

Vol 4 Issue 8 Feb 2015

ISSN No :2231-5063

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Welcome to GRT

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences AL. I. Cuza University, IasiMore
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania		

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yaliker Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.org



GRT **A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
OCCUPATION OF THE WARKARIES (PILGRIMS)
AND THEIR EXPENDITURE ON WARI (YATRA)
IN PANDHARPUR**

D. R. Baad

Ph.D. , (Economics) Associate Professor , Uma Mahavidyalaya, Pandharpur.

Abstract:-The Pandharpur is a famous for favourite deity Lord Vitthala. Lakhs of warkaries (Pilgrims) from Maharashtra's various regions arrive in Pandharpur on the occasions of Ashadhi , Kartiki , Maghi and Chitriwaries (Pilgrimage).The warkaries coming to Pandharpur during the wari (Pilgrimage) period for VitthalasDarshan make purchase of commodities like kum-kum , Prasad , Agarbatties , Pooja articles , Religious books , Musical instruments , Portraits of Lord Vitthala , Tulshimalaits called wari commodities. These wari commodities purchased by the warkaries.

Keywords:warkaries , Musical instruments , classification of warkaries.

INTRODUCTION

The warkaries expenditures on these commodities near about 23.53 % out of their total expenditure on wari. As well as the warkaries expend their money on travel (40.94 %) , Stay (12.14 %) , Food (17.25 %) , and Miscellaneous expenditure(6.12 %). This wari expenditure is associated with their income , Education as well as their occupation. Present study focus on the relationship between occupation of the warkaries and their expenditure on wari.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

- 1)To identify the occupation of the warkaries who came to Pandharpur.
- 2)To study the region wise classification of warkaries.
- 3)To study the occupation wise expenditure on wari.
- 4)To identify the relationship between occupation and average expenditure of warkaries on wari.

METHODOLOGY :

The present study required the data of both Primary and Secondary nature.

- 1)**Primary Data** : Primary data has been collected by conducting survey of the warkaries who came to Pandharpur from various regions of Maharashtra. 500 warkaries sampled for study who came to Ashadhi Wari in Pandharpur.
- 2)**Secondary Data** : Secondary data collected from published sources books on Pandharpur and wari

Occupation – wise classification of warkaries in Maharashtra :

The warkaries coming to wari at Pandharpur from the different regions of Maharashtra is classified occupation – wise and region – wise. The 500 sampled warkaries have been divided into 6 revenue regions of the state of Maharashtra and there after the sampled warkaries classified according to their occupations into four categories. s. farming, Labour , Trade and service. This is being done to obtain an idea of the economic status of the

warkaries and the expenditure being incurred by them on the wari ; and also find out the relationship between the expenditure and the occupation of the warkaries.

Occupation of a person also considerable influences his spending habits. The warkaries coming to Pandharpur for waries are no exception. In the Table 1 below the classification of the warkaries according to their occupations is being presented.

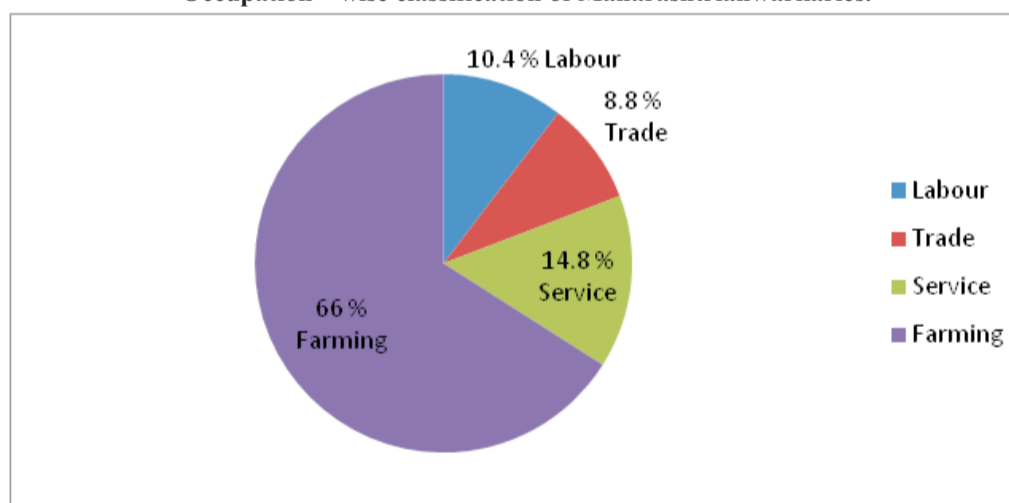
Table 1
Occupation – wise classification of Maharashtranwarkaries.

Sr. No.	Regions	Occupations.				Total
		Farming	Labour	Trade	Service	
1	Konkan	27 (40.90)	05 (7.50)	09 (13.63)	25 (37.87)	66 (100)
2	North Maharashtra	57 (73.07)	05 (06.41)	10 (12.82)	06 (7.69)	78 (100)
3	Western	50 (69.44)	07 (9.72)	03 (4.16)	12 (16.66)	72 (100)
4	Marathwada	102 (75.00)	09 (6.61)	13 (9.55)	12 (8.82)	136 (100)
5	Amarawati	52 (61.90)	18 (21.42)	01 (1.19)	13 (15.47)	84 (100)
6	Nagpur	42 (65.62)	08 (12.50)	08 (12.50)	06 (9.38)	64 (100)
	Total	330 (66.00)	52 (10.40)	44 (8.80)	74 (14.80)	500 (100)

Note :Fingures in brackets are percentage to row total.

It is seen from Table 1 above that out of 500 (100%) Maharashtranwarkaries visiting to Pansharpur on ocusion of Ashadhiwari , 330 (66%) warkaries are farmers by occupation , 74(14.80%) are employed , 52 (10.4%) are Labourers and 44 (8.80 %) are traders. It means that majority (76.40 %) of the warkaries coming to Pandharpur for the wari are farmers and agricultural labourers and the proportion of the traders and employees among them is much less. It thus reflects on the devotional inclinations of the labouring classes.

Graph 1 (Table 1)
Occupation – wise classification of Maharashtranwarkaries.



The regional distribution of the warkaries shows that the highest percentage (75 %) of the farmers hail from the Marathwada region , followed in a descending order , by 73.07 % from North Maharashtra region , and 69 % from western Maharashtra region , meaning that farming is the main economic activity of the warkaries in these three

regions.

In the konkan region, 40.90 % are farmers , 37.87 % warkaries are Service – holders and 13.63 % warkaries are engaged in trade and self – employment. Also the percentage of Serviceholderwarkaries is comparatively higher at 16.66 % Western Maharashtra region and 15.47 % in Amarawati region.

The percentage of the employed – class warkaries is highest in konkan region and lowest in North Maharashtra region. Like wise the percentage of trade / Self- employed warkaries is highest in konkan region and lowest in Amaravati region.

It is seen that the geographical and educational situations in the region have influenced the occupational and income – wise distribution of the warkaries. It was intended to explore whether the occupations of the warkaries have any bearing on the quantum of their wari expenditure. Accordingly Table 2 below presents the details regarding the warkaries occupation-wise wari expenditure.

Table 2
Occupation-wise Average Expenditure on wari

Sr. No.	Region wise warkaries Expenditure (Rs)	Occupations.				Total
		Farming	Labour	Trade	Service	
1	Konkan Average Expenditure	27 807.22	05 990.00	09 1111.11	25 957.80	66 919.54
2	North Maharashtra Average Expenditure	57 955.17	05 966.00	10 848.50	06 783.33	78 928.84
3	Western Maharashtra Average Expenditure	50 606.50	07 580.00	03 868.33	12 809.16	72 648.26
4	Marathwada Average Expenditure	102 769.65	09 680.55	13 653.84	12 919.16	136 765.88
5	Amarawati Average Expenditure	52 1056.73	18 787.22	01 950.00	13 1869.66	84 1123.33
6	Nagpur Average Expenditure	42 1486.54	08 1137.50	08 1712.50	06 1466.66	64 1469.29
	Total Average Expenditure	330 916.50	52 831.44	44 1005.45	74 1114.66	500 944.74

It is seen from Table 2 that out of 500 warkaries 330 (66 %) warkaries are engaged in farming and their average expenditure on the wari is Rs. 916.50 per head. The number of labour warkaries is 52 (10.40 %) and their average expenditure on the wari is Rs. 831.44 per head. The number of the warkaries engaged in trade / self-employment is 44 (8.80%) and their average expenditure on the wari is Rs. 1005.45 per head. The number of the employed class warkaries is 74 (14.80 %) and their average expenditure on the wari is Rs. 1114.66 per head. As such , it is evident that the service – holder warkaries incur the highest expenditure on the wari, followed by the farmer warkaries and lastly , by the labour warkaries.

It is thus clear that the occupations of the warkaries are reflected in their wari expenditure. Although the employed and self employed warkaries incur the first and second ranking expenditure on the wari , their number in the total number of warkaries is much less; while although the farmer warkaries incur only the third ranking expenditure on the wari (because their annual average household incomes are less than the former two occupations) , their number in the total number of warkaries is much large. This is an overall general observation regarding the warkaries.

Rank of occupations and Average wari Expenditure :

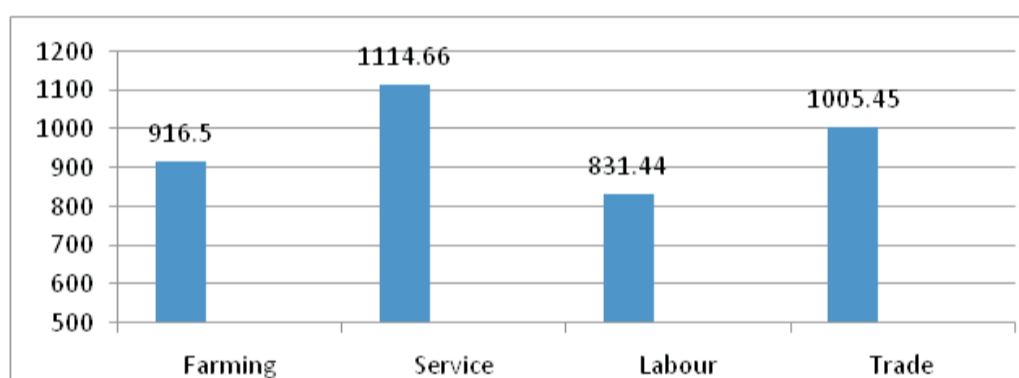
Now in order to obtain a better idea of the warkaries occupations and their average wari expenditure , Table – 3 below presents the ranking of occupations (based on the number of warkaries belonging to) and their average wari expenditure.

Table 3
Ranking of warkarie according to occupations and Average Wari Expenditure

Sr.No.	Occupations	Rank according to No. of warkaries	Average Wari Expenditure (Rs.)	Rank according to Wari Expenditure.
1	Farming	1	916.50	3
2	Service	2	1114.66	1
3	Labourer	3	831.44	4
4	Trade / Self employment	4	1005.45	2

It is observed from table 3 above that the highest number of warkaries are farmers , but their average wari expenditure is at third rank , the number of warkaries in the service occupation rank second , but their wari expenditure ranks first , numerically , Labour warkaries rank third but their wari expenditure rank Fourth ; and lastly , the number of Trade/ Self employed warkaries rank fourth and their wari expenditure ranks second.

Graph 2 (Table 3)
Occupations and Wari Expenditure of warkaries



CONCLUSIONS :

- 1) Out of total warkaries , about 66.00 % (2/3) warkaries were farmers , 10.40 % were agricultural labourers , 8.80 % were small businessmen or self employed and 14.80 % were servicemen. It is thus clear that the majority of the warkaries from Maharashtra having farming as their main occupation.
 - 2) Higher percentage of the warkaries has farming as their occupation , but their expenditure on wari is seen to be low (at rank 3) because their economic status is weak.
 - 3) The employed class warkaries are seen to incur more expenditure on the wari compare to other warkarie categories.
 - 4) Trade and self employed warkaries incur rank second in wari expenditure.
 - 5) The labourer Category Warkaries expenditure on wari is very low (rank fourth) compare to other three categories of warkaries.
- It is seen clear that the occupation of the warkarie are reflected in their wari expenditure.

REFERANCES :

- 1) Books on wari and Pandharpur
- 2) Data Collected from warkaries by field Survey.



D. R. Baad

Ph.D. , (Economics) Associate Professor , Uma Mahavidyalaya, Pandharpur.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- * International Scientific Journal Consortium
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org