

IMPACT OF SHRI VITTHAL BIRDEV FAIR ON ENVIRONMENT OF PATTAN KODOLI VILLAGE GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY



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ABSTRACT

The fairs and festivals are major attractions of India. Reflecting the vibrant culture of the country, these events occupy a prime place in the Indian tourism industry. They find their roots in the traditions, religious beliefs, myths and the seasons of the country. Maharashtra is the state which is much known for culture. Many cultural events in Maharashtra are very famous. Like Ganesh festival, Navaratri, Pandharpur procession like that fairs in number of villages are also famous. It shows social integration and it cause for social gathering and economical upliftment of region. In most of the villages of Maharashtra celebrating fairs. In these fairs

Pattan kodoli fair of the shri vitthal birdev is most famous pilgrims from Maharashtra and, Karntaka and Andhra Pradesh are visiting. This fair is very famous for its unique celebration with Doli and Bhandara. They are spreading Bhandara in atmosphere in huge quantity which creates much pollution. Even lakhs of people are coming from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka which creates burden on facilities like water, land and sanitation. These all creates environmental impact on Pattan kodoli. Therefore here attempt has been for the assessment of environmental impact on Pattan kodoli. For this primary data has been used and considered 15 elements for the assessment of environmental impact on Pattan kodoli.

KEYWORDS : *Tourism Industry, Religious tourism, Environmental Impact.*

INTRODUCTION

Fairs in Maharashtra, like in India usually serve more than one purpose. The fairs are primarily religious gatherings belonging to one religion. In such fairs, especially more in village faire, the villagers burring in to the market their various indigenous articles produced by them. These market places serve a place of exchange the goods of village artisans. They are, in a sense, complementary to weekly markets so commercial transactions are concerned. They provide on outlet for local goods and talent.

In medieval India, the women had little part to play in the activities outside their home. The only opportunity they got to go out of house was either for religious fairs held in and around the

villages or social ceremonies like marriages. Therefore, a large number of female pilgrims attend almost all the fairs.

In the olden days, the means of communication were very limited. The villagers mostly worked on their land. They rendered traditional services to the village community. There was no significant movement of persons or property from one place to another. The transactions used to be mostly through barter. Therefore, the goods produced in one village community were made available to another village community at the seasonal fair in the concerned area, especially, after the kharif harvesting period when there was very little work or no field work to do. All these transactions were made at the central places in the area, especially, in the fairs.

Fairs vary from a little gathering hardly known outside the village to numbering some hundreds and differ little from the weekly markets. Besides, by local people and dealers, most of the fairs were attended by the agent of many traders even in distant towns. The chief articles of trade were cloth, pots, carts and livestock.

In those days, there were no entertainments in the villages. The seasonal fairs met this demand also to great extent by providing entertainment in the form of Tamashyas (folk drama). Most of the villages had this type of entertainment, especially, after the harvesting season.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

In the present study an attempt has been made to find out the relation between social-Geographical factors with association of Pattan kodoli fair in Hatkanangale Tehsil in Kolhapur District. Social and Cultural atmosphere of the region being changed where the fairs are celebrated.. All people of the surrounding area are coming together and participate in such type of functions. Fairs also important in regional development. These fairs are responsible for the economical development of the region

OBJECTIVE:

- 1) To evaluate the importance of Shri vitthal Bridev fair of Pattan Kodoli village.
- 2) To study the Impact of Shri Vitthal Bridev fair on environment of Pattan Kodoli village.

METHODOLOGY:

The present research paper is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data collected through questionnaire, interviews, spot observation and case history also. The secondary data collected from Kolhapur Gazetteer, Journals, books, news paper and Internet are also referred to get secondary information. The collected data analyzed by likert scale.

STUDY AREA:

Pattan Kodoli is a Village in Hatkanangale Teshil in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra State, India. It belongs to western Maharashtra region. Its latitude extent is 16°65'53" and longitude 74°36'75". It is located 15 KM towards East from District head quarters Kolhapur. 14 KM from Hatkanangale. 359 KM from State capital Mumbai. Talandage (4 KM) , Sangawade (6 KM) , Sangawadewadi (6 KM) , Hupari (7 KM) , Nerli (7 KM) are the nearby Villages to Pattan Kodoli. Pattan Kodoli is surrounded by Kagal Taluka towards South , Hatkanangale Taluka towards North , Panhala Taluka towards west. Ichalkaranji, Uchgaon , Kolhapur , Vadgaon Kasba are the nearby Cities to Pattan Kodoli.

PATTAN KODOLI FAIR:

Vitthal-biradeva changabhala in Marathi this sentence is the perfect cheer, dates, dry cononut and bhandara's(rough turmeric) throwing on god and atmosphere, kaitala duff sound in the environments this is what actually picture in Pattan kodoli fair. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and other states millions of pilgrims who took the blow-out appeared to have darshan of Vitthal-biradeva.

Hatkanangle teshil pattan kodoli Vitthal-biradeva they are celebrating for 15 days but main celebration is for four days. Traditionally, religious pilgrimage began in Marathi month kartiki. In the morning people of village and Pujari(priest) are worshiping divine sword of god. The elderly persons from selected families named as Joshi, Awate, Chougule, Naajare, going to meet saint pharande with beautiful procession. Saint Farande is predicting future of Pattankodoli and gving instructions for future. This is superstitious but people believing much on this procession. That saint also doing some magical tricks. That time they are playing traditional music and instruments with traditional dhanagari dance. This god is known as potent and unique style of fair this fair became popular.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS BY LIKERT SCALE:

This fair visited twice in study period and filled up questionnaire from the 90 pilgrims from different areas and of different status.

The response to each question was rated on seven point 'Likert Scale' ranging from -3 to +3 with zero equaling no effect on item resulting from tourists. The reaction of these three groups in each case is analyzed.

Likert scale is a technique for the measurement of attitude a scale giving values for individual reactive attitude. The test is required to choose from possible answer per item and thus to show his degree of agreement or disagreement with the attitude represented.

There were seven response Alternatives for every attitude statements. These are strongly disagree, moderately disagree, disagree, agree, moderately agree and strongly agree. The resulting seven-point scale could be represented by the numbers ranging from -3 to +3 to find individual overall attitude (-3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3).

This method is procedurally simple and permits wider latitude of response by the respondents. For each statement in a Likert Scale the respondent is asked to indicate not only the direction or his or her response but also to degree of commitment to that response. The person's attitude is represented by his or her scores across all items in the scale.

IMPACT OF PATTAN KODOLI FAIR ON ENVIRONMENT

Distribution of Respondents Environmental Impact

sr. no	Environment impact	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Total
1	Problem of waste disposal	4	6	9	12	16	18	25	90
2	Degradation of land	5	7	8	11	13	21	23	90
3	Impact of transportation of land surface	6	5	8	13	16	22	20	90
4	Air pollution due to vehicle	2	3	10	15	22	20	18	90
5	Air pollution due to over population	4	6	9	14	17	19	21	90
6	Air pollution due to kumkum tarmric and bhndara	3	4	7	14	19	21	22	90
7	Noise pollution due to over population	4	7	8	15	14	22	20	90
8	Noise pollution due to vehicle	2	6	5	17	16	21	23	90
9	Deforestation	4	7	5	14	22	18	20	90
10	Profound construction	5	8	10	20	18	14	15	90
11	Water pollution	3	5	4	22	17	18	21	90
12	Devotion ceremony	2	4	5	20	18	19	22	90
13	Croudiness	4	5	12	15	20	18	16	90
14	Problem of traffic	3	4	6	14	19	21	23	90
15	Problem of parking land	3	6	7	13	17	20	24	90

Source: compiled by author

Above table shows environment impact of shri vitthal birdev fair on Pattankodoli. To show this impact about 15 components are selected these are Problem of waste disposal, degradation of land, impact of transportation of land surface, air pollution due to vehicle, air pollution due to over population, air pollution due to kumkum tarmric and bhndara, Noise pollution due to over population, Noise pollution due to vehicle, Deforestation, Profound construction Water pollution, Devotion ceremony, cloudiness, Problem of traffic, Problem of parking land. Here data collected from 90 pilgrims who were visited shri Vitthal birdev fair on Pattan kodoli. This table shows that on an average there is positive impact of fair on environment

MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION

sr. no	Environment impact	mean	S.D
1	Problem of waste disposal	1.04	0.63
2	Degradation of land	0.97	0.62
3	Impact of transportation of land surface	0.93	0.62
4	Air pollution due to vehicle	1.04	0.63
5	Air pollution due to over population	0.94	0.62
6	Air pollution due to kumkum tarmric and bhndara	1.14	0.69
7	Noise pollution due to over population	0.93	0.62
8	Noise pollution due to vehicle	1.16	0.64
9	Deforestation	0.97	0.62
10	Profound construction	0.56	0.58
11	Water pollution	1.03	0.63
12	Devotion ceremony	1.14	0.64
13	Croudiness	0.78	0.60
14	Problem of traffic	1.19	0.65
15	Problem of parking land	1.12	0.64

Source: Compiled by author

This table is showing mean and standard deviation for the environmental impact of shri Vitthal Birdev fair on pattan kodoli. Above table shows very high impact on problem of waste disposal because villagers and pilgrims are disposing waste on open land on surrounding area of the temple, Air pollution due to vehicle of the shri Vitthal Birdev fair on pattan kodoli because lakhs of pilgrims are coming from all over India they are bringing four wheelers as well as two wheelers and air pollution increased. Moderate impact is on Air pollution due to kumkum turmeric and bhandara, Noise pollution due to vehicle, Water pollution, Devotion ceremony, Problem of traffic and Problem of parking land. As per Pilgrims view lowest impact is on Degradation of land, Impact of transportation on land surface, Air pollution due to vehicle, Noise pollution due to over population, Deforestation, Heavy construction, crowdedness. This data shows that there is impact of fair on Pattan Kodoli village because of heavy flow of pilgrims and some traditional ceremony but this can be controlled through proper management.

CONCLUSION

The present study to the like satisfaction it is necessary to assess the impact to assess our improvement and for the future planning. Here environmental impact assessed for which 15 criteria taken like waste disposal, degradation of land, the impact of transportation on land surface, air pollution due to vehicles, air pollution due to over population, air pollution due to kumkum turmeric and Bhandara, Noise pollution due to over population, Noise pollution due to vehicle, Deforestation, Profound construction, Water pollution, Devotion ceremony, crowdedness Problem of traffic, Problem of parking land. Rank asked to the people and then impact value calculated through Likert scale. Overall in Pattan kodoli fair it shows impact on all above 15 criteria. But overall this impact is low and ranging between 0.56 to 1.19 but definitely impact is there but it's low. So for the environment protection with celebration of the fair it is necessary to plan some components.

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