

STUDY OF CHANGE IN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF EXPANDED OUT SKIRT OF PUNE CITY

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Abstract:

The expansion of city is the reason for conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land. Therefore, the assessment of occupation structure before expansion and after expansion on expanded area is necessary. In the year 2001 in expansion of Pune city about 23 villages are merged in Pune city. Therefore, to assess change in occupation structure of these villages here attempt has been made to assess the occupation of these 23 villages from 1981 to 2011. To assess this occupation structure the nine industrial categories of workers are considered. The study shows change in socio economical condition of these 23 villages after insertion in city. It shows that due to merge in the Pune city the population engaged in primary activities is decreased from decades to decade but population in tertiary and secondary activity has been increased. In tertiary activities they are majority engaged in construction and transportation business and then in service sector.

Keywords: Occupation structure.

Introduction:

The expansion of city is the reason for conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land. Therefore, the assessment of occupation structure before expansion and after expansion on expanded area is necessary. In the year 2001 in expansion of Pune city about 23 villages are merged in Pune city. Therefore, to assess change in occupation structure of these villages here attempt has been made to assess the occupation of these 23 villages from 1981 to 2011. To assess this occupation structure the nine industrial categories of workers are considered. Such as Cultivation, Agricultural labours, Forestry, Fishing, Mining etc., Household industry, Manufacturing other than household industry, Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communication, Services. Here, primary activities are Cultivation, Agricultural labours, Forestry, Fishing, Mining etc., Secondary activities includes Household industry, manufacturing other than household industry, and Tertiary activities are Construction, Trade and Commerce. Transport, Storage and Communication, Services. Those 23 villages were included in Pune Municipal Corporation in 2001; it is the reason for changes in occupation structure of those 23 villages which is responsible for social and economic development of these villages.

Work may be defined as ‘participation in any economically productive activity’ Such participation may be physical and mental in nature. All these who had worked for major part of the one year preceding the date of enumeration were recorded as main workers (at least 6 months or 181 days) while those who worked for some time during the one year preceding the date of enumeration but not for the major part have been treated as marginal workers. All those, who had not worked at all, during the one year, preceding the date of enumeration were recorded as non-workers. Such as persons engaged in household duties, students, dependents, retired persons. (Census of Pune district, 1991)

Objectives:

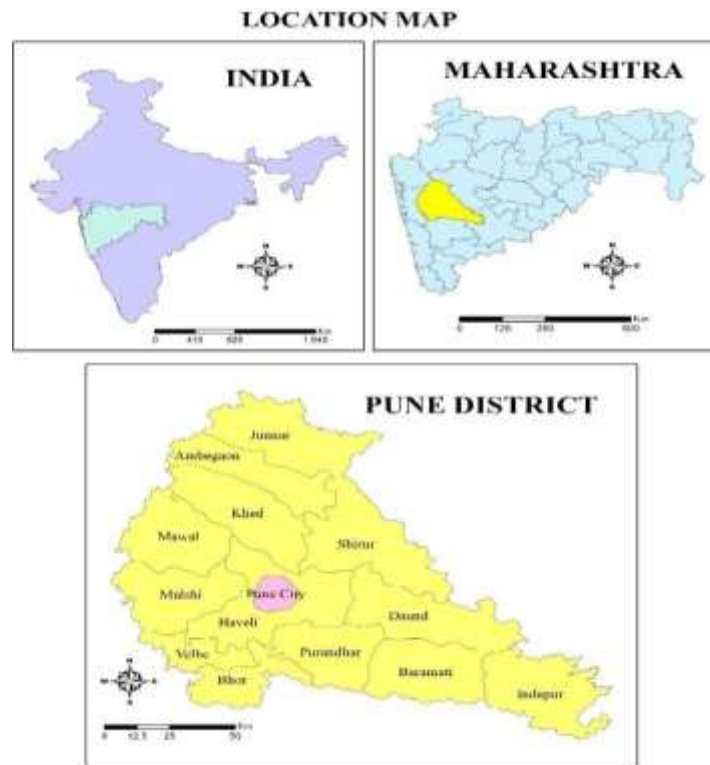
1. To study occupation structure of expanded Pune city. (1981-2010)
2. To identify changes in economic activities of expanded Pune city. (1981-2010)

Study Area:

Pune is the seventh most populous city in India and the second largest in the state of Maharashtra. It was known as Punyanagari in earlier times.

Pune is located 560m above sea level on the western margin of the Deccan plateau. It is situated on the leeward side of the Sahyadri mountain range, which forms a barrier from the Arabian sea. It is a hilly city, with its tallest hill, Vetal hill, rising to 800m above sea level. It lies between 18° 32' N. lat. and 73° 51' E. long. Central Pune is located at the confluence of the Mula and Mutha rivers.

The population of Pune city was 6,115,431 in 2011. The migrating population rose from 43,900 in 2001 to 88,200 in 2005. The average literacy rate of Pune was 71% in 2011.

Fig. No. 1**Database and Methodology:**

Present data has been collected from District Census Hand Book of Pune 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2011, Socio - economic review and District Statistical Abstract of Pune District 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2011. Collected data has tabulated, classified, interpreted with the help of different statistical method, tables and diagrams.

There is much variation in occupation Structure. In 1981, main workers are classified into following categories.

- i. Cultivation
- ii. Agricultural labour
- iii. Household industry
- iv. Other workers

During 1991, main workers are classified in nine categories.

- i. Cultivation
- ii. Agricultural labours
- iii. Forestry, Fishing, Mining etc.
- iv. Household industry
- v. Manufacturing other than household industry
- vi. Construction
- vii. Trade and Commerce
- viii. Transport, Storage and Communication
- ix. Services

During census 2001 and 2011 again changed classification of main workers.

- i. Cultivators
- ii. Agricultural labours
- iii. Household industries
- iv. Other workers

The economic activities of study region divided into primary activity, secondary activity, and tertiary activity for the Census years 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2011.

Occupation Structure of expanded Pune city including 23 villages (1981-2011):

The focus is given on occupation structure of the expanded Pune city which included 23 villages in 2001 (1981-2011). Changes in economic activities in given study region are represented through following tables and diagrams. Data represented in percentage. Occupation structure is divided into three activities vis. Primary activities, Secondary activities, and Tertiary activities.

Occupation structure of expanded Pune city 1981:

Given table represent the occupation structure of expanded Pune city. According to 1981 census, maximum Primary activities occurred in Dhanori (75.40), Kalas (76.65), Kondhwa(bk) (66.83) whereas Kothrud have only tertiary activity. Maximum tertiary activities were occurred in Bavdhan(kh), Hingne(kh), Ambegaon(kh), Shivane(p), Vadgaon sheri., Here, maximum main workers engaged in Primary and tertiary activities.

Table No.1

Sr.No.	Village Name	Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Tertiary Activity
1	Balewadi	Sr. No.	4.4	53.23
2	Baner	46.26	1.4	52.28
3	Bavdhan(kh)	20.57	0	79.42
4	Kothrud	0	0	100
5	Hingne(kh)	10.11	1.04	88.84
6	Wadgaon(kh)	20.15	12.04	66.99
7	Wadgaon(bk)	26.11	2.8	70.99
8	Dhayri(p)	53.36	3.5	43.12
9	Dhankawadi	28.85	2.8	68.33
10	Ambegaon (bk)	44.86	2.7	52.34
11	Ambegaon(kh)	6.05	3.1	90.83
12	Kondhwa(kh)	55.02	2.03	42.93
13	Kondhwa(bk)	66.83	0.5	32.64
14	Undri(p)	24.78	1.7	73.6
15	Mohammadwadi	30.71	7.8	61.43
16	Dhanori	75.45	2.06	22.48
17	Katraj	10.89	6.89	83.22
18	Hadapsar	16.46	2.1	81.38
19	Vadgaon sheri	9.75	1.3	88.91
20	Kalas	76.65	0	23.34
21	Kharadi	12.71	3.06	84.22
22	Warje	2.67	3.1	94.12
23	Shivane(p)	1.32	1.1	97.51

Table No.2 Occupation structure of expanded Pune city 1991:

Sr. No.	Village Name	Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Tertiary Activity
1	Balewadi	76.32	11.31	12.36
2	Baner	30.19	27.2	42.69
3	Bavdhan(kh)	13.81	22.66	63.52
4	Kothrud	5.88	37.65	57.05
5	Hingne(kh)	7.19	38.45	53.5
6	Wadgaon(kh)	40.75	22.74	36.49
7	Wadgaon(bk)	15.65	34.75	49.59
8	Dhayri(p)	41.81	24.19	33.99
9	Dhankawadi	2.3	28.76	68.92
10	Ambegaon (bk)	18.74	35.97	45.28
11	Ambegaon(kh)	30.85	19.14	40
12	Kondhwa(kh)	2.05	38.19	59.75
13	Kondhwa(bk)	17.64	31.66	50.68

14	Undri(p)	69.12	8.06	22.81
15	Mohammadwadi	38.74	13.78	47.47
16	Dhanori	3.84	33.25	62.89
17	Katraj	4.21	31.98	63.81
18	Hadapsar	9.4	40.65	49.93
19	Vadgaon sheri	2.41	44.99	52.59
20	Kalas	1.34	31.47	67.17
21	Kharadi	13.5	36.46	50.02
22	Warje	5.99	33.02	60.98
23	Shivane(p)	16.2	26.82	56.97

Above table showed occupation structure of expanded Pune city according to census of 1991. In Wadgaon(Kh), Dhayri a greater number of workers was engaged in primary activities. As compare to 1981, secondary activities were increased and primary and tertiary activities were decreased. In Balewadi, Undri(p), and Wadgaon (Kh) Primary activities were more than Secondary and Tertiary activities, Otherwise Tertiary activities were maximum.

Table No.3 Occupation structure of expanded Pune city 2001:

Sr. No.	Village Name	Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Tertiary Activity
1	Balewadi	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Baner	NIL	NIL	NIL
3	Bavdhan(kh)	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Kothrud	NIL	NIL	NIL
5	Hingne(kh)	NIL	NIL	NIL
6	Wadgaon(kh)	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Wadgaon(bk)	NIL	NIL	NIL
8	Dhayri(p)	10.22	3.94	85.82
9	Dhankawadi	NIL	NIL	NIL
10	Ambegaon (bk)	4.39	4.89	90.71
11	Ambegaon(kh)	3.97	3.22	92.8
12	Kondhwa (kh)	NIL	NIL	NIL
13	Kondhwa(bk)	NIL	NIL	NIL
14	Undri(p)	13.17	4.66	82.15
15	Mohammadwadi	NIL	NIL	NIL
16	Dhanori	NIL	NIL	NIL
17	Katraj	NIL	NIL	NIL
18	Hadapsar	7.37	2.19	90.42
19	Vadgaon sheri	NIL	NIL	NIL
20	Kalas	NIL	NIL	NIL
21	Kharadi	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Warje	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	Shivane(p)	4.84	3.94	91.2

According to the census of 2001, Dhayri have maximum Primary activities than Secondary and Tertiary activities, otherwise Tertiary activities were more than primary and Secondary activities. Maximum Tertiary activities were occurred in Ambegaon(kh)(p), Hadapsar, and Shivane(p). Here, No. of worker engaged in Primary activities decreased but workers in Secondary activities increased. Most of the villages were part of the Pune Municipal Corporation. Villages showing NIL are included in PMC.

Table No.4 Occupation structure of expanded Pune city 2011:

Sr. No.	Village Name	Primary Activity	Secondary Activity	Tertiary Activity
1	Balewadi	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Baner	NIL	NIL	NIL

3	Bavdhan(kh)	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Kothrud	NIL	NIL	NIL
5	Hingne(kh)	NIL	NIL	NIL
6	Wadgaon(kh)	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Wadgaon(bk)	NIL	NIL	NIL
8	Dhayri(p)	10.22	3.94	85.82
9	Dhankawadi	NIL	NIL	NIL
10	Ambegaon (bk)	4.39	4.89	90.71
11	Ambegaon(kh)	3.97	3.22	92.8
12	Kondhwa(kh)	NIL	NIL	NIL
13	Kondhwa(bk)	NIL	NIL	NIL
14	Undri(p)	13.17	4.66	82.15
15	Mohammadwadi	NIL	NIL	NIL
16	Dhanori	NIL	NIL	NIL
17	Katraj	NIL	NIL	NIL
18	Hadapsar	9.04	2.15	88.8
19	Vadgaon sheri	NIL	NIL	NIL
20	Kalas	NIL	NIL	NIL
21	Kharadi	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Warje	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	Shivane(p)	4.84	3.94	91.2

According to the 2011 census, maximum working population engaged in Tertiary activities as compared to the Primary activities and Secondary activities. Primary activities were decreased.

Secondary activities also slightly decreased. Most of the villages included in Pune Municipal Corporation. Villages showing NIL are included in PMC.

Table No.5

Occupation Structure of expanded Pune city 1980-2011			
YEAR	PRIMARY ACTIVITY	SECONDARY ACTIVITY	TERTIARY ACTIVITY
1981	18.4	3.05	72.5
1991	12.5	32.8	51.8
2001	7.7	3.6	83.1
2011	7.9	3.6	82.9

Here, Primary activities were decreased except 2011 and Tertiary activities were continuously increased except 1991. Maximum working population of expanded Pune city region engaged in Tertiary sector.

Conclusions:

It is observed that the study area shown, out of total working population, maximum workers are engaged in Tertiary sector. Primary activities constantly decreased. Increasing population and Urbanisation are caused by changes in occupational structure of expanded Pune city (1981 to 2011). This change in occupational structure caused the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land in these 23 villages which are included in Pune Municipal Corporation.

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