

City Profile - Pune

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What is Pune ?

- “**Punyagara**” means ‘City of Virtue’
- Capital of Maratha Kingdom in 18th century
- Second Largest City in Maharashtra
- Known as
 - Cultural capital of Maharashtra
 - Oxford of the East.
 - IT Hub in Maharashtra
 - Land of Saints



Fergusson College



Fort



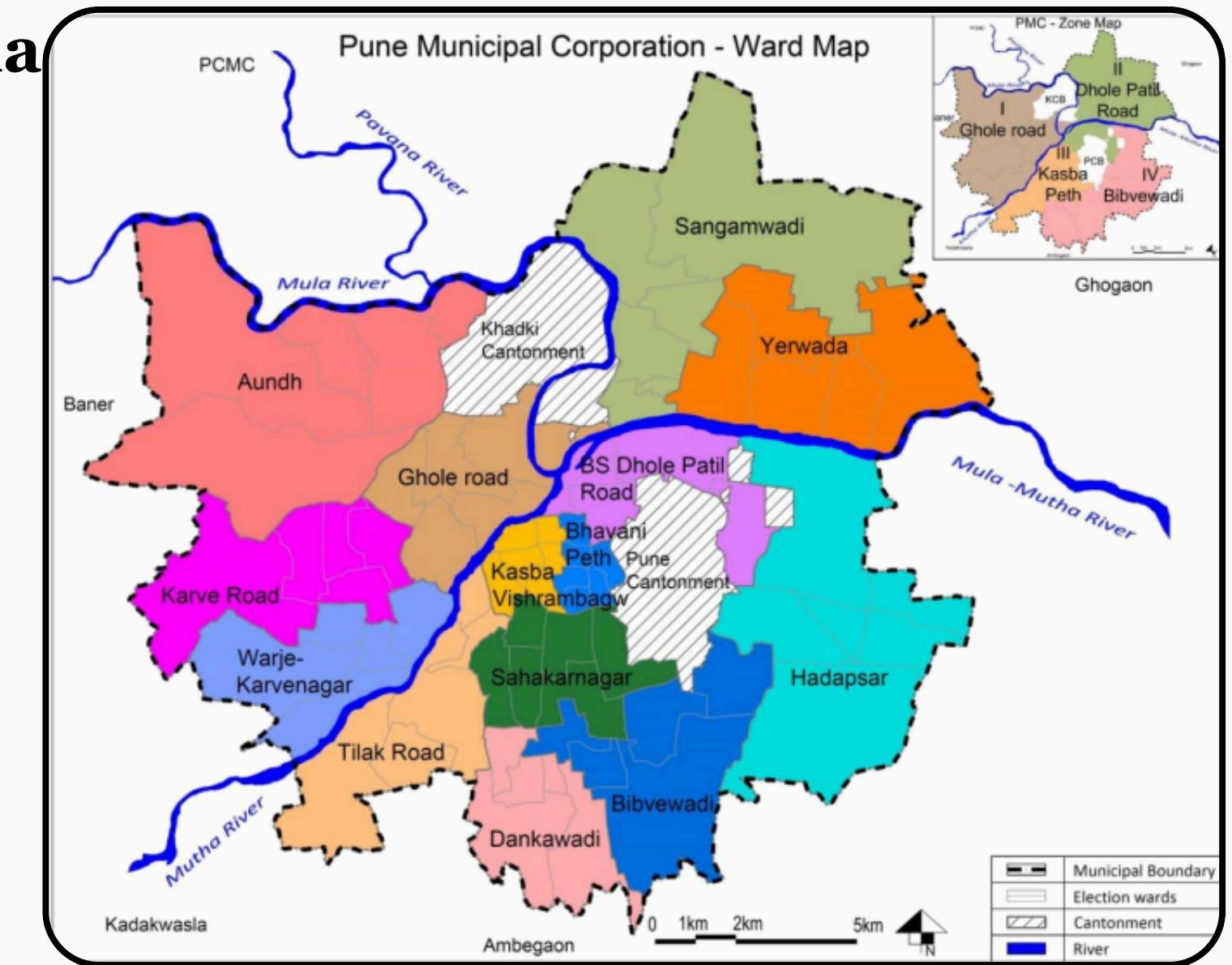
Laal Killa

Administrative Structure

- Eighth largest Urban Agglomeration in India
- Pune Municipal Corporation established in 1950.
- Total Wards = 144.
- Area of PMC - 340.45 sq. Km.

Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority

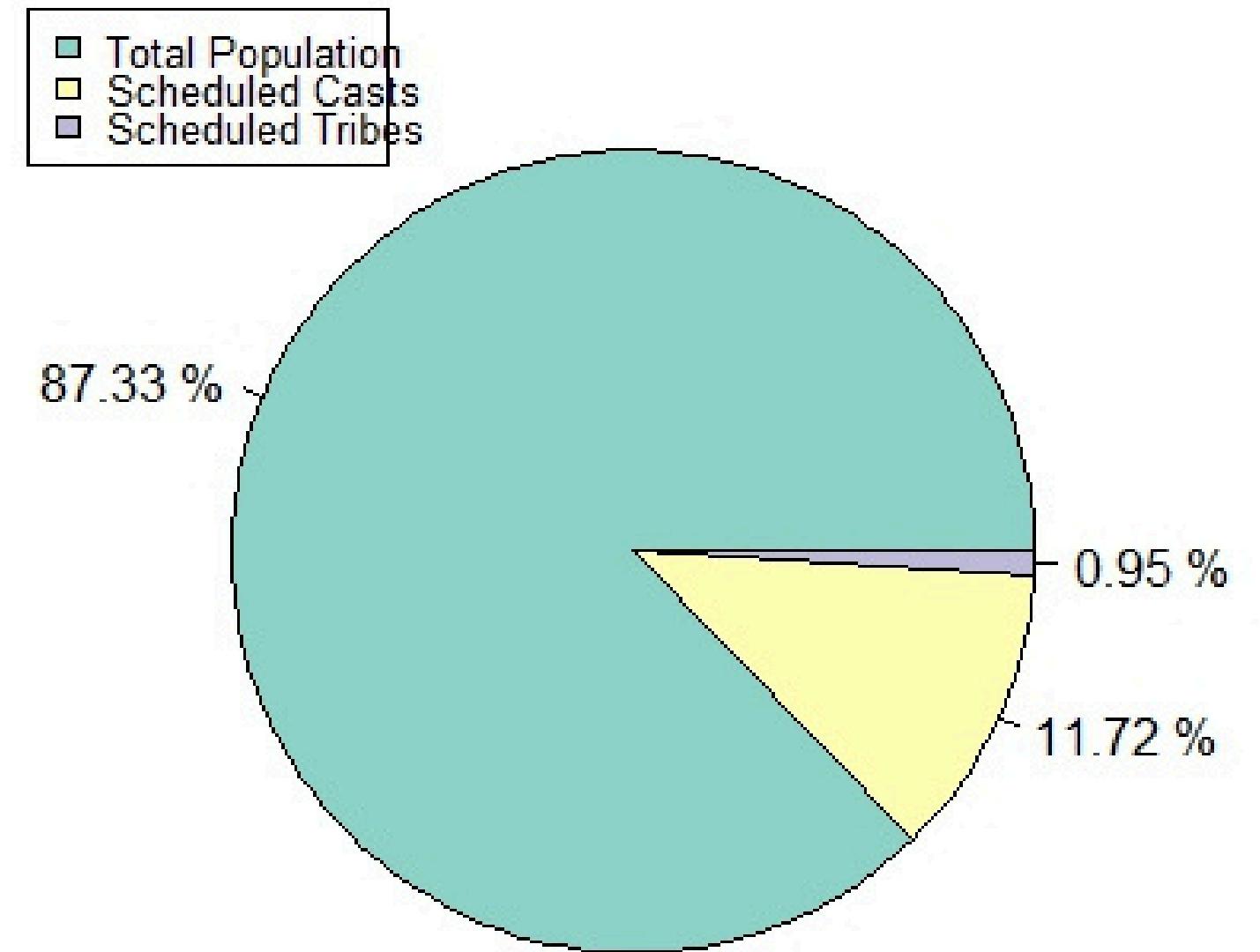
- Established in 2015 by Government of Maharashtra
- Cover Pune, the Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC), and the Talegeon Dabhade, Lonavla, Alandi municipal council.



Demographics

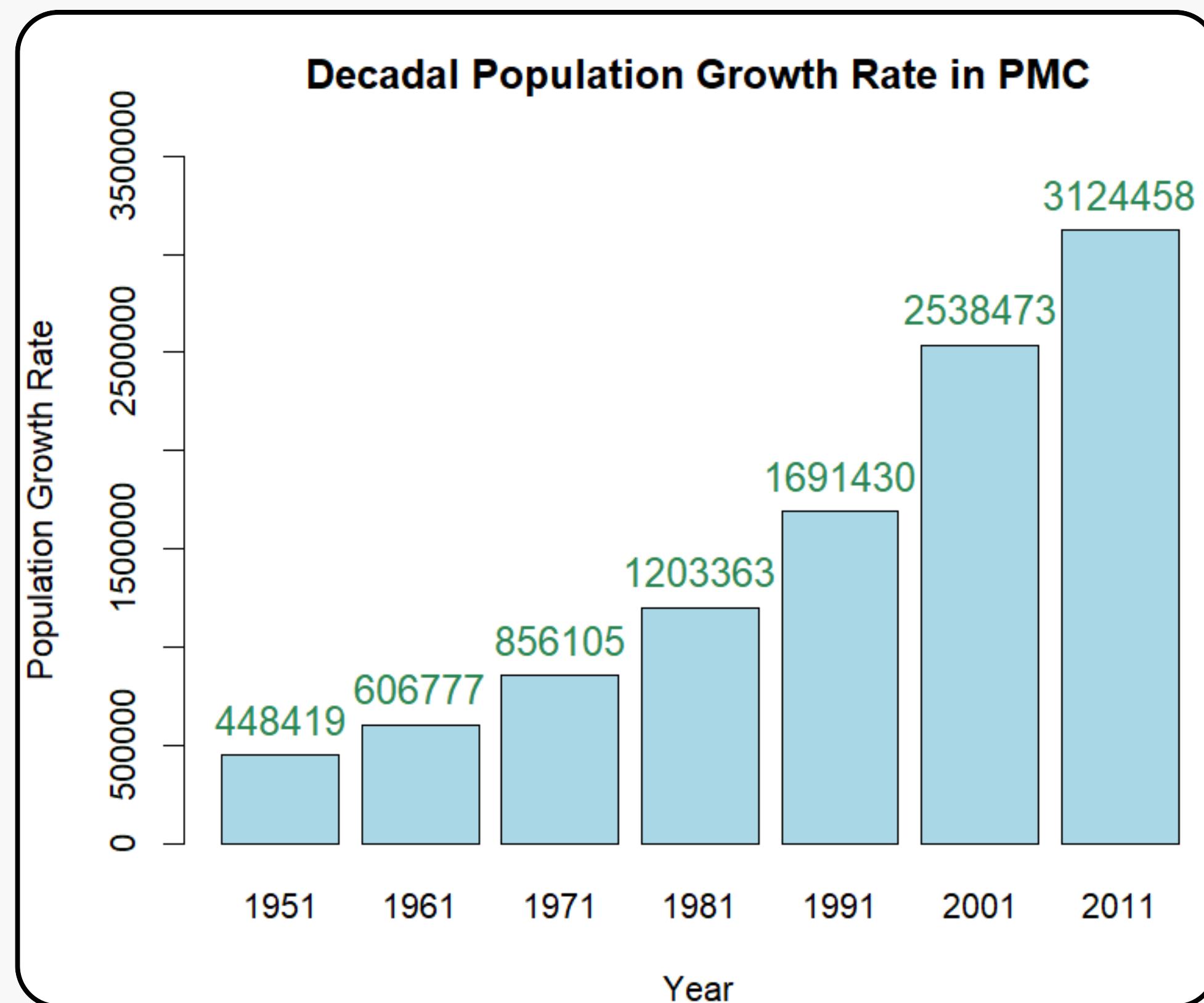
- According to 2011 census, population of Pune city is 31,24,458.
- Population density = 12,813 persons per Sq. Km.
- Population of SC & ST in PMC
 - Schedules castes - 4,19,396
 - Scheduled Tribes - 34,025
- Sex ratio - 918 (Female per 1000)

Percentage of SC & ST in Total Population of PMC



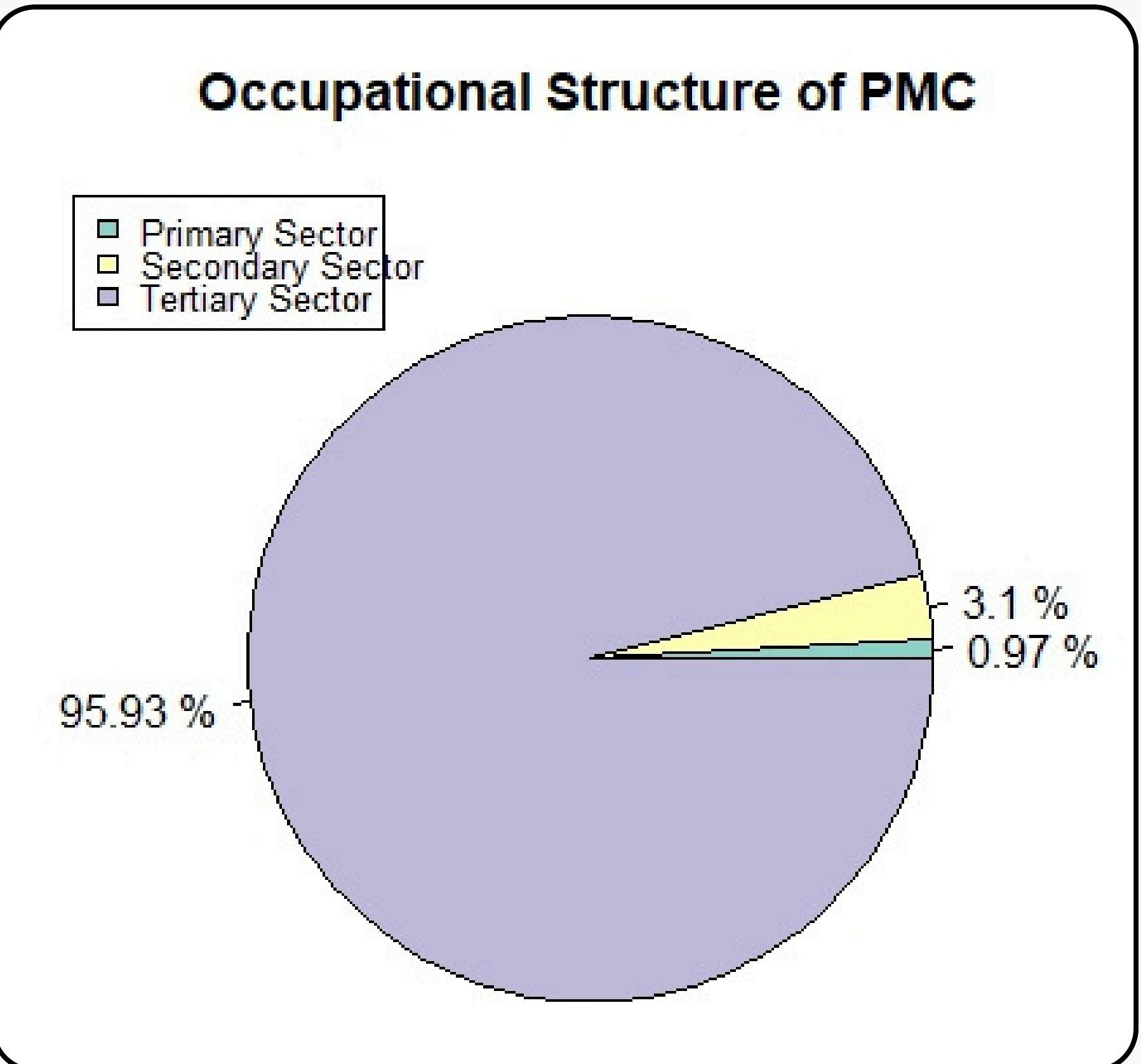
Decadal Population Growth

- Population increased Seven times in last five decades.
- Highest growth rate = 50.08% in 2001
- Increase in population growth rate suggests increased city size.



Occupational Structure

- Primary Sector - 0.97%
 - Secondary Sector - 3.1%
 - Tertiary Sector - 95.93%
-
- Economy of Pune City is driven mainly by Service Sector
 - Less opportunities for primary and secondary sector.

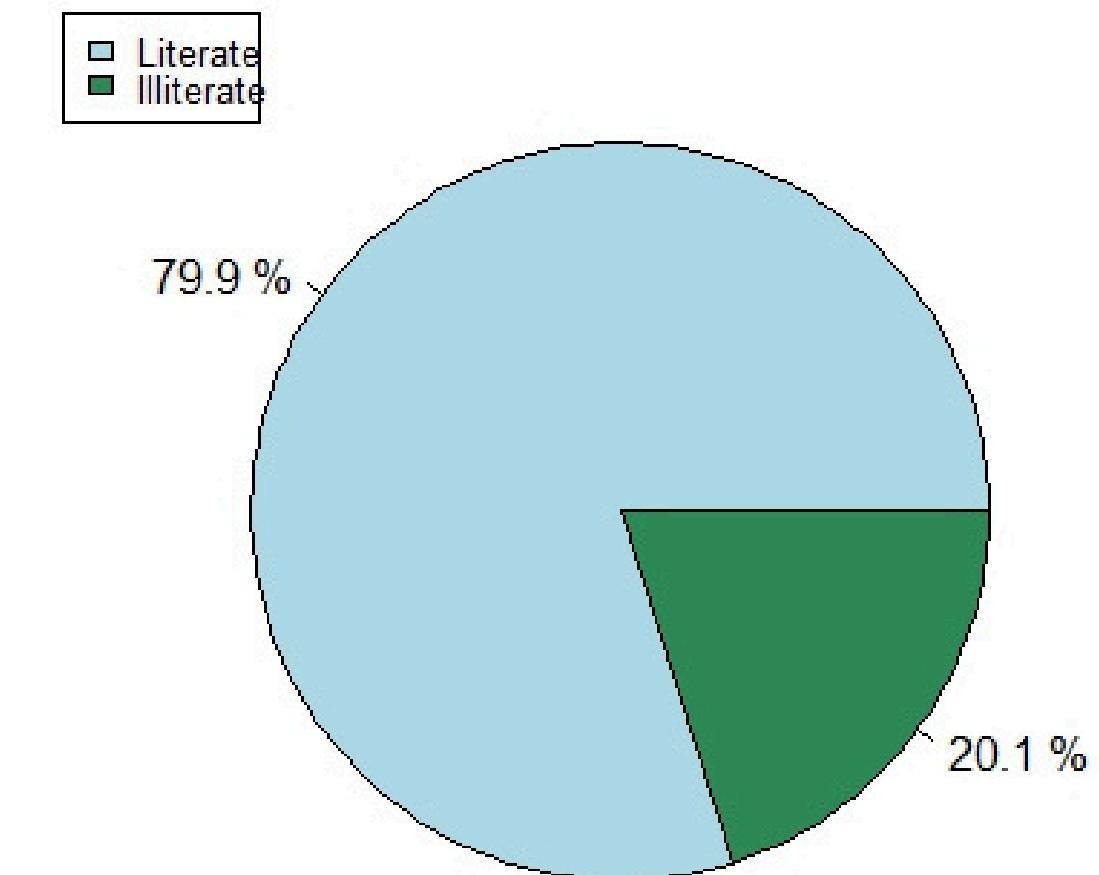


Education

- Savitribai Phule Pune University (19th in NIRF)
- Indian Meteorological Department
- Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA)
- National Defense Academy
- Defence Research and Development Organisation
- National Chemical Laboratory



Literate and Illiterate population in PMC



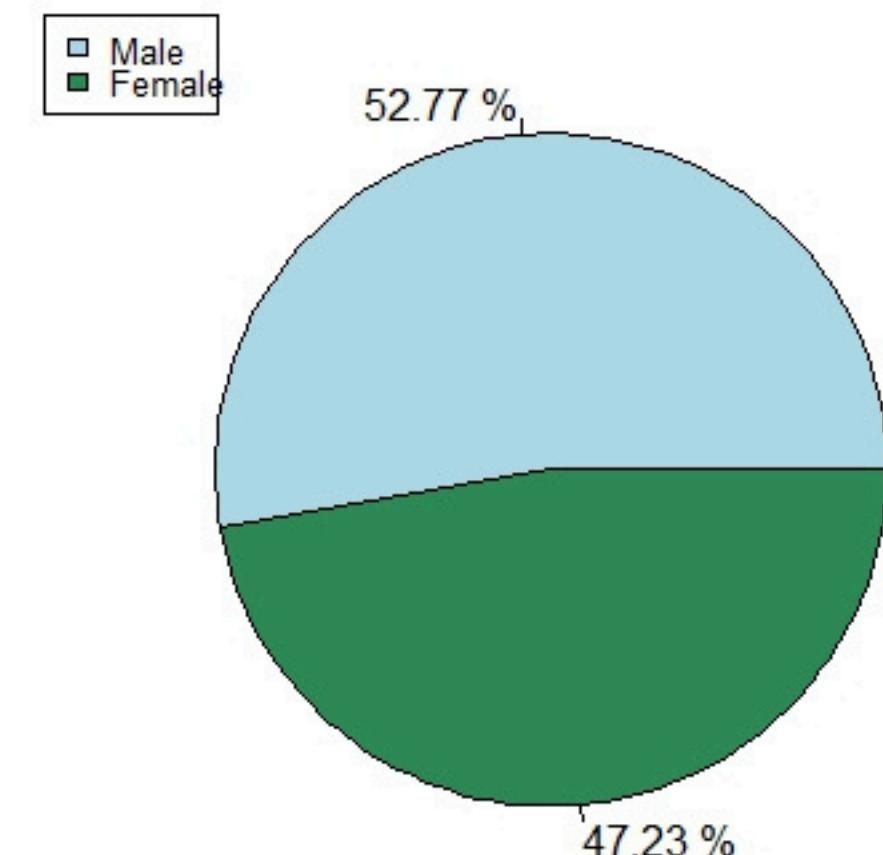
Literacy

- **Literate Population - 24,96,324**
- **Illiterate Population - 6,28,434**

Male and Female Literacy

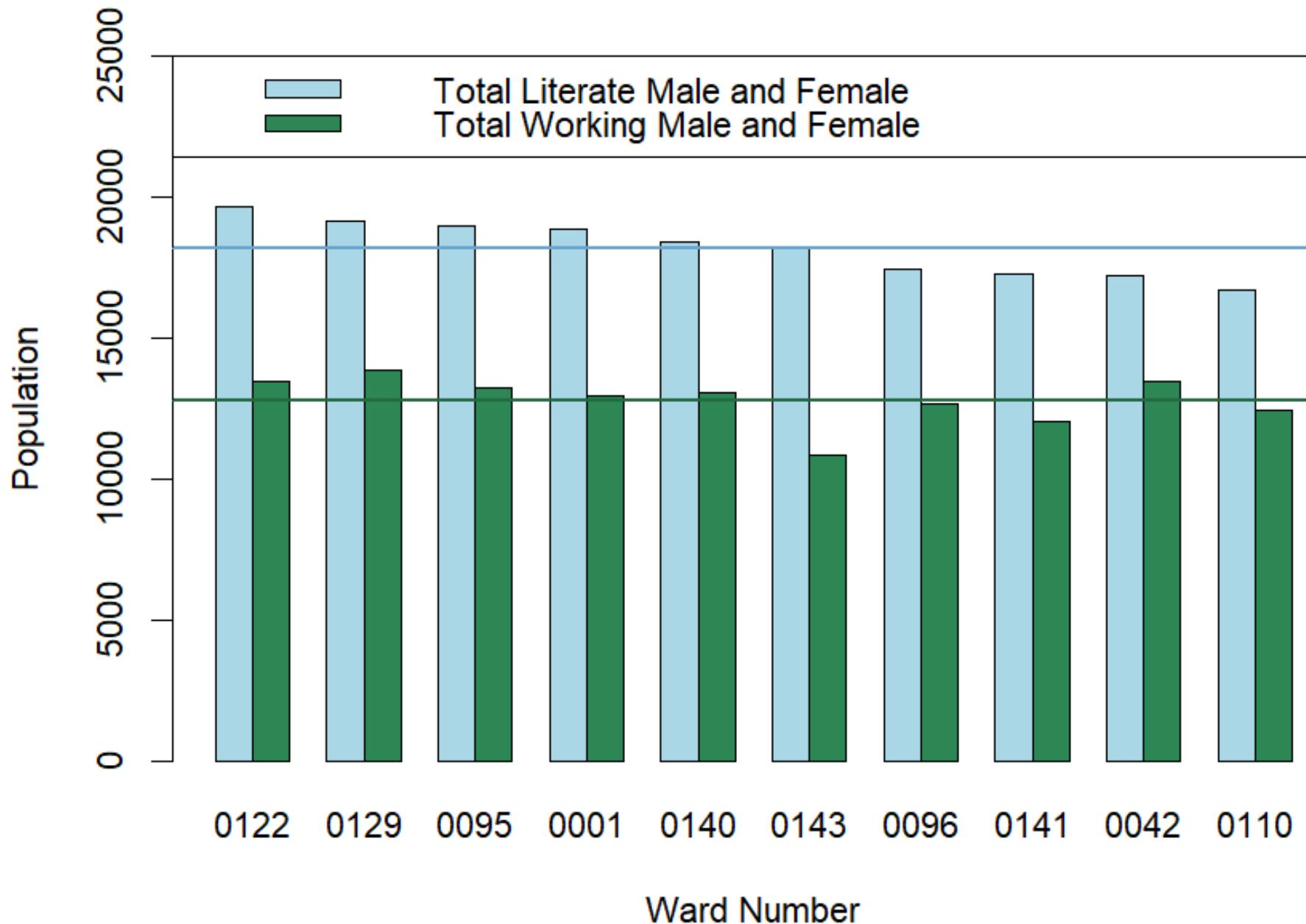
- **Male literate Population - 13,17,345**
- **Female literate Population - 11,78,979**
- **The graph indicate balanced literacy between male and female population**

Literacy of Male and Female in PMC

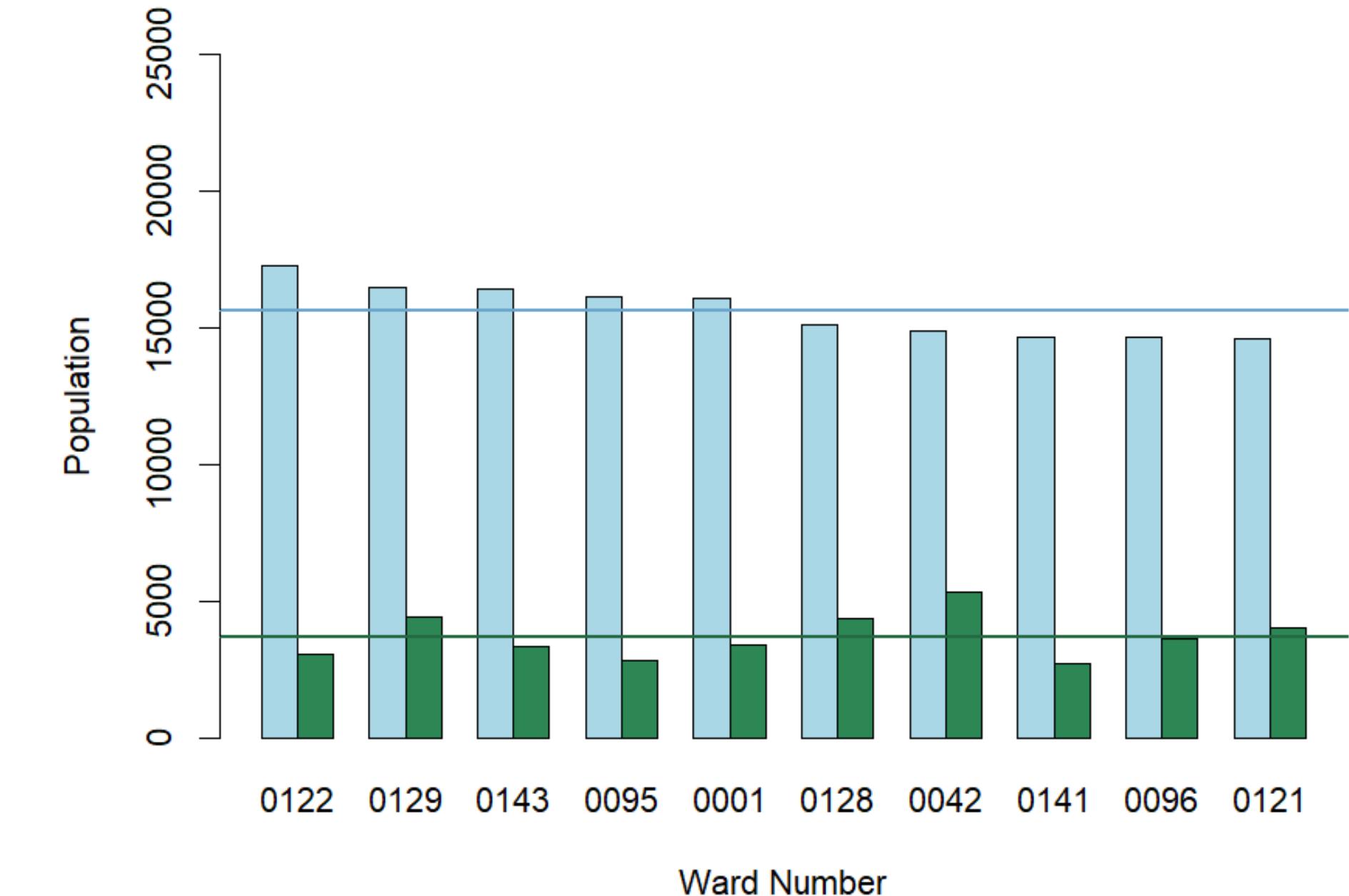


"Top 10 Wards: Male & Female Literacy vs. Workforce"

Working Male in wards with Highest Male Literacy (Top 10)



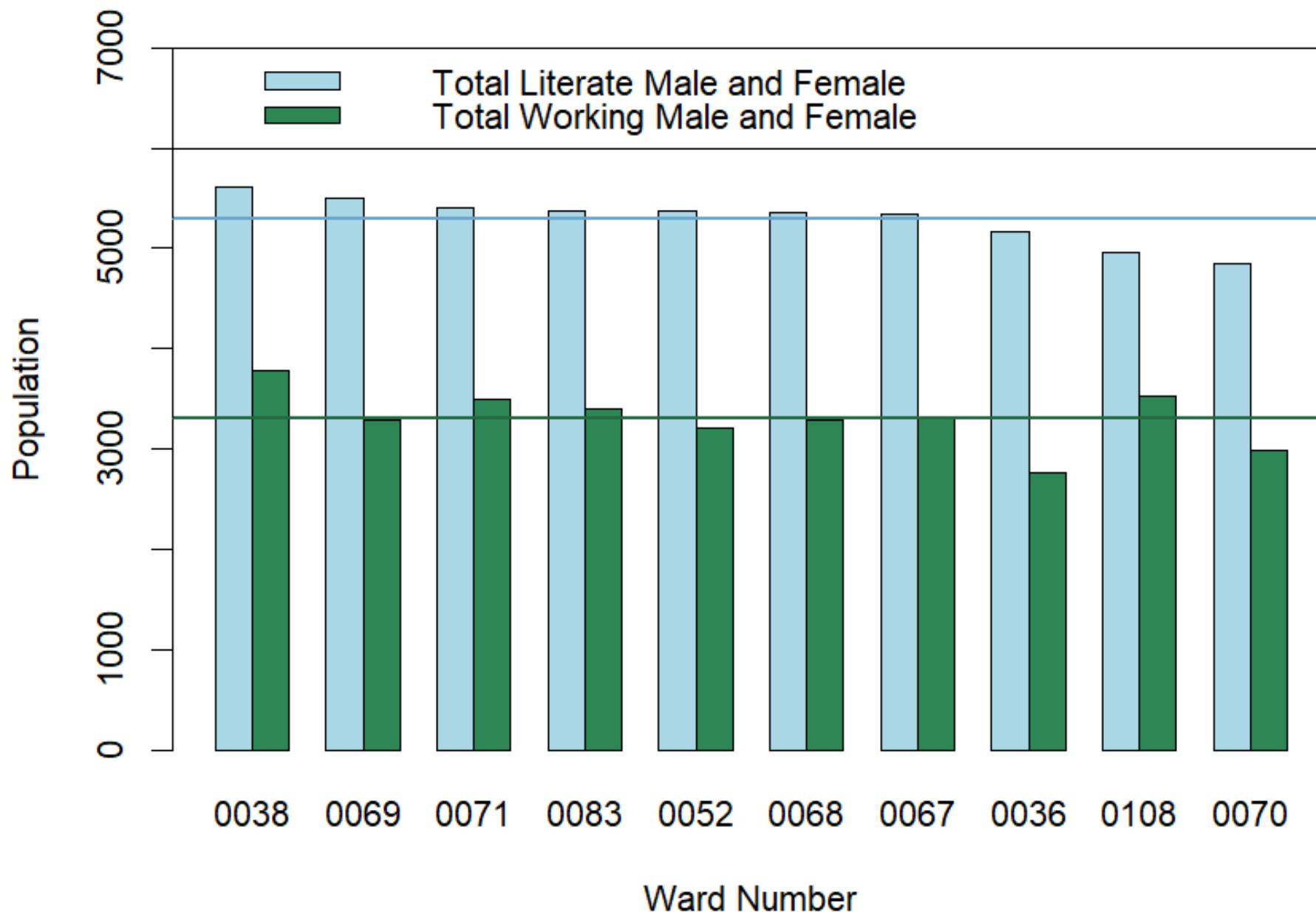
Working Female in wards with Highest Female Literacy (Top 10)



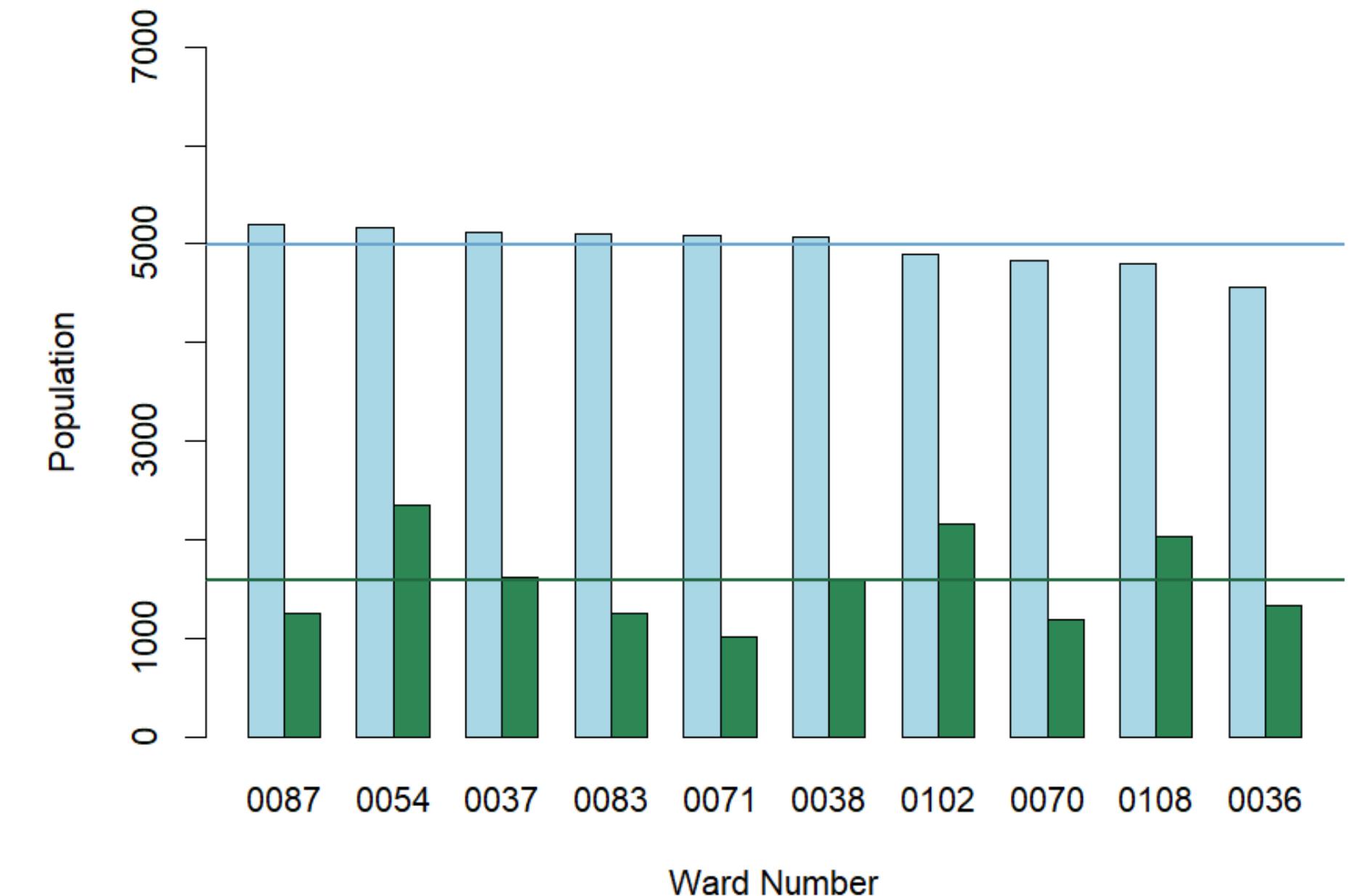
- Gap in average of Male Literate and Male Working = 5384
- Gap in average of Female Literate and Female Working = 11,904
- Significant gap in Literate Female and Working Female population compared to male gap due to socio economic factors.

"Bottom 10 Wards: Male & Female Literacy vs. Workforce"

Working Male in wards with Highest Male Literacy (Bottom 10)



Working Female in wards with Highest Female Literacy (Bottom 10)



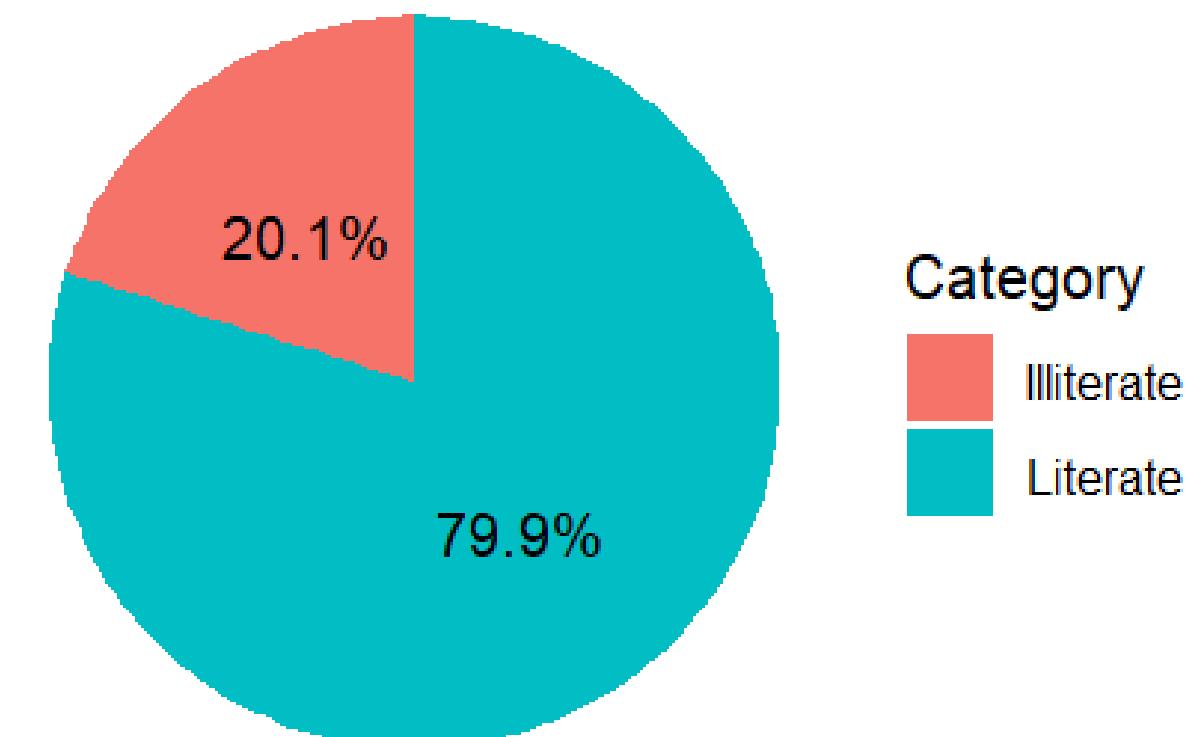
- Gap in average of Male Literate and Male Working = 1987
- Gap in average of Female Literate and Female Working = 3403
- Significant gap in Literate Female and Working Female population compared to male gap due to socio economic factors.

City Analytics

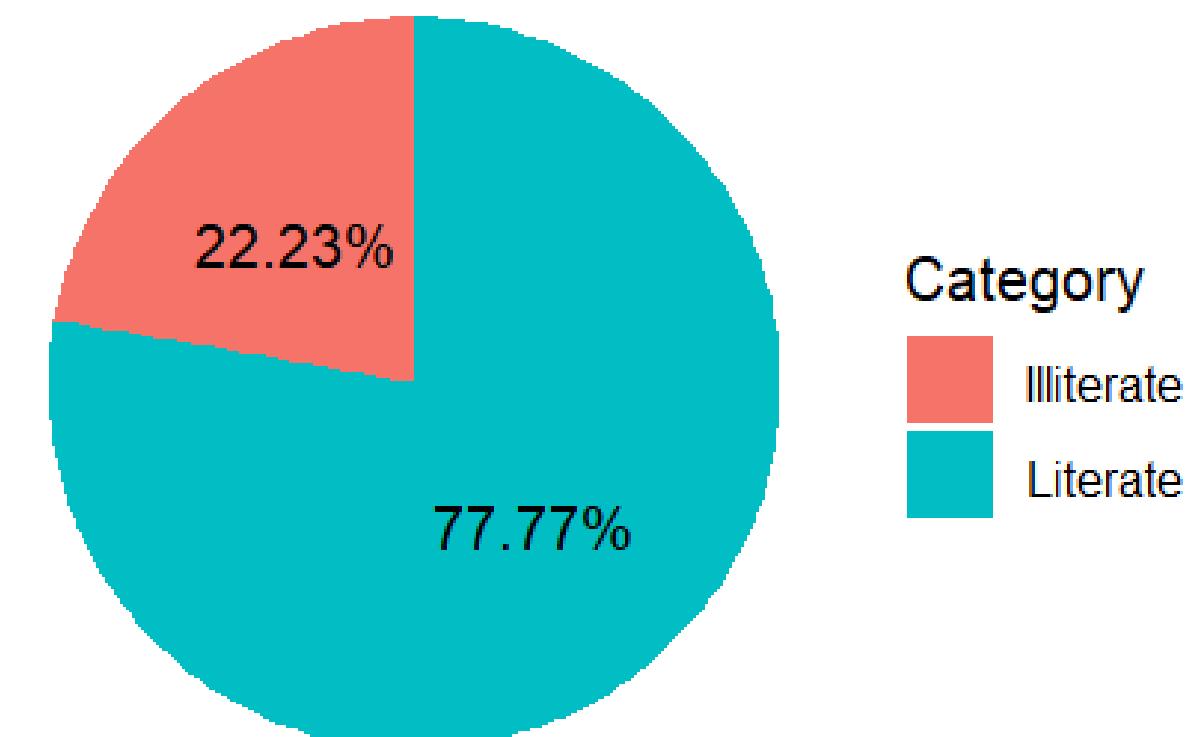
Comparison between Wards of Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC)

Themes - Literacy and Employment

Literacy and Illiteracy in PMC

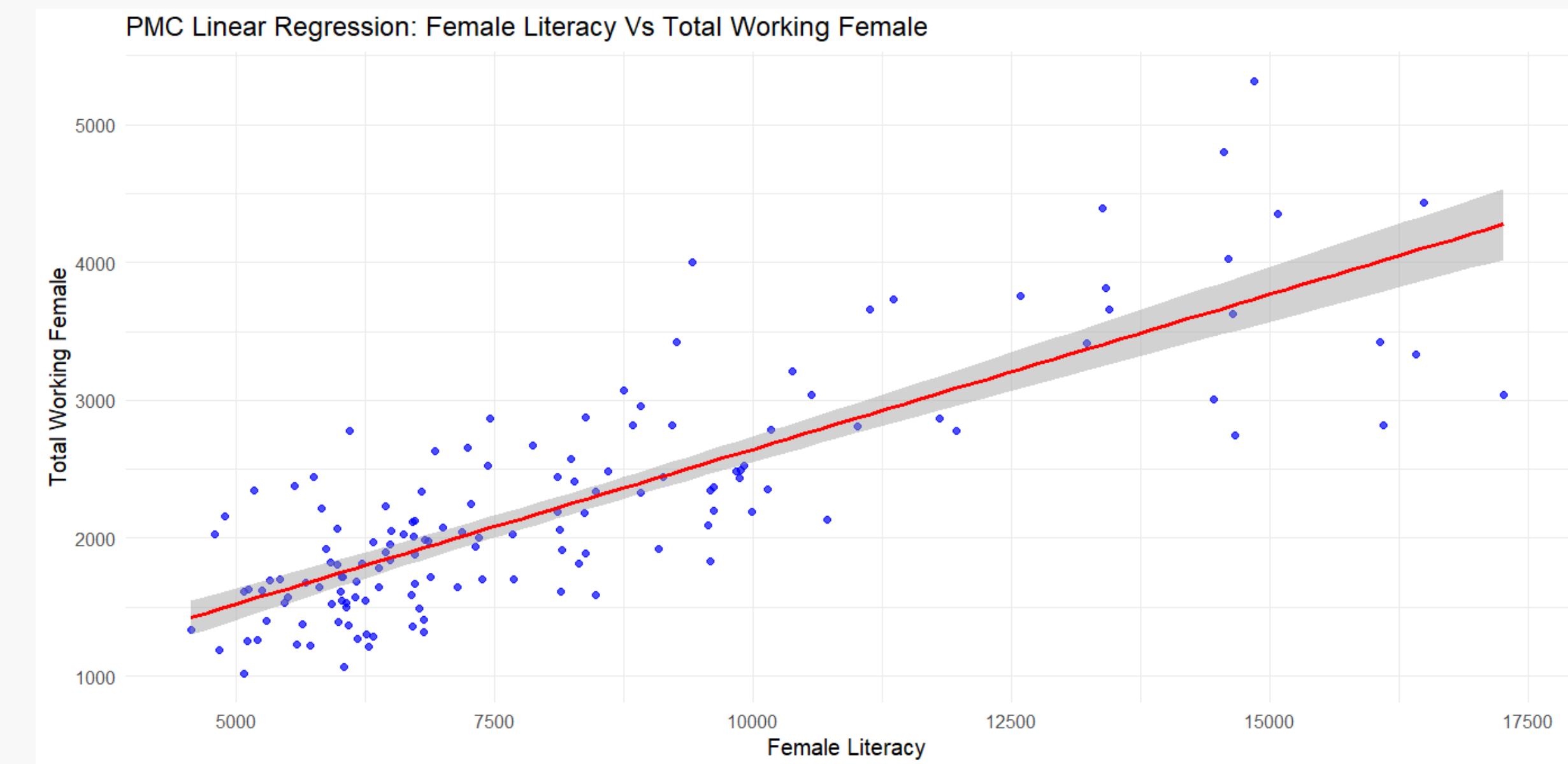


Literacy and Illiteracy in PCMC



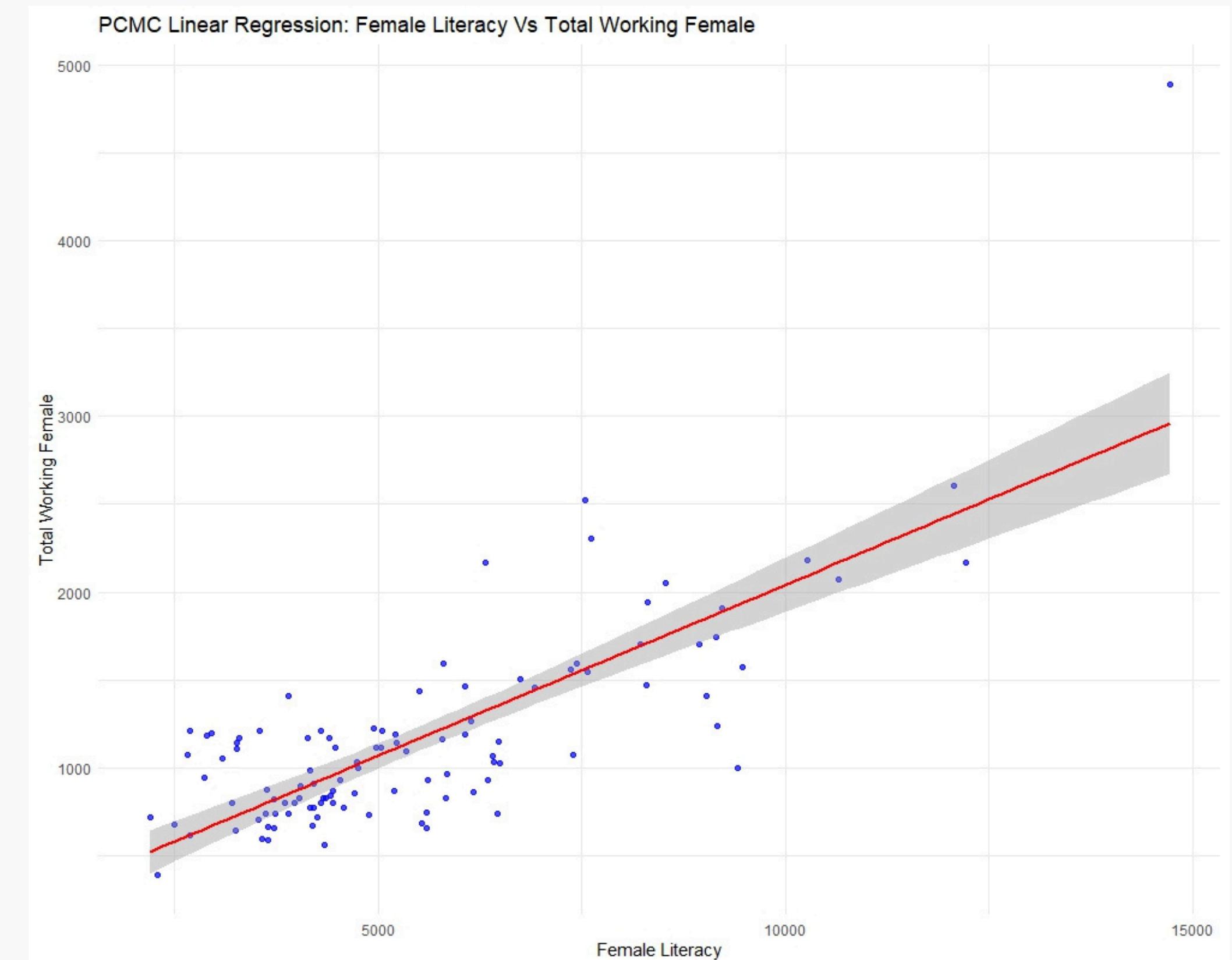
Linear Regression - PMC

- Female Literacy Vs Total Working Female
- R = 0.81
- R Squared = 0.657
- Weak positive correlation
- Confidence Interval - 95%

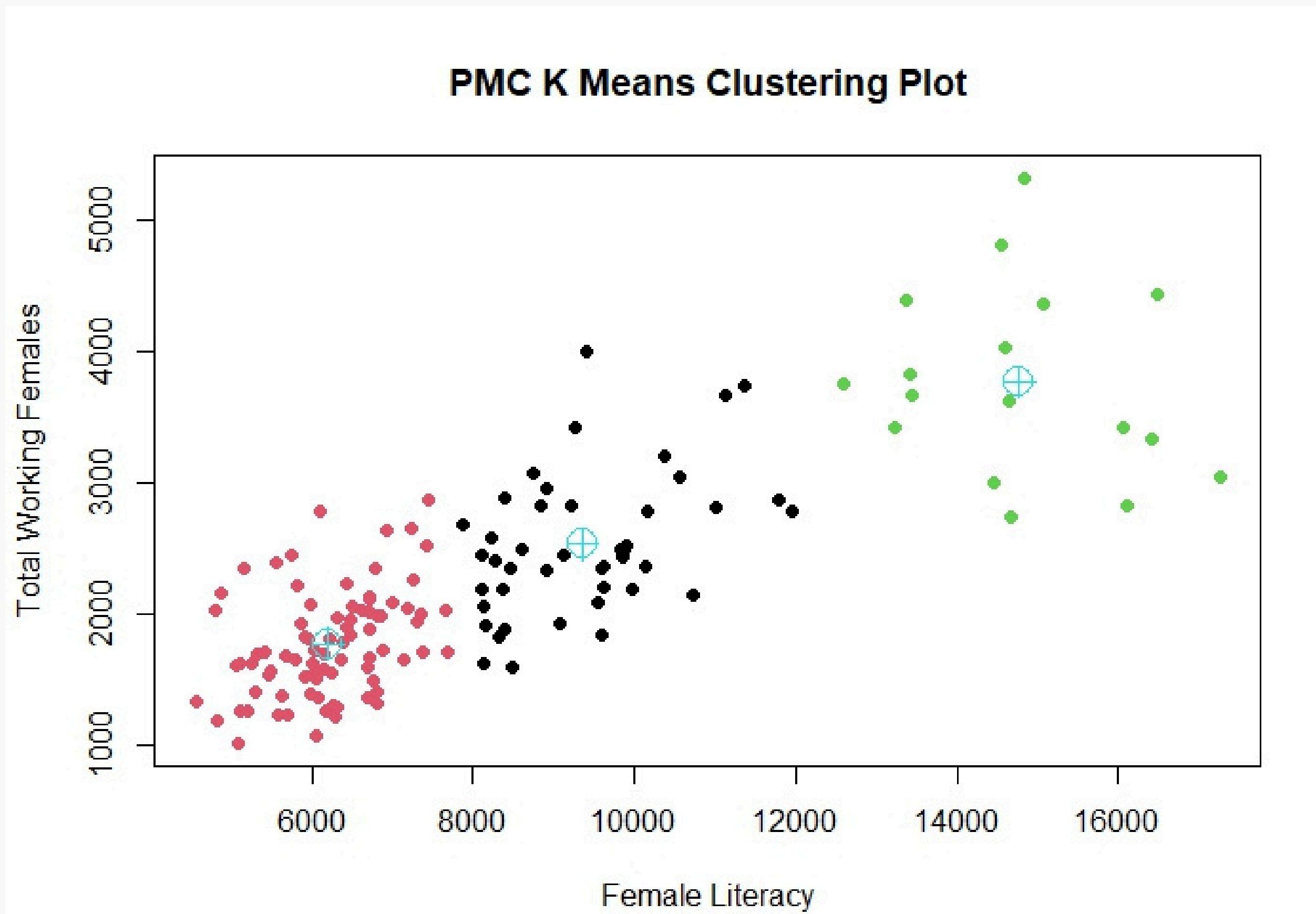


Linear Regression - PCMC

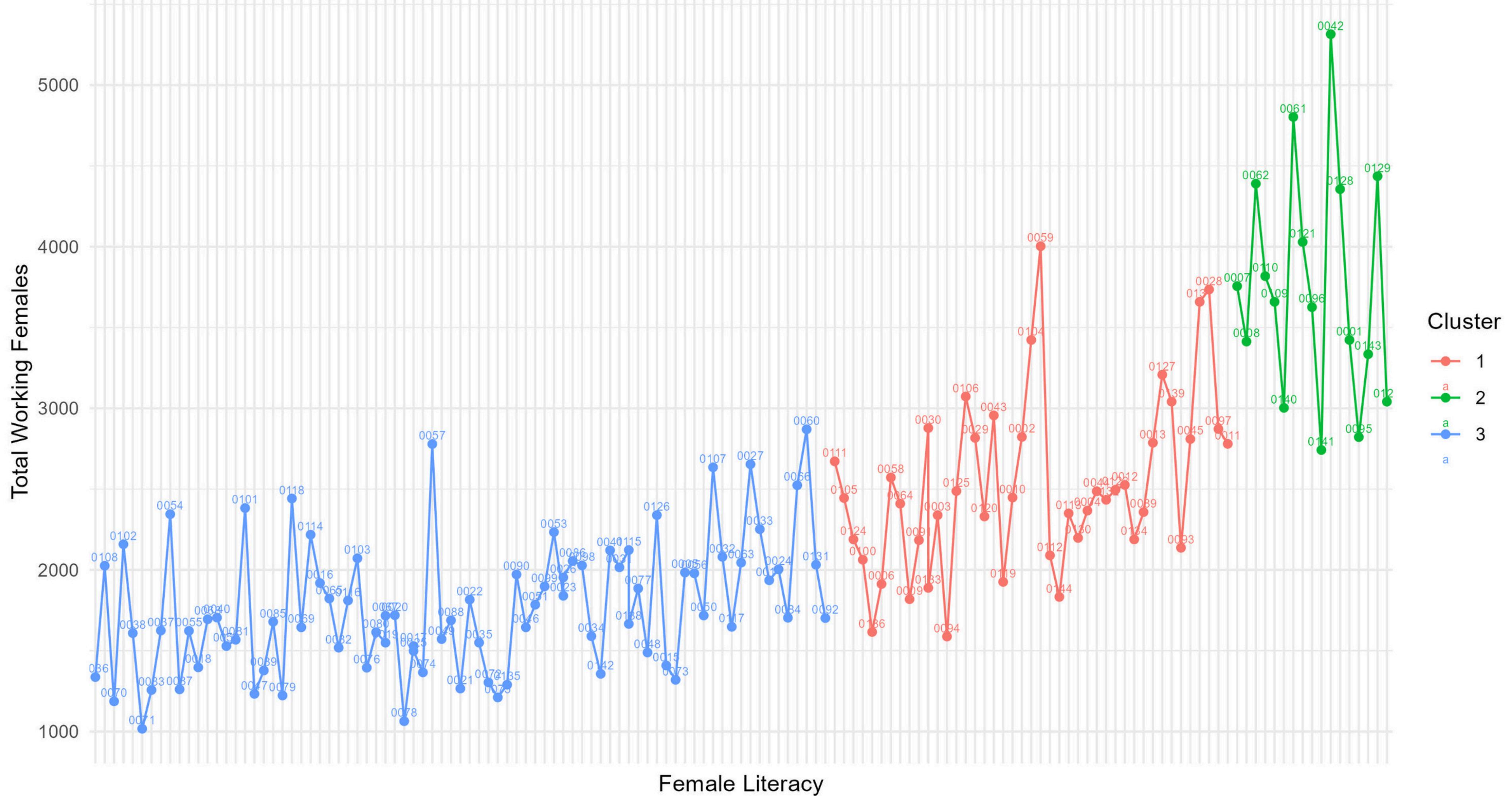
- Female Literacy Vs Total Working Female
- $R = 0.78$
- $R^2 = 0.61$
- Weak positive correlation
- Confidence Interval - 95%



K Means Clustering - PMC



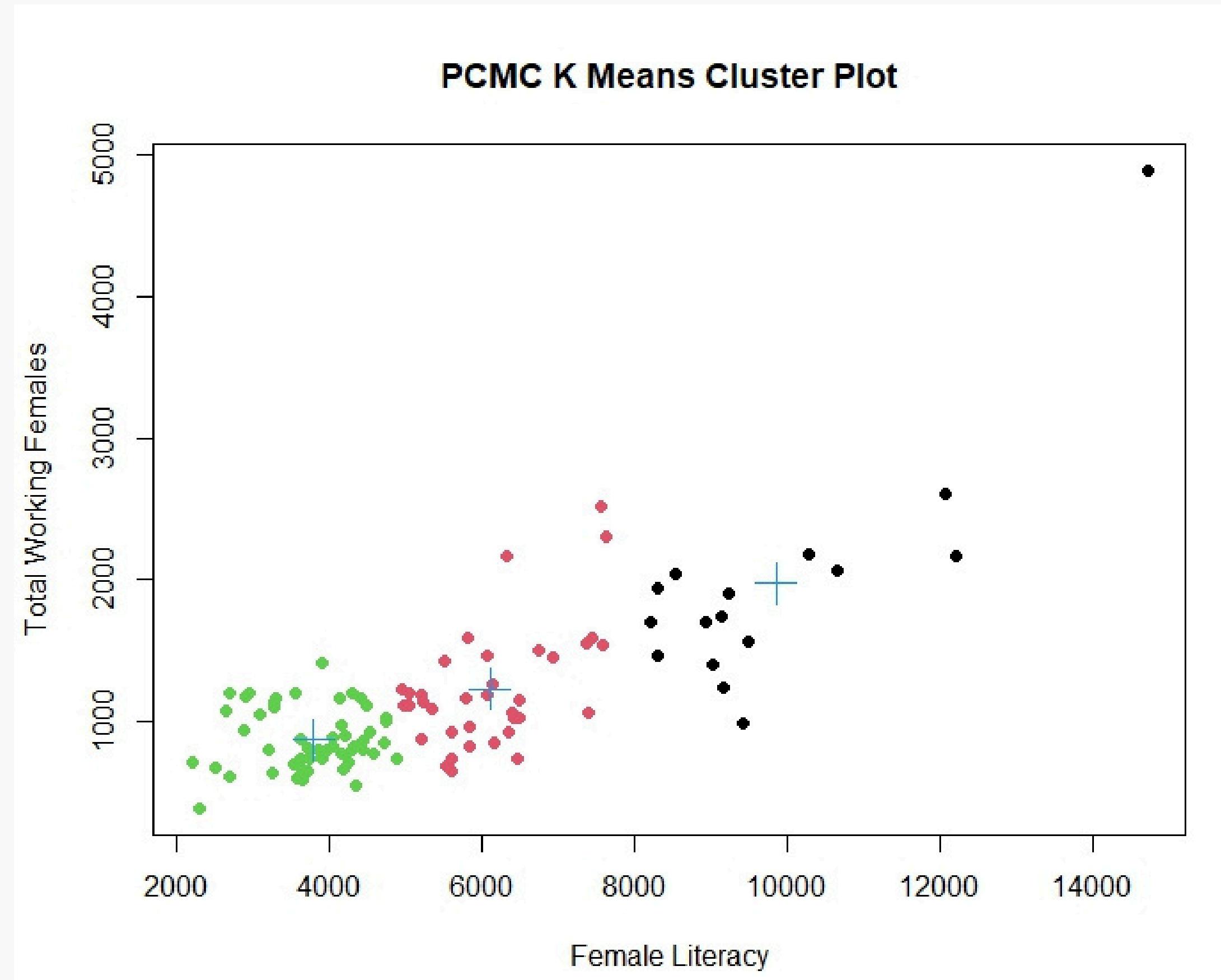
PMC - Line graph of Female Literate and Total Working Female



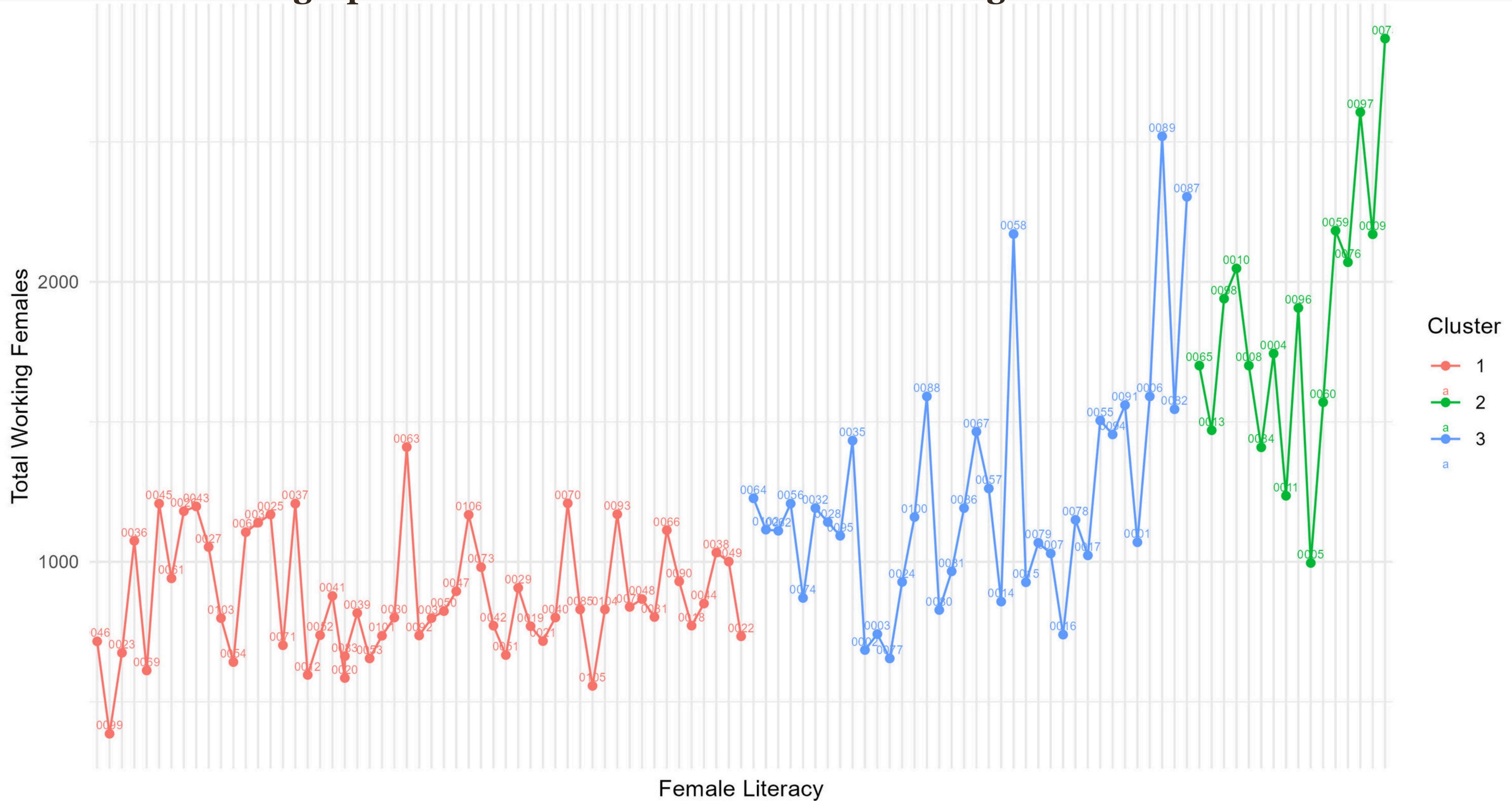
Inference

- For PMC - Female Literacy and Total Working Female
- Pink Cluster: Mixed variability and moderate increase, indicating wards with varied conditions but generally improving female workforce participation with higher literacy. How to Improve?
- Green Cluster: Clear, steep trend, showing a strong positive correlation between female literacy and working females, with wards having higher literacy generally benefiting more in workforce participation. How to Improve?
- Blue Cluster: Minimal increase with tightly packed data points, indicating that wards with very low literacy see less significant increases in working females, possibly due to other socio-economic factors. How to Improve?

K Means Clustering - PCMC



PCMC - Line graph of Female Literate and Total Working Female



Inference

- For PCMC - Female Literacy and Total Working Female
- Pink Cluster: High variability and wards with varied conditions but no significant increase in female workforce participation with higher literacy. How to Improve?
- Blue Cluster: High Variability with moderate increase, weak positive correlation between female literacy and working females. How to Improve?
- Green Cluster: High Variability with scattered data points, increase and decrease with weak positive correlation between female literacy and working females. How to Improve?

Thank You