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A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN NEWLY INDUSTRIALISED AREAS IN PUNE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Industrialization is a very significant cause and factor in the origin of urbanization of rural areas. Industrialization and Urbanization are the most impressive phenomenon of the 21st century. In the Indian context, urbanization has become a universal phenomenon as a consequence of rapid technological advancement. The rapid urbanization and industrialization had deep impact on the economic and family conditions of the people. The present study highlights, the negative and positive impacts of urbanization on the lifestyle of the people living in newly developed urban-industrial areas situated in Pune district.

Keywords: *Urbanization, Industrialization, Socio-Economic Changes*

INTRODUCTION

The growth of urbanization is linked with the growth and development of industrialization. Industrialization results in increased population. Breese (1969), has described urbanization as “a process of becoming urban, moving to cities, changing from agriculture to other pursuits common to cities and corresponding changes in the behaviour patterns. Ved Prakash (1971) has defined urbanization as “a phenomenon describing a process of changes in the suites of population due to changing conditions in society at large”.

Significance of the Study

Recent established industrial estates (i.e. after the year of 2000) have accelerated the growth of industrialization in rural areas of the state. Urbanization of these rural areas has impacted on the socio-economic conditions of the people. Urbanization has also brought some drastic changes in socio-cultural values and created many challenges such as over population, pollution, negative impact on family structure and increased crime rate.

Along with the positive effects, urbanization has also created several negative effects on the lifestyle of the people and they are suffering badly by these negative effects. Very few social researchers and experts have conducted studies, highlighting the negative and positive effects of urbanization in newly developed urban industrial areas.

There are several studies available on impact of industrialisation and urbanization on development. On this background the present study is significant to examine the negative and positive impacts of urbanization on the socio-economic, educational and infrastructural development. Apart from this, it is also significant to understand the nature of these impacts of urbanization on the family relation and family pattern. Therefore, the present study focuses on the socio-economic consequences of urbanization and industrialization on the lifestyle of the people living in newly developed urban areas.

Review of Literature

Clark (1993) highlights the impact of urbanization and industrialization on the people in some Indian states, which explores the relationship between urban people and socio cultural and economic development. This is done in the context of contradictory hypothesis that the relationship is negative and that it is positive for less developed areas. The results do not show strong support for either position, but do support the partial hypotheses that, the Metropolitan cities acts as a strong distraction for population engaged in agriculture.

Sengupta (2007) has observed that, the social impacts of urbanization also encompasses urban problems. Author has discussed the measure urban problems, such as changing family patterns and family relations,

Research Article

social relations, urban social tensions and social pathology, including crime, juvenile delinquency and drug addiction. The key to the solution of these lies in developing planning.

Ummen (1992) suggested a typology of urban families arising from other pertinent issues to be explored in this field, such as the variation within the urban milieu, nature of critical resources, which are of authority, ecological and social milieu, and value orientations.

Datta (1997) has found a positive relationship between women's education and labour earnings. According to the author, education is positively related to the women's age at marriage and negatively to family size. Author has further stated that, education and level of urbanization play an effective role in improving the status of women by enhancing their employability and help to reduce family size.

Harvey (1994) concluded that in industrialized urban areas, religion reflects and percolates not only historical and traditional social forms and conditions but also newly emergent social forms and conditions such as industrialization.

Objectives of the Study

- 1) To analyze the positive and negative social changes arising in the post urbanization era in the selected newly developed an urban and industrial areas.
- 2) To check the validity of educational and health facilities in the end of post urbanization era in the selected newly developed urban areas.
- 3) To study the current financial status of people compared to pre industrialization and urbanization.
- 4) To examine the impacts of rapid urbanization on the family structure
- 5) To highlight the opinions of people about infrastructural facilities available in the post urbanization and industrialization era.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Methodology

The present study is simple and explorative in nature. The questionnaire was used as a main tool for the collection of primary data from households living in newly developed industrial urban areas. Survey method and observation method were used to understand the socio economic conditions of people in post industrialisation era. For this purpose, two newly develop industrial and urban areas situated Pune district were selected viz. Khed Shivapur and Pirangut Industrial area.

Selection of Sample

In total, sample of 175 households was elected from both of these areas, the following table indicates the details of sample.

Areas	Number and Percentage of Selected Households
Khed Shivapur Industrial Area	82 (47%)
Pirangut Industrial Area	93 (53%)
Total	175 (100%)

The units of households are infinite, therefore, sample of household has been selected by using random sampling method, and primary data collected from households and has been analysed using percentage method.

Period of the Study

The present study highlights the socio economic changes existed during the last 15 years i.e. from 2001 to 2015.

Limitations of the Study

The results of a study are bound to the following limitations;

1. The study was limited to the selected newly developed industrial urban areas situated in the district, therefore, the results of the study cannot be generalised to the other industrial urbanised areas of other districts of India.
2. Some biased responses existed whilst filling up of questionnaire from the household heads. However, due care was taken to ensure the accuracy of data collected from households.

Research Article

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The collected primary data has been presented in the following tables.

Table 1(A): Positive Social Changes / Impacts due to Urbanisation (Opinions of Respondents)

Positive Changes / Impacts	Frequency and Percentage		
	Pre Urbanization Era	Post Urbanization Era	Total
Good financial Condition	28 (16%)	147 (84%)	175 (100%)
Development Opportunities for Women	-	175 (100%)	175 (100%)
Educational Facilities	18 (10%)	157 (90%)	175 (100%)
Employment Opportunities	15 (9%)	160 (91%)	175 (100%)
Good Infrastructural and Health Facilities	37 (21%)	138 (79%)	175 (100%)
New Opportunities for Business and Professions	8 (5%)	167 (95%)	175 (100%)

Table 1(B): Negative Social Changes / Impacts due to Urbanisation (Opinions of Respondents)

Negative Changes / Impacts	Frequency and Percentage		
	Pre Urbanization Era	Post Urbanization Era	Total
Adverse Impacts on Socio Cultural Values	32 (18%)	153 (84%)	175 (100%)
Increasing Crime Rate	17 (10%)	158 (100%)	175 (100%)
Addiction	67 (38%)	108 (62%)	175 (100%)
Existence of Traditional and Family Occupations	128 (9%)	47 (91%)	175 (100%)
Increasing Indebtedness	28 (16%)	147 (84%)	175 (100%)
Increasing Social and Family Conflicts	63 (36%)	133 (76%)	175 (100%)
Existence of Pollution and Health Problems	42 (24%)	133 (76%)	175 (100%)
Increasing Migration Rate	19 (11%)	156 (89%)	175 (100%)

The above tables indicate the opinions of the respondents about the positive and negative social impacts of urbanization. In the opinion of 84% respondents, the financial condition of the people is improved in the post industrialisation and development opportunities have increased particularly for women after industrialization. Only 10% respondents have opined that there was no good educational facility available in the pre urbanization era; but after urbanization of village, there is a good educational facility available for the local people; 90% respondents agreed for this. 91% respondents have positively opined that in the post industrialization period, employment opportunities have been increased for local youth; only 9% respondents have negatively opined in this context. Nowadays, due to industrialization and rapid growth of urbanization, there are good infrastructural and health facilities available in the villages, opined 79% respondents and in the opinion of 21% respondents there was good health and infrastructural facilities available in their villages also before urbanization phase. There were no new opportunities for business and professions in the pre-industrialization era; but now, due to industrialization there is a wide scope for new business and professions in the rural areas, opined by 95% respondents.

There are some negative social changes existed and had adverse impacts on the lifestyle of the people due to industrialization and urbanization. The table 1(B) indicates the opinions of the respondents regarding these negative social changes and negative impacts on the life style of the people.

There are several adverse impacts on the socio-cultural values due to urbanization and industrialization, opined by 82% respondents. In the opinions of 18% respondents more urbanization and industrialization

Research Article

are not responsible for these adverse impacts; but there are some other negative social and individual aspects which are equally responsible. In the opinion of 90% respondents, crime rate has been increased in the post industrialization and urbanization era; and in the opinions of 10% respondents, crime rate was increased in pre urbanization era. In the opinion of 62% respondents addition of alcohol and drugs is also increased due to urbanization and in the opinions of 38% respondents, addiction of alcohol and drugs was also increased in the pre urbanization era.

Traditional and family occupations are having significant role in the village economy. In the opinion of 70% respondents, in the pre-urbanisation era there was an existence of traditional and family occupations in the villages. But due to industrialisation, new generation in the family is attracted towards new business, trades and professions with a view to earn more money and give up the traditional and family occupations, opined 27% respondents.

In the opinion of indebtedness among people also increased in urbanisation era. In the opinion of the rate of indebtedness had increased in the post urbanisation era as compared to pre-urbanisation era, because of growth in daily needs of the people. Due to increased social evils, and bad financial condition, there are several social and family conflicts leading to disorganisation of families, opined 64% respondents, but on the contrary in the opinion of 36% respondents, social and family conflicts existed in pre-urbanisation era. Apart from these problems, pollution and health problems also increased due to industrialisation, opined 76% respondents. In the opinion of 24% respondents, these problems also existed in the pre-urbanisation era.

Migration is a significant component of urbanisation and industrialisation. The socio cultural factors are also closely related to the consequences of migration of other state's people, such as the participation in the labour force. In the opinion of 89% respondents, rate of migration is increasing continuously in the post urbanisation era, but in the opinion of 11% respondents, migration rate also increased the urbanisation era; not only for the employment but also for some other reason; such as attraction of city life, health issues etc.

The following tables indicate the development of educational institutions and development of health facilities in the context of the pre and post-urbanisation era in the selected study areas.

Table 2(A): Number of Educational Institutions Existed in the Pre and Post Urbanisation Era in the Selected Study Areas

Type of Educational Institution	Number of Educational Institutions	
	Pre Urbanisation Era (Before 2001)	Post Urbanisation Era (After 2001)
Pre-Primary/Primary Zilla Parishad Schools	16	24
Secondary Schools	7	11
Higher Secondary Schools	3	5
English Medium Schools	2	5
Colleges	-	4
Vocational Training Institutes	1	3

Source: Data available in local and state you offices (2001-2015)

Table 2(B): Health Facilities Available in the Pre-and Post-Urbanisation Era in the Selected Study Areas

Type of Facility	Health Facilities Available	
	Pre Urbanisation Era	Post Urbanisation Era
Primary Health Centres	4	8
Private Dispensary	3	10
Hospital	7	3
Other Health Facilities	-	3

Source: Data available in local administrative office (2001-2015)

Research Article

From the above table it is clear that, there is increase in number of educational and health facilities in post urbanisation era compared to the urbanisation era. There were 16 pre-primary and primary ZP schools available in pre urbanisation era, which increased to 24 in the post urbanisation era. The same trend is seen in case of primary schools, secondary schools and English medium schools, which have increased in number by 24, 11 and 5 respectively in post urbanisation era. There were no colleges available in pre urbanisation era but today there are four colleges available in the selected study area. There was only one vocational training Institute available in the study area (Khed Shivapur Industrial Area) but, today there are three vocational training institutes available.

Health facilities also have observed increasing trend in the number of health facilities in the post urbanisation era there were four primary health centres existed in the urbanisation era; but now there are eight primary health centres established in the selected study area. Private dispensaries have also increased by seven, hospitals have increased to 3 and other health facilities such as ambulance, mobile dispensary, and free medical check-up camps et cetera. Are also available for the people in the post urbanisation era.

Industrialisation and urbanisation have made a drastic change in the financial status of the people in the post-industrialisation and urbanisation phase. The following tables indicate the financial status of the respondents, in terms of their monthly family income; in pre and post-industrialisation era.

Table 3: Monthly Family Income of the Respondent in Pre and Post Industrialisation and Urbanisation Era

Monthly Income Range	Number of Respondents and Percentage	
	Pre-Urbanisation Era	Post Urbanisation Era
Below Rs. 5000	69 (39%)	-
Rs. 5001 to Rs. 15000	67 (38%)	100 (57%)
Rs. 15001 to Rs. 25000	39 (23%)	40 (23%)
Rs. 25001 to Rs. 35000	-	35 (20%)
Above Rs. 35000	-	-
Total	175 (100%)	175 (100%)

It is found that, 39% respondent's monthly family income was below Rs. 5000 in pre-industrialisation and urbanisation era; and no any respondent from whose family income is below Rs. 5000 in the post-industrialisation era.

In the pre-industrialisation and urbanisation era 38% respondents were having their monthly family income in between Rs. 5000 and to Rs. 15000 only. The percentage of respondents belonging to such income range had increased to 57% in the post industrialisation period. 20% respondents were having their monthly family income in the range of Rs. 15,001 to Rs. 25,000 in pre-industrialisation era, it is optional that there is no any change in the percentage of the respondents in the post industrialisation and urbanisation phase.

There are only 20% respondents who are belonging to the monthly family income range of Rs. 25001 to Rs. 35,000 in post industrialisation era.

No respondent was found, whose monthly family income is above Rs. 35,000 in the selected study areas in post industrialisation period. On the basis of collected primary data related to the financial status of the respondents, it is observed that there is increasing trend in their monthly family income in the post urbanisation period.

Urbanisation and industrialisation have influenced the organisation of the family in the newly developed urban areas. The following table indicates opinions of the respondents regarding the impacts of urbanisation on the family structure.

Research Article

Table 4: Impacts of Urbanisation on the Family Structure (Opinions of Respondents)

Impacts	Frequency	Percentage
Breaking up of Joint Family	164	94%
Disintegration of Family	87	50%
Change in Status of Women	106	60%
Higher Age of Marriage	106	60%
Laxity in Marital Bonds	93	53%
Heightening of Family Conflict and Strife	110	62%
Other Impacts	63	36%

In the opinion of 94% respondents, rapid growth in urbanization has resulted in the breaking up of joint family, in the opinion of 50% respondents; there is an existence of disintegration of families. 38% respondents have opined that nowadays women are also working on higher posts in various sectors; there is a drastic change in the social and family status. Due to availability of career oriented job opportunities, young generation is giving preference to their career and to improve the financial status, instead of getting married.

In their opinion marriage is not important than their career therefore; it is observed that the higher age of marriage stated by 60% respondents. 53% respondents opined that, there is a laxity in marital bonds. Nowadays marriage is no longer a religious ritual but merely a social contract which can easily be cancelled. A major cause of the weakening of marriage ties and failure of men to adapt to a new circumstances created by the education of women.

Due to changes in the values of life and reduction of the family controlled lead to increased conflicts among family members, opined 62% respondents. 36% respondents have stated that other impacts of urbanisation such as – problems of working women, conflict among parents and children, lack of physiological security, lack of mutual trust, and this organisation of family due to industrialism, and lack of neighbourly feelings etcetera.

The following table indicates the opinion of the respondents on the infrastructural facilities available in the villages in post urbanisation and industrialisation periods.

Table 5: Opinions of People on Infrastructural Facilities Available in Villages in who Urbanisation and Industrialisation Era

Facilities	Opinion			Total
	Good	Average	Bad	
Transportation	43 (25%)	80 (46%)	52 (29%)	175 (100%)
Electricity Supply	76 (44%)	79 (35%)	20 (11%)	175 (100%)
Water Supply	-	70 (40%)	105 (3%)	175 (100%)
Recreation Facilities	53 (30%)	88 (50%)	34 (20%)	175 (100%)
Drainage / Sewage System	43(25%)	55(31%)	77 (44%)	175 (100%)
Communication Service	103 (59%)	60 (34%)	12 (7%)	175 (100%)

In case of transportation facility available after urbanisation and industrialisation in the villages, 46% respondents have opined that, the transportation facility is at average level, in the opinion 25% respondents is good and in the opinion of 29% respondents it is bad, 44% respondents have opined that the supply of electricity is very good and continuous due to industrialisation, and opinions of the 45% respondents, electricity supply is at average level and there is frequent load shedding in the villages, and according to 11% respondents, though there is industrialisation and urbanisation the electricity supply is bad. In the context of water supply, no one has stated that it is good; 40% respondents, water supply in the village is at average level, and a majority of respondents (60%) have opined that, there is no continuity in water supply, they have hardly getting enough drinking water; because majority of water is diverted to the industrial organisations located nearby the villages.

Research Article

In case of the recreation facilities, 30% respondents have opined that these recreation facilities are good, in the opinions of 50% it is at average level and in the opinion of 20% respondents recreation facilities are available to them are bad. In context of the drainage/sewage system, 25% respondents have opined that drainage system is good, in the opinions of 31% it is average and in the opinions of 44% respondents it is bad. The opined that, still there is no good drainage and sewage system in the villages. Pertaining to the communication service, majority of the respondents (59%) are satisfied because of good communication services, 34% opined that communication services are at average level and only 7% have stated that it is bad.

Conclusion

The newly urbanised industrial areas, studied in this study paper, face many challenges, some are natural and some are man-made and the response to these challenges will foster or impede the progress of Pune district. The areas under study are attracted immigrants from other regions of the Maharashtra such as Marathwada, Vidarbha, and Khandesh etc. Due to rapid growth of urbanisation and industrialisation, there are many adverse impacts on the family structure, and family relations. The ease for relation between infrastructural and transportation facilities; and the overall development of the areas. The areas of regions, under study, are still least developed in the terms of the petition and other infrastructural facilities. Through the observation and information people of these areas, feel that they deserve a better treatment and that conditions would be far better if the employment opportunities are increased and infrastructure are improved.

It is found that, due to industrialisation, the economic condition of the people has improved; as compared with the pre-industrialisation era.

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