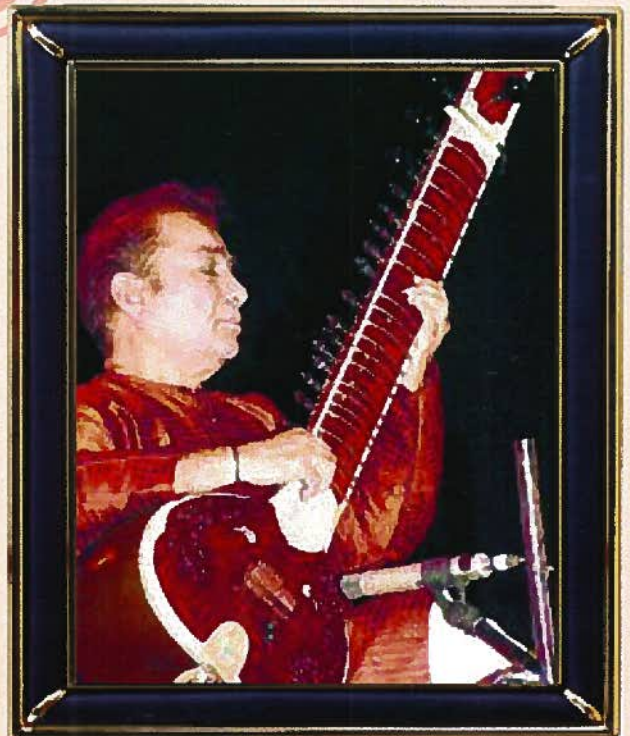
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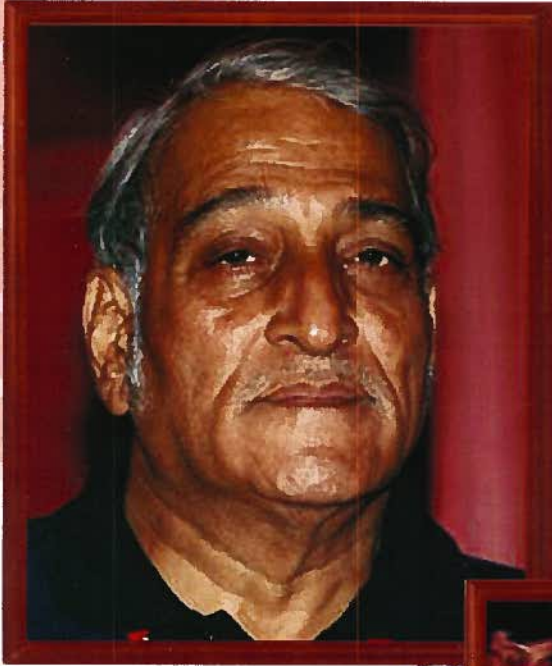


KALYANI BONDRE



USTAAD USMAN KHAN

EMINENT PERSONALITIES OF PUNE MOVIES AND DRAMS



DR. MOHAN AGASHÉ



AMRUTA SUBHASH



CHITTRANJAN
KOLHTKAR



SONALI KULKARNI



MRINAL DEV KULKARNI

EMINENT PERSONALITIES OF PUNE CLASSICAL DANCERS



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SAMBHAVI VAZE



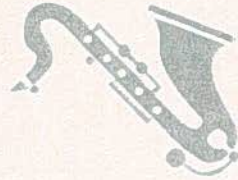
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BHATE



MANISHA SATHE



SUCHETA BHIDE CHAPHEKAR





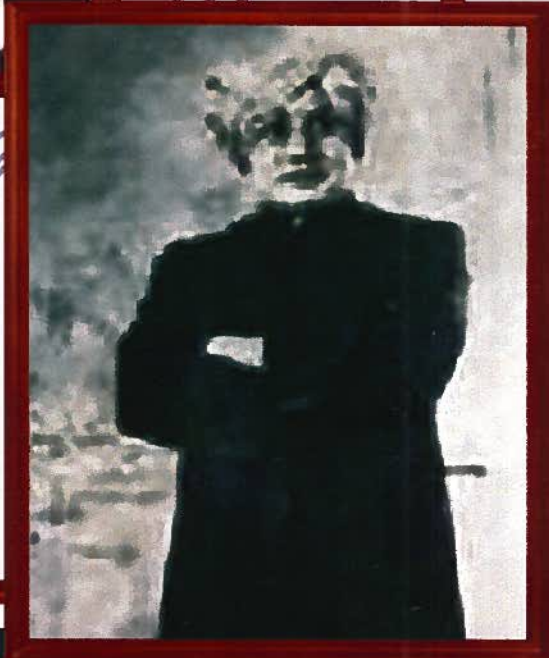
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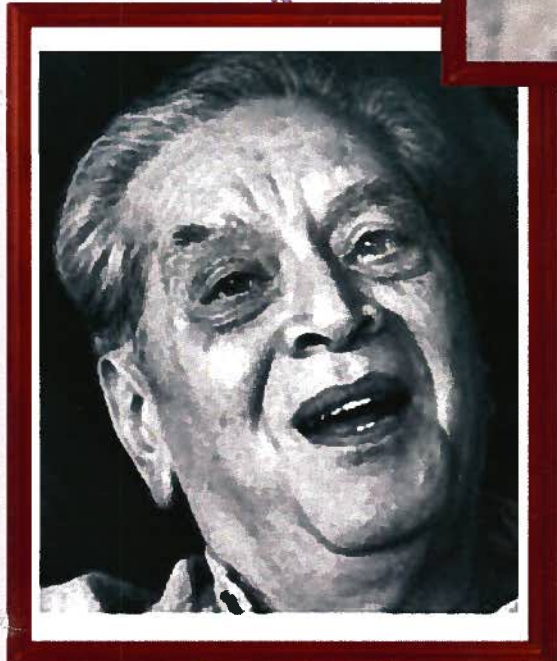
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SHARAD TALWALKAR



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GANDHARVA



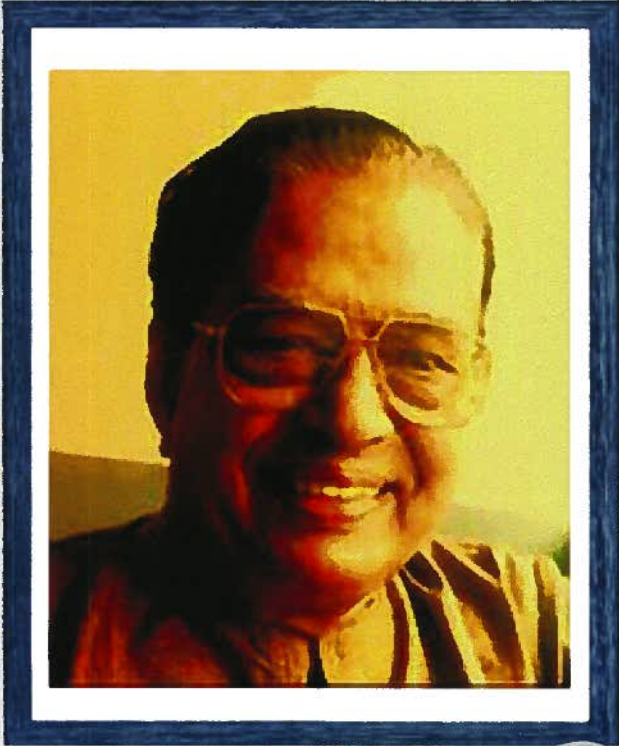
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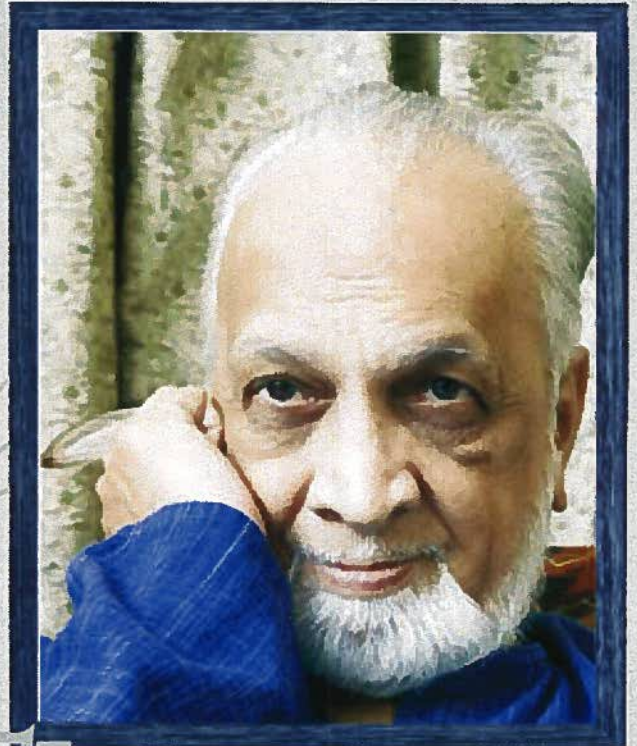
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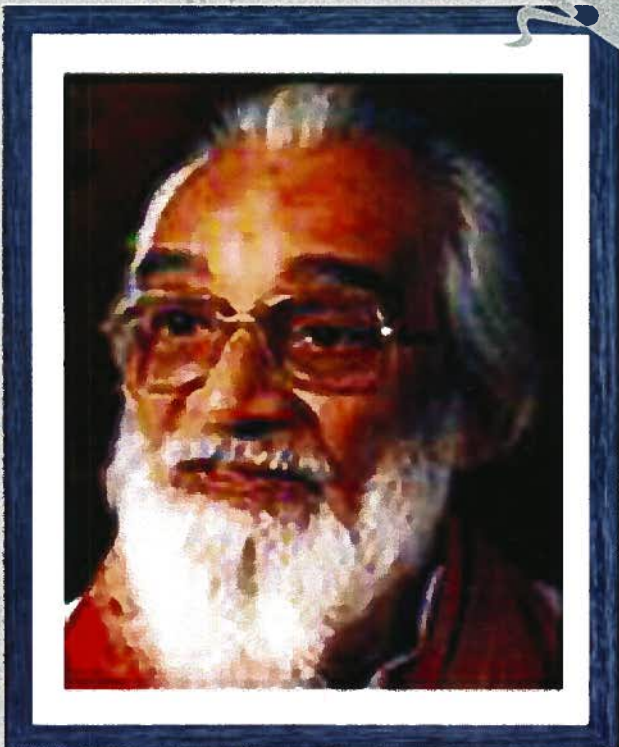
LITERATURE



D.M. MIRASDAR



VIJAY TENDULKAR



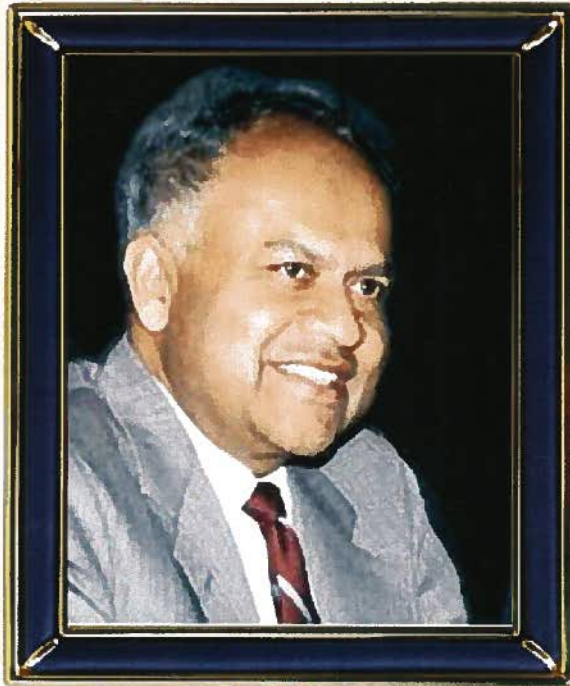
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KIRAN PURANDARE

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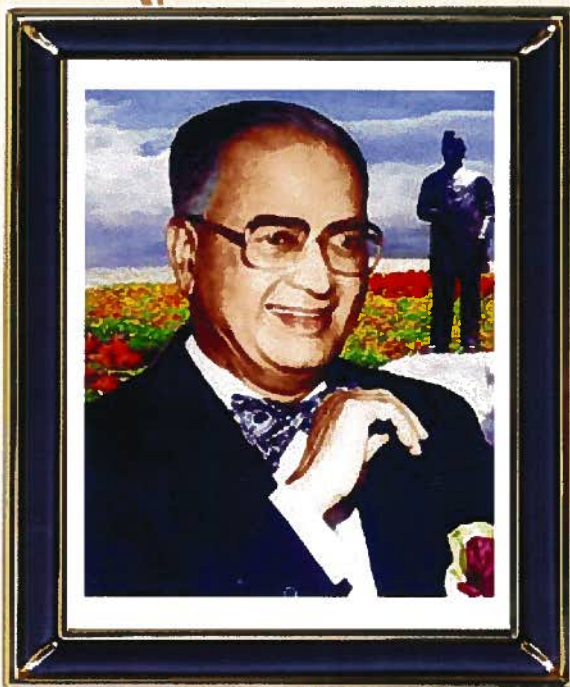
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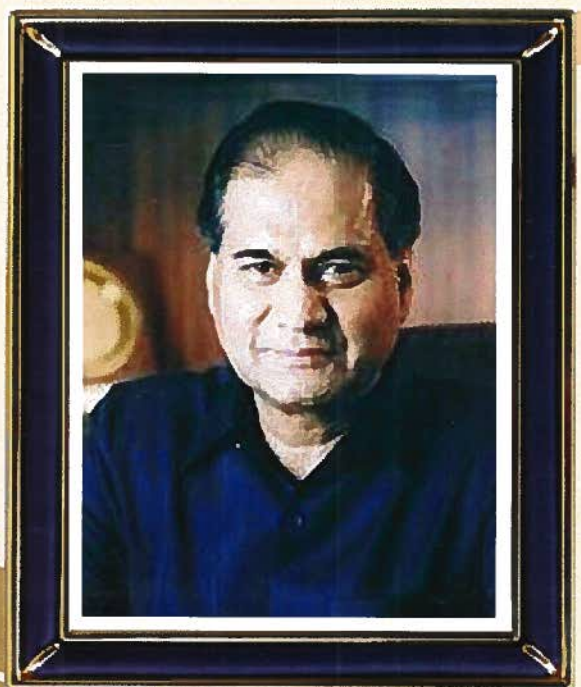
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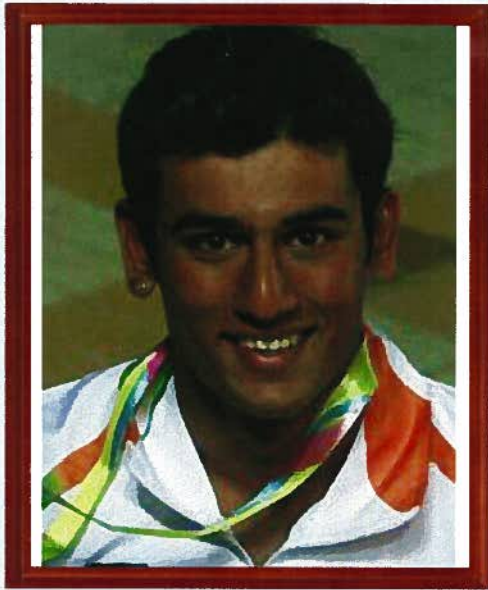


SHANTANURAO KIRLOSKAR



RAHUL BAJAJ

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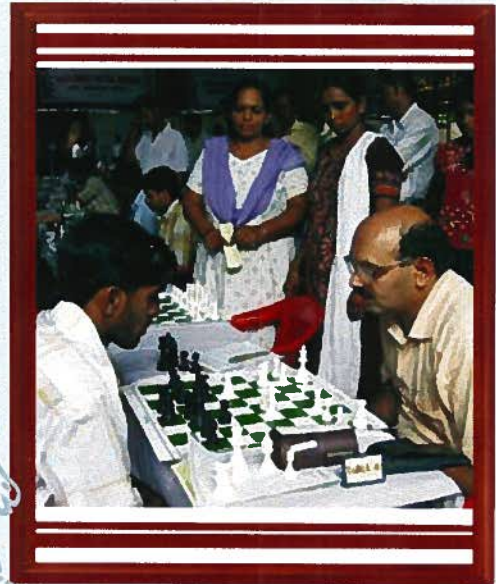
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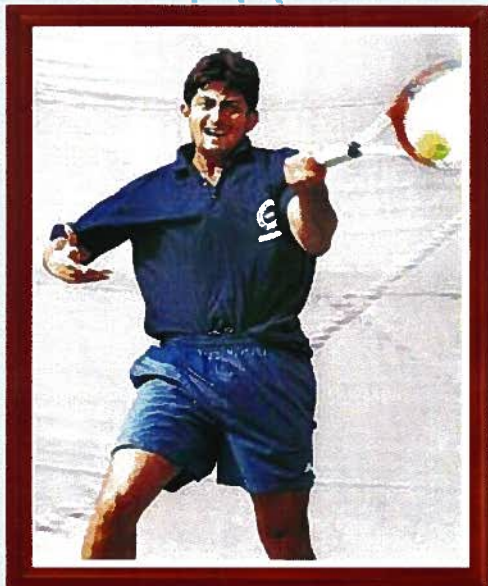
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SURENDRA CHVAN



PRAVIN THIPSE



NITIN KIRTANE

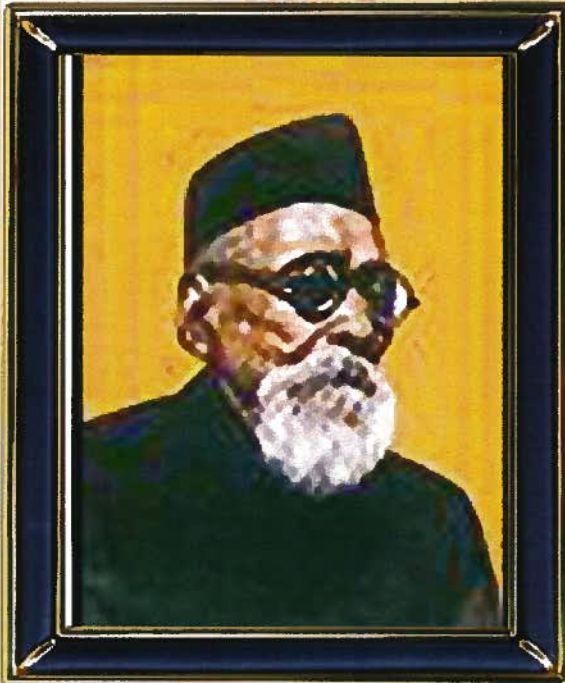


KRUSHNA PATIL



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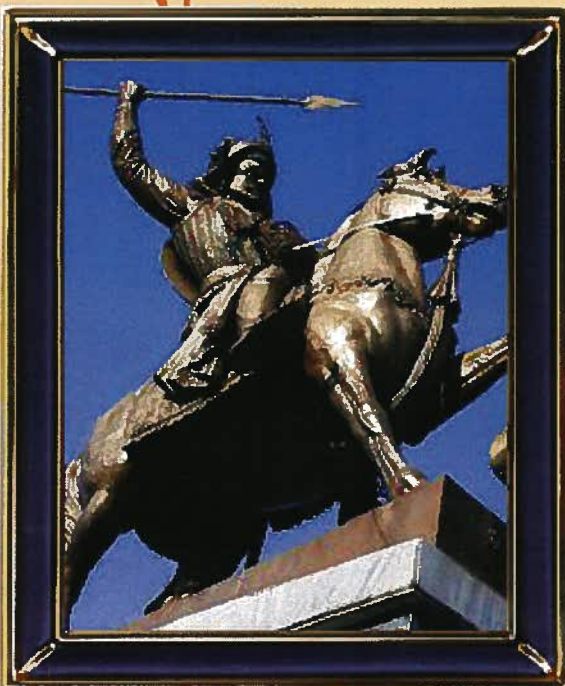
SOCIAL REFORMERS & FREEDOM FIGHTERS



MAHARSHI KARVE



SAVITRIBAI PHULE



BAJI RAO PESHWE I



RANI LAXMI BAI (TAMBE)

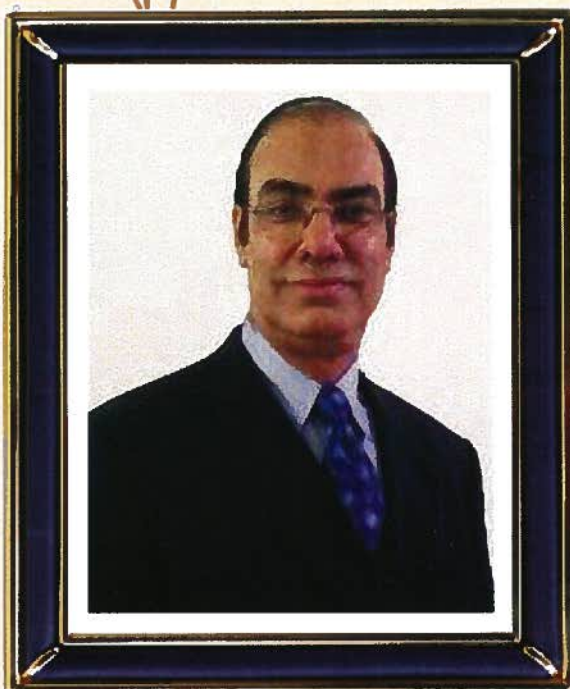
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NEELKANTH KALYANI



ABHAY FIRODIA



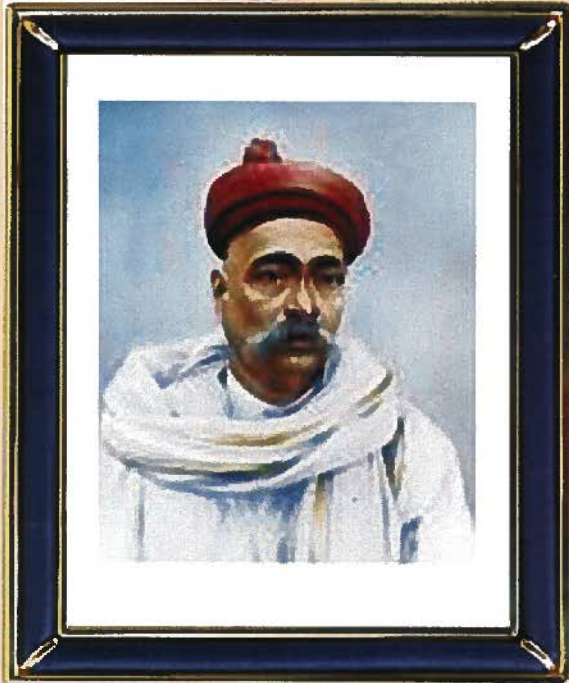
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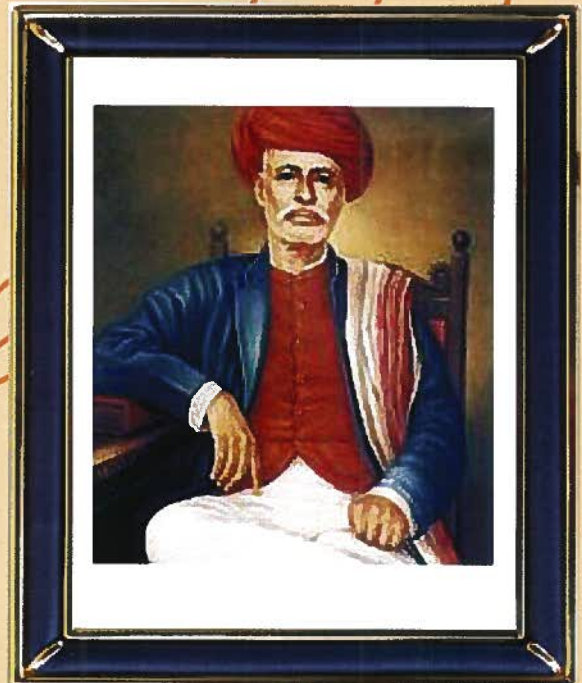
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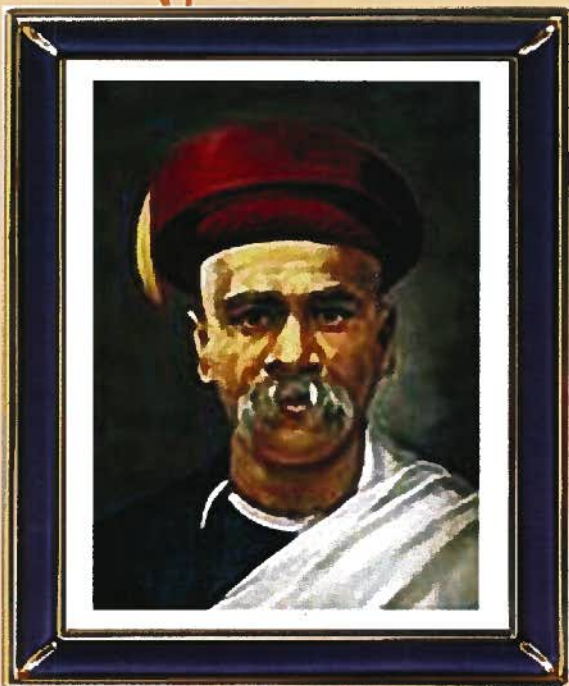
SOCIAL REFORMERS & FREEDOM FIGHTERS



LOKMANYA TILAK



JYOTIBA PHULE



GOPAL GANESH AGARKAR



VISHNU SHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR

CHAPTER-5

Brief Profile of Slums in the City of Pune

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Brief Profile of Slums in the City of Pune

A. Profile of Slum Areas

Slums have existed in Pune City before 1940s. After World War II, people migrated to the city from various parts of Maharashtra and India, in search of jobs. Since they could not afford their own houses, they started staying in makeshift camps. These pockets developed as slums. Due to availability of work and favourable work conditions, the process of migration continued. The year 1972 experienced the severe drought in Maharashtra, which caused large-scale migration from rural parts to the city of Pune, in search of food and livelihood. These people lived on subsistence and lived in makeshift huts. This led to an increase in the number of slum pockets, which spread in various parts of the city. During 1971 the annual growth rate in slum population was about 10 percent as compared to total growth in population at 3.5 percent.¹⁰²

This trend is continuing even in present times. According to the 2001 Census, 40 percent of the total population of Pune City lives in the slums. The slum population in the city is around 10.5 lakh. The density in the slums (person/sq.km) is about six times of the density prevailing in the city.

Out of the total 564 slums 548 are in old limit of PMC and of the total declared 353 slums, 343 are located in old limit of PMC. Out of total 548 slums 205 slums are not declared in old PMC.¹⁰³

Details of Declared and undeclared slums in PMC area, Pune city.

Year	Declared Slum	Population of declared Slum	No. of Undeclared slum	Population of undeclared slum	No. of Total slum in Pune city	Total slum Population	Percentage of Slum population
1990	226	4,73,438	87	1,27,112	213	5,40,550	35.98%
1991	272	4,28,672	87	1,40,328	359	5,69,000	36.47%
1992	272	4,47,122	87	1,50,328	359	5,97,450	37.34%
1993	288	4,53,888	97	1,73,412	385	6,27,300	38.25%
1994	295	4,75,857	100	1,82,828	395	6,58,685	38.74%
1995	307	4,86,723	127	2,04,891	444	6,91,615	39.74%
1996	308	4,93,723	136	2,06,277	444	7,00,000	39.32%
1997	326	N. A.	133	N. A.	459	7,25,000	30.60%
1998	321	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
1999	321	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
2000	337	N. A.	166	N. A.	503	N. A.	N. A.
2001	353	7,50,000	150	3,00,000	503	9,50,000	37%
2002	353	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2003	353	7,75,000	150	3,50,000	503	N.A.	N.A.
2004	353	N.A.	150	N.A.	503	10,25,000	34%
2009	353	N.A.	211	N.A.	564	12,59,216	40.56%

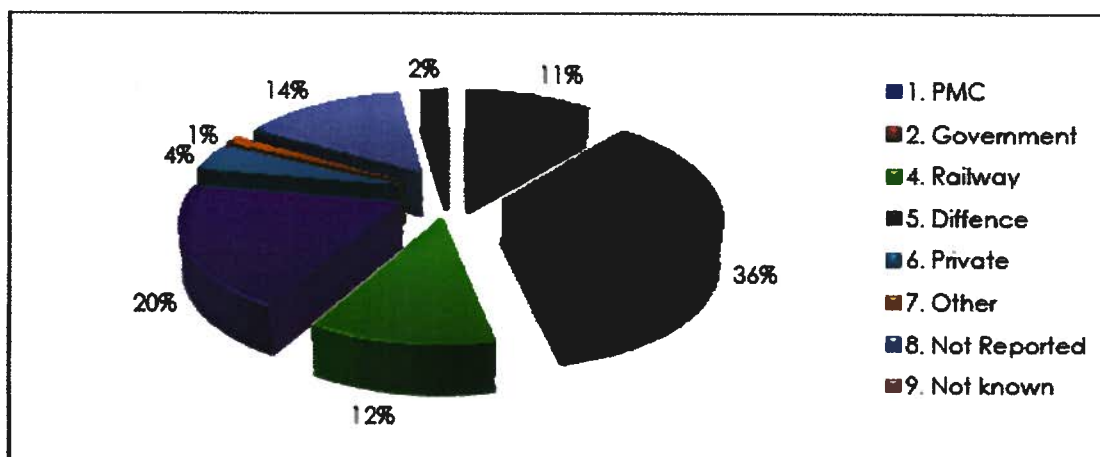
Source: MASHAL, 2009

¹⁰² Inception Report- Support to the city of Pune for Sustainable City Planning, with a focus on mobility/Urban Transport and Land Use Planning, 2008, Project Implementation Plan, RambollNatura AB,

¹⁰³ Housing Report, Draft Copy, 2009, Mashal.

Out of declared 353 slums, 61 are on state owned lands belonging to different departments of the state government, Pune Municipal Corporation, railways, etc. occupying area of almost 60 Ha. The rest occupy private land.

Details of ownership of the declared slums



Source: Housing Report, Draft Copy, 2009, Mashal.

To scale up the process of growth and development of the city, it becomes indispensable to gain more insight in to the characteristics, needs and the problems of the slums population. Further to make this development sustainable, it is necessary to study the deprived sections of the society, in the present socio- economic and demographic conditions.

This section is an attempt to present the brief profile of the surveyed population in slums in the city. A total of 2222 households across 22 areas coming under the old Pune Municipal Corporation boundaries are studied.

General Profile

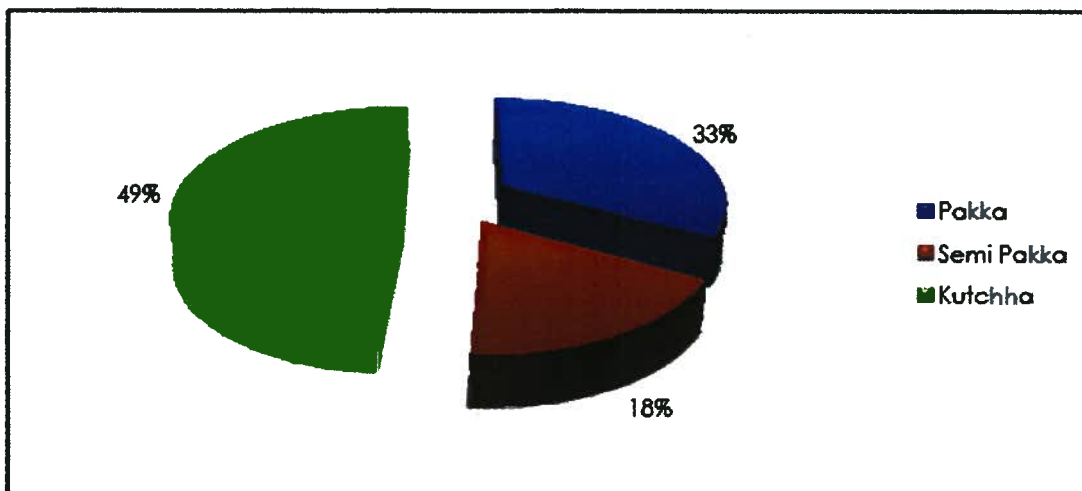
- Hindus form a majority with 89.4 percent, followed by Muslims, who constitute to 9.4 percent. The rest 1.2 percent are from other religions. With regards to caste wise distribution, 36.9 percent households fall in the general category and around equal number i.e. 36.5 percent fall in the SC category. OBC's formed another 10.4 percent followed by 9.5 percent of VJNTs. Around 3 percent are from ST category and 4 percent from other castes.
- Almost 60 percent of the households in the slums are residing in Pune for more than 30 years, followed by 16.3 percent staying for almost 25-30 years. 8 percent households are staying in Pune for over 20-25 years. Around 16 percent of the slum residents are in Pune for less than 20 years.
- 91 percent of the slum population has migrated to the city from various parts of Maharashtra. The rest 9 percent have migrated from other states especially, West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and UP.

- 95.1 percent households posses Voter's I Card and 96 percent households posses ration cards. The number of households owning a BPL ration card is 20.3 percent whereas those holding Saffron cards constitute 73.2 percent, which constitute the lower middle class of the society. This shows that the majority of the slum population belongs to the lower socio - economic group.
- 7.3 percent of the households have some form of agricultural land in their hometowns. Only a meager 3.2 percent of the households own livestock.

Housing Profile

- Nuclear families are on the rise in the slums. 46 percent households in the slums have a family size between 2-4 members, followed by 43.2 percent households having 5-7 members. Very few families i.e. 5.9 percent have 7 or more members and 2.8 percent have more than 9 members staying together under one roof. There are 2 percent families where there is only one person residing.
- **Ownership of House:** 84 percent of the houses in the slum areas were constructed by the respondents followed by 14 percent rented houses. Only about 2 percent of the households are photo pass holders
- **Type of House:** 61.5 percent households are semi pucca. These houses have temporary roofs like asbestos or cement sheets with cemented walls. 27 percent houses are kutchha constructions with temporary roofs or walls and no proper flooring. Only 10 percent of the houses are pucca constructions with proper-cemented roof and walls and flooring. 1.5 respondents stayed in huts.

According to the housing survey, by Mashal 2009, most of the houses follow kutchha category, which are having GI sheets as basic building material. Temporary building materials like mud, bamboo, and iron sheets, jute mats are used for the walls. In semi pucca structures brick wall is used and roofs are generally made of tile or iron sheets.

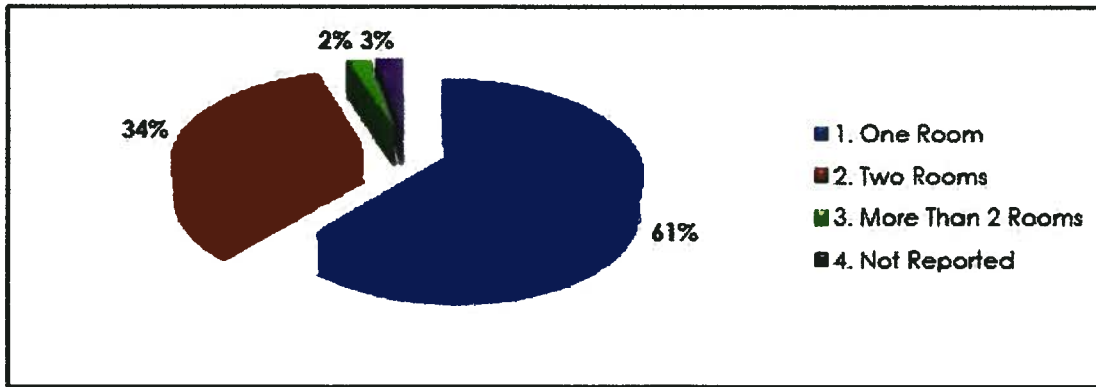


Source: Primary survey by MASHAL, 2009

Size of dwelling: Around 57.5 percent houses had an area of less than 250 sq. ft. Most of these houses consisted of one room, a part of which is used as sitting area, a small kitchen and an even smaller area for washing and bathing. This was followed by 37.5 percent houses having an area of 251-500 sq. ft. Some of these houses had two separate rooms, one forming the sitting room and the other a kitchen with a small bathroom. Only 5 percent of the houses were above 500 sq. ft. Most of the slum dwellings consist of one room, a part of which is used as sitting area, a small kitchen and an even smaller area for washing and bathing. Some of these houses have two separate rooms, one forming the sitting room and the other a kitchen with a small washing area. This shows that majority of the houses in the slums are small in size, just enough to accommodate its occupants.

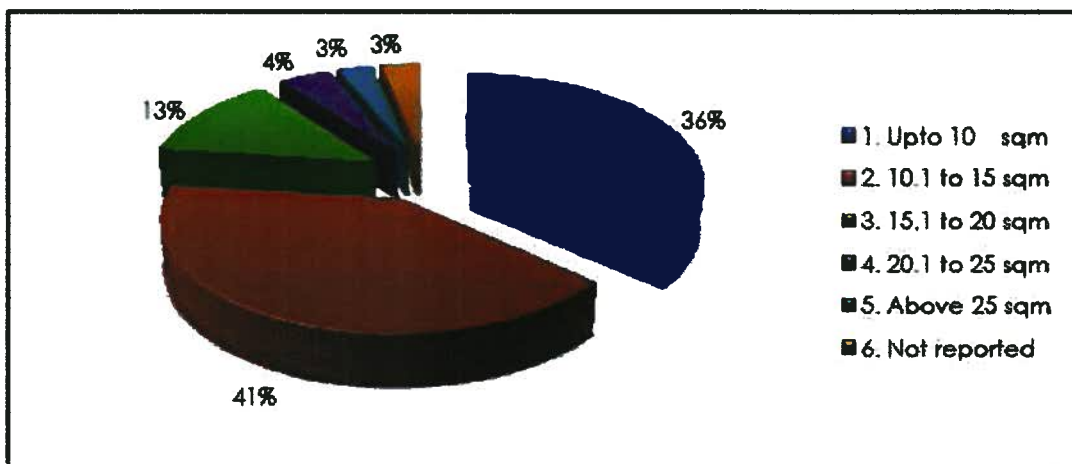
According to the Housing Report prepared by Mashal in 2009, Maximum number of families stays in single room in most of the slums with very unhealthy living conditions. Maximum settlements are having only ground floor structures with very high-density areas.

Number of Dwelling Rooms



Source: Primary Survey by Mashal, 2009

Maximum numbers of huts in slums of Pune are in the range of 10 to 15 sq.mt., followed by huts having area below 10 sq. mt, resulting in high-density settlement. Average carpet area was found to be 14.66 sqmts.



Source: Primary survey by MASHAL, 2009

- **Status of electric supply:** 97 percent households in the slums had some form of electric supply in the house. Out of these 82.5 percent had their individual meter connections and 14.8 percent households had rented electricity from a common meter. It is observed that it is a general practice in the slums that the landlord has his own electric meter and gives connection to the rented houses from this common meter. Around 0.8 percent people responded that they had unofficially taken electric connections in the house. According to the data of slum department 80% of the houses have individual connections of electricity meters whereas 20% of the houses have rented connections.
- **Status of water supply:** 64.5 percent households had individual water connections in their houses while 32.6 percent households depended on the community water tap for water supply. The rest 2.9 percent depended on other sources of water such as tanker, tube well, etc. According to the data of slum department 80% of the houses have individual water connections. The slum dwellers also use Community tap posts for the purposes of washing clothes and utensils. In the areas where there are no water connections in the slums, the PMC through ward offices has made the provision of Sintex tank with the capacity of over thousand liters. These tanks are filled with the water supplied by tankers. Such arrangement is made by PMC in the slums located on hilltop and hill slopes.

According to the housing study, draft report prepared by Mashal, 2009, 58 % households are having individual water supply and rest 42 % are having access to common water supply facilities

Toilet facilities: 86.3 percent households used common toilet facilities, while only 10 percent of the households had attached toilets. 3.7 percent households had no toilet facility which means that the common toilets are either not in use/usable condition or are locked. 75 respondents felt that the number of common toilets were not sufficient for the total population in their area. According to the statistical data of slum department for the year 2008 there are 480 public toilets with 4318 seats. There are 786 toilets by Sulabh Shauchalay with the sit capacity of 10627. There are 500 individual toilets, which are built from grants of Rs. 5000/- from the state government. According to the slum department toilets of Sulabh Shauchalay are built in mostly all the slum pockets.

According to the housing study, draft report prepared by Mashal, 2009, maximum number of houses in the slum relies on community toilets.

Demographic Profile

The study aimed at getting details of the entire family of the total number of 2222 households, which formed the sample size from the slums. Data is presented here for 10115 persons, which formed the total number of people residing in 2222 households.

- **Age Group:** 39.80 percent persons fall in the age group of 1-20 yrs, 38.96 percent persons fall in the age group of 21-40 yrs and 17.76 percent in the age group of 41-60 yrs. The senior citizens consisted of 3.48%
- **Gender Distribution:** Of the total population studied 51.95 percent are males and 48.05 percent females. The sex ratio in the slum is found to be 925 which is below the state ratio which is 933.(2001 census)

- **Marital Status:** Among the surveyed population in the slums, 50.66 percent people are married, 43.84 are unmarried, 0.39 percent people are divorced/separated, 4.47 percent are widowed, and 0.27 percent people are deserted.
- **Education Status:** 26.7 persons had completed their education up to secondary level, while 22.4 persons had finished only primary education. Only 20.6 persons had completed higher secondary school. 7 percent have completed Junior college, while 5.6 percent have done their graduation. 16.5 percent are illiterates. 1.2% could not give their educational status.
- 79.14 percent people are literate while the rest 24.86-percent people are illiterate. This shows that there are a large number of illiterates in the slum areas.
- **Type of employment:** 32.64 percent population in the slum is working population, while 67.44 is non-working population. Out of the total working population, 2.8 percent works in primary sectors, 38.55 percent in works secondary sectors, while 61.83 percent works in tertiary sector.
- Most of the people in the slums are engaged in semi skilled and unskilled jobs. They still do not have a constant source of income and have to depend on whatever work is available to them. Many of them are engaged in work, which is seasonal in nature. This leads to uncertainty in their work and occupation.
- **Role of SHGs in strengthening the socio economic condition of slum dwellers:** This highlights the role of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women in the community. It has been found that more and more women from the slums are becoming the members of SHGs. They borrow money from SHGs to start petty business, for renovation of house, to meet the school expenses of the children and medical expenses of the family. This has helped the slum population, to get credit facility at lower interest rates and has also relieved them from the clutches of the moneylenders.
- SHGs have also led to social and economic empowerment of the women in the slums. The role of women as a support giver to the family income has not only helped to raise the economic status of the family but has also her say in the economic matters of the family. This has also raised her social status and self confidence. The SHGs have helped the women to gain self reliance and self sufficiency at micro level.

Programmes for empowerment of women by urban community development department, pmc.

Bachat Gat

In the year 2000 Shejar Samuh Gat was started and it is converted into Bachat Gats. Currently there are about 7000 Bachat gats in the city, with a total membership of 1.5 lakh women members. Women from 10 to 12 families come together to form a group. From each group 2 women are deputed as residential volunteers in the community. A Bachat Gat, which completes one year, is allocated Rs. 1000/- by the Government. (Bachat Gat can avail maximum Rs. 25,000/- as loan). After a specified amount of savings women are given Rs.30/- for paying insurance installment and Rs.30/- for family installment.

Bachat gats are also started for the males in the BPL families. Approximately 3000 males are the members of the Bachat gats. Members can avail the facility of obtaining loan from the Bachat gat after every 3 years. P.M.C. sanctions Rs. 300/- for them as a revolving fund. At present there are about 300 businesses Gats. Different exhibitions like bachat bazaar are organized for the display and sale of products made by SHG members.

Women and children development Group

This group is also called Dawaka group. This group can avail of loan facility from the nationalized and scheduled bank up to Rs 25,000/-. The group members are given training to start their own business from the loan amount received. Some of the small businesses that groups have undertaken are operating Xerox centers, solid waste disposal, recovery of bills, running food joints, stitching uniforms etc.

UCD Welfare Schemes

- Various welfare schemes are conducted by the UCD like
- Vocational Training
- Training for disabled persons
- Educational scholarship for the disabled children and women.
- Economic assistance for purchasing equipments for the disabled persons
- Loans to the Bachat gat members for starting business.
- Educational scholarship for the students in the 10th STD.
- Loans for the self employment generation
- Loans for the higher education
- Loans for purchasing bicycles for the college students
- Economic grant for the small group started by BPL families.
- Revolving fund for the Bachat gat started by women in the BPL families.
- Grants for building toilets. (For scheduled cast only)
- Individual electricity connections (For scheduled cast only)
- Reconstruction of the huts (For scheduled cast only)
- Individual tap connection (For scheduled cast only)
- Women empowerment scheme
- Assistance to the families who have undergone family planning operations
- Starting a new Bachat gats in the community
- Suvarna Jayanti Shahari employment scheme
- Financial assistance to bachat gat members for serious illness
- Shejar samuh gat
- Economic assistance to 12th std students for private class
- Economic assistance for C.E.T exams
- Assistance for participation and sale in exhibitions
- For admission in de-addiction centers
- Maulana Azad Yojana; Students who have secured 80% marks in 10th std. and for P.M.C school or night school marks should be 70%, student get scholarship of 15,000rs.
- Annabhau Sathe Yojana: is applicable for those students securing 80% marks in 12th STD. For students of P.M.C school and night schools the requirement criteria is 70 %marks Students get a scholarship of Rs. 25000/-

These UCD programmes help in economic empowerment of the urban poor. The efforts have paid off well in the last few years, which are reflected in the reduction in BPL families in the city. The total number of BPL families in the city according to the UCD department is 10837.

Education Profile of Children (Age Group of 3-14 years)

- Almost 57 percent of the school going children in the slum areas attended PMC run schools, while 43 percent attend Private run schools.
- 85.13 percent children attended Marathi Medium schools while 9.21 percent attended English medium schools. The rest 5.64 percent attended other medium schools such as Semi English, Urdu, Kannada, Hindi medium schools.

Expenditure on education: 11 percent households did not spend any thing on the children's education while around 80 percent households spent around Rs.1000-5000/- per year on the children's education. Around 9 percent households spent more than Rs. 5000/- per year on children's education.

The factors that influence the slum dwellers decision to enroll their children in school are better prospects of employment and higher social status.

Occupational Pattern

- In 49.5 percent households, 2-4 members in each house are engaged in some form of occupation. In 44.7 percent households only 1 member is an earning member. There were 4.6 percent households where there was no earning member. In 1.2 percent families more than 4 members are earning.
- **Type and nature of employment:** 75 percent are engaged in full time work and 25 are engaged in part time work. Around 70 percent are engaged on temporary basis and only 25 percent are engaged on permanent basis. The rest are engaged in seasonal and casual work.
- In 45 percent household, people are engaged in skilled jobs such as carpentry, masonry, etc. In 42 percent households people are engaged in semi skilled jobs such as contract labour, road works, construction labour, and etc. 11percent people were engaged in un-skilled jobs such as casual labour, domestic help, security guards etc. In the rest of the households the respondents are not able to answer the question.
- **Ownership of household items in the slums:** 28 percent households own bicycles, 33.8 percent households own radio sets and 20.3 percent own tape recorders. 79.7 percent households own a Color T.V. 67.6 percent people have cable TV connection. 29.3 percent households own a DVD player at home. 23.5 percent households have a fridge. 56.9 percent of the households own a mobile phone.

Health related information

- 57.6 percent of the people preferred going to a private hospital or clinic for treatment as against 26.6 percent who went to Government hospitals/clinics. Around 35.9 percent households preferred to try household remedies, before approaching a doctor and 21.8 percent households also resorted to taking medicines across the counter from medical shops.

- 62 percent households spent up to Rs.1000 annually on medicines and treatment. The annual medical expenditure of 23 percent household is Rs.1000-Rs. 5000, while that of 5 percent households is in the range of Rs. 5000-10000/-. Around 10 percent population spent up to Rs. 10,000/-.
- In 70 percent households there are 2 children in the family, while in 30 percent households there are 3 children in the family.

Opinion of people about growth and development of the city

The slum dwellers opined that

- Overall development has taken place in the city in various fields like education, health care, employment, recreation. But the development that has taken place is very haphazard and unplanned. The growth and development has brought about problems such as over crowding, poor housing, increase in cost of life, low health care facility. Traffic and pollution has increased.
- Development has benefited only certain sections of the society, while slums have been left out. Slum related issues like water shortage; housing, hygiene, and employment have not been sorted out, thus affecting their daily lives adversely. The slum dwellers have often been neglected, while planning for the development of the city. Some respondents felt that no development has taken place for them.



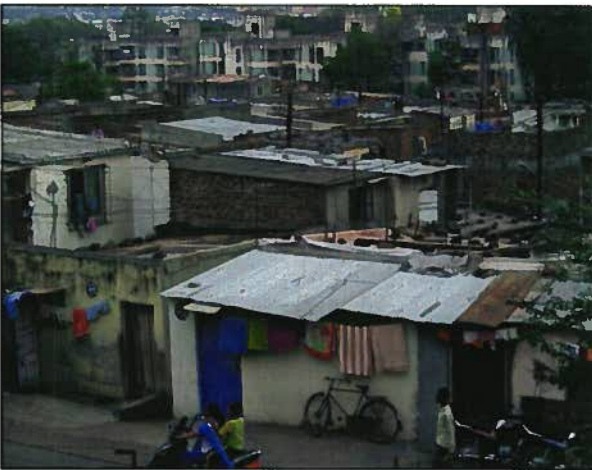
Vertical Development of Slums



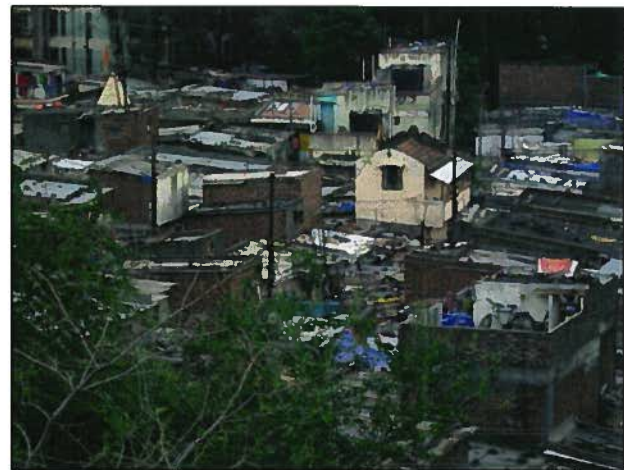
Common Toilets in the slum areas



Source of Electricity in slum areas



A typical Slum Pocket



Aerial View of Slum Pocket



Live Electric Wires Hanging Dangerously over the Hutments



A Community Garbage Bin in the Slum

CHAPTER-6

MAJOR FINDINGS

CHAPTER-6

MAJOR FINDINGS

The present study is undertaken to assess the Socio- Economic profile of the people residing in Pune city under the jurisdiction of Pun Municipal Corporation. The study is been undertaken with reference to the 1987 Developmental Plan. The study upholds the umbrella approach and various aspects such as housing, education, occupation; income and expenditure pattern, health profile, etc are covered under the study. Also the opinions, suggestions and expectations of the general public are examined. The study also covers the suggestions and opinions of stakeholders from various fields, such as education, health, industry, entertainment, etc.

THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

It is observed that that majority of the population of Pune city is Hindus (92 percent), followed by Muslims (6 percent). Christians and Sikhs form a negligible minority.

With regards to caste categories, the study reflects that majority of the population i.e. 58 percent are from the general category and around 42 percent of population forms the minorities and weaker sections of the society i.e. SC, ST, OBC, VJNT.

The number of households those who are residing in the city for over 20 years form around 68 percent, while the remaining 32 percent are residing for less than 20 years. Out of the total population migrated to the city; around 85 percent have migrated from various parts of Maharashtra itself. The other States from which people have migrated to the city are Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Bihar and Rajasthan.

The number of households possessing Voters I Card in the city is around 90 percent and those possessing ration cards is 91.4 percent. Around 70 percent of the households own Saffron Ration Cards, while 10 percent each own BPL and White Ration Cards.

90.2 percent of the households do not have any form of agricultural holdings in their hometown and 96.1 percent households do not own livestock.

MAJOR FINDINGS REGARDING THE HOUSING CONDITIONS:

83 percent of respondents owned the house they resided in, while around 16 percent stayed on rental basis. 1 percent are photo pass holders

Around 59 percent of the houses in the city are planned constructions like flats, apartments, bungalows, row houses, wadas, and chawls. There are some properly constructed houses even in the slums. 30 percent respondents live in semi pucca houses, while the rest 11 percent lived in kuccha houses.

Around 44 percent of the population in the city resides in apartments or flats, 9 percent in bungalows, 4 percent in row houses. Only 7 percent resided in chawls, out of which 4.8 lived in chawls in slum areas and 2 percent in wadas. 35.2 percent population resides in kuccha and semi

pucca houses in slums. Even in slums there are properly constructed single storied or double storied houses, which the slum dwellers referred to as bungalows.

Around 31 percent houses have an area of 250 to 500 sq. ft. A similar percentage of houses have an area less than 250 sq. ft. 26 percent of the houses have an area of 501-1000 sq.ft around 12 percent of houses have an area larger than 1000 sq. ft.

MAJOR FINDINGS REGARDING CIVIC AMENITIES

In 90.5 percent of the households electric meter connections are found, while 8 percent households rented electricity from common meter. It was also observed that in 0.3 percent of the households the electricity connections were unofficially taken.

With regards to water supply, almost 81 percent households have individual water connections. 17 percent of the households depend on community water taps for water supply. Almost 2 percent households relied on other sources of water supply such as community hand pumps, water tankers, etc.

64 percent of the surveyed households expressed that there are closed drainage system in their respective areas.

Attached Toilet facilities are found in around 58 percent households especially in apartments, bungalows and row houses. 40 percent households have common toilets. 2 percent opined that there are no toilets in their area. This was found to be true in cases where the community toilets are not in use, are locked or not in usable conditions.

Regarding tar roads in their respective areas, 76 percent respondents expressed that there are tar roads in their area, while 24 percent felt otherwise.

45 percent respondents said there are footpaths in their area, while 55 percent felt there are no proper footpaths in their area.

With regards to streetlights, 88 percent respondents said that there are streetlights in their area. The rest 12 percent felt otherwise.

62.3 percent population needed up to ½ an hour to reach to their work place or school, while 33.5 percent have to travel for up to 1 hour and 4.1 percent traveled for more than an hour. The preferred mode of transport by almost 41 percent people is PMPML buses, while around 18.3 percent people prefer using a two-wheeler. Around 12 percent used bicycles or walked to work and around 3.2 percent used four wheelers. Around 10 percent preferred to use rickshaws or private bus service. Around 22 percent of the households opined that community halls are present in their areas, 17 percent said there are single screen theatres and 12 percent said there are multiplexes in their areas. 34 percent households opined that there are gardens in their areas while an equal number said there are playgrounds in their area.

MAJOR FINDINGS ABOUT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:

In 56 percent households the average number of members in the house ranges between 2 to 4. In around 41 percent households the family size is more than 5 members, while 3 percent have less than 2 members in the house.

The gender distribution shows that there are 51.57 percent males and 48.43 percent females in the city. The sex ratio is found to be 939.

In 85.23 households the mother tongue is Marathi, while in 7.67 percent household the language spoken was Hindi. Other languages like Bengali, Kannada, Rajasthani, etc were spoken in few households.

54.58 percent people are married, 40.86 percent people are unmarried, 3.78 percent people are widowed and 0.22 percent each are deserted and have live in relationship. The separated or divorced couples are 0.34 percent.

The educational profile of the city shows that 83.63 percent of the population is literate, while 16.36 percent are still illiterate. The literacy rate in the city is 90.3.

The occupational profile of the city shows that, the total working population in Pune city is 8901(36.96 percent), while non-working population is 15181 (63.04 percent). Out of the total working population 2.5 percent is engaged in primary sector, 2.13 percent in secondary sector and 95.36 is engaged in tertiary sector.

MAJOR FINDINGS REGARDING EDUCATION PATTERN OF CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP OF 3-14 YEARS. (PRE PRIMARY, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION)

The educational pattern among children in the age group of 3-14 years shows that 94.71 percent are enrolled in schools. There are still 3.38 percent children who are not enrolled in any type of school and 1.91 who are out of schools, either dropouts or those who are never enrolled.

36 percent children go to PMC run schools while 64 percent go to private run schools.

65.5 percent children attended Marathi medium schools while 28.5 percent of children attend English medium schools. Around 5 percent attended semi English and other medium schools.

Educational expenditure pattern shows that more than 39 percent of the families spend around Rs. 1000/- per year on each child's education, while around 30 percent spend more than Rs. 5000/- per year on one child's education. The number of families spending Rs. 10000/- and more is approximately 24 percent. Around 7 percent families did not spend anything on the children's education.

MAJOR FINDINGS REGARDING THE OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE:

In almost 50 percent of the households there is only one earning member, while in 44 percent families 2-4 members are earning. In 1 percent household more than 4 members are engaged in an occupation. In 5 percent households there is no earning member.

In almost 85 percent households members are engaged in full time work and in rest of the households people are engaged in part time work. Or provide freelancing services.

In 55.2 percent households, people are engaged in permanent source of employment and the rest are engaged in temporary sources of employment.

In 62.3 percent household people are engaged in skilled jobs. In 28 percent household people are engaged in semi skilled jobs such as contract labour, road works, construction labour, security guards etc. In the rest of the households, people are engaged in un-skilled jobs such as casual labour, domestic help, etc.

The occupational profile of the city depicts that in majority of the households people are engaged in skilled, permanent, full time jobs. But there are a large number of people engaged in unskilled, temporary, part time jobs.

The per capita income per annum in the city is found as Rs. 43000/-

MAJOR FINDINGS REGARDING HEALTH ISSUES:

86 percent of the household some member of the family have fallen sick, while 14 percent people have not fallen sick during the last one-year.

It was found that 70.11 percent households prefer taking treatment in private hospitals or clinics, while only 17.51 percent preferred going to Government hospitals or clinics. For simple illnesses like cough, cold, fever, people in 28.63 percent households tried household remedies. 17.4 percent of the households took medicines directly across the counter from medical shops.

The study also reflects that 44.5 percent families spent up to Rs.1000 for medical expenses during the last year, while 29.2 percent spent up to Rs. 5000 in the same period. Around 19.1 percent families spent up to Rs.10000 or more than Rs.10000 for medical aid, especially for treating major illness. The rest could not specify the medical expense borne by the family.

28 percent respondents opined that there are Government hospitals in their area, while the majority of 72 percent have said there are no government hospitals in their area. 56 percent respondents have said that there are private hospitals in their area, while 44 percent have said that there are no private hospitals near their place of residence.

84.5 percent of households the first child has been delivered in hospital. For the second child in 58.1 households delivery has taken place in hospitals. In case of third child the hospital deliveries are 20 percent.

52 cases of maternal death and 89 cases of child mortality are found among the surveyed population.

MAJOR FINDINGS REGARDING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

In only 46.2 percent houses, garbage is picked up at the doorstep. In 46 percent of houses people dispose the garbage in the community garbage bin. In the rest 7.8 households' people throw the garbage on the roads, in open spaces or gutters.

It is seen that 71.8 percent of the families do not segregate the wet and dry waste before disposing it. Only 27 percent of the families segregate waste.

MAJOR FINDINGS REGARDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS OF CITIZENS

According to the study, the citizens feel that priority should be given to the following key areas for development –

Development of Basic infrastructure like water, electricity, toilets, markets, sewage disposal, pollution, storm water drainage Roads, public transport and traffic management.

Public utility services facilities like public parks, playgrounds, zoos, museums, etc need to be improved.

The main areas in which respondents are willing to contribute for development of the city are environment protection (37.75 percent), pollution control (34.66 percent) and social development (30.17 percent). Around 24 percent respondents replied that they will like to contribute in maintaining peace in the city, in economic development, population control, and cultural development. 20 percent are willing to contribute for traffic management and health care services.

19 percent respondents said that they did not want contribute to the development process. These people felt that general public has no say in the development of the city. Also they were tied down due to work pressures and other responsibilities, which left them with no time to think about development of the city. A general lack of enthusiasm, interest and apathy towards the development of the city was observed among these people.

Almost 34 percent of the people responded that they would like to contribute to the development of the city by being a member of the Mohalla Committee and 18 percent by holding regular meetings with the Corporators. 10 percent responded that they would like to discuss development related issues with PMC officials.

It was found that 70 percent respondents feel that their lifestyle has changed over the years and it is influenced by the development of the city, while 30 percent respondents felt that there has been no change in their lifestyle.

The citizens opined that the main factors which have led to positive change in lifestyle are the increased employment and educational opportunities, fulfillment of basic needs due to economic

development. The negative changes that have impacted the lifestyle are fast pace of life, increase in the rates of essential goods and housing and inflation.

The citizens opined that the development of the city has been positive in some aspects and negative in certain other aspects. A majority of the population agreed that overall development has taken place in the areas of education, health, housing, technical, hardware and software industries, banking, commerce and trade, communication and information technology, entertainment, etc. As a result of this development the choices have increased in all the fields. This has also resulted in breaking monopoly and has brought more competition in each field.

But a sizeable population felt that the development is lopsided and has benefited only certain sections of the society. They felt that issues related to housing, slums, infrastructure and traffic has not been sorted out. Due to this inequalities have increased.

85.13 percent children attended Marathi Medium schools while 9.21 percent attended English medium schools. The rest 5.64 percent attended other medium schools such as Semi English, Urdu, Kannada, Hindi medium schools.

Expenditure on education: 11 percent households did not spend any thing on the children's education while around 80 percent households spent around Rs.1000-5000/- per year on the children's education. Around 9 percent households spent more than Rs. 5000/- per year on children's education.

The factors that influence the slum dwellers decision to enroll their children in school are better prospects of employment and higher social status.

Occupational Pattern

In 49.5 percent households, 2-4 members in each house are engaged in some occupation. In 44.7 percent households only 1 member is an earning member. There were 4.6 percent households where there was no earning member. In 1.2 percent families more than 4 members are earning.

Type and nature of employment: 75 percent are engaged in full time work and 25 are engaged in part time work. Around 70 percent are engaged on temporary basis and only 25 percent are engaged on permanent basis. The rest are engaged in seasonal and casual work.

In 45 percent household, people are engaged in skilled jobs such as carpentry, masonry, etc. In 42 percent households people are engaged in semi skilled jobs such as contract labour, road works, construction labour, and etc. 11percent people were engaged in un-skilled jobs such as casual labour, domestic help, security guards etc. In the rest of the households the respondents are not able to answer the question.

Ownership of household items in the slums: 28 percent households own bicycles, 33.8 percent households own radio sets and 20.3 percent own tape recorders. 79.7 percent households own a Color T.V. 67.6 percent people have cable TV connection. 29.3 percent households own a DVD player at home. 23.5 percent households have a fridge. 56.9 percent of the households own a mobile phone.

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Opinion of people about growth and development of the city

The slum dwellers opined that

Overall development has taken place in the city in various fields like education, health care, employment, recreation. But the development that has taken place is very haphazard and unplanned. The growth and development has brought about problems such as over crowding, poor housing, increase in cost of life, low health care facility. Traffic and pollution has increased.

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CHAPTER-7

Opinions and Suggestions of Stake Holders From Different Fields

CHAPTER-7

Opinions and Suggestions of Stake Holders From Different Fields

Pune the second important city in the state of Maharashtra and seventh rank city in India is also called as IT hub, Auto hub, educational center: Oxford of East, Cultural capital of Maharashtra. All the multi facet characteristics of Pune have been given to the city by the various eminent personalities, institutions which has been contributing to the growth and development of the city and have taken the city where it is and posses the vision of taking the city to the international levels.

They are the stakeholders of the city whose sheer hard work has given employment to thousands of people, have contributed to trade, commerce, industries and cultural ethos of the city. These are the people who have definite ideologies, views about their respective fields of competence. They also hold definite views about the pune city as such, which has been their land of actions (Karma Bhumi).

In the present socio economic survey an attempt is made to interview the prominent personalities of pune city. The opinions and suggestions of these stakeholders are sought with respect to three main issues:

- The impact of growth and development on their respective fields
- The impact of growth and development on the city as a whole
- Their expectations, suggestions and recommendations for future development

The list of stakeholders, interviewed is attached in **Annexure no.2**

The impact of growth and development on various fields

1. Social Field

1. The stakeholders from the social field opined that there has been an influx of people in the city due to its good climate, rich culture and heritage, good educational and health facilities and employment opportunities. There has been huge growth and development in Pune city, which has affected the culture of the city. The fast pace of life is affecting everyone. The pattern of leadership in the city has also changed rapidly which was more analytical in the previous times than it is today.
2. There has been an increase in migration of rural population to urban areas due to lack of proper facilities in the rural pockets.
3. The social structure has remained the same. There is a need to change the caste structure if benefits of development need to reach everyone.
4. Today's youth is very intelligent and well equipped with skills needed in modern times. But they seem to lack direction. There is a need to chanalise the energy and enthusiasm of the youth and also to guide them in the right direction, motivating them to work towards the development of the city.

5. The next Development Plan should strive for inclusion of all in the mainstream of society.

B. Education

1. The education sector has seen a lot of change due to development. Today people have more choices in education, which include SSC, CBSE, ICSE, IB curriculums. Parents also have freedom and the variety to choose as far as quality and quantity of schools is concerned. They no longer have to remain at the mercy of few renowned schools. The SSC pattern today has become more comprehensive and stresses on all round development.
2. But education has become commercial. Schools are charging an exorbitant amount in form of donations and school building funds. If there is proper utilization of funds then this charge need not be taken from the parents. People are compelled to pay these donations to get admission in school of their choice.
3. In the recent times people from all classes and caste have realized the importance of education as a major change agent for better life in the future. People have also realized that education is the only key to the development of the country. Education inculcates good values and attitudes, which will help the children, become good citizens. Education helps youth to change their attitude towards social development; environment, linguistic skills etc. Education helps sensitize children towards social issues.
4. There has been an increase in the demand for English medium schools. In the NGO sector there has been a reduction in the development work and more focus has been diverted towards problem solving activities and community activities. NGOs are concentrating their efforts on problem solving and community activities rather than public contribution.
5. Educational institutes play an important role by integrating the society and reducing the rift between the society and education. The education system has to change with the changing needs of the society. The Pune University has initiated a number of welfare schemes for the students, which will encourage the students to pursue their education. The university has also initiated various programs for environment protection. Through these initiatives the university has played an important role in conserving the environment of the city and creating awareness on environment protection in the city

Best Practises: Dnyanprabodini Organization is willing to contribute towards the development process by conducting more self-study and self-employment activities in the fringe areas thereby providing educational and employment opportunities for the women and youth. Dnyanprabodini is studying 40 villages in this respect.

6. Development has created huge employment opportunities in sectors such as IT, computers, education and higher education. The Service Sector has improved. Many services which were not available earlier are available today for e.g. Air transport. Due to the quality of education provided in the city, and availability of skilled and technologically well equipped manpower, the automobile industry and IT industries have been attracted to the city. This has helped add to the revenue, income and GDP of the city.

7. Pune has been recognized as the center of education since the past 200 years. It's not very far when education will be affected by globalization. Therefore, we must prepare ourselves for the time when foreign universities will set their base in India. We must concentrate on providing quality education and not produce unemployable graduates. There has been an exponential growth in the educational sector in the city. Pune Municipal Corporation run schools, should be improved and empowered both in quality and quantity.
8. The number of people from other countries in the city has increased due to the process of globalization, and also since Pune is an educational and industrial hub. Major changes have taken place in the infrastructure facilities of the city, environmental awareness and public participation. But the quality of implementation needs to be thought about. There is a lack of proper security system in the city.
9. The number of students in the city has increased tremendously in the last five years. Students from 90 different countries are studying in various colleges. The demand for educational institutions amongst international students has increased. This can be positively used for the development of the city. Tie up with the embassies of these countries; student's alumni can be initiated to get financial and managerial support.
10. There has been an increase in the number of educational institutions in the city but the quality of education has not improved accordingly. The cultural ethos of Pune has deteriorated.

C. Health Sector

1. Changes in the climatic condition, the quality of food, drinking water, air and pollution are some of the major causes of illness in the city.
2. Deficiency of services such as water supply, sanitation, drainage of storm water, treatment and disposal of waste water, management of solid and hazardous wastes, supply of safe food, water and housing are all unable to keep pace with urban growth. All these in turn lead to an increase in the pollution levels.
3. The unplanned location of industries in urban and sub-urban areas followed by traffic congestion, poor housing, poor drainage and garbage accumulation causes serious pollution problems. However, all these factors together not only lead to deteriorating environmental conditions but also have adverse effects on the health of people.
4. The people in environment-polluted areas are infected by pollution related diseases. Due to air pollution the incidence of respiratory diseases are found repeatedly, in large sections of population and water pollution triggers the number of patients suffering from acute water borne diseases.
5. The pattern of disease has changed. The variety of diseases has increased. The epidemic diseases such as dengue, bird flu, swine flue, are on the rise. There has been a change in the pattern of surgeries. The incidences of cancer surgeries are increasing. The need for a separate cancer unit in a government set-up is increasingly been felt.

Mental Health

1. Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health is willing to contribute in the field of mental health by working with school children, training counselors, and teachers, helping children with scholastic backwardness, preventing children from drugs and antisocial activities and thereby preventing them from engaging in antisocial activities as adults.
2. Today the number of people practicing psychiatry, clinical psychology in both public and private sector has increased. Today people are more sensitized towards mental health issues and fewer stigmas are attached towards mental illness. There are hardly any funds allocated for research, development and maintenance in the field of mental health.

D. Banking, Finance and Economics

1. There has been a tremendous increase in the customer base of the banks. Today banks are providing services such as internet Banking, telephone banking, to provide the customers multiple channels. The public sector banks are undertaking marketing of products and services and are adopting NICH banking along with the services to the common man. Daily transactions of the Banks have increased tremendously. Bank of Maharashtra, which is the premier nationalized bank of Pune city, has been adding almost two million customers every year. **The Net Profit of Bank of Maharashtra increased by 20.80% to Rs.328.39 crores during 2007-2008.** Banks are introducing customer friendly schemes such as those for senior citizens, non-resident Indians and children. A customer database of the banks is also prepared.
2. The banks could be involved in sponsoring various activities like cleanliness drives, education and encourage the development of SHGs.
3. There has been a positive development in the promotion of SHGs and increased opportunity in the marketing and sale of products of various SHGs.

E. Consumer Rights

Today's consumer is not awakened. He does not take action or tries to revolt against injustice, especially regarding consumer rights. There is a need to create pockets of awakened consumers who will fight for the wrong doings in the society. Production cost of a commodity should be declared to the consumer so that he is not cheated.

F. Administration Department (from PMC, Town Planning, Land Records, Collector office, Forest Department, etc.)

1. The development Plan has made sure that the growth and development of city is stable and the infrastructure and the administrative services of the city do not collapse. The major areas that have been impacted due to the development plan are Cultural activities, education, road network, industrial development, IT industry, and commercial industry and health sector.
2. During the past twenty years, there have been a few amendments in the Town Planning Act and development control and regulations in MRDC.

3. The town planning of the city has been prepared by the town planning department as per the framework given by the then Director. Importance is given to division of labour so that work is completed efficiently in time and more employment opportunities are created in the field. The Town Planning Department has adopted the British Model for Town Planning of the city, for improving the infrastructure and the housing facilities of the city.
4. Regarding land records, they are also available for public viewing on the web sites, which did not happen earlier. The land records system is preparing maps so that the location of the land is spotted easily, assessing the present situation of the spot of the land, preparing land records up to date but in present scenario the land records are not updated as per spot position.
5. The water supply department has been able to increase the capacity of water treatment plants in the past twenty years. This increase in capacity of water purification plants ensures safe drinking water to most parts of the city. The raw water from the Khadakwasla dam is brought through electrical conduit system, which has helped reduced pollution that the local residents would indulge in. Since the Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran Circle has completed its 100 years of existence in Pune, it can provide guidance to the Pune Municipal Corporation in the field of water supply and sewage system.

G. Law and Order

Even though the pace of delivery of justice has improved slightly, corruption and lack of knowledge among people about the laws is on the rise. On an average, a family court deals with 30 divorce cases every day. Out of these, 10-15 are new cases. Twenty-five per cent of the cases are dealt with almost immediately. For a city like Pune, that still sports a conservative halo, this seems like startling statistics. The family court receives divorce cases of people, from the age group of 18 to 80.

H. Traffic Management

1. There has been an increase in the migration from different states and countries in Pune. This increase in population has increased the pressure on the existing resources of the city. Automobile and the IT industry are the major areas that have seen the impact of development
2. This has led to an increase in the vehicular traffic, which has increased to around 21 lakh. This is almost a three-fold increase as compared to what the situation was 20 years ago. Similarly the population of the city has tripled from 15 to 50 lakhs in the past twenty years. This has increased the workload of the traffic department on the roads and other public areas tremendously.
3. The traffic department is trying to reduce the problems of traffic congestion, road accidents, and pollution on the roads, by enforcing traffic rules and proper traffic planning. Traffic police is an important constituent in the development of Pune City. It plays a vital role in providing a safe and disciplined traffic system to the public at large, which will enhance the image of Pune City, which in turn will contribute in the development of Pune City.

I. Transport and Travel sector

1. The common man is the most affected by the development plan since it has not been implemented properly. Roads, Transportation and Traffic Management are the major areas that have been impacted by the DP. Problems in the field of public transport have increased due to mismanagement, lack of proper planning and implementation.

2. Widening of Roads have taken place, but is insufficient to cater to the load of the current vehicular traffic. The number of private vehicles is 3-3.5 per family but the parking facilities has not increased proportionately. There is a need to improve the parking facilities by making them more efficient and organized. The main goal of PMPML will be to provide safe, efficient and comfortable public transport facilities to citizens of all age groups, which will increase confidence amongst the consumers about public transport within the city

J. Industry

1. Development has had both positive and negative impact on Pune City. The positive impact of development is increase in employment opportunities, improvement in the financial situation and increase in the wealth of the citizens of the city.
2. The IT and the BPO sector and the service industry are the major sectors that have seen the impact of development
3. The IT outsourcing and the IT enabled services have employment potential. The 'feel good factor' is in. The export of Indian software industry for the year 2005-2006 was Rs 1,00,000 crore.
4. Pune has some positive points such as good quality working population, good climate, social safety, and possibilities for physical expansion. Due to these factors industries from all over the world are still getting attracted towards Pune. But if the infrastructure of the city does not improve at par, the industries will find their base in other cities in India, which are ready to provide them with more facilities.
5. The development of the city is not planned properly. The industries in the city have increased in leaps and bounds but the infrastructure is not increasing accordingly. There has been an increase in demand for land in Pune. The population of the city has also increased due to industrial development but the infrastructure of the city is extremely inadequate.

K. Media

1. Working in the media field is today restricted to vested interest. Only particular news is highlighted which will fulfill the interest of that particular media. Main issues are not highlighted or given priority. Competition in the media field has increased. Ethics are not followed.
2. The news related to growth and development, welfare of the people should be given importance.

L. Senior Citizens Group

1. The development of Pune city has resulted in overcrowding of roads, which has resulted in deterioration of the traffic situation of the city. Pune, which was earlier, was known as pensioner's paradise today is slowly turning into **pensioner's nightmare**. Pune has developed well as an educational hub but it is more in terms of increase in the number of private institutions rather than improving the quality of government aided schools.
2. There has been an improvement in the lifestyle of senior citizens. Today senior citizens are more aware about their health issues and are financially empowered. But, today due to nuclear

families, senior issues do not have a support system within the family and they have to seek this support from other sources.

M. Environment

1. There has been an increase in the growth of population in the last twenty years. The rate of consumption of goods amongst the general public has increased. The number of vehicles on the roads of Pune is increasing in leaps and bounds. There has been an increase in the volume of water generated in various pockets of Pune. There has been an increase in the number of building constructions in the city. This growth and development has marked an adverse effect on the environment of the city, leading to pollution of the Mula Mutha Rivers. Air pollution due to vehicular traffic has crossed the acceptable maximum limit of pollution. Dumping of hazardous waste and garbage has led to increasing soil pollution. Hills, which are the characteristics of Pune city, are being encroached upon. Instead of trees and green foliage, the hill slopes are covered with slums and illegal construction. The green cover of the city has reduced drastically. Trees are being cut in the name of road widening and construction, without giving thought to social conservation and social forestry.
2. The environmental aspect of Pune city has been neglected in the development plan with special reference to Pune forest and Greenery Development. During the period 1989-94 Pune witnessed a number of changes geographically. In the 1990's the procedure of artificial management was used to increase the greenery of the hills. The forest department has initiated a project assessing the environmental impact in 5 cities across Maharashtra including Pune. The department is also planning to initiate tree plantation program and vanaspati plantation to reduce environmental degradation and initiate the process of purification of environment.

N. Science

Astronomical observations have become sharper than it was twenty years ago. There is an increase in the scientific experiments. Breakthrough in the scientific field is more in observational aspects than theoretical aspects. Institute such as IUCAA can serve as a think tank agent for the development of Pune City. IUCAA also conducts science education program and science activity in Ambegaon Taluka where the observatory is located.

O. Cultural and Entertainment

1. Regarding the changes in theaters, PDA started drama theatre. The government started competition for amateurs but the commercial theatre collapsed. Cinema witnessed an upward trend in terms of growth. The English and Marathi cinema during old times was inspiring. The late 1980's witnessed an increase in viewership for the drama industry. An increasing number of people from the cultural field started joining theatre. Each society has the hunger for cultural knowledge. This hunger should be satisfied in a healthy manner. When the basic needs of the people are satisfied they will turn to cultural activities.
2. There has been an increase in the number of multiplexes in the city. The public today is ready to pay more for the ambience.

3. Films are sent via satellite, which was not the case earlier. This results in the films reaching out to more and more people. Today the theatre industry provides more comfort to the viewers than before. The theatre owners are more aware of the needs of the consumers. Monopoly in the theatre industry no more exists today as it did twenty years ago. But the prices of movie tickets today has increased tremendously
4. The entertainment industry is more of a luxury today than a necessity. Since 1977, no new single screen cinema theatre has been constructed till date. Mangala too was constructed after 5 to 7 years after the last theatre was constructed prior to that, which was Laxminarayan. So in the last 30 years there have been only two new cinema theatres that have been constructed in Pune. Cinemas in Pune have lost their importance because of their location in densely populated areas and traffic problems. The starting of 2000 introduced along with it the concept of multiplexes in India.
5. City Pride on Satara Road was the first multiplex that was established in Pune in 2001. Today people are willing to pay more for watching the movie where better amenities are provided. Computerized ticketing reduces the chaos amongst the. The multiplexes can showcase movies in different languages, which increase the flexibility for the viewers. The number of multiplexes in Pune at present is five and in another five years, eight more multiplexes are expected to be established in Pune.

P. Hotel Industry

The hotel industry has become more consumers oriented than it was twenty years ago. The taste of the consumers today has changed and they are willing to pay more for good ambience and services of the hotel. The respect for the hotel industry amongst the general public has increased today. The hotel industry can make a valuable contribution to the development of Pune City by paying their taxes such as water tax, service tax etc on time.

General Opinions of the stake holders regarding development of the city.

1. The major impact of growth and development can be seen in sectors such as industry- especially IT and automobile industry, education, communication, health care, finance and housing. Development has brought about an increase in the employment opportunities in Pune.
2. Growth has led to development in facilities such as roads, drainage, sewage treatment plants, housing, etc.
3. There has been an increase in the number of NGO's that have come up in the last twenty years. There is an increase in the employment opportunities and career advancements in the field of social welfare but the dependency on the government still exists.
4. The growth and development of the city has been very haphazard. The present scenario of Pune city cannot be called as growth and development, instead it is more of a **swelling**, due to which the city is suffering.
5. The positive effects of the Development Plan which was seen during the earlier period is being negated during the last 15 years, by disorderly growth of the city which is reflected in ad hoc decisions regarding road development, constructions on hill top and hill slopes, flyovers, de-

reservations, etc. Because of such decisions, plans for water supply, sewage, roads, public transport, open spaces, etc have been jeopardized.

6. The negative impact of development is also reflected in lack of open spaces, increase in vehicular traffic and pollution. The roads of the city are small and are not in accordance with the increasing number of vehicles on the road. During the last 15 years there has been a phenomenal growth in private vehicles in Pune city. While the population has increased from 12 lacs in 1981 to 34 lacs in 2007 (threefold) the two wheelers has increased from 0.52 lacs to 11.23 lacs and cars from 16393 to 210818.
7. The basic facilities such as water, electricity and garbage segregation have deteriorated. Cost of education is ever increasing. There is an increase in the number of hospitals in the city but not in the quality of health services.
8. Also the amount and extent of construction in the field of housing, has increased over the past two decades. The biggest challenge today is the interest rate on home loans. It has gone up from 7.5% to 10:75% and this has obviously cause inconvenience to the homebuyers whose budgets have gone haywire.
9. The cost of living has increased tremendously. The people in the lower socio - economic bracket have a very limited scope for growth and development. The lower class is experiencing suffocation and crunch. There is also an increase in the crime rate.
10. Citizens should utilize their expertise in their field towards the development of Pune City.
11. Various organizations such as educational Institutes, NGOs/CBOs, health service providers, industries, Builders Association, Association of Merchants and Traders, Pune Municipal Corporation, Cultural Academies, Police and Security Forces, Political parties etc have immensely contributed towards the development of Pune City. But they do not have enough opportunities, platforms and forum where they can actively participate in the process of planning and development of the Pune City.
12. If privatization of local amenities such as solid waste management, local transport, sanitation, is done, then the industries and the corporate sector can provide these amenities. The entire process of solid waste management starting from garbage pick up, (segregated, unsegregated), segregation, recycling, composting of wet waste, can be given to private sector. The PMC can provide these service providers basic infrastructure, land, electricity, water, etc. in return of certain share in the total profit earned by the private players. People will have to pay for these services in order to keep the city clean. This public private ownership and partnership will improve the quality and quantity of the services and will reduce the burden on local bodies. The Industrial sector can play a very important role in the development of Pune city, both commercially as well as through corporate social responsibility.
13. The IT sector can contribute to the development of Pune City with the support from the stakeholders in various social issues such as education, health and infrastructure. The IT industry can generate funds towards various social issues. Multiple Companies can be allowed to share buses, which will help in reducing the traffic situation on the roads to a large extent. The IT sector can also contribute to a large extent in improving the educational situation in the PMC schools.
14. The hotel industry can also contribute to the development of Pune city by segregating the garbage and waste of the hotel from time to time.

15. The city should make effective use of renewable energy. Citizens should follow rules and should understand that independence also brings along with it certain responsibilities. They should be more assertive and aware of their rights and they should also perform their duties.

B) SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY STAKE HOLDERS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF PUNE CITY

a. Suggestions and Recommendation about the Growth and Development of Pune City

- 1) Priority areas that need to be focused for development of the city are Public transport, traffic management, efficient network of roads and flyovers and their proper maintenance through out the year, pollution control, parking, garbage disposal, solid waste management, slum rehabilitation, drainage, health care, education and security. The issues that need focus are density of population, environment, cost of land in the next development plan
- 2) Decentralization of basic amenities such as sewage, wastewater treatment and garbage disposal is necessary at ward level.
- 3) The development of the city is imbalanced. It has led to increase in population and increase in the number of slums. But the basic infrastructure is not in accordance with the growth in population of the city.
- 4) There should be open space and playgrounds available. Human habitats have increased leading to lack of agricultural land and green covers. The economic inequality between rich and the poor is increasing. The city is growing but the productivity of the city is not increasing.
- 5) Since 40% of the respondents are using common toilets, especially in slums, chawls and wadas, these common toilets are not in proportion of the requirements. Some of the toilets, which are constructed by PMC, are not in use. Therefore, many people go for open defecation. PMC has to think seriously to provide toilet blocks in various vastis in the proportion of the population prescribed by World Health Organization (WHO). The toilets should have adequate water facility, lighting and air. The maintenance of these toilets can be assigned by constituting local committees. The monitoring task can be given to the local representatives. PMC authorities should pay surprise visits and if they find sanitary blocks are not maintained properly, the provision of curtailing the budget/facilities for that Particular vasti should be imposed meticulously.
- 6) For the future development of the city, the entire city needs restructuring. It is necessary to have more walking zones, parking zones, different types of markets, etc. It is necessary that a contributory effort should be made by all NGOs towards these issues.
- 7) PMC should seek the help of NGOs in educating people and promoting civic sense. They can also help in the upliftment of the poor. The role of various organizations in the process of development is interchangeable.

- 8) Family Planning Programs should be initiated for the literate and illiterate population by PMC in order to control the population explosion.
- 9) The taxes collected by PMC should be effectively utilized for the development of the society.

b. Suggestions to PMC regarding the Development Plan

- 1) The elected representative of the people should have a broader vision and should keep long term planning in mind while designing the development plan. People should keep a watch on the administration and demand for transparency in work.
- 2) In the next development plan, focus should be placed on road development and protection of hillsides and hill slopes.
- 3) Development should be in consonance with the environment. In areas where there is no scope for road widening, additional FSI should not be granted. The development should aim at providing basic services to all the citizens.
- 4) The Pune Municipal Corporation should introspect and view their responsibility objectively with out being influenced by exterior considerations. It is the responsibility of the PMC to prepare the plan of development on scientific basis so that all the citizens of Pune receive the basic amenities and provide for orderly living and working conditions in the city. For this instead of approaching outside consultants who have little knowledge and interest about local conditions, the PMC needs to operate in consultation with local experts, institutions, citizens, industries and the Town Planning Department. They should follow proper planning procedure and stop adhoc decision-making just because funds or loans are available.
- 5) The development plan should culminate in Town Planning Scheme. The planners should adopt a holistic view while planning. This will result in availability of land that is needed for development at reduced costs. Till now no Town Planning Scheme has been implemented as per pre decided plan.
- 6) The plan should be a vision plan for the next 50 years and timely implementation of the plan should be done.
- 7) Development Plan after being prepared should be subjected to public hearing and comments. The comments and suggestions of the citizens should be addressed not in words but in spirit.

A) Suggestions for Citizen's participation in the growth and Development of the city

- 1) India is a country of youth. A large percentage of the population comprises of youth therefore it is extremely important to encourage the youth to participate in the development process and implement youth friendly initiatives
- 2) People's participation should be sought in the planning process. There is a need to form a citizen's council, which will provide a forum to the citizens to participate actively in the development process of the city. This council should work without any personal or political

agenda and should be given a permanent base in PMC. Public hearings should be organized at ward levels.

- 3) Citizens, have to play an important role by adding greenery to the city and giving inputs to prevent illegal constructions.
- 4) The citizens can play an important role in the process of development by observing self-discipline and being aware about the issues concerning our city.
- 5) Citizens can play an important role in the development of Pune City by forming residential colony groups, bus- users association etc. They can bring together the problems faced in specific areas and suggest remedial measures to include in the plan.
- 6) Student groups can take up limited studies about ecological, environmental, traffic and transport, housing, various artisans and small business / service providers and prepare report suggesting ameliorating measures. They can also arrange discussion / seminars in the colleges inviting social activists/ civic administrators for bringing these issues on the agenda of planning and development.
- 7) Regular meetings with the citizens should be held by the respective corporators in their wards and their opinion should be sought. They should be informed about the various issues affecting the Pune City and the recent developments that take place in their ward and in the city at large.
- 8) Various expert groups like environmentalists, traffic planners, cultural heritage conservation groups, etc should be involved to study specific areas and prepare plans for conservation, improvement, planning and make it available to citizens through newspaper articles, exhibitions and lectures.
- 9) Various NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBO's) should be involved to study problems of slums, hawkers, casual laborers, and other unorganized sector workers, particularly women and children. On the basis of the study, they can suggest various ameliorating measures to be undertaken to improve their working and living conditions.
- 10) Citizen's participation is of extreme importance in the development process of the city. The major role the citizens can play is by practicing discipline in their daily life.
- 11) Citizens should respond to the notifications of PMC in a constructive and timely manner. The citizens should be made to participate in the plan so that even their views are taken into consideration.
- 12) Citizens should abide by law to avail the various amenities without any burden on themselves.
- 13). Mass awareness amongst citizens regarding various social issues is needed. PMC should use the media for creating public awareness on various issues affecting our society and correct interpretations of the welfare schemes amongst the General Public.
- 14) Citizens should become more assertive on issues, which concern them. Citizens should play the role of activists
- 15) Most important role citizens can play in the process of development is maintaining traffic discipline. The citizens should maintain proper road and traffic discipline, which will help in reducing the number of accidents and mishaps on the roads of the city. Citizens should adopt

a more disciplined mind set, especially while driving. Rickshaws should possess accurate meters and correct documents.

- 16) The citizens should also perform their duties along with their rights. They should maintain cleanliness at their own level and not get involved in corruption and malpractices. They should work for the society and not just for self-interest.
- 17) The citizens should take keen interest in the development of the city and be articulate about areas of concern. They should make the elected representatives answerable for their roles.
- 18) The citizens should play an active role in envisioning, creating awareness, and act as pressure groups on the local governing body and all those concerned with the development of the city.
- 19) Educational institutions can play an important role in concretizing the public by forming advisory board.
- 20) There is an urgent need to sensitize people on the importance of civic sense, and social cleanliness like not spitting, urinating and defecating, throwing garbage on roads, maintaining cleanliness in public places, tourist places and heritage sites. This could be achieved by effective implementation of law and strict penalties and punishments. The media can also be used for educating the public on these issues.
- 21) There is a need to develop a concrete system to seek citizen's participation in the developmental process. This would enable the experts from various fields and the stakeholders to give their inputs and guidance in the developmental process. This would facilitate sustainable development of the city in partnership with citizens and stakeholders.

B. Sector wise suggestions of the stakeholders

Suggestions to improve the Field of education

- 1) There should be more PMC run school. Schools should be near the place of residence.
- 2) The local Government must have control on Private Schools from accepting donations.
- 3) There is a need to improve the infrastructure in the government/PMC schools in terms of school building, toilet facilities, and drinking water facilities, teaching aids, physical surroundings and playground needs to be upgraded on priority basis. This will bring the PMC run schools at par with the private schools which are preferred today even by the people from the lower socio-economic (urban poor) class of slum dwellers.
- 4) The local Government should involve the industrial sector in developing the infrastructure of the PMC run schools.
- 5) The local Government should have some mechanism in the educational sector to reduce the fees so that they are also affordable to the common man. The educational standard in the corporation schools should improve so that it would encourage more and more families to send their children to school.
- 6) The city today provides good quality education, but is restricted to private institutions. Quality of education in PMC run schools should be improved so that people who cannot afford to spend on their children's education can still ensure them with good education. This can be achieved by conducting capacity building programmes, for the teachers in the PMC run school in coordination with various teacher training schools and educational experts. The

PMC teachers are recommended to be trained in modern well-equipped and contemporary methods of teaching, for pre-school, primary and secondary level. The teachers should also be trained on the issues of child rights, child protection and prevention of child abuse. The efforts must be taken by the School Board of PMC to create child friendly environment in their schools. Teachers should be encouraged to prepare new teaching aids considering the needs and levels of their students.

- 7) PMC should take more and continuous efforts to reduce the existing illiteracy in the city. Alternative education opportunities – for dropouts after 10th and 12th standards – can also enrich the city with more educated people.
- 8) PMC run schools can start technical division and vocational courses after 8th std. This might help in reducing the drop out rate

Suggestions to improve Health care and Health services in the city

- 1) The health field can contribute towards the development of Pune City at preventive level. PMC can appeal and involve Private Doctors (Practitioners) to:
 - Conduct more and more health camps especially at the grass root level.
 - To create awareness about blood donation since there is tremendous human shortage for blood donation.
 - To create awareness about pollution control. Conducting study of the health hazards of pollution on police personnel.
 - Creating awareness about the Prevention of health issues than cure.
 - Creating awareness about personal and social Hygiene as the most important aspect in preventing health problems since it gives rise to number of diseases.
- 2) People in the city largely prefer taking treatment for illness in private hospitals as against government hospitals, though it is expensive. There is a need to strengthen the existing government health set up, both quantitatively as well as qualitatively. The infrastructure facilities in the PMC run hospitals should be improved in terms of the physical structure of buildings, its maintenance, modern machinery and technology. The services of expert doctors and surgeons from various medical branches should be made available at the PMC run hospitals. This will help in providing qualitative medical services to the economically deprived sections of the society, who at present are compelled to go to private and trust run hospitals, and spend money by borrowing or taking loan from money lenders or others.

Suggestions regarding Development of fringe areas around the Pune City

- 1) PMC can adopt a scheme similar to the Town Planning Scheme to develop the fringe villages included in the PMC limits, wherein the charges for development of the area in terms of housing, schools, health services, roads, open spaces, etc should be shared equally by the owners in that area. Neighborhood plans should be followed.
- 2) Fringe villages should be developed by providing all facilities in these areas. This will reduce the migration of rural people in the city, which will in turn reduce the load on the PMC.
- 3) Instead of developing SEZs and new industrial belts around the city and in turn adding to the pressure on the city, these areas should be kept as no development zones. They should be used to develop vegetables cultivation, milk supply, green zone, etc.
- 4) The SEZ can be developed in the rural areas away from the metropolis, where the locals will get the employment. This will automatically reduce the pressure on PMC.
- 5) Since there is a crunch of space in the city, effective utilization of available space should be done. For example, the closed PMC schools, company premises, its infrastructure could be used to start gymnasiums, Sanskar Vargas, etc. in the evening. 6) Rather than merging villages in the city, the basic infrastructure of these villages should be developed and job opportunities created in these villages so as to reduce the migration of the rural population in the city. This will reduce the pressure on the city and also the original village structure will remain intact.
- 6) The concept of "Satellite townships" should be developed. These townships should be well connected to the main city. Better transport facilities should be made available especially in the outskirts area of the city. Infrastructure facilities in these areas should be given importance in the next DP.

Road Networking and Traffic Management

- 1) Improvement of the infrastructure of the city is the key towards the development of Pune City, which includes good public transport system, good road network, and improved traffic marking and traffic systems. Effective and efficient road network within the city is an indicator of growth and development. Roads, parking facilities, transport and traffic management is the key areas that need to be given a serious thought in the next development plan.
- 2) The existing situation of the roads is pathetic and life threatening. Many roads and side lanes are not properly leveled, have no footpaths, dividers and streetlights. During monsoons, the condition of the roads deteriorates further.
- 3) There is an urgent need to develop a network of main roads, ancillary roads and by lanes. By considering the density of traffic in the particular area, the width of the road should be decided.
- 4) Cycle tracks, walking plazas should be developed in various parts of the city. Walking tracks can be developed through the surrounding hills of the city.
- 5) To reduce the traffic congestion and to strengthen the public transport system there is an urgent need of developing a network of flyovers and connecting road all over the city to facilitate and empower the public transport.

- 6) The present parking system is tremendously inadequate. Considering the availability of space, vertical parking system with facility of lifts and toilets should be provided all over the city.
- 7) It is also important to widen the roads of the city for the efficient movement of transport of the city.
- 8) To ease out traffic problems, there should be a rationing of vehicles per family.
- 9) The development plan should include establishment of diverse modes of public transport such as tram services, Ring Roads, waterways for decongestion of traffic and an efficient public transport system.
- 10) As the airport is away from the main city, a train service or shuttle service at regular intervals can be developed from the main railway station or from the main city to Airport. This will not only reduce the traffic of private vehicle but will also reduce the travel time and will enhance the connectivity to the airport.
- 11) To enhance the safety of highway traffic especially between Pune and Mumbai, the old highway, N.H.4 can be devoted to trucks and heavy traffic. The new Express Way can be devoted to the traffic of light vehicles.
- 12) Good contractors and engineers should be appointed for construction of roads and bridges in the city. Ready-made dividers should be used for the roads, which will save the time in construction of roads.
- 13) Traffic policing should be strengthened and made more efficient

Suggestions to strengthen the existing public transport of PMPML in the city.

- 1) Experienced and knowledgeable person in the field of public transport should head PMPML. The person should not be transferred for at least 3 years.
- 2) In spite of the fact that PMPML, is being established for two years, the three major posts of Director (Finance, Human Resource and Transport) are vacant. These posts should be filled immediately with suitable personal.
- 3) The timetable of bus service should be published immediately, which will have direct impact on increase in the passenger numbers and income of PMPML.
- 4) The bus routes and trips should be organized according to the density of population, which will have direct impact on increase in the passenger numbers and income of PMPML.
- 5) The buses should be maintained, scientifically and professionally which will reduce the number of non-working buses. As a result the number of buses in use and their trips will increase.
- 6) PMPML should strive hard to provide dependable, secured, affordable, qualitative service in Pune and PCMC area. This will not only reduce the problem of public transport but will also reduce the pollution, resulting in better health of the citizens.

The role of Media in the growth and development of the city.

- 1) Media can contribute to the development of Pune City by creating a good influence on society. It should create awareness on social issues amongst citizens and motivate them to lead a constructive and healthy life. There should be a common aim among all media.
- 2) The theatre industry can play an important role by exhibiting good films with social messages and by providing a platform for awareness on social issues.

The suggestions made by the Senior Citizen's Group

- 1) Public Transport, Road Maintenance, Security, Telephone Services and 24 hr Electricity supply should be emphasized for future development.
- 2) PMC should take special efforts towards the security and safety of the senior citizens of the city. This is with special reference to the attacks on the senior citizens on the roads, in the lonely areas and on those who are staying alone in the flats and bungalows.
- 3) The future DP should give due considerations to the senior citizens with respect to safe public transport, healthcare services, provision of old age homes
- 4) PMC should make efforts to provide common place within the community with some basic amenities such as library, first aid kit, facilities for meditation, laughter clubs etc where the senior citizens could spend some quality time. The example of Nana-Nani Parks in Mumbai can be a good model.

Suggestions for the Empowerment of Economically deprived section of society

- 1) Micro finance, micro credit should be undertaken on large scale.
- 2) PMC should undertake the capacity building programmes for developing various vocational skills of the youth, women and men from the lower income group. This could be done with the help of various industries, vocational centers, business centers and NGOs and corporate sector.

Suggestions for the youth development and empowerment

- 1) It appears that a majority of the youth from the urban slums is in the working population. But their quality of work and earning is not adequate to maintain the quality of life. Hence, PMC in collaboration with industries, business organizations and NGOs should try to provide them with the need based training programmes and suitable job opportunities to improve their earning level.
- 2) The youth should be motivated to get involved in the community development work/work of nation building. They should be encouraged to undertake some constructive work apart from their jobs. PMC should take initiative to establish a cultural academy for the youth where they can get opportunity for cultural exchange and deep understanding about the society. This will help to achieve the goal of national integration, peace and harmony and minimize communal violence or destructive actions of the youth.

Suggestions for improving the Housing provisions in the city

- 1) Considering the high density of population in Pune city, PMC should undertake and encourage the builder community in the city to undertake on large scale the development of the low cost housing complexes and townships of medium sized apartments with basic facilities like roads, schools, medical facilities, markets, banking, hospitality and entertainment. Eco- friendly parameters such as rainwater harvesting, use of solar energy, effective waste management, sewage water treatment and proper green cover should be effectively implemented. These low cost houses will be affordable to the lower middle class and the middle class population (urban poor families). This will help to reduce the load on public transport and roads.
- 2) The slum rehabilitation programme should be executed in various parts of the city, by providing small sized houses, with all basic amenities and infrastructure. Pune Municipal Corporation should cooperate with State government, Builders Association and local people to prepare housing projects and implement it effectively with decent space, water, sanitation and other essential infrastructural amenities for human living. Local people should be involved right from planning to implementation and monitoring of these projects.
- 3) Instead of developing high-rise structures near hill slopes, such vertical development should be planned in down town areas, i.e. central Pune. Vertical high rises near hill slopes will block the natural flow of light and ventilation to the surrounding and down town areas. Land cost should not be dependant on the area, but it should be uniform in all areas.

Suggestions for Citizen Participation for Conservation of Electricity

- 1) Neon signboards in the city are consuming 4MW electricity per day. There are 1200 signboards in the city. The ban on the neon signboards has been declared. These types of activities can reduce load shedding. Pune outdoor Advertising Association has announced to use the neon signboards for 3 hours only. PMC should take sincere measures to implement these rules.
- 2) If consumers in the city voluntarily decide to reduce one bulb, tube or fan from the households, the city can save 1000 MW of power. This will cut the load shedding by one third. If all the consumers replace one incandescent bulb (40W/60W) by a CFL lamp, the city will save further 500 MW.

Street lights

- 1) One of the suggestion as appeared in India Express is to dim the street lights. This helps in reducing unnecessary wastage of energy, increases life of lamp and accessories, demand on the central supply of grid falls.
- 2) Some times proper monitoring of streetlight will reduce the wastage of electricity. Good monitoring by the staff is necessary. Local peoples committee in collaboration with PMC and MSEB officials should be formed for the regular and proper monitoring of street lights and taking other measures to save the energy, prepare citizens to use available energy sparingly.

Suggestions to save energy

The following are the specific measures to save consumption in the various areas like Municipal water supply, building maintenance, lighting and air conditioning by Maharashtra Energy development Agency's (MEDA).

Environmental Conservation of Electricity

- 1) Metal halide lamps in the place of mercury/sodium vapor lamps
- 2) Led panel indicator lamps in place of filament lamps.
- 3) High frequency electronic/copper ballasts for tube lights
- 4) Aggressive lighting control by using clock timers, delay timers, photocells etc.

Upkeep

- 1) Planning: Purchase energy at lowest cost, operate high energy equipment efficiency, and replace retrofitting building systems with more efficient technology.
- 2) Use energy accounting system to locate saving opportunities, and to measure success of energy efficiency strategies.
- 3) Appoint energy manager.

Air –Conditioning

Household

- 1) Use energy savers, replace old compressors, and design Fiber Reinforced Plastic cooling towers, PVC drift eliminators.
- 2) Shut off AC 30 minutes before leaving the room. The room still stays cool, and electricity is saved.

Central

- 1) Use softened water for condensers
- 3) Regular measuring of specific power consumption of compressors.
- 4) Heat recovery devices like air-to air heat exchangers.
- 5) Adopt sun film for heat reflection, when a hot day is expected, turn on the AC early before the building becomes hot.

Recommendation, suggestion by MSEB

- 1) Energy, electricity conservation has to be done.
- 2) Use of alternative sources of energy like solar heaters, gas gizers instead of using boilers.
- 3) Simple measures to be adapted for saving the electricity like low fridge setting, putting off the lights when they are not in used.
- 4) Use of advertisements and hording which consume the greater light should be used less.
- 5) P.M.C. should regulate the supply of street lights and municipal lights
- 6) MSEB has done efforts for generating awareness among the citizens for saving electricity; there is continuous need to conduct such programmes. In summer season we have to make intense efforts for conservation of electricity. MSEDCL and MSETCL has distributed the different pamphlets giving messages for the conservation of electricity along with the electricity bills.

Ensuring lesser losses and encouraging electronic meters (with incentives/concessions etc.) to slum-dwellers would be two vital steps in providing sufficient electricity to the city.

All such consumption can be curtailed or reduced to optimum levels by using energy-efficient gadgets and by energy-efficient building norms.

While envisioning for a longer period, the electricity sector should be perceived in a more serious manner. Electricity is the most important form of energy. Progress of civilization is directly proportional to how Energy is developed. For instance, the country that invented Steam energy – ruled the world for next five decades. Electricity is currently produced and managed in the ‘Grids’ formed by the union government. It is however important that a locality complements its power supply by keying in the non-conventional energy sources. Apart from Sun and wind – electricity can be produced from the dumping grounds and from the STPs (Sewerage Treatment Plants). Developed countries are using the Methane generated at these two sources for generating electricity. It is suggested that Kachra Depot of Urali Devachi should supply electricity to residents of Hadapsar, Phursungi and nearby areas.

It is necessary that citizens use electricity in the optimized manner. Energy saving devices, energy-friendly construction, and use of non-conventional or recyclable energy is encouraged by the PMC. Property tax exemption is given if these measures are adopted.

It is necessary that more awareness is created about this provision of tax exemption and of the need to use other forms of energy.

Suggestions for Water Supply Management

It is realized and accepted that in the face of increasing water demands and increasing population pressures, the current situation of excessive water supply and use will not be sustainable in the long run.

PMC should make it a rule for the Builders and housing societies to harvest rain water, store roof water in tanks that can be used for gardening, toilets, washing cloths, vehicles. This will help to release the pressure on demand for drinking water. PMC should also make use of water thus collected for watering the plants and trees planted along the roadside, hills and also the parks and gardens maintained by it. PMC needs to undertake extensively the awareness campaigns for this purpose.

Water Pumps

- 1) Match equipment to system needs (pump and driver type to intended duty)
- 2) Evaluate system effectiveness
- 3) Optimize preventive maintenance.

Conservation initiatives are essential.

Suggestions regarding Drainage system

The variability in the rates of sewage generation and basic collection facilities thereby points to the unplanned and non-uniform distribution vis-a-vis requirements. PMC should undertake detailed analysis of these parameters for the better insight of the differences and reasoning of such infrastructure provision that needs to be re-looked from sustainability perspective.

Suggestions to improve Solid Waste Management and Cleanliness in the city

- 1) There is a need to have more garbage pickup vans in the city, which would cover each and every street.
- 2) There should be more garbage bins of different sizes kept at suitable places.
- 3) The general public needs to be sensitized on the issue of garbage disposal, waste segregation, and effective disposal of waste and community hygiene. As soon as the garbage bins are removed, more and more people will opt of for paid garbage collection.
- 4) Instead of dumping garbage of the entire city in one or two dumping grounds, and creating environmental hazard for that area, the solid waste management and treatment of sewage water should be undertaken at multiple points across the city. Waste segregation should be made compulsory at household level. The segregated garbage should be picked up in separate containers or compartments, so that glass, plastic, paper, corrugated boxes, metal, cloth can be recycled separately. The wet garbage should be used to make compost manure or biogas or electricity. This biogas can be utilized by PMC to run the public transport buses. The electricity thus generated can be used for street lights or for domestic purpose etc. This will help to reduce environmental pollution in the city. With these measures Pune can go step further towards the concept of green city.

Suggestions for the Environmental Conservation in the city:

- 1) To avoid the city from becoming a cement-concrete jungle, social forestation should be undertaken by PMC at mass level. This includes plantation of trees along both sides of the roads and road dividers. Landscaping of traffic islands, in the areas below flyovers should be made mandatory to increase the beauty of the city and reduce the pollution.
- 2) In the housing complexes, industrial belts, commercial complexes, educational institutes and other complexes, PMC should make it compulsory to plant some number of trees depending on the area and space availability.
- 3) Hills are the typical geographic features of the city. Hills presently are being illegally encroached upon by the builders and by the slums. If strict legal action is taken against them, it will prevent others from such illegal constructions. This needs very close monitoring by forming a vigilance committee of PMC officials, environmental experts, social actionist and local representatives.
- 4) The green cover is being reduced by illegal cutting of trees. To preserve the ecological balance, the hills should be cleared of all encroachments. Tree plantations should be undertaken on mass scale with the involvement of citizens, environmental groups, NGOs and NSS volunteers of colleges. Landscaping and beautification of all surrounding hills of the city should be done on a priority basis. This will not only add to the beauty of the city but will also contribute for environmental and water conservation.
- 5) By taking in to consideration the abundant bio diversity of the region (surrounding hills, proximity to western ghats, confluence of rivers, presence of lakes, swampy and marshy areas) PMC must undertake efforts to develop botanical gardens, bio diversity parks and ayurveda parks in the city. This will give boost to the environmental tourism in the city.

Suggestions for heritage conservation and Development of Historic Tourism

Pune has a rich cultural heritage. There are many monuments in the city, which bear the history of Maratha regime, Moghal regime and Rashtrakuta regime. Pune is surrounded by several forts, which have prominence from the point of view of Maratha history. The constructive efforts must be taken to restore these monuments and develop Pune as the centre of historical tourism.

Encouraging public - private ownership of basic amenities and infrastructure

Basic amenities like drinking water, solid waste management, sewage water treatment, slum rehabilitation, public transport can be undertaken by involving private sector, This will help in effective management and implementation of the services for the entire city and at the same time will reduce the pressure from PMC.

CHAPTER-8

Sector wise Suggestions by Karve Institute of Social Service

CHAPTER-8

Sector wise Suggestions by Karve Institute of Social Service

Suggestions on Social Issues

Religion

It is observed that religious /worship places such as temples, mosques, etc which stand in the footpaths or on the roadsides hinder smooth traffic management and road mobility. These places of worship can be strategically moved with proper consensus and convincing of local religious groups and clubs/Mandals, without creating religious tensions during encroachment drives. The best example of this is removal and shifting of Bhavani Mata Temple from Paud Road (Opposite Jai Bhavani Nagar).

PMC can demarcate and allocate land for religious purpose in each ward.

Education

For encouraging the children's enrollment in municipal schools the following steps can be undertaken:

- Training of teachers should be need based and should be based on topics such as child psychology, Child Centered Philosophy. Topics for training should be selected after consultation with teachers regarding their training needs. Issues highlighted by local NGO/social workers who are working on issues of children's education (non formal education) should be included in the Teacher's Training Program.
- Training courses followed by NGOs working in the field of Teacher' Training such as Akanksha Foundation, Gram Mangal and Centre for Learning Resources, etc can be adopted to train teachers in municipal schools.
- Since local NGOs work at grassroot level with family and children in the slums, they can be involved to deal with issues such as attendance problems, follow up of drop outs, enrollment of out of school children. A meeting could be organized at regular intervals with the NGOs to discuss school related facts, on which follow up can be done.
- Child participation can be ensured to deal with school related issues such as school cleanliness, dicipline, attendance etc.by forming teams/groups consisting of children, teachers and parents. These groups can provide a platform to the children to express their views and suggestion regarding the school and issues that concern them.

- The survey reflected that the drop out rate increases at secondary level of education, especially for girls. Teachers should motivate the parents through regular home visits to retain the child in the mainstream education even after class 7th.
- In Municipal Schools Technical or vocational inputs can be introduced from class 8th. This will equip the students with technical skills by the end of schooling. These students can either pursue education with respect to the further skill development or put the learning to use by taking up some employment.
- Corporates can be involved in, provide training, financial and human resources for starting vocational and technical units in school. This will ensure that the school has a well equipped training unit with inputs given by experts in the field.
- To retain the children in Municipal Schools recreational centers for children can be started during evening hours in each school. This will provide an opportunity to the children to engage in physical and mental activities.

Empowerment of Women and Youth

- The survey reflects that in the slums most of the people are engaged in temporary forms of employment, in semi skilled or unskilled jobs. Hence their source of income is low and not stable.
- The Urban Community Development department of PMC and various NGOs provide vocational courses. Youth and women can be motivated to take up these vocational courses for skill enhancement. Efforts can be taken to provide them with suitable job options after training. Tie ups could be made with corporates to absorb the trained population at various levels as per their skill.
- By keeping in mind the need of the corporates and changed social living, new courses such as hospitality management, tourist guides especially heritage tourism, laundry and sales representatives in retail outlets, etc should be introduced. This will ensure that the skill acquired is put to use and provides scope for earning an income. An important component of any training should be personal grooming and presentation, personality development, communication skills and interpersonal skills.
- It is observed that in many families both husband and wife work to earn a living. In such families, there is a requirement of full time maids to take care of household duties and child rearing. Community women can be trained for house management jobs like operating electronic gadgets like washing machine, microwave, iron, etc. They can also be trained professionally in child rearing. Such up gradation of skills will help the women to get better and well paid jobs.
- Self Help Groups can be developed as a platform for developing entrepreneurial skills in women members, self reliance and vocational training, rather than just a savings group. Information dissemination regarding abuse, family violence, child rearing, health matters, etc can also be done through SHGs.

- The self help groups should be given an opportunity to run the mid day meal scheme in ICDS project in the city than appointing outside contractors. They should be trained in providing professional services and catering to schools, corporates, etc.
- Cooperative entrepreneurship model could be developed on lines similar to Lizzat papad. Areas such as event management, Ayurvedic spas, nursing, midwifery, driving, grocery, retail marketing, etc could be tapped. Training should be provided by professionals in each area.

Health

- The survey reflected that majority of the citizens prefer to take treatment in private hospitals than government hospitals even if they have to bear higher costs. But when the city was affected by swine flu cases, the municipal hospitals proved to be effective in handling and managing the situation efficiently. To attract more people to the civic run hospitals, there is a need to have customer friendly approach by staff, high standards of cleanliness and hygiene, availability of basic infrastructure and facilities such as tractions, x rays, physiotherapy, stock of basic medicines, emergency facilities, etc.
- Municipal hospitals and dispensaries should have OPD facilities according to the convenience of the people. They can be open in early morning hours and late evening hours, so that people do not have to take day off from work to meet their health needs and treatment.
- Many private colleges are currently providing medical courses in the city. The PMC can take measures similar to those taken by Mumbai Municipal Corporation. They can attach the medical hospital with the PMC run hospitals. This will which will ensure a flow of resident doctors in the PMC run hospitals and give scope for the medical students to gain first hand practical knowledge. Hospitals such as KEM, Niar and Sion in Mumbai operate on these lines.
- The PMC can tie up with private practitioners from different specializations to provide their expertise in PMC hospitals.
- To provide and care for the health of its citizens the PMC can adopt several measures. They can ensure uniformity in availability of safe drinking water all over the city. Regular spraying of pesticides, especially in high risk areas, which are prone to water clogging, etc. should be undertaken.
- Laws regarding spitting, garbage disposal, defecating on roads, etc should be strictly implemented by charging with heavy penalties and fines.
- It was observed during the survey and the results of the same reflect that people especially in the slum resort to dumping garbage in open spaces and grounds and on the roads. Also open defecation is common in slum areas. There are still families where women deliver their children at home.

- Large scale health awareness programmes covering issues such as hazards of open defecation, importance of proper waste disposal, importance of immunization and hospital deliveries should be undertaken. Local NGOs can be collaborated with for carrying out these programmes.
- Common toilets can be replaced by encouraging individual toilets in slums. Where the need be, common toilets should be in proportion to the population in the slum. The community can be encouraged to maintain the cleanliness of these toilets.
- School health programme can be enhanced in municipal schools. A health education manual suitable to be taught at different levels in schools can be developed in consultation with experts in the field of health and counselors. Topics such as basics of body, personal hygiene and grooming, sex education, HIV/AIDS can be covered in the manual. Such programmes should be conducted by special teachers/counselors after through counseling of students, teachers and parents.
- Medical check-ups should be carried out at least twice a year in the all municipal schools with due importance given to oral health and eye problems. Cases requiring medical treatments should be followed up.

Rehabilitation of the floating population

- PMC can take initiative and plan for organized settlements for floating population and migrants on the model of Nagpur, where the camps or zones for migrants from particular states/places are created.
- Housing cost in the city is on the rise, making it impossible for the people from lower income and middle income category to afford decent housing. As a result these people land up renting houses in slums/chawls and live in unhygienic conditions. It was reflected in the study that there are almost 40 percent houses in the city that are semi pucca and kuttcha in nature. The problems related to housing can be sorted out by creating housing areas for Lower Income Group Houses (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG) and Higher Income Groups. These schemes are existing in Manipal, Udupi district and various other cities. The scheme ensures housing option to not only the wealthy class but also for those in lower income category.
- Slum Rehabilitation Programmes can be replicated on the models which were successful in the past in some areas of the city. These programmes should be implemented effectively within specific time frame in all parts of the city. After undertaking the rehabilitation process, stringent measures should be undertaken to prevent recurrence of slum

Training and Rehabilitation of the differently abled population in the city

- The early intervention clinics should be started in each municipal hospital at ward level. These clinics must have multi disciplinary treatment such as different therapies, counseling to the parents regarding the nature and problem of handicap, the diet, and training and rehabilitation process for their handicapped child. These clinics can perform the role of early detection of

the handicap. Early intervention through drug and non-drug therapies helps in minimization of the impact of disability. There is lack of such clinics in the city at present.

- More institutions should be created to develop and provide artificial limbs and appliances to the physically challenged population. This will help to increase the mobility and independence of the handicapped.

Providing Integrated, Special and Inclusive opportunities for suitable education to the special children

- Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme, more teachers can be appointed to cater to the handicapped students especially the mentally challenged and those suffering from Cerebral Palsy (CP). They should be provided with advanced learning aids, tools and supportive services to cope up with the special needs of such children.
- Focused efforts are needed for the identification of children with disabilities.
- PMC should start integrated classes in the PMC run schools where special children (who have the ability) can be integrated with the normal children in the mainstream education at their own speed. These classes should be well supported with the remedial teachers who can give their interventions as per the needs of the special children in the class.
- PMC can also encourage the private schools to establish **integrated class** in their schools.
- To strengthen the integrated approach, some teachers from PMC schools and even from the private schools should be provided in-depth training on special education. The remedial teachers who have completed Diploma in Special Education from RCI Recognized Institution should be appointed for the effective working of integrated class.
- More schools providing Inclusive Education should be started which will give an opportunity to the differently-abled and the children with the learning disabilities such as Dyslexia to remain in mainstream education.
- At present the centers for Autistic children are inadequate in the city. PMC can encourage NGOS (by providing land and other infrastructural facilities) to start these centers in the city.
- The existing special schools for the mentally challenged in the city can be strengthened by PMC. The corporates should be encouraged to take an active role in this task.

Vocational Training: PMC should make conscious efforts to create vocational training workshops to impart skill training according to abilities and impairments of the differently able population above the age of 18 years. The aim of this training should be development and improvement of Functional Skills, Personal Skills, Social Skills and Communication Skills of the challenged population.

Vocational Rehabilitation: The PMC can play a vital role in the vocational rehabilitation of the differently abled by providing:

- Sheltered employment
- Supported open employment
- Open employment
- Self employment

Providing leisure time activities for sports, recreation and cultural life in different parts of the city for the differently abled.

Establishing care groups and old age houses. PMC can undertake these activities in collaboration with NGO's, which are working in this sector. The corporate sector should be involved in these activities as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program.

CHAPTER-9

An overview of the Socio-economic changes in Pune

CHAPTER-9

An overview of the Socio-economic changes in Pune

On a broad review, the economic characteristic of Poona might be indicated for the different periods of its history in the following manner. The economic life of Poona was not highly developed till Peshwa rule. 17th century Poona does not appear to have been an important center of any craft, or noted for any special Trade. Conditions during the 17th century were not favorable for increased or new economic activity. With the establishment of the rule of the Peshwas, events took a new turn. Political conditions became comparatively stable and Poona became the seat of the chief official of the State and gradually the center of a large dominion. In the early part of Peshwa rule the population grew rapidly and with it grew the general forms of economic activity appropriate to a large consuming population. In the latter part of the regime of the Peshwas, the wealth of the town increased greatly and there was development, especially of the luxury trades. The decades immediately following the fall of the Peshwa saw a decline in the fortunes of the city; the luxury trades suffering severely.

During the British time the decline was arrested with the establishment of cantonment and by the building of the railways. Certain crafts also grew rapidly in importance after 1850. The last quarter of the 19th century witnessed the fullest development of this phase. The construction of Laxmi Road, the first through east-west route in this period has been an important event. The Socio-economic characteristic of Pune during this period can be reflected as breaking of the barriers of entry into specific occupations and the emergence of well-to-do class and the dominance of Brahmins within it.

After independence –In 1959 Pune city was included in the State of Maharashtra and since then it has undergone change not only in its physical structure but also in its Socio-economic fabric. Panshet flood is one of the important events, which apart from calamity has brought about Socio-economic changes in the city. Till around 1970s Pune was famous as being the Pensioner's city. But since 1970 it has gained the fame of the fastest growing city in the world. It the only city in India which has shown the growth rate of more than 50% during the last decade of 20th century and the 1st decade of the 21st century. It is the 8th largest city in India. It is in the list of the 10 cities, which are fastly growing in the world by Forbes Magazine. It has not only grown in population but it has totally changed its structure, as in 2008 62% population of Pune city is below 30 yrs. (ESR 08). So today it is one of the youngest cities in the world.

Pune is ahead in the field of education at national and also at the international level. Pune is considered as the Oxford of the east. There are around 60,000 students of foreign national who have preferred studying in Pune University during last 20yrs. During 1980 the unaided institutions were granted the permission and that has given impetus to the phenomenal growth of education sector, in terms of increased number of schools, colleges and Universities of various streams such as engineering, medicine, pharmacy, management, I.T and today's new popular streams such as gaming and animation.

The growth in educational sector has also contributed to growth in industrial sector. Initially there were few government industries from public sector in Pune, such as ammunition factory, locomotor workshop of state transports. The economic characteristic of Pune indicated the upward growth especially when the automobile industry found its seat in Pune. Along with it, the establishment industries ranging from pharmaceuticals to armament and electronic goods gave the impetus to the growth pendulum. The establishment of industrial belt in Bhosari by MIDC in 1960 gave added strength to the economic development of the city. Today this industrial belt has spread beyond Pimpri-Chinchwad to Chakan and Ranjangaon. Establishment of airport in the city widened the economic horizon. The last decade of the 20th century ushered the diversification of the industrial development in the form of establishment of software industry and biotech industry. Establishment of InfoTech part and Biotech Park at Hinjewadi have added global dimensions to the economic growth of Pune. I.T. industry has established the record of exports of Rs.25 Thousand Cores in last few years.

The immediate impact of this industrial growth is the growth of the middle class and upper middle class population in the city. With the increase in the buying power of the citizens, the city has witnessed increase in the luxury trades, in the later part of 20th century till the today's recession.

The hospitality industry during this period has also shown maximum development. There has been phenomenal increase in the number of restaurants, hostels, four- star hotels, five -star hotels, malls and multiplexes, gyms and spas and Convention centers.

The medical tourism has given impetus to the growth of Health and Medicare sector in the city. The concept of luxury hospitals has attracted the foreign nationals to avail the qualitative medical care offered in the city.

During the last 60 yrs. Pune has grown as the cultural capital of Maharashtra. Several renowned artists from Pune in the field of Music, Drama, Paintings, idol making have earned laurels not only at national level but also at international level. To name the few are Bharatratna Pt.Bhimsen Joshi, Pt.Rohini Bhate, Manisha Sathe, and Dr. Mohan Agashe. The renowned art institutions such as Lalit Kala Adhyasana in Pune University, Film and Television Institute of India, The film archives, various festivals such as film festival organized by FTII, Pune festivals, depict the rich cultural heritage of the city.

The military establishments of the city such as National Defense Academy (NDA), Institute of Armament Technology (IAT), Institute of Research and Development, Dighi (R&D) and the cantonment boards at Camp and Khadki have added to the strategic importance of city from the defense point of view.

Due to factors like migration and increased economic activity Pune has witnessed subsequent increase in air traffic, rail traffic, road traffic.

Strategic positioning of the city

Pune's strategic placing can be considered as largely responsible for its economic growth. Pune is the nearest city to metro of Mumbai (186 km) and is well connected by the Mumbai Pune express

highway (4 lane express way) It is well connected by road to other two cities of Nashik and Aurangabad, which are the up-coming centers of trade and commerce in the state of Maharashtra. Pune is also well connected to 2nd capital of Nagpur by road, rail and air. A part from the urban connection, Pune is also considered as the gateway to Western Ghats and rural Maharashtra. This provides the much needed raw material, skilled, unskilled and semi skilled labour, nearby port, international airport (Mumbai) for the immediate transfer of industrial as well as the agricultural produce, which has less shelf-life.

Proposed New Airport

Approximately 10 km (6.2 mi) north-east of Pune the airport operated by the Airports Authority of India, shares its runway with Lohegaon Air Base. Air India has begun operating direct flights from Pune to Dubai, as also Indian Airlines with flights to Singapore thus giving it international status. Pune Airport also serves Indian Airlines, Jet Lite and Jet Airways, that run domestic flights connecting Pune to major Indian cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad, as well as budget carriers like Spice Jet and Deccan.

The need for a Greenfield airport in Pune was felt as according to data released by the MCCIA as Pune's passenger and freight have increased manifold.

While 1,68,893 passengers travelled during the period from April-June in 2005, the same period saw an increase by 108.4 per cent in 2006 with 3,51,930 passengers travelling domestically. Combining the international and domestic passengers Pune saw a rise of 98.4 per cent. The national average is 31.8 per cent. In terms of aircraft movement Pune stands at third place with an increase of 62.7 per cent. Despite an increase of 10 per cent in freight passengers Pune was losing out to Mumbai as bigger aircraft (like Boeing 747) carrying cargo cannot land in Pune.

The lack of an international-standard airport was proving a damper for Pune in becoming a major centre for foreign players. Considering these limitations a new International Airport is being proposed for meeting the growing needs of Metropolis city of Pune. Over 1,800 acres of land near Shiroli Chandus village, six km north from the Chakan site, has been identified as a probable site for the airport. Technical clearance has been obtained. MIDC will prepare the feasibility report taking into consideration various factors like displacement of inhabitants, their proper rehabilitation and environmental clearance. The Government of Maharashtra will then formally send the proposal to the Ministry of Civil Aviation for final clearance. After completion this airport Pune will boast of the biggest airport in the country.

Thus the growth and development in key indicators such as industrialization, hospitality Services, education, Banking, Trade and Commerce, Connectivity depict that Pune is showing the upward economic growth in the recent times and will continue to perform in the coming years.

The recent times have shown that Pune is a city which is A Multi-dimensional in character. Growth in multiple sectors has culminated in the present upward graph. The sustainability of this growth depends upon the growth and development in infrastructure. The parallel development of infrastructure facilities in the city will determine whether this upward graph will remain in the same direction or whether it will show the downward movement. The sustainability of the economic

growth also depends upon the growth in Social Indicators. These social indicators are Literacy rate, drop-out rate, infant and maternal mortality rate, woman empowerment, inclusion of marginalized disable population in the mainstream and so on.

The Social Changes

As a result of the increased economic activity in multiple sectors, Pune has seen significant social changes. These can be termed as the characteristic feature of 20th century.

During the last 60 years, the city has witnessed the social diffusion and inclusion. The socially backward castes and those belonging to the reserved categories are found to have spread all over the city. The concentration of the particular caste in particular geographic area or Peth is found to have diluted. The dilution and diffusion is also reflected in hereditary occupations .People of various castes are found to be engaged in variety of jobs, ranging from public sector to private sector and to I.T. sector.

The literacy rate in the city has increased. People in the city are ready to spend bigger amounts on the education their children. The local government is taking efforts in the areas of non-formal education, inclusive education through the national programme of education for all .

The efforts of PMC in the field of women empowerment through establishment of the network of self-help group is note worthy. The Urban Community Department of PMC has been successful in establishing the biggest network of SHG in Asia. The events such as Punawadi Jatra and Bhimthadi Yatra mark the Socio-economic upliftment of women in the city.

The PMC is taking efforts in empowering the youth from the low-income group through various programmes of vocational training and self employment. PMC is also taking efforts in providing the improved quality health care services to the families of lower income group and families belonging to below poverty line by providing the smart cards. This can provide free or subsidized health care in prominent trust run hospitals of the city. The success of PMC in these efforts depends upon the citizen's participation. To seek the people's participation in the growth and Development, PMC needs to develop proper systems of Management, implementation, Information Diffusion and Monitoring and Evaluation at regular intervals. The programs and the projects should be need based and should be relevant to the changing needs of the industries and the corporate sector.

Focused efforts are required to increase the literacy rate, sex ratio, health care services of the deprived sections of the society. The rehabilitation of the slums is a factor which needs immediate efforts and attention of the local Government.

If such multi-sectorial efforts are undertaken then Pune definitely has the potential to develop as the prominent city in the country and to develop as a city of an international repute.

Annexures

Annexure 1

Fact Sheet

Sr No	Variable	Details	Slum (Data in %)	Planned Housing (Data in %)	EntireCity (Data in %)	Authentification data	
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General Profile

						Pune City (Census 2001)	
1	Religion	Hindu	89.4	94	92.2	79.88	Hindu
		Muslim	9.4	3.9	6.1	9.33	Muslim
		Christian	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.33	Christian
		Sikh	0	0.3	0.2	0.45	Sikh
		Others	0	0.7	0.4	5.2	Buddhist
						2.61	Jain
						0.3	Others
						0.09	Religion not stated

						National Data (Census 2001)	
2	Caste	General	36.9	72.5	58.27	70	General
		SC	36.5	7.2	18.91	16	SC
		ST	2.8	1.6	2.09	2.1	ST
		OBC	10.4	13.1	12.02	12	OBC
		VJNT	9.5	2.1	5.07	Not known	VJNT
		Other	2.3	1.5	1.8	Not known	Other
		Caste not stated	1.6	2	1.8	Not known	Caste not stated
3	No of years of stay in Pune	Less than 1 yr.	0.8	2.3	1.73		
		1-5 yrs	2.6	11.4	7.86		
		6-10 yrs.	4.1	11.7	8.67		
		11-15 yrs.	4.4	9.1	7.18		
		16-20 yrs.	5.2	5.8	5.6		
		21-25 yrs	8	8.4	8.22		
		26-30 yrs.	16.3	8.8	11.8		

		More than 30 yrs.	57.9	41.4	48.02	
		Not responded	0.7	1	0.92	

4	Possession of Voter's I Card	Holding Voters I card	95.1	86.2	89.8	
		Not holding Voters I card	4.9	13.8	10.2	
5	Possession of Ration Card	Holding Ration card	96	88.3	91.4	
		Not holding Ration Card	4	11.7	8.6	

6	Type of ration card held	Yellow (BPL)	20.3	3.2	10	4.38	Yellow (BPL)
		Saffron(Up to 1 lac)	73.2	66.9	69.4	87.22	Saffron(Up to 1 lac)
		White (above 1 lacs)	2.3	16	10.5	6.59	White (above 1 lacs)
		Not responded	4.2	13.9	10	1.78	Antodaya

7	Possession of Livestock	Possessing live stock	3.2	3.3	3.3	
		Not possessing live stock	96	96.1	96.1	
		Not responded	0.8	0.6	0.6	

8	Possession of Agriculture land	Possessing Agricultural land	7.3	10.6	9.3	
		Not possessing Agricultural land	92.1	89	90.2	
		Not responded	0.6	0.4	0.5	

Sr No	Variable	Details	Slum (Data in %)	Planned Housing (Data in %)	EntireCity (Data in %)	Authentification data
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Housing Profile

9	Family size	Less than 2 members	2.1	3.9	3.1	According to Census 2001, the
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		2-4 members	46	63	56.1	average family size of Pune city is 4.5	
		5-7 members	43.2	27.5	33.8		
		7-9 members	5.9	3.1	4.2		
		9 and above	2.8	2.5	2.6		

						Pune city (Census 2001)	
10	Ownership of house	Self owned	83.6	83	83.2	67.05	Self owned
		Rented	14.1	15.9	15.2	28.88	Rented
		Photo pass holder	1.9	0.5	1.1	4.07	Others
		Others	0.3	0.6	0.5		

11	Structure of house	Pucca	10	90.9	58.6	60	housing report 2009, Mashal
		Semi Pucca	61.5	9.1	29.4	14	
		Kuccha	27		11.4	26	
		Hut	1.5		0.59		

						Acc to Housing survey ,draft report,2009, Mashal	
12	Type of House	Bungalow	n.a.	8.42	8.42	10	Bungalow
		Row House	n.a.	3.65	3.65	3	Row House
		Apartment	n.a.	43.63	43.63	37	Apartment
		Chawl	n.a.	2.83	2.83	3	Chawl
		Wada	n.a.	1.58	1.58	7	Wada
		Slums	34.7	n.a.	34.7	37	Slums
		Slum Chawls	5.15	n.a.	5.15	4	Others

12	Size of House	Less than 250 sq.ft	57.5	13.8	30.4	<p>Acc to Housing survey ,draft report,20 09, Mashal</p> <p>in the slum areas 41 percent houses are of size in between 10-15 sq.mts</p> <p>Average size of househld in slums is 14.66 sq mts.</p>
		251-500 sq.ft	37.5	26.2	30.7	
		501 -1000 sq.ft	5	40	26	
		1001-3000 sq.ft		14.7	9.1	
		3001-5000 sq.ft		2.8	1.7	
		Above 5000 sq.ft		1.3	0.8	
		Not responded	1.3	1.3	1.3	

CIVIC AMENITIES

						<p>Environ ment Status Report ,PMC,200 7-08</p>
13	Status of Electric	Own meter	82.5	95.8	90.5	<p>The current power requireme nt is 782 MW per day, which has increased by 32 percent in</p>

						the last three years.
	meters	Rented from common meter	14.8	3.5	8	There are 11.6 lakh consumers
		Un official connection	0.8		0.3	Out of the total connections, 83 percent are household connections,
		Not responded	1.9	0.7	1.2	12 percent commercial connections, 2.5 percent industrial connections and

0.5 percent agricultural connections.

14	Status of Water Supply	Individual connection	64.5	91.4	80.67	74	Housing survey ,draft report,2009, Mashal
		Community tap	32.6	0.1	16.52	24	
		Private hand pump	0.4	0.7	0.18		
		Tube well	0.1	0.5	0.43		
		Tanker supply	0.1	5.8	0.32		
		Community hand pump	0.1	0.3	0.23		
		Others	2.2	1.3	1.65		

15	Status of Toilet Facilities	Attached toilet	9.9	89.4	57.6	According to the housing study report by Mashal, 2009, in slum areas people rely mostly on common toilet facilities	
		Common toilet	86.3	9.1	40		
		No toilet	3.8	1.4	2.4		
16	Opinion of surveyed population about the presence of	Tar road	yes	73	77.2	75.7	Acc to PMC, 69 % roads in the city are tarred, while 2 % are concrete roads
		Footpath	35.5	51.2	45.1	Acc to PMC ESR, 2007-08, some wards have more number of roads with footpaths than others	
		Street light	85.8	88.7	87.6		
		Cl osed drains	63.7	64	64		
		Comm. hall	30.8	17.4	22.8	There are 145 natya gruhas, theatres and multiplexe s in the city	
		Single screen	14.1	18.9	17		
		Multiplex	6.2	16.4	12.1		

	Market	65.7	71.1	69.1	
	Malls	10.8	36.4	26.3	
	Govn hosp.	32	24.7	27.8	16 hospitals, 26 dispensaries, PMC health Dept.
	Pvt hosp	50.3	58.5	27.8	551 registered pvt hospitals ESR 2009
	Pvt sch	42.1	60.8	53.6	603 pvt schools, education dept, PMC
	Mun sch	47.9	46.9	47.5	289 Mun schools, education dept, PMC
	Garden	20.3	42.9	34	The city has 78 gardens, which occupy total area of 359.35 . acres of land There are 5 nalla parks
	Playground	23.4	40.7	33.9	

16	Time Taken to Travel	Upto 1/2 hr			62.3
	to work place/school	Upto 1 hr	72.08	55.38	33.5
		More than 1 hr	23.3	40.82	4.1
			4.6	3.78	

Sr	Variable	Details	Slum (Data in %)	Planned Housing (Data in %)	Entire City (Data in %)	Authentification data

No					%)		
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Demographic Profile

						Demographic Report, Gokhale Institute, 2008	
16	Age Distribution	1-20 yrs	39.8	27.53	32.68	34.49	0-19yrs
		21-40 yrs	38.96	41.15	40.23	36.39	20-39 yrs
		41-60 yrs	17.76	22	20.23	20.65	40-59 yrs
		Above 60 yrs	3.48	9.32	6.86	8.16	Above 60 yrs

Demographic Report, Gokhale Institute, 2008

17	Gender Distribution	Male	51.95	51.29	51.57	51.89	Male
		Female	48.05	48.71	48.43	48.11	Female

18	Sex-ratio		924.8	949.6	939.1	According to Census 2001, the sex ratio for Pune city was 917	
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19	Marital Status	Married	50.66	57.4	54.58		
		Unmarried	43.84	37.7	40.86		
		Separated/ Divorced	0.39	0.3	0.34		
		Widowed	4.47	3.29	3.78		
		Deserted	0.27	0.2	0.22		
		Livein relationship	0.38	0.11	0.22		

						Pune City (Census 2001)	
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20	Literacy Status	Literate	75.14	89.8	83.63	76.29	Literate
		Illiterate	24.86	10.2	16.36	23.71	Illiterate

21	Literacy Rate		81.9	96.2	90.3	87	Literacy Rate
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22	Sectors of employment	Primary	2.8	2.3	2.5	
		Secondary	2.8	1.73	2.13	
		Tertiary	94.4	95.96	95.36	

						Pune City (Census 2001)	
23		Total working population	32.64	95.96	36.96	34.19	Total working population
		Total non working population	67.44	40.08	63.04	65.8	Total non working population

24	Work Participation Rate		32.64	95.96	36.96	34	Work Participation Rate
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School enrollment of Children in age group of 3-14 yrs

Shikshan Mandal, PMC, Annual WP & B Report 2009-10

25	Type of School	PMC	57.03	12.63	36	26.16	PMC
	Attended	Private	42.33	86.03	63	73.8	Private
		Informal/non formal	0.62	1.34	1		

	Medium of Instruction	Marathi	85.13	49.22	28.52	
		English	9.21	44.44	65.51	
		Semi English	1.5	4.67	3.03	
		Others	4.14	1.67	2.94	

	Annual Expenditure on	Nothing	10.66	3.18	7	
		upto 1000	52.49	24.13	39	

	education	Rs.1001-5000	27.45	32.96	30	
		Rs.5001-10000	6.9	27.43	17	
		More than 10000	2.47	12.3	7	

Occupation Status

	Number of Family members engaged in occupation	None	4.6	5.5	5.2	
		One	44.7	53	49.7	
		Two- Four	49.8	40.8	44.38	
		More than 4	0.9	0.68	0.75	

	Nature of employment engaged in	Full time	74.6	91.4	84.6	
		Part time	23.2	3.1	11.1	
		Free lancing	1.4	1.4	1.4	
		Not responded	0.9	4.1	2.8	

	Type of Employment engaged in	Permanent	25	75.3	55.2	
		Temporary	69.3	18.4	38.74	
		Seasonal/Casual	4.7	1.5	2.77	
		Not responded	0.9	4.8	3.4	

	Type of Skill engaged in	Skilled	44.6	74.1	62.3	
		Semi- skilled	42.3	18.6	28	
		Un- skilled	11.3	2.1	5.8	
		Not responded	1.9	5.2	3.9	

	Per Capita Income (PCI)				Rs.43000.00	According to MCCIA the PCI of Pune District is Rs. 46000/-
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Sr No	Variable	Details	Slum (Data in %)	Planned Housing (Data in %)	Entire City (Data in %)	Authentification data
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Possession of Household Goods

	Possession of Household Goods	Bicycle	28	24.9	26.1
		Radio	33.8	35.5	34.8
		Tape recorder	20.3	32.5	27.6
		TV (B&W)	11.9	7.7	9.4
		TV (Colour)	79.7	84.9	82.8
		DVD_VCD	29.3	49.1	41.2
		Cable	67.6	77.6	73.6
		Fridge	23.5	73.8	53.7
		Phone	7.4	48.3	31.9
		Washing Machine	2.1	27	17.1
		Mobile	56.9	81	71.4
		Computer	2.2	34.1	21.3
		Internet	0.2	10.4	6.3
		Two Wheeler	16.7	51.4	37.5
		Flat/Plot	11.9	45.1	31.9
		Four Wheeler	0.9	16.8	10.4

Health Status

	Persons fallen ill during last year (2007-08)	Fallen ill	80.7	89.6	86.07
		Not fallen ill	19.3	10.3	13.9

	Place where Treatment was taken	Private	57.6	78.5	70.11
		Government	28.6	10.1	17.51
		Dispensary	3.2	25.1	16.36
		Alternative Treatment	0.7	0.5	0.56
		Mantrik/Tantrik	0.3	0.1	0.16

		Household Remedies	35.9	23.8	28.63	
		Over the Counter	21.8	14.5	17.4	

	Annual Medical Expenditure of Households	Less than 500	18.1	5.8	10.7	As per AQM Cell of PMC, Pune citizens spend about Rs. 1.5 Lakh per day on medicines
		501- 1000	43.9	27	33.8	
		1000-5000	22.5	33.6	29.2	
		5001-10000	5.2	12.9	9.8	
		Above 10000	4.3	12.6	9.3	
		Not responded	5.9	8.2	7.2	

Cultural Profile

	Participation in Religious Festivals	Taken Part	83.8	87.7	86.1	
		Not Taken Part	16.1	12.2	13.9	

	Participation in National Festivals	Taken Part	45.7	44.7	45.1	
		Not Taken Part	54	54.5	54.3	
		Not responded	0.4	0.7	0.6	

	Membership in Social Groups	Membership	21.7	12.5	16.2	
		No Membership	78.3	87.5	83.8	

	Membership in Eco Activity Group	Membership	23.4	8.1	14.2	
		No Membership	76.6	91.9	85.7	

Solid Waste Management						
	Place where	Garbage bins	71.5	29	46	
	garbage is dumped	Collection at	18.6	64.6	46.2	
		doorstep				
		Open space/land	6.3	3.7	4.8	
		In gutters	0.3	0.1	0.2	
		On road	0.9	0.4	0.6	
		Other	2.5	2.1	2.3	

	Segregation of	Waste Segregated	9.3	37.5	26.2	Out of the daily total waste generated in the city, only 30% waste is segregated
	Household Waste	Waste Not Segregated	89.5	60	71.8	
		Not responded	1.3	2.5	2	

	Willingness of	Nil	63	25.6	40.5	
	people to pay for Solid Waste	Up to Rs. 10 p.m	20.9	16.2	18.1	
		Rs. 10- 50 p.m	7.4	48.6	32.1	
	Management	Rs. 50 and above	0.1	5.1	3.1	
		p.m	8.6	4.5	6.2	
		Not responded				

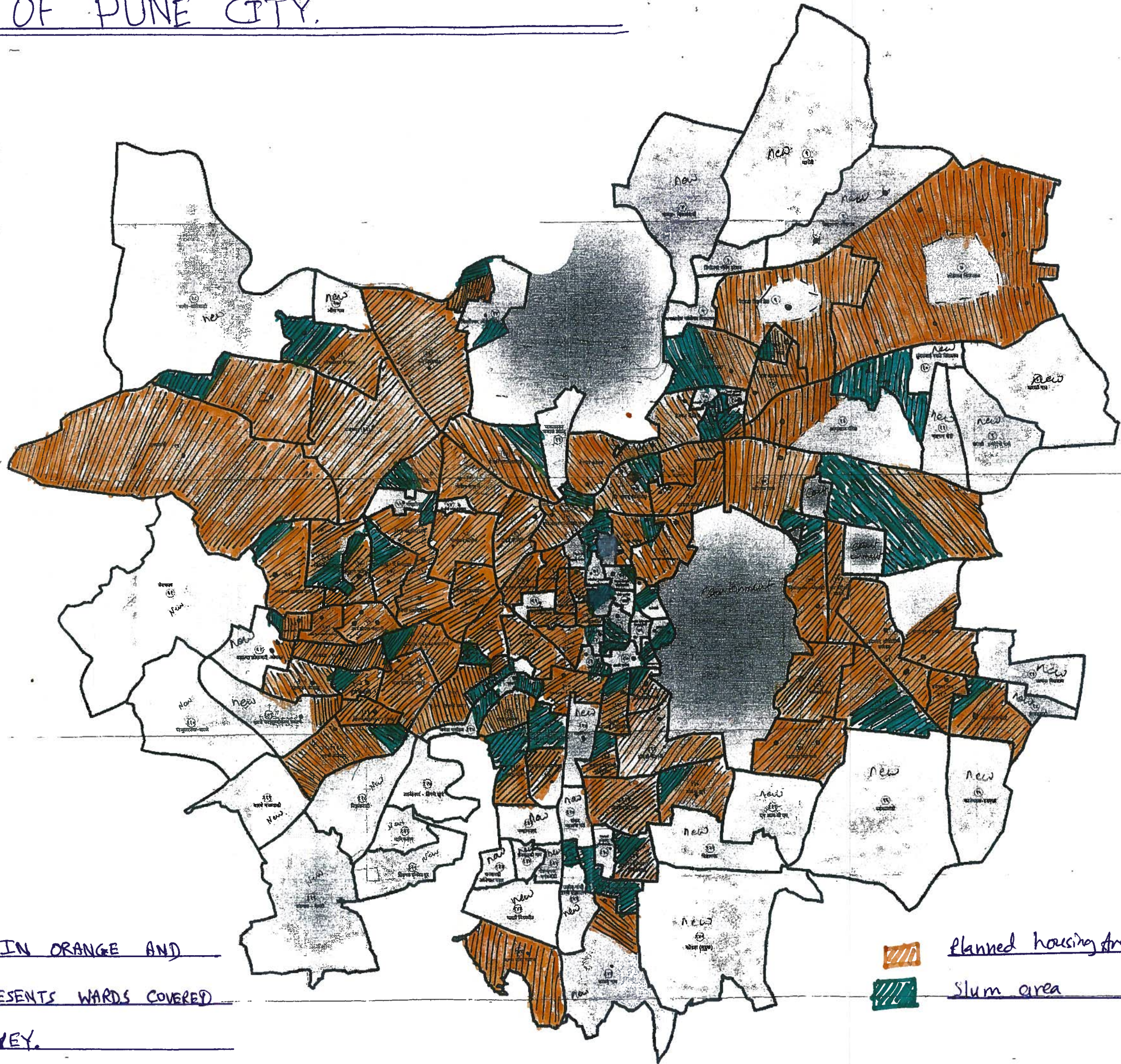
Sr No	Variable	Details	Sham (Data in %)	Planned Housing (Data in %)	Entire City (Data in %)	Authentification data
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Opinion about Development and Growth of city						
	Awareness about	Aware	0.5	1.3		
	Development Plan	Not aware	98.1	96.7		
		Not responded	1.4	1.9		



	Whether lifestyle changed due to development	Yes	59.1	76.7	69.67
		No	39.8	22	29.12
		Not responded	1	1.3	1.21

	Factors affecting lifestyle	Fast life	4.1		
		Better Educational facilities	5.9		
		Employment opportunities have increased			
		Fulfillment of basic needs due to economic development			
		Growth in the population size of the city leading to congestion			
		increase in various problems, like increase in migration, housing cost, etc.			
		Increased prices of all goods			
		Cultural Growth has been affected			
		More access to information			
		Poor transport facilities			

MAP OF PUNE CITY.



AREA MARKED IN ORANGE AND
GREEN COLOUR REPRESENTS WARDS COVERED
IN PRESENT SURVEY.

 planned housing area.
 slum area

1. Dhanori
2. Vidyanagar- Lohagaon
3. Tingare Nagar- Vishrantwadi
4. Kalas Vishrantwadi
5. Nanasahab Parulekar Vidyalay
6. Yerwada Prison Press
7. Lohagaon Vimantal
8. Kharadi Gao
9. Kharadi Infotek Park
10. Sundarabai Marathe Vidyalay
11. Wadgao Sheri
12. Ramwadi
13. Aagakhan Palace
14. Don Bosco high School
15. Nagpur Chawl
16. Phule Nagar Yerwada
17. Netaji Subhash chandra bose Vidyalay
18. Yerwada Gao
19. Parnakuti
20. Yerwada hot Mix Plant
21. Deccan College
22. Kamal Nayan Bajaj Udyan
23. Shetaki Mahavidyalaya
24. Kirloskar Oil Engine
25. Bopodi
26. Pune Vidyapith
27. Aundh Gao
28. Baner - Balewadi
29. Sutarwadi
30. Pashan
31. Aundh ITI
32. Raj Bhavan
33. Chatushrungi Mandir
34. Model Colony
35. Modern College
36. Pune Mahanagar Palika Bhavan
37. Dr. Naidu Hospital
38. Band garden
39. Wadia College
40. koregao Park
41. Mundhava Gaon
42. Magarpatta - Hadapsar
43. Hadapsar Aoudyogic Vasahat
44. Saint Patric Town
45. Vikas Nagar - Ghorpadi
46. Madhyawarti Shasakiya Imarat
47. Sasoon Hospital
48. Kamala Neharu Hospital

49. Juna Bazar
50. Kasaba Ganpati
51. Shaniwar wada
52. New English School - Ramanbagh
53. Ferguson College
54. Dr. Homibhabha Hospital
55. Gokhale Nagar
56. Vidhi Mahavidyalaya
57. Shankarrao More Vidyalaya
58. Rambagh Colony
59. Kishkindha Nagar
60. Ramkrishna Paramhans Nagar
61. Vedbhavan
62. Mahatma Society- Kothrud
63. Vanaj Company
64. Yshawant Rao Chavan Natyagriha
65. Ideal Colony
66. Deenanath Mangeshkar Hospital
67. Deccan Gymkhana
68. Rajendra Nagar
69. Vishrambagh Wada
70. Mahatma Phule Mandai
71. City Post
72. Ganesh Peth Gurudwara
73. Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya
74. Rajewadi.
75. Harakanagar
76. General Arunkumar Vaidya Stedium
77. Doke Talim
78. Swami Samarth Vidya Mandir- Ganesh Peth
79. Dr. Kotanis Clinic
80. Renuka Swarup Prashala
81. S.P.College
82. Subhashnagar
83. Ghorpade Garden
84. Panchahaud Mission
85. Mahatma Phule Smarak(Samata Bhumi)
86. Lohianagar
87. Ekbote Colony
88. Gurunanak nagar
89. Wanwadi Gaon
90. Ramtekadi
91. Hadapsar gao
92. Glyding Centre
93. Sadhana Vidyalay
94. Satav Wadi
95. kale Padal -Hadapsar

96. Mohammad Wadi
97. Mahadji Shinde Chatri
98. Salisbury Park
99. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith
100. Mitra Mandal Colony
101. Parvati Gaon
102. Parvati Jalkendra
103. Dandekar Bridge Dattawadi
104. P. L. Deshpande Udyan
105. Mejar Tathawade Udyan
106. Kotharud Gaon
107. Happy Colony
108. Dahanukar Colony
109. Waraje Jalshudhikaran Prkalpa
110. Popular Nagar Warje
111. Waraje Malwadi
112. Maharshi Karve Nagar
113. Himgne Stree Shikshan Sanstha
114. Janata Vasahat
115. Shahu College
116. Parvati Industrial Estate
117. Maharshi Nagar
118. Chatrapati Shivaji Marketyard
119. DAD Colony
120. Kondhava Khurd
121. NIBM
122. Mithanagar
123. Bibawewadi Gao
124. Shankar Maharaj Math
125. Padmavati Aranyeshwar
126. Taljai Mandir
127. Anand Nagar- Hingne Khurd
128. Vitthalwadi
129. Wadgao- Dhayari
130. Sinhadgad Institute
131. Manikbagh
132. Chavan Nagar
133. Dhankawadi Aambegao Pathar
134. Dhankawadi Gao
135. Chaitanyanagar - Dhankawadi
136. Balejinagar
137. Sukhasagarnagar
138. Viswakarma Institute (Bibavewadi)
139. Upper Indira Nagar (Bibavewadi)
140. Kondhava Budruk
141. Katraj Gaon
142. Rajiv Gandhi Prani Sangrahalaya
143. Bharati Vidyapith
144. Aagam Mandir Katraj

Appendix 2

Map of Pune City (Old Boundary) depicting the areas from where the sample is drawn for the present study

Appendix 3

List of Eminent Personalities Interviewed

Sr No	Fields	Names	Organisation & Designation
1	Social field	Dr. Mohan Dharia	Founder, Vanarai
2		Shri Babasaheb Purandare	Historian
3		Shri Bhai Vaidya	Social And Political Personality
4		Dr. Kumar Saptarshi	Chariperson, Gandhi Bhaven
5		Shri M P Mangudkar	
6	Consumer Rights	Bindu Madhav Joshi	Founder, Grahak Panchayat
7	Education	Mr. Aniruddha Deshpande	Principal, BMCC College,
8		Mr. Girish Bapat	Director, Dnyan Prabodini
9		Dr. Narendra Jadhav	Vice Chancellor, Pune University
10		Dr. S.B Mujumdar	Vice Chancellor, Symbiosis Society
11		Ms. Meena Chandawarkar	Director, New India School
12		Ms. Vasudha Garde	Director, International Students Centre, University of Pune
13	Builders	Lalit Kumar Jain	President, Pune Builders Association
14	Administration	Mr. Landge	Director, Town Planning Department
15		Mr. Sharma	Director, Land Records Department
16		Mr A V Deodhar	Superintendent Engineer, PWD Department
17		Mr Savarkar	Joint Director, Social Welfare Department
18		Mr. Ashok Kumar Khadse	Dpty Conservator of Forests
19		Mr S G Adivarekar	Superintendent Engineer Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran
20		Mr R M Pardeshi	Asst Labour Commisioner
21	Banking, Finance and Economy	Mr Allen Pareira	MD, Bank of Maharashtra
22		Ms.Sulabha Bramhe	Economist
23		Ms. Sneha Kamlapurkar	Project Coordinator, Urban Microfinance project
24	Trusts/Social workers	Prataprao Godse	Chairperson, Dagdu Sheth Ganapati Mandal
25	Law & Order	Vinayak Abyankar,	President, Bar Council of Pune

26		Mr. Manoj Patil	DCP, Traffic Department
28	PMC	Mr Nitin Kareer	Divisional Commissioner
29	Health	Dr Arun Jamkar	Dean, Sasoon Hospital ,Pune.
30		Dr Alka Pawar	Director, Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health(MIMH)
31	Travel	Nana Shirsagar	President, Association of Private Transportation
32		Mr A Y Karche	Joint Managing Director, PMPML
33	Industringilists	Mr Deepak Shikarpur	Chairman Information Technology Sub Committee
34		Mr Anant Surdeshmukh	Add.Dir.Gen, Maratha Chambers of Commerce
35	Employment Exchange	Mr. Damodare	Rojgar, Swayam Rojgar margadarshan adhikari
36	Hotel	Mr Jagannath Shetty	Owner, Vaishali/ Rupali hotel
37	Jeweller Association	Dajikaka Gadgil	Association of Jewellers-Pune
38	Senior Citizens	Mr Panchasheel, Mr Kelkar	Chairperson, Senoir Citizens group- Pune
39	Media	Mr. Yamaji Malkar	Editor, Sakal Papers- Pune
40	Environment	Mr. Sanskriti Menon	Senior Co-rdinator, Center For Environment Education
41	Entertainment and Theatre/Literature	Mr Arvind Chaphalkar	Owner, Citypride Multiplex-Kothrud, Satara
42		Mr. Vivek Damle	Prabhat Owner
43		Dr Sreeram Lagoo	Theatre and film personality
44		Mr. Ravindra Khare	Trustee, Bharat Natya Mandir
45		Prof. Milind Joshi	Maharashtra Sahitay Parishad-Pune
46	Laughter CLub	Dr.Subhash Desai	Founder, Lokamanya Sangh- Pune
47	Fitness Institute	Varsha Vaze	Talwalkar Gymnasium- Pune
48		Mr.Sandeep Yenpure	Trustee, Lokhande Talim- Pune
49	NGO	Sharad Mahajan	Mashal
50	Science	Mr Naresh Dadhich	Director, IUCAA - Pune

Appendix 4

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Appendix -5

List of Investigators

Sr. No	Names of the Investigators
1	Nilesh Nikam
2	Priyanka Jadhav
3	Sandeep Jedhe
4	Dinesh Mohite
5	Kiran Lohakare
6	Bhanudas Barbate
7	Vishwambar Mhatre
8	Vahida Pinjari
9	Paresh Thakur
10	Abhishek Bendre
11	Yogita Kokane
12	Laxmi Adavitote
13	Nilesh Shinde
14	Anil Shinde
15	Yogita Porkale
16	Jayashree Barge
17	Suvarna Mali
18	Vaishali B
19	Mahadeo Sonnar
20	Pavin Sanap
21	Dada Dadas
22	Moholkar Yuvraj
23	Pallavi Kedari
24	Om Prakash
25	Kishore Phadtale
26	Ganesh Wagaskar
27	Chandrakant Potdar
28	Tanaji Shinde
29	Gajanan
30	Shivananda Sathe
31	Jaywant Kadam
32	Prakash Behade
33	Malsidha Deshmukh
34	Sunil Mudgal
35	Rahul Yadav
36	Dhaneshwari
37	Rahul Jagtap
38	Manoj Borse
39	Balaji Wagh
40	Raj Narayan Jena

Appendix - 6

List of Departments and Organizations that have contributed to the study

Sr. No	Organization	Departments
1.	PMC	Tax Dept., Slum Rehabilitation Dept., D.P.Cell, City Engineer's office, Garden Dept., Electricity Dept. (Vidyut Vibhag), Water Dept., Audit Dept., U.C.D
2.	NGO's	Kagad Kach Patra Panchayat, Mashal, Confederation of Indian Industries
3.	Educational Institute	University of Pune, Centre for Environmental Education, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, New India School, Kothrud-Pune
4.	Governmental Organization	N.D.A. , AIUCAA, M.S.E.B (TRAI), F.T.I.I., Sakal News Paper, M.E.D.A MHADA, Bank of Maharashtra, BSNL, AIRTEL, TATA Indicom, Vodafone
5.	Government Department	RTO, Police Research Institute-Pune, Bureau of Crime Investigation, Pune, Employment Exchange Pune
6.	Public Organization	City Pride Multiplex, Hotel Management of Rupali Vaishli, Prabhat Films, Single Screen Association, Vastukala Architects
7.	Fitness Institution	Nimbalkar Talim, Lokhande Talim, Talwalkar Fitness Centre, Chaitnya Hasya Yoga Mandal,

Appendix 7

Interview Schedule

Karve Institute of Social Service, Karvenagar, Pune

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PUNE CITY (PMC) AREA

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

WARD NO: AREA: SCHEDULE NO:

Section 1: Household Characteristics

- 1.1. Name of the Household Head
Address:
- 1.2. Religion of the head of the household
Hindu-1 Muslim-2 Christian-3 Sikh-4 Others (specify) -5
- 1.3. Caste of the head of the household-
General-1 SC-2 ST-3 OBC-4 VJNT-5 Others (specify)-6
- 1.4. How long have you been residing in Pune?
Less than 1 year-1 1-5 yrs 6-10 yrs -2 11-15 yrs-3 16-20 yrs -4
21 to 25--5 26 to 30 yrs-6 more than 30 yrs-7
- 1.5. Where are you originally from? (STATE) _____
- 1.6. Are you enrolled in the Voters list- Yes- 1 No- 2
- 1.7. Do you have a ration card? - Yes-1 No-2
- 1.8. Type of Ration Card-
Yellow (BPL)-1 Saffron (income up to 1 lac)-2 White (above 1 lac)-3
- 1.9. Do you own any agricultural land- Yes-1 No-2
- 1.10. Do you own any livestock? Yes-1 No-2

Section 2: Housing Pattern

- 2.1. No of Family members-
Less than 2-1 2 to 4- 2 5 to 7-3 7 to 9-4 9 and above- 5
- 2.2. Ownership of House-
Self-Owned- 1 Rented- 2 Photo pass holder-3 Others (specify) - 4
- 2.3. Structure of the House *-

- Pucca-1 Semi -Pucca -2 Kuccha- 3 Hut-4
- 2.4 Type of House-
- Bungalow-1 Row House -2 Apartment- 3 Chawl-4
- Wada- 5 Slum house-6 Hutment-7 Others (specify) - 8
- 2.5 Status of the house- Authorized-1 Unauthorized-2
- 2.6 Built up area of the house (in sq ft)
- Less than 250-1 251- 500-2 501-1000-3 1001-3000-4
- 3001-5000-5 Above 5000-6
- 2.7 Is there electricity in the house?- Yes-1 No-2
- 2.8 Source of Electricity:
- Own Meter-1 Rented from common meter-2 Un-official connection-3
- 2.9 What is the main source of Water facility?-
- Individual connection-1 Pvt Hand pump-2 Tubewell-3
- Tanker supply-4 Community Tap-5 Community Hand pump-6
- Well/river/pond-7 Others (specify) -8
- 2.10 What type of toilet facility do you have?
- Attached toilet-1 Common toilet-2 No toilet-3
- 2.11 If community or common toilets are they in use? Yes-1 No-2
- 2.12 If yes, how many common toilets for men? -----
- 2.13 How many common toilets for women? -----
- 2.14 Are these toilets sufficient to cater the need of community people? Yes – 1 No – 2

NOTE:

*** Structure of the house:**

- Pucca House- Flooring, roof and walls are cemented
- Semi Pucca house- Temporary roof, wall and/or roof could be cemented
- Kuccha house – Thatched roof, mud walls and no flooring
- Hut – Roof and walls made of cloth, jute bags, etc.

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Relationship to HOH	Religion	Marital Status	Educational Level	Occupation	Travel time	Mode of transport
Head-1 Spouse-2 Child-3 Son in law/daughter in law-4 Grand child-5 Parent/in law-6 Siblings-7 Brother in-law/sister in law-8 Others-9	Hindu-1 Muslim -2 Christian-3 Sikh-4 Others (specify)-5	Married-1 Unmarried-2 Live in relation-3 Seperated/divorced-4 Widowed-5 Deserted- 6	Illiterate-1 Primary -2 Secondary-3 Higher sec-4 Junior College-5 Graduation-6 Post graduation-7	Agricultural-1 Agro based-2 Livestock related-3 Production based -4 Service sector-5 Self Employed-6 Government service-7 Private Service-8 Commercial Offices -9 Shops-10 Professional consultancy-12 Others(specify) - 13	Less than ½ hour -1 ½ to 1 hour -2 1- 2 hrs-3	PMT bus-1 Twowheeler -2 Four wheeler-3 Auto/share auto-4 Pvt buses-5 Train-6 Any other-7

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Section 4: Education of children: 3 to 14 yrs
4.1

Sr No	Name	Is the child enrolled in school Yes-1 No-2 Drop Out -3 Out of school-4	What type of school? (For only yes answer) PMC-1 Private-2 Informal 3 Others-4	Medium Of Instruction Eng-1 Marathi-2 Semi Eng-3 Urdu-4 Kannada-5 Others-6	Does your child attend tuition classes Yes-1 No-2	How much do you spend per child on education each year No expenditure-1 Upto Rs.1000-2 Rs. 1001-5000-3 Rs.5001-10000-4 More than Rs.10000-5	If not attending school since how many years not attending	Reasons not attending school

4.2 What is your major motivation for education of your children?

- Prospects of employment
- Enhancement in quality of life
- Social status
- Social pressure

(All four 1 Only 3- 2 Only two-3 Only one-4)

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4.3 Up to what level would you like your child to study?

Girl Child	Boy Child
Elementary-1	Elementary-1
Secondary-2	Secondary-2
Higher Secondary-3	Higher Secondary-3
Junior College-4	Junior College-4
Graduation-5	Graduation-5
Post-Graduation-6	Post-Graduation-6
Professional Courses-7(law, medicine, architecture, pharmacy, etc)	Professional Courses-7(law, medicine, architecture, pharmacy, etc)
Other(specify) -8	Other(specify) – 8

4.4 Which of the following programmes influenced your decision to enroll your child in school.

- Importance of education – 1 Mid-day meals -2
- Educational aids-3 Extra Curricular activities-4
- Special guidance-5 Free education-6
- Others-7 None of the above-8

Section 5: Occupational Patterns:

5.1 How many members in the household are employed?
No one-1 One -2 2-4- 3 more than 4 -4

5.2 Nature of employment:
Full time-1 Part-time-2 Freelancing-3

5.3 Type of employment:
Permanent-1 Temporary-2 Seasonal-3 Casual-4

5.4 Type of skill:
Skilled -1 Semi-skilled-2 Un-skilled-3

5.3 What are the sectors in which employed?

- Agricultural-1 Agro based-2 Life stock related-3
Production based -4 Service sector-5 Self - Employed-6
Government Service-7 Private Service- 8Commercial Offices -9
Shops-10 Professional consultancy-11 Any other(specify) - 12

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Note: *

- **Agro based-** Fruit orchards, honey bee rearing, winery, sericulture, lak and rubber collection
- **Life Stock related** – Cattle and sheep rearing, poultry
- **Production based-** All types of small, medium and large scale industries
- **Service sector-** Hotels, travel agencies, health delivery systems, education related services, crèches
- **Government Service-** All State, Central Government and local governing body employees
- **Private Service-** Other than government and local governing body employees, for ex employees in private companies, IT industry
- **Shops-** Employees working in groceries, malls, vegetable, fruit shops
- **Professional consultancy-** those who run their own practice like doctors, lawyers, architects, Chartered Accountants, engineers, MBAs, Counselors, Social workers

Section 6: Economic Status

6.1 Sources of Income in the family for the last one year:

Amount (annual)

- Agriculture and allied services-1
Farm-2
Livestock, poultry, sericulture-3
Trade/business/petty shops, etc-4
Self-employment-5
Salary/ Wages-6
Rent-7
Interest on Savings-8
Other sources-9
Total-

6.2 Total Household income from all sources for last one year

- Less than 50000-1 50000 to 1 lac-2 1lac to 3 lac-3
3 lac to 5 lac-4 5lac to 10 lac-5 10 lac and above-6

6.3 Do you own any of following items?

- Fan-1 Bicycle-2
Radio/Transistor-3 Tape Recorder-4
Television B/W-5 Television –Colour-6

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| DVD/VCD-7 | Cable-8 | |
| Refrigerator-9 | Telephone-10 | |
| Washing Machine-11 | Mobile Phone-12 | |
| Computer-13 | Internet Facility – 14 | |
| Moped/M.Cycle/Scooter-15 | House/Flat/Plot-16 | |
| Car/Jeep/Van-17 | Bullock/ Hand Cart-18 | |
| Tractor-19 | Tube Well-20 | |
| DVD Player-21 | Furniture-22 | Any other (specify) -23 |

6.4 Compact Economic Status Score-----

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Section 7: Expenditure Pattern

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Amount</u>
-------------------	---------------

7.1 Food items during the last month
(Rice, wheat, cereals, oil, milk and milk products,
vegetables and fruits, meat)

7.2 Non food items during the last one month?

- (Clothing-1
- Medicine-2
- Fuel-3
- Electricity-4
- House rent/ establishment-5
- Transportation-6
- Entertainment-7
- Telephone-8
- Cable TV-9
- Gym-10
- Toiletries-11
- Alcohol-12
- Bidi /Cigarettes-13
- Hoteling-14

Total

7.3 Total of 7.1 & 7.2 _____
(Score 0-1000-1 1001-3000-2 3001-5000-3 5000-10000-4 Above 10000-5)

7.4 Other annual expenditure during the last one year

- Footwear-1
Jewellery-2
Automobiles-3
Electronic appliances-4
Other consumer durables-5
Children's education-6
Medical expense-7
Local Travel-8
Repairs and maintenance-9
House tax-10
Social functions (Weddings, Celebrations, etc)-11
Festivals-12
Tours-13

Total

- (Less than 50000-1 50000-1 lakh-2 1lakh – 3 lakhs-3 3 lakhs -5 lakhs-4
5 lakhs and above-5)

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Section 8: Household Savings, Borrowings and Lending during the last one year

8.1 How much amount do you save annually?

- Less than 1000-1 1000-5000-2 5000-10000-3 10000 and above-4

8.2 In which of the following forms do you save annually

Cash/ Bank Deposit-1 Purchase of Jewellery -2

Purchase of Agricultural Land--3 Purchase of house/flat/plot-4

Shares, bonds, chit funds etc -5 No Savings-6 Others (specify) - 7

8.3 Has the household borrowed any money in the last one year? Yes-1 No-2

8.4 How much amount did you borrow?

Less than 5000-1 5000-25000-2 25000-50000-3 50000-1lakh-4

1 lakh -5 lakhs-5 Above 5 lakhs-6

8.5 From whom did you borrow money

- Bank -1
- Money Lender-2
- Credit Society-3
- Friend-4
- Family-5
- Other (specify) - 6 .

8.6 What was the main purpose of borrowing?

- Festival-1 Religious ceremony -2 Marriage -3
- Purchasing household gazettes-4 Clothes-5 land-6 Flat/house-7
- Repaying loan-8 Any other-9

8.7 Did the Household give loan to outsiders? Yes-1 No-2

Section 9: Health Aspects

9.1 Has any one from your family fallen sick during the last year? Yes-1 No-2

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9.2 If yes, where did you take the treatment?

Treat ment for Illness -	Priva te Hosp ital-1	Govt. Hosp ital- 2	Dispensa ry. -3	Alterna tive Treatm ent-4	Mant rik/ Tantr ik -5	Househo ld Treatme nt -6	Over the Coun ter -7	Any other (spec ify)- 8
Simpl e								
Chron ic or Long Durati on								
Seriou s Illness								

9.3 Totally how much did you spent on medical treatment of a family during last year?

	less than500-1	501-1000-2	1000-5000-3	
	5001-10000-4		Above 10000-5	
9.4	Is any member in your family suffering from any disease?			Yes-1 No-2
9.5	If yes, which disease? (See Codes) *			
9.6	Where did you deliver your children?			
			Hospital-1	Home-2
	1 st child (a)			
	2 nd child (b)			
	3 rd child (c)			
9.7	Were there any maternal deaths during deliveries in the house?			Yes-1 No-2
9.8	Have any cases of child mortality taken place in the house?			Yes-1 No-2

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Note *

Codes for diseases

Malaria-1	Asthama/Breathing problems-11
Typhoid-2	Diabetes-12
Hepetitis A/Hepetitis B-3	Blood pressure-13
Tuberculosis-4	Polio-14
ENT related-5	Epiliepsy-15
Skin Diseases-6	Heart problems-16
Leprosy-7	Mental illness-17
Kidney disease-8	Old age related problems-18
Cancer-9	Any other-19
HIV/AIDS-10	

Section 10: Participation in Cultural Activities

- 10.1 Have you taken part religious festivals Yes-1 No-2
10.2 Have you taken part in National festivals Yes-1 No-2
you perform in any of the following cultural programme in the last one-year? Did

Dramatics-1 Music-2 Dance-3 Story telling-4 Any other-5

- 10.4 Where you perform?

Colony functions- 1 Outside in competitions- 2 Other (specify) - 3

Section 11: AFFILIATIONS

- 11.1 Are you a member of social groups? Yes-1 No-2
(For ex. Youth Mandal /Mahila Mandals/
Senior Citizens /Rotary clubs, / Mohalla Committee,
Neighborhood groups, etc)

- 11.2 If yes, what is your contribution for development of society?

Helping people to solve their problem-1
Providing financial help -2
Promotion of education-3
Promotion of Health-4
Any other -5

- 11.3 Are you a member of any economic activity group? Yes-1 No - 2
(For ex. SHGs, Pata Sanstha/Cooperative Bank)

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- 11.4 If yes, specify-----

Section 12: Habitat Environmental Condition:

- 12.1 Which of the following facility do you have in your area?

Tar Road:-1

Foot Path:-2

Street Light:-3

- Drainage:-4 **Open- 4A** **Closed- 4B**
- Dust bin/Container:-5
- Doorstep waste collection -6
- PMC Water supply:-7
- Community hall: -8
- Market Place:-9 **Malls-9A** **Government-9B** **Grocery Shops-9C**
- Hospitals:-10 **Government Hospital-10A** **Dispensary-10B**
- Private Hospital/ clinic- 10C
- School:-11 **Private School-11A** **Municipal School-11B**
- Theaters: 12 **Single Screen-12A** **Multiplexes-12B**
- Gardens/Public parks-13
- Historic places/Museums:-14
- Playground-15
- Bus depot/Stand-16
- Religious Places:-17 **Temple-17A** **Mosque-17B** **Church-17C**
- Gymnasium:-18 **Private -18A** **Municipal-18B** **Government-18 C**
- Fire-brigade--19
- Police Station-20
- Crematorium-21
- Grave Yard -22
- Post Office- 23
- Flour Mill – 24
- Any Other daily use facilities/ services (specify) – 25

Section 13: Solid Waste Management:

13.1 Where do you dump the garbage?

Garbage bins-1 Open space/land-2 In Gutters-3 On Road-4

Collection at doorstep- 5 Other (specify)-6

13.2 Distance from house to the site where you dump garbage?

Less than 5Mtrs-1 6 – 10 Mtrs-2 11- 15Mtrs-3 16 -20 Mtrs -4

21 _25 Mtrs-5 26 – 30 Mtrs-6 more than 30 Mtrs-7

13.3 Do you segregate recyclable and non-recyclable waste? Yes - 1 No – 2

13.4 How much are you willing to pay for Solid waste Management?(per month)

Nil-1 upto Rs.10-2 Rs. 10-50-3 Rs. 50 and above-4

Section 14: General, Expectations and Contributions

14.1 Were you aware of the 1987 Development Plan of PMC?

Yes-1 No-2

14.2 If yes, what do you know about the development plan of 1987?

14.3 What is your opinion with regards to the following in Pune city?

Excellent Good Average Bad V Poor

School facilities-1

Health care facilities-2

Administrative services (PMC)-3

Road-4

Parking-5

Drinking Water-6

Entertainment-7

Emergency Services-8

Public Transport-9

Storm Water Drainage-11

Sewage Disposal-10

Electric Supply – 12

Traffic control – 13

Strolling Spaces – 14

Market Facilities – 15

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Excellent Good Average Bad V Poor

Educational Facilities – 16
Play Grounds – 17
Parks/– 18
Zoo _ 19
Footpath – 20
Swimming Pools – 21
Any other (specify) -- 22

14.4 If the next development Plan should improve on above, which 5 (five) items would you like to be emphasized by the planners?

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)
- E)

14.5 In which of the following areas would you like to contribute for the development of the city?

Environment protection-1
Pollution Control-2
Population Control Programme-3
Housing Development -4
Traffic Management -5
Maintaining peace in city-6
Emergency services-7
Educational activities-8
Health care services-9
Cultural development -10
Social development -11
Economic development-12
Any other -13
None of these activities-14

14.6 In what way would you like to participate?

As a member of neighborhood group / Mohalla Committee – 1
Through regular meetings with concerned Corporation Officials – 2
Regular meetings between citizens and people's representatives – 3
Any other way (specify) - 4

14.7 Do you think that changes have taken place in your lifestyle due to growth and development of Pune City? Yes-1 No-2

14.8 If yes, what kinds of changes have taken place?

14.9 What is your opinion with regards to the growth and development of Pune city?

Interview Guide For Purposive sampling

1. Name of Respondent:
2. Age:
3. Name of organization representing:
4. Designation:
5. Residing in Pune since _____
6. What according to you has been the impact of Development Plan on Pune city

7. Which are the major areas that have seen the impact?

8. What are the changes that have occurred in your field during the past twenty years?

9. How can your field contribute to the development of Pune City?

10. What is your opinion on the following services in Pune City

- | | Excellent | Good | Average | Bad | V.Poor |
|---------------------------|-----------|------|---------|-----|--------|
| a) Roads | | | | | |
| b) Parking facility | | | | | |
| c) Water facility | | | | | |
| d) Street lights | | | | | |
| e) Drainage facility | | | | | |
| f) Storm water drain | | | | | |
| g) Garbage Disposal | | | | | |
| h) Solid waste Management | | | | | |
| i) Education | | | | | |
| j) Health Care | | | | | |
| k) Entertainment | | | | | |
| l) Transport | | | | | |
| m) Housing | | | | | |
| n) Security | | | | | |
| o) Emergency services | | | | | |
| p) Traffic management | | | | | |
| q) Pollution control | | | | | |
| r) Rainwater harvesting | | | | | |
| s) Population control | | | | | |

11. In your opinion which are the areas that need to be focused on?

12. What are your suggestions for the development of Pune City?

13. What according to you is the role to be played by citizens in the development of Pune City?

14. How can the following organizations play a role in the development of the city:

- Educational Institutes
- NGOs/CBOs
- Health service providers
- Industries (IT industry and others)
- Builders Association
- Association of Merchants/traders
- Pune Municipal Corporation
- Cultural Academies
- Police/Security Forces
- Political parties