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**Spatial Analysis of Ashadi (Ekadashi) Wari In Tourism Centers In Pandharpur Town
A Geographical Study (Maharashtra-India)**

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Abstract:

The important tourist centre in around the pandharpur town. The Tourists and other tourist visit pandharpur. Vitthal darshan in the fourth periods of the year which is called as "Wari periods" the name and the periods of the Wari are Chaitri Wari (Ekadashi) Shudha Pratipada to Padya shasti (March-April). Ashadhi Wari (Ekadashi) Shudha Pratipada to Nawami (July-Aug). Kartiki Wari (Ekadashi) Shudha Pratipada to Wadhya Nawami (Oct-Nov). Maghi Wari (Ekadashi) Shudha Nawami to Wadhya Tritiya (Jan-Feb) Total. 500 tourists were contacted, but 20 tourists have not responded due to their busy schedule or they did not want to fill it. Therefore, the questionnaires were given to 480 tourists, but only 449 tourists have returned the questionnaires. Hence this analysis is based on the views of 449tourists. The collection data from the survey has represented.Classification ofTourismscentre district wise in -Pandharpur City.

Key Word: Ashadhi Wari (Ekadashi) Shudha Pratipada to Nawami (July-Aug). Vitthal temple: Rukmai Temple andMathas facility of tourist center.

Introduction:

The Bank of Bhima River.The Location of temple in the core area of old village and the now the temple is surrounded by M under path for the purpose of pradakshna which is called as pradakshna marge. Along the path there are commercial shop of flowers Kumkum Tilak and some houses of badges.

The temple is 90 m long and 50 m in Width which has ten entrances are called praveshdwara and the main entrance is called mahadwara or Namdeo Payari on the eastern Side.There are 12 stairs from the road and at the fast stair.Saint Namdeo Maharaj took Samadhi in 1350 and same was renewed in 1618, which is always prayed by Pilgrims before centering the temple. On the right side of the first step there is brass metal statue of Saint Namdevo Maharaj and on the left side wide stone named as Samadhi place of Saint.

In this temple there is statue of Rukmai which is made up in hard rock. This temple is divided into 4 part .The rukmai temple has 18 stony pillars with cement roof 1st is shabamandep 2nd and 3rd is Chowkhambi and 4th is Garbagraha.After the Rukmai temple.There are six small size temple of Kashivishwanath, Ram-Laxman, Kalbhairay, Rameswarling, Dattatrays and Narsoba respectively. Mathas are another attraction in pandharpur.There is big size where 600 to 1200 Tourists may stay at a time eg. Kaikadi and Tanpure Maharaj Maths which are important for pilgrims.They are used Abhang, kirtans and Bhajans by group of Warkaries.Mathas are work of Religious and social-cultural reforms in pandharpur. At Present theirs are 33 Maths in pandharpur.

Studyarea:



Pandharpur is situated in pandharpur tahasil and 70 km away from solapur. Pandharpur is located at the intersection of 17°40' N latitude and 75°23' East longitudes. And right bank of holy river Bhīma valley called Chandrabhaga. The height of Pandharpur is 435 meter above MSL. It has occupied about 12.07km of area.

Objective:

The research paper mainly focuses on the important tourist centre of pandharpur town as well as their effects on Regional development. This is paper in mainly based on following objective.

1. To study Ashadhi Wari in Tourism center in Pandharpur town.
2. To study the Facilities Provided by Pandharpur Tourist.
3. To study of Age and Sex Wise Tourist visit in pandharpur town.
4. To Understanding the state and District Wise Tourist Visit in Pandharpur town.

Methodology:

The Primary and Secondary data have been used for the research paper. The questionnaire has been prepared to collect the data. The Statistical Method has been used for Calculation. The Cartographic technique has been also used to represent the data.

Primary Data:

The Primary data has been collected from tourist by filling up the questionnaires' by Random Sample Method. 500 Hundred Tourist has been selected for Filling up the questionnaires. The data has been collected on "Ashadhi Wari (Ekadashi) as many Tourist Visit to Pandharpur.

Secondary data:

Secondary data which is necessary is collected From Pandharpur Trust, Magazines, newspaper and other related books are also referred to get secondary information.

The important tourist centre in around the pandharpur town. The Tourists and other tourist visit pandharpur. During the year nevertheless greatest of the travellers visit for

Vitthal darshan in the fourth periods of the year which is called as “Wari periods” the name and the periods of the Wari are shown in table 1.1

Table No 1.1 Pandharpur (Ekadashi) Wari Periods

Sr. No	Name of the Wari	Period From	No of Days
1	Chaitri Wari (Ekadashi)	Shudha Pratipada to Padya shasti (March-April)	21
2	Ashadhi Wari (Ekadashi)	Shudha Pratipada to Nawami (July-Aug)	24
3	Kartiki Wari (Ekadashi)	Shudha Pratipada to Wadhya Nawami (Oct-Nov)	24
4	Maghi Wari (Ekadashi)	Shudha Nawami to Wadhya Tritiya (Jan-Feb)	10

(Source: Field work, July, 2017) Ashadhi Wari (Ekadashi)

Table No 1.2 Tourists Interviewed pandharpur Ashadhi (Ekadashi) Wari Period

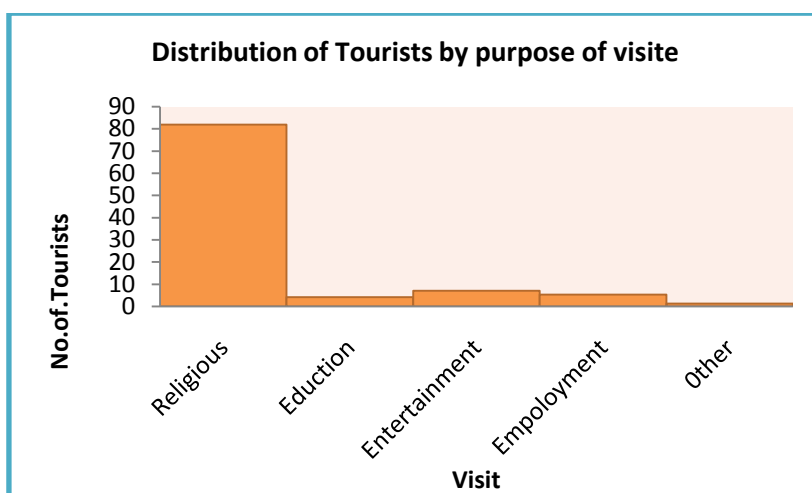
Sr.No	Particulars	No. of Respondent
1	Contacted	500
2	Not. Responded	20
3	No. of questionnaire issued	480
4	Non returned questionnaire	31
5	Returned questionnaire	449

The tourists are interviewed at the different occasions to know their questionnaire above the tourist place and facilities, which are available at tourist centre. The questioner was filled by the tourists at the time of, Ashadhi and Kartika and also at time of off –season.Total 500 tourists were contacted, but 20 tourists have not responded due to their busy schedule or they did not want to fill it. Therefore, the questionnaires were given to 480 tourists, but only 449 tourists have returned the questionnaires. Hence this analysis is based on the views of 449 tourists. The collection data from the survey has represented.

Distribution of Tourist by purpose of visit -Pandharpur

Sr. No	Visit of the Aim	Tourist No	Percentage
1	Religious	368	81.9599109
2	Education	19	4.23162584
3	Entertainment	32	7.12694878
4	Employments	24	5.34521158
5	other	6	1.3363029
	Total	449	100

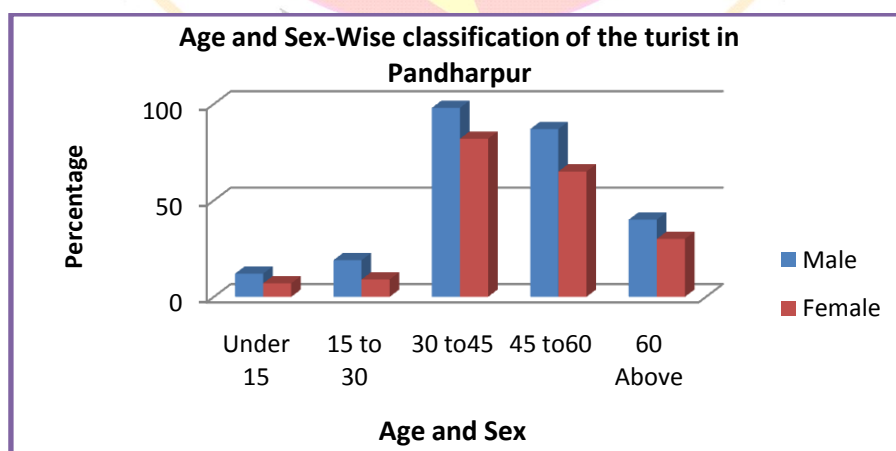
Distribution of Tourist by purpose of visit –pandharpur fast tourist visit in the Religious and second then Entertainment, Employment, Educational and other tourist visited in Ashadhi Wari.



Age and Sex-Wise classification of the tourist in pandharpur

Sr. No	Age in Year	Tourist No			Total Percentage
		M	F	Total	
1	Under 15	12	7	19	4.231625835
2	15 to 30	19	9	28	6.236080178
3	30 to45	98	82	180	40.08908686
4	45 to60	87	65	152	33.85300668
5	60 Above	40	30	70	15.59020045
6	Total	256	193	449	100

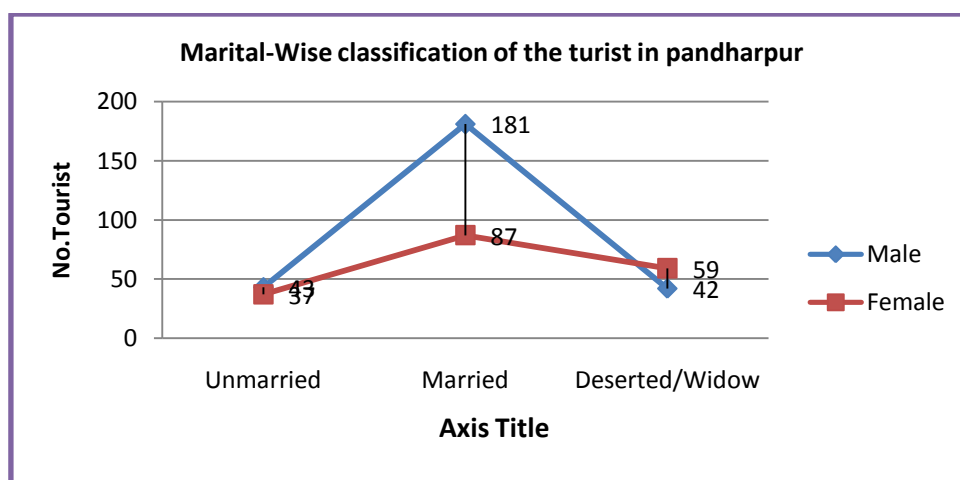
As Per survey it was observed 40% tourists belong to 30 to 45 years age group, which was major age group of the visitors at pandharpur. Second highest visitors were from the age group of 45 to 60 years and their propoortionate was 34% i.e. More than 73%tourists are age 30 to 60 years old. Married tourists come along with their whole families at pandharpur for religious activities on different occasions, therefore the tourist of this age group was observed in more members at pandharpur. Some of the tourist visited every year at the time of Ashadhi Wari.



Marital-Wise classification of the tourist in pandharpur

Sr. No	Marital Status	Tourist No.		Total	Total Percentage
		M	F		
1	Unmarried	43	37	80	17.81737194
2	Married	181	87	268	59.68819599
3	Deserted/Widow	42	59	101	22.49443207
	Total	266	183	449	100

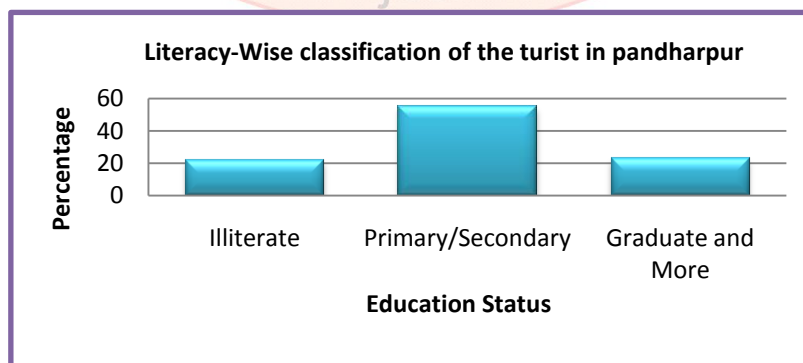
As per survey it is observed that total 59% tourists were married.17% tourists were Unmarried and 22%tourists were from Deserted/Widow class.The tourists prefer to visit this destination with their families because for puja both husband and wife are praying at a time, which is a traditional method.



Literacy-Wise classification of the tourist in Pandharpur

Sr. No.	Education	Tourist No.			Total Percentage
		M	F	Total	
1	Illiterate	57	41	98	21.82628062
2	Primary/Secondary	138	110	248	55.23385301
3	Graduate and More	49	54	103	22.93986637
	Total	44	205	449	100

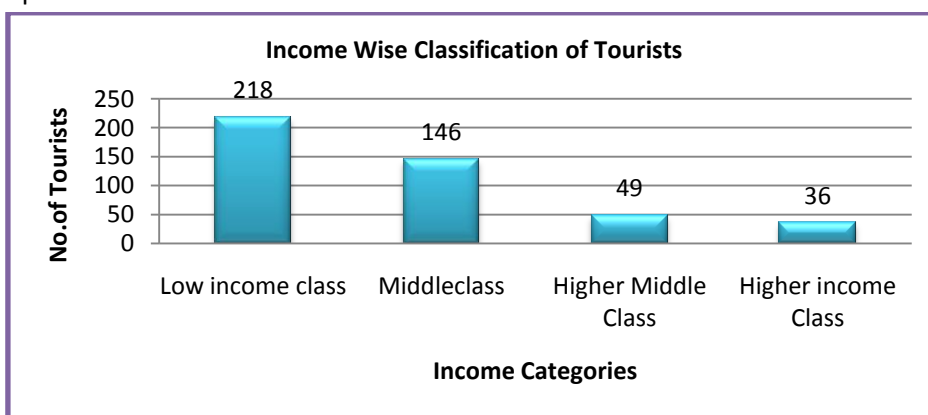
According to the most of the tourist visited are from the point of religious, it is observed that nearly 79% tourist are Education out of which 22% are graduate. This indicates that they have faith with god and social and cultural education effect on the human life.



Income-Wise classification of the tourist in (Yearly Income) Pandharpur

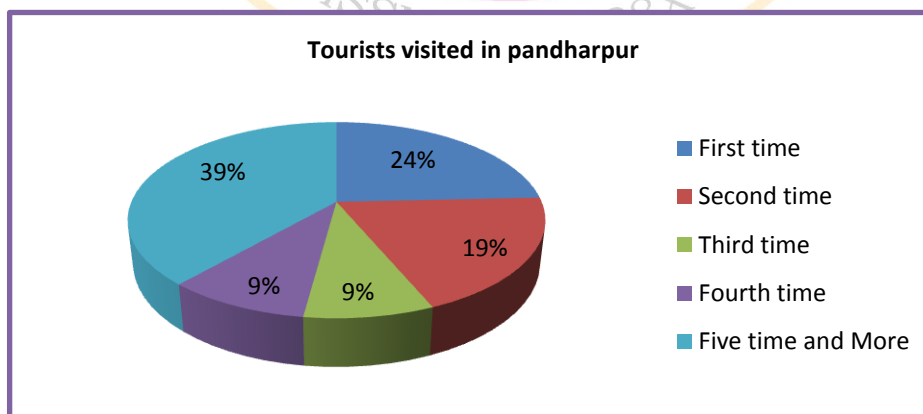
Sr. No	Class	Income Group (R.s)	Tourist No	Total Percentage
1	Low income class	Low than-50,00	218	48.55233853
2	Middleclass	50.000 to 1,00,000	146	32.51670379
3	Higher Middle Class	1,00,000 to 1,50,000	49	10.91314031
4	Higher income Class	More than 1,50,000	36	8.017817372
	Total		499	100

Income wise classification of the tourists has calculated maximum tourists were from low income class and And their proportionate was 48%. Second largest class of the tourists was middles class group i.e.32%. where 10% tourist, higher middle class families and 8% tourist were from higher income group.



Income-Wise classification of the tourist in (Yearly Income) pandharpur

Sr. No	Time	Tourist No	Total Percentage
1	First time	109	24.27616927
2	Second time	87	19.37639198
3	Third time	38	8.46325167
4	Fourth time	42	9.354120267
	Total	449	100



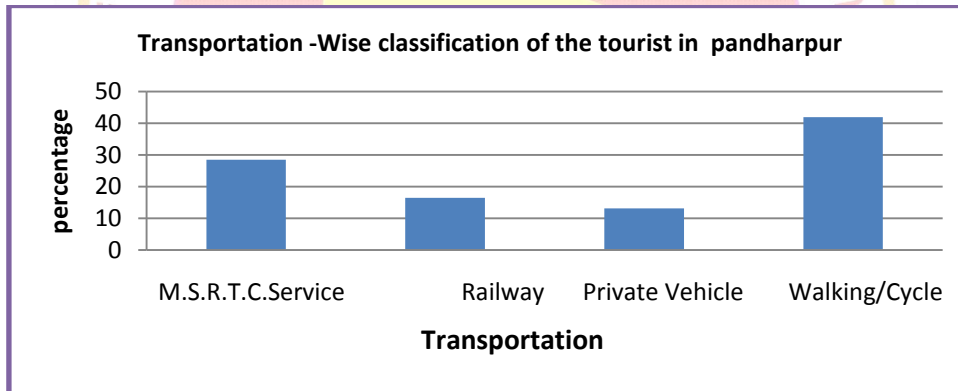
The classification of the tourists calculated on the base of their visiting frequency to a place it was observed that 24% tourists have visited first time to the place, whereas as 19% second time visitor, 8% tourist have given their third visit to the place, where as 9% and 38% percent given their

fourth and fifth visit respectively. It means majority tourist visit a place from tradition eg. every year murthi or tulas is toured for wari by one of the family member. in the family group, it is, they have tradition to visit the place at ashadi Wari. it is also observed that every year one of the family members wari Dindi, yatra or palkhi from Dehu, Alandi And Pune Etc.

Transportation -Wise classification of the tourist in pandharpur

Sr. No	Mode of Transport	Tourist No	Total Percentage
1	M.S.R.T.C.Service	128	28.5077951
2	Railway	74	16.48106904
3	Private Vehicle	59	13.1403118
4	Walking/Cycle	188	41.87082405
	Total	449	100

According to survey it was observed that majority tourists i.e. 28% tourist have used MSRTC service as mode of transport to reach the observation. It mean MSRTC has more opportunity to extend their service at this destination. 13% tourists have visit private vehicles to visit the destination, which is quite easy by road. 16% tourists used Railway transportation as a mode of transport. this need is convenient to the tourists of Mumbai, pune, solapur and latur city. 41% tourists who were from nearby areas had been preferred their cycles and walking to visit the place. many time tourist join the Dindi and wari had walk for 10 to 15 days and returned by bus services.

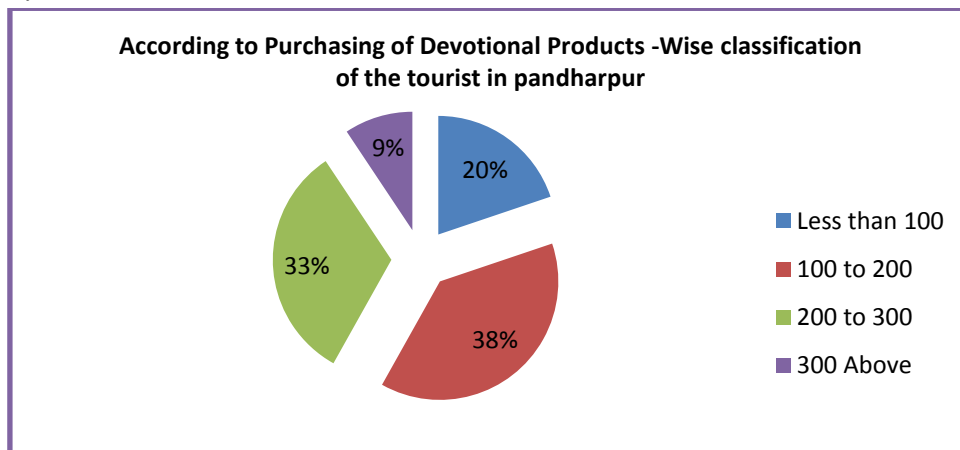


According to Purchasing of Devotional Products -Wise classification of the tourist in pandharpur

Sr. No	Price in (R.s)	Tourist No	Total Percentage
1	Less than 100	89	19.82182628
2	100 to 200	172	38.30734967
3	200 to 300	146	32.51670379
4	300 Above	42	9.354120267
	Total	449	100

Reveals analysis of the tourist which is given on the basis of their expenditure on purchasing of devotional products puja material and abhishek is the major religious activity of the devotees which they do for various purposes at pandharpur. Therefore. Out of the total percentage of the

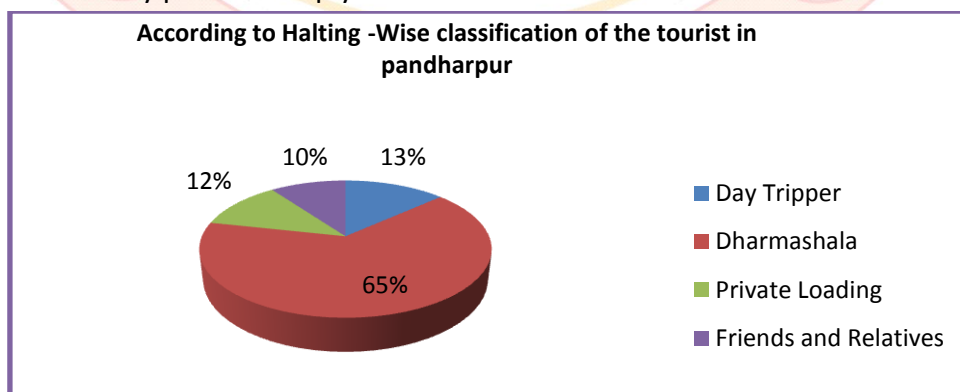
tourist 19% were spending high amount more Rs300/-on the purchases of devotional articles.19% tourist spend less than Rs.100/- on purchases of devotional articles.38% & 32% tourists spent in between Rs.100 to 200 and Rs200 to150/- respectively.these tourists purchase religious books or photos and statues of the god to worship at their homes it reveals that to spend the money for worship is not more important but join the Wari and Wari and go by walk is one of the important faith activity of tourist.



According to Halting -Wise classification of the tourist in Pandharpur

Sr.No	Type of Loading	Tourist No	Total Percentage
1	Day Tripper	60	13.36302895
2	Dharmashala	292	65.03340757
3	Private Loading	52	11.58129176
4	Friends and Relatives	45	10.02227171
	Total	449	100

According to the Dharmashala Facility is available at pandharpur and 65%tourists have used that facility to halt atpandharpur.There are 30 Dharmashala in pandharpur and are mainly constructed for religious tourist. Most of the tourist is from middle class and prefare to stay at Dharmashala 11% tourists have preferred private lodges to stay,where as 10% tourists have preferred to stay with their relatives or friends house.Sometimeprivate house accommodation is available by Badvas. They provide simply bed some food facilities.



Conclusion

- The important tourist centre in around the pandharpur town.the most important of the (Ashadhi Wari- Ekadashi) jully-Augest Shudha Pratipada to Nawami.thefamousevithal temple and Rukamai temple and Maths.the are Ashadhi Ekadashi wari time the tourist people interview in pandharpur the are contacted 500 people and Returned Questionaries' 449 people.
- According to the data maximum tourist have visited from pune ,satara, solapur, Osmanabad and latur District.
- The found to the data maximum tourist have visited from Maharashtra states and second data found in and Andhyapradesh tourist these tourists have interviewed at the time of Ashadi.
- Distribution of Tourist by purpose of visit –pandharpur fast tourist visit in the Religious and second then Entertainment, Employment, Educational and other tourist visits in Ashadiwari .
- Meanly 72% tourist is from agriculture and occupation sector because most of the agriculture work is over at the time of Ashadhi Ekadashi. The farmer is from agriculture work.
- Pandharpur is visited by most of all religious peoples but Hindu people visit nearly 75% of total tourists. The Jain, Buddha and Christians visit the Pandharpur.
- As Per survey it was observed 40% tourists belong to 30 to 45 years age group, which was major age group of the visitors at pandharpur. Second highest visitors were from the age group of 45 to 60 years and their proportionate was 34% i.e.
- As per survey it is observed that total 59% tourists were married.17% tourists were Unmarried and 22%tourists were from Deserted/Widow class.
- According to the most of the tourist visited are from the point of religious, it is observed that nearly 79% tourist are Education out of which 22% are graduate.
- Income wise classification of the tourists has calculated maximum tourists were from low income class and their proportionate was 48%. Second largest class of the tourists was middles class group i.e.32%. where10% tourist, higher middle class families and 8%tourist were from higher income group.
- The classification of the tourists calculated on the base of their visiting frequency to a place it was observed that 24% tourists have visited first time to the place, whereas as 19%second time visitor,8%tourist have given their third visit to the place, where as 9% and 38% percent given their fourth and fifth visit respectively. It means majority tourist visit a place from tradition eg. Every year murthi or tulasis tourised for wari by one of the family member.in the family group, it is ,they have tradition to visit the place at ashadi Wari .it is also observed that every year one of the family members wariDindi, yatra or palkhi from Dehu, Alandi And Pune Etc.
- According to survey it was observed that majority tourists i.e. 28% tourist have used MSRTC service as mode of transport to reach the observation .It mean MSRTC has more opportunity to extend their service at this destination. the tourists of Mumbai,pune ,solapur and latur city.41% tourists who were from nearby areas had been preferred their cycles and walking to visit the place.many time tourisit join the Dindi and wari had walk for 10 to 15 days and returned by bus services.

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