CHAPTER – II

JEJURI : THE TOURIST DESTINATION

2.1 Introduction.
2.2 The historical Perspective.
2.3 Physiography of Jejuri.
2.4 Climate.
2.5 The town.
2.6 Population.
2.7 Occupational structure.
2.8 Business structure.
2.9 Accommodation
2.10 Tourist Attractions in Jejuri
2.11 Visiting Pilgrims to Jejuri
2.12 Future Plan of the Development.

References.
CHAPTER – II
JEJURI : THE TOURIST DESTINATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 Jejuri is situated in Purandar Tehsil of Pune district of Maharashtra. Geographically, it lies in 18° 16' North latitude and 74° 9' East longitude having an altitude of 730 meters above mean sea level. It is situated on high level and surrounded on all sides by fertile and cultivated lands. The climate of the destination is generally dry. Jejuri falls under the rain shadow area and the daily range of temperature is 12°C. The annual average rainfall of Jejuri is about 475 mm. According to 2001 census, population of the Jejuri is 12,000 persons of which 6276 and 5724 are males and females respectively.

Jejuri is a station on the central railway broad gauge line between Pune and Bangalore, about 51 kms towards south of Pune city. It is a famous religious and pilgrimage destination. It derives its importance from the religious fairs hold in honour of the God Khandoba who is also called Bahiroba, Malhari and Martand. Jejuri has two Khandoba temples. The new large temple is located near Jejuri and at a height of 800 meters above the mean sea level on Jayadri Parvat. The second temple is at a distance of 4.4 kms from jejuri built on a small plateau known as Kade Pathar. It is at a height of 993 meters from mean sea level.

Jejuri city celebrates eight fairs in a year. Maghi Pournima, Chaitri Pournima and somavati Amavasya are larger fairs. A large number of devotees visit jejuri during the time of these fairs. The Lavathaleshwar mandir, Ballaleshwar mandir. Peshave Talav, Chhatri mandir, Janubai mandir are the old and attractive locations in jejuri to be preserved from tourism point of view.

2.2 THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

2.2.1 LEGEND

There is legend behind the temple at Gadkot Fort which is as follows. Lord Khandoba took incarnation to kill demons mani and malla at Kade Pathar in the form of martand Bhairav and stayed there permanently, after which many devotees used to come at Kade Pathar to worship Lord Khandoba. A person named
Khaire from Supe village used to take bath at dawn in Karha river daily and come to worship God at kade pather. The routine continued for many years. But in old age, it became troublesome to come for Darshan at such a long distance. One day, he prayed to God and requested him to come and stay near the village so that he could continue his routine of service to him. God Khandoba was pleased and accepted to come near to his village. Lord Khandoba asked him to walk to his village and agreed to follow him but asked him not turn back to see. Khaire was pleased and walked ahead and Lord Khandoba followed him. A doubt came in the mind of khaire and he was tempted to look behind whether lord Khandoba was following or not. And as he turned back, god vanished and at that place two self-existent lings were created. It is same place, on a small hillock, near Jejuri, named as Jayadri Parvat (hillock), where the present temple is located.

2.2.2 The great historian of Maharashtra, shri Babasaheb Purandare narrated the historical significance of Jejuri and the surrounding area. He wrote that Jejuri and surrounding area have a great history. The Great Chh. Shivaji had fought with the enemy, first time, near Jejuri. He had defeated Sardar Fatehkhan of Bijapur in the year 1649 in August near Jejuri, surrounding Purandar fort. This was the first war fought by Chh. Shivaji for freedom (Gaikwad 2005).

In the year 1662, Shahaji Raje, father of shivaji Raje, met him after 12 years at Gadkoat Jejuri. In the memory of this meet, shahaji Raje had constructed four 'Deep-malas on the way of lord Khandoba temple and one Deepmala in the temple premises (Barbhai 2006).

Aurangzeb had tried to conquer Jejuri. His sardar had attacked Jejuri but a fleet of beetles (Bhunge) came out of the hole and stung the soldiers of Aurangzeb with great harshness, the soldiers ran away from the temple to save themselves from beetles. Aurangzeb came to know of this incident and begged before lord Khandoba. He offered golden beetle to lord Khandoba. In the gazetteer of Bombay presidency, Pune District, (1885) this incidence is published as under.

The story is that as the musalmans were beginning to break the carved work, a swarm of hornets came out of the hole, put them to fight and so convinced them of the power of the God that they gave up the attempt to harm the temple. Aurangzeb to show
his respect for the God, is said to have presented the temple with a diamond worth (L. 12,500) Rs. 1.4 lakhs. The diamond remained in the temple till 1850-51. Later it was robbed by kolis and temple servants (Gazetteer 1885).

Punyashlok Ahilyabai Holkar, was a great devotee of lord Khandoba. She had constructed Mahadev temple, Goutameshwar umbrella, erected Tamarind Garden and Ahilyabai Holkar Talav in Jejuri. In the year 1778, she spent Rs. 50,000/- for Martand temple at Jejuri (Gaiwad 2005).

Nanasaheb Peshave, Madhavrao Peshave, Chimaji Appa, the younger brother of Madhavrao peshve etc. were the great devotees of lord Khandoba. Frequently, they had visited Jejuri to pray to God for the betterment of the Maratha empire. Chimaji Appa fought for five years with the Portuguese of vasai and looted it. In that loot, two big bells were there. Chimaji Appa offered one of the big bells to Jejuri temple.

It is seen that lord Khandoba had great importance during maratha period. The maratha sardar, peshave and their sardars were great devotees of Lord Khandoba. In British period also the significance of Jejuri remained as much.

2.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF JEJURI

2.3.1 Karha river bath, Darshan of Khandoba at Gadkoat, Ghode Uaddan (Horse Jump) and Kade Pathar are four holy places for the devotees. The devotees never forget to take Darshan of these four places when they come to Jejuri. Therefore, though Karha river, Ghode Uddan and Kade Pathar are not included in the Jejuri Nagar Parishad, while considering the physiography of the region as a tourist destination, some thought must be given to these places.

Jeejuri is located at the foot hills of the purandar range. It is about 18 kms distance towards south of Dive range. Purandar range on the south and Dive range on the north run parallel to each other from west to east. Karha river flows in between these two ranges, mostly at the center in west-east direction. It appears that the local slope is from north-west to south-east from Dive ghat and south-west to north-east from purandar range towards Karha River. The general slope is observed from west to east. This region is a part of Deccan plateau and known as ‘saswad plateau’.
It is revealed from tcpomap No. 47 J/3 that purandar range, very near to Jejuri, created undulating topography. The bench marks of height 862, 986 and 993 are registered. Towards south of the Kade Pathar reserve forest begins.

The temple at Jejuri is located on 800 meters above mean sea level and 70 meters above land level. To the south-west of temple, the height increases to 993 meters from mean sea level at Kade Pathar temple. The Gadkoat temple to kade pathar temple, height of terrain increased by 193 meters.

Towards north of Jejuri, the height of the region decreases and reaches to lowest level (610 mtrs.) to south-east part of the region. The slope is gentle towards karha river and from karha river the height of the region increases towards north.

On an average, Jejuri has steep slope towards south and gentle slope with plain area of karha valley to the north. The map 2.2 reveals altitudinal scenario of the region. It observes that the height of the region decreases from south-west to north-east. The contour lines are mostly parallel to purandar range and run from north-west to south-east. It is seen that the slope of this region is from south-west to north-east direction.

2.4 CLIMATE

2.4.1 The climate of the Jejuri is generally dry. It falls under the rain shadow area and part of the great monsoon land. It gets rainfall from the south-west monsoon winds. June to September is the south-west monsoon period. July is the month of maximum rainfall at the destination. Average rainfall of last 35 years is 478 mm. Number of rainy days are about 31. The daily mean maximum temperature of the destination is about 32.4°C and mean minimum temperature is 26.2°C. The daily range of temperature is 6.2°C. The post monsoon period is from October to mid-December. The south-west monsoon withdraws from the area but sometimes rainfall occurs with thunder showers. In the post monsoon period, the daily mean maximum temperature is 26.8°C and daily mean minimum temperature is 16.4°C. The range of temperature is 10.4°C. The cold weather period is from December to February. It is a period of cool and pristine weather. The daily mean maximum temperature in month of January is 31.6°C and mean minimum temperature is 15.2°C. The range of temperature is 16.4°C. Hot weather season is from March to May. The daily mean maximum temperature in month of may is 39.2°C and mean
minimum temperature is 24.2°C. The range of temperature is 15.0°C. The average temperature of the year is 26.5°C.

2.5 THE TOWN

2.5.1 Jejuri, a holy town in Maharashtra, has emerged as a pilgrimage center. Towards the north of Jejuri is the karha river and Tukai Tekadi (hillock), towards east, an industrial area on 118 acres of land, is established. Peshave talav is located towards the south-east. Towards the west is shri shankar temple of lavathamshwar kshetra, established by ‘Lav Rishi’. The sakurde, where temples of seven Rishi and seven kunds, is located towards the south-west of Jejuri. The Ahilyabai Holkar tank and Goutameshwar temple are located towards the west near the Tamrind garden. The town has religious as well as historical significance.

2.5.2 JEJURI NAGAR PARISHAD

The role of Jejuri Nagar Parished is very significant in the development of the town. As Jejuri is a renowned pilgrimage centre, large number of pilgrims visit this place every year. During the time of fairs lakhs of devotees come to Jejuri for Darshan of Lord Khandoba. The Nagar Parishad provides infrastructural facilities to the pilgrims.

Jejuri Nagar Parishad was established in the year 1868 and area covered by the town is about 670 hectares. Presently, town is divided in to 13 wards. The number of councillors (Nagar sevak) is 19, of which shri Barbhai D. J. and shri Bansode S.B. are president and vice president. Under their able guidance, the development of the town continues. Towards the east of Jejuri town, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) was established and about 50 factories are located in the area. Jejuri has independent water supply scheme which provides water to the town. The Nagar Parishad has established different samitees like standing (Sthai) committee, water supply committee, Mahila and Balkalyan samitee, Health Samitee, Vehicle tax and Yatra samittee etc. and through these the Nagar Parishad provides facilities to the local people as well as pilgrims. The Nagar-Parishad conducts heavy workload during the time of the fairs period.
2.5.3 FUNCTIONS OF NAGAR PARISHAD

2.5.3.1 WATER SUPPLY

Jejuri has 18 lakh litres water storage capacity and provision of additional 18 lakh litres water is in progress. Presently, the town has sufficient water supply. In Jejuri, every day, about 150 L.C.P.D. water is provided by Nagar Parishad. Daily, about one and half hour of water supply is provided to the Jejurians by pipeline. The water is purified by bleaching powder and alum and water storages are cleaned once in a month.

The growth of town has been caused due to M.I.D.C. area. The number of pilgrims has been increasing year to year. Therefore, additional water purification center of three million litres capacity, water storage on land and distribution provision was made by the Nagar Parishad in the year 1997. Similarly in the year 2003, near Mandaki village, water supply plan of five lakh liters was completed through Veer dam. Additional Rs. 53.6 lakh is sanctioned by the District collector of Pune for two water storages of nine lakhs litres capacity each, under the scheme of backward class improvement and responsibility has taken by Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran to complete the work in given time period.

2.5.3.2 GARBAGE AND USED WATER

The town is kept clean by removal of solid Garbage. Every day garbage is collected and put in the garbage depot. From this garbage, fertilizer is prepared and sold. The Nagar Parishad takes efforts, especially, during the fair time to keep the town clean.

Sewage water in the town is drained through gutters, carried out side the town and used for agriculture. About 8 sq. km. area of the town is joined by the sewers to drain dirty water. In other places, the suction pits are used for this purpose. The Nagar Parishad creates awareness in the Jejurians through Cable network. The Nagar Parishad is also trying to complete the drainage system for the entire town.

The Nagar parishd has constructed toilets in public places, Market, bus stations etc. for the people. At present about 200 toilets are there at various places and constructions of about 32 toilets is in progress. The public buildings have also sufficient toilets. The Nagar Parishad tries to increase the toilets for the pilgrims especially during fair period.
2.5.3.3 SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

.3.1 SLUMS

At present, in Jejuri there is no declared slum area. But people from low income group live in slum like area in Jejuri. In those places, Nagar Parishad has provided urban facilities. Here, under Ekatmik Grah Nirman and slum development plan, 'Gharkul yojana' is in progress.

.3.2 WOMEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
(Mahila Vikas Karyakram)

Under the self employment plan, women are provided training of sewing machine, preparation of candles, preparation of purse etc., organizing of Haladi-kunku programme, seed plundering at Vasundhara mahostav and Rangoli competition is organized for women. About 5 percent expenditure is made on these activities through backward class fund.

.3.3 PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES

In Jejuri, there are 16 Hospitals, in which fifteen are private and one is govt. These hospitals provide medical aid to the people. Martand Devasthan has ambulance and is available everytime to the Jejurians as well as pilgrims. The hospitals also provide sufficient facilities to women.

.3.4 EDUCATION

In Jejuri, there is a provision of pre-primary education. It has three district primary schools, ten private schools and three colleges run by private institutions. Mostly, in all schools and colleges, computer training is given to students. In Jejuri about 85 percent people are literate.

2.5.3.4 URBAN FACILITIES

.4.1 THE FIRE BRIGADE

The Nagar Parishad has a Fire Brigade for fire service. The service is provided by the fire Brigade and is very prompt if any incident of fire mishap happens in the town. The Nagar Parishad creates awareness in the Jejurians about fire and provides information through public education. Nagar Parishad takes care of fire mishaps in public places.
.4.2 ROADS
Nagar Parishad has maintained the roads in the town carefully and is always aware about the repairs and improvements.

.4.3 PARKING SLOTS (PLACES)
The Nagar Parishad has made provision of vehicle parks at two places. About 250 vehicles can accommodate in those places. For heavy vehicles, provision of special vehicle parks is made. But at the time of fairs, when heavy rush is there, additional temporary vehicle parks are arranged by Nagar Parishad as well as at private level.

.4.4 HISTORICAL PLACES
Lord Khandoba temple, Kade Pathar temple, Ahilyabai Holkar Talav, Peshave Talav, Umbrella temple, Lavathaleshwar temple, Ballaleshwar temple etc. are the places of historical importance and of tourists interest. The management of these temples is done by the trustees. The expenditure for management is made from donations or by contribution given by Jejurians.

.4.5 GARDEN / TANKS (TALAV)
Holkar Talav has covered about 16 acres of land and Peshave Talav acquired 22 acres of land. Near Holkar Talav, Tamrind Gardan is located where pilgrims stay during fair times. These spots in Jejuri have enhanced the beauty of the destination.

.4.6 ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION
The Nagar Parishad is dedicated to conservation of environment. To control pollution, Mahatama Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth, Pune and Jejuri Nagar Parishad, collectively formulated some plans. The plantation of various trees is also one of them. At present, in Jejuri, about 1845 small or big trees are there. It is noteworthy that Nagar Parishad takes care of plantation while new constructions are done. Every new building must be accompanied by a few trees in the area. This rule is applied by the Nagar Parishad and accepted by the Jejurians.

Besides this, 'Jejuri' has a cultural center and four libraries. Two libraries of social Trust and two libraries are privately managed. In these libraries, more than 2000 books are made available to the people.
.4.7 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Nagar Parishad has made development plan for Jejuri town. The reservation of land in the town is about 2.5 percent. The reservation land No-22 has a shopping center. The construction of the first floor is carried on by Nagar Parishad. The Provision of planned vegetable market is made. The Mutton market and other shops are also made available by the Nagar Parishad.

2.5.3.5 THE WORKS UNDERTAKEN BY NAGAR PARISHAD

Jeejuri Nagar Parishad has undertaken following works with specific funds. They are as below.

.5.1 PECULIAR PLAN FUND

The Jeejuri Nagar Parishad, Under the peculiar plan fund, sanctioned a fund of Rs. 1.96 crores and received first installment of Rs. 34 lakhs. The Nagar Parishad has undertaken work of the administrative building of area 1537.88 Sq meters. Remaining work will be completed step by step as fund is made available.

.5.2 PROPOSED WORKS UNDER DOWNTRODDEN

.5.2.1 SETTLEMENTS IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Jeejuri Nagar Parishad has received the fund of Rs. 61 lakhs for the year 2006. Through this, following works of tar road and R.C.C. Gutters in downtrodden settlement will be completed.

1. Yatrik Hotel to Bhosale Radio Center.
2. Marathi school to Waman Jadhav house.
3. Post office to Hanuman chowk.
4. Shri Santosh Upadhye House to Maruti Mandir.
5. Internal tar road and Gutters in Laxmi Nagar.
6. Tar road and Gutters in Anand nagar from public toilet to Dikhale house.
7. Old Morgaon Road to Tarabai Bhalerao House.
8. Ganapat Bhalerao House to Nira Road.
9. Anand Nagar road to Public toilet.

In addition to this, repairing of Matanga samaj Mandir and Anand Nagar Samaj Mandir is included.
The Jejuri Nagar Parishad has submitted proposal of 1.5 crores to district collector under the down trodden settlement improvement. The proposed works under this plan will be completed and these are,

1. Decoration of Hanuman Chowk.
2. Gymkhana at Hanuman Chowk.
4. Road divider from Vitthal Ubale house to Balu Ubale house.
5. Road divider from Mariaai Mandir to Ganapati Mandir.
6. Tar road from Kshirsagar house to Deshpande house.
7. Construction of pantas (1300 meters)
8. Seal coat from Satara Naka to Samaj Mandir (Anand Nagar)
10. Fitting chambers from Hanuman Chowk to Gate Naka (Phase - 1).
11. R.C.C. Gutter from Vitthal Ubale house to Bhapkar Nala.
12. R.C.C. Gutter slab from Akash chicken shop to Gate Naka Chowk Nala.
13. Four inch Pipe line from Rahul Bhalerao house to old Morgaon Road.
14. Four inch Pipe line from Sopan Bhalerao house to Satara Naka.
15. Toys Install at Hutatma park.

5.3 GOLDEN JUBILEE URBAN EMPLOYMENT PLAN

In the year 2005-05, under the Golden Jubilee Urban Employment Plan, the survey of families below poverty line was made. About 168 families were included under poverty line for consideration to help them. Similarly the construction of sailing Centers for saving groups were made under this plan.

Under this plan Mahila saving (Bachat Gat) groups were brought together and an Earthworm fertilizer project was erected. It is in good condition. All the participants are given benefits from this project. It includes training, self employment, business group, saving and Patasanstha urban employment.
.5.4 DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS (DSSMT)

Jejuri Nagar Parishad has undertaken following works under DSSMT.
1. Underground Gutter plan of 17 crores.
2. Increase in the water supply plan.

It includes Jackwell modernization, purification project and extended Pipe line. The budget preparation of this work is in progress and carried by Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran Pune. After completing this project there will not be shortage of water to citizens of Jejuri and the pilgrims.

.5.5 DOWNTRODDEN SETTLEMENT WATER SUPPLY PLAN

The work of water supply to the down trodden settlement is carried under the supervision of Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran, Pune. The construction of two water tanks of capacity '9' lakh litres each is in progress, for this work the fund of Rs. '54' lakhs is available.

.5.6 INTEGRATED HOUSING AND SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Under this plan govt has provided Rs. 80,000/- grant per house. The beneficiary has to contribute 10% to 12 % of the expenditure for the house. For this, survey of eligible persons has been made. The decision of site fixation is yet to be taken.

.5.7 11TH FINANCE COMMISSION

Under the 11th finance commission the work of tar road from Nandi chowk to Tamarind Garden has been completed.

.5.8 12TH FINANCE COMMISSION

Jejuri Nagar Parishad has received a fund of Rs. 24,023,491/- under the 12th finance comission. Through this fund the development of crematorium is in Progress.

For Garbage management, the Jejuri Nagar Parishad has received fund of Rs. 31, 23,620/-. Through this fund, Hand carts,
Container, Tractor, Dumper, Placer, Two bell carts etc will be purchased.

The proposal of purchase of fire brigade vehicle is submitted to Nagar Vikas Division, Mantralaya, Mumbai.

.5.9 M.P. FUND (MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FUND)

Member of Parliament smt. Supriya Sule has given a fund of Rs. 22,50,000/- The following works are carried by this fund

1. Tarring of old Belsar road.
3. Improvement of Janubai Mandir-Holkar Talav Road.

.5.10 NEW – 6TH PLAN

Under the new – 5th Plan, Jejuri Nagar Parishad has received grant of Rs. 8 lakhs and Nagar Parishad has taken a loan of Rs. 8 lakh for the construction of A and C wing of shopping centre on reservation No.22. The work will be completed during the decided period.

Jejuri Nagar Parishad has undertaken the construction of increased school building on reservation No. 18. The Nagar Parishad has received Rs. 20 lakh grant and loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for this purpose.

2.5.3.6 PROPOSED WORK OF JEJURI NAGAR PARISHAD

Jeejuri Nagar Parishad has proposed works to be undertaken in near future. These works include

1. Tarring of road from petrol pump to Vijala Vihir (well), Kade Pathar road.
2. Tarring of road from Toll Naka to saibaba mandir to Hole house.
3. Tarring the internal roads of lavathaleshwar, Vidyanagar, old Jejuri, Palakhi Tal or Palakhi camp.
4. The construction of shopping centre blocks, office building etc.
5. The purchase of fire brigade vehicle, mobile toilet and water tanker.
6. Toilets, parking provisions.
7. Decoration of Palakhi camp.
It is seen that the town Jejuri is developing rapidly. The credit of the efforts goes to president, the officers, workers and citizens of the Jejuri town. The development of the town will lead to a significant religious and historical tourist center in Maharashtra. The Nagar Parishad has also taken very keen interest in the development of Jejuri town as a tourist destination.

2.5.3.7 SHRI MARTAND DEVASTHAN TRUST

Shri Martand Devasthan trust was established in the year May, 1972 to look after the lord Khandoba temple and related tasks. The trust consists of seven trustees of which one is chief trustee and four trustees are selected. The other two trustees, namely the President of Jejuri Nagar Parishad and Tahasildar of Purandar Tahsil are the ex-officio members of the committee. The committee looks after the new works carried on and the renovation of the temple and temple premises, Darshan mandap for devotees to have a Darshan earlier, Dharmashala of 50 rooms, provision of baths to devotees on Pap Vinashi Teerth, well equipped hospital for the devotees and residents, library providing information regarding historical, spiritual, scientific as well as the detailed information about the lord Khandoba, Gymnasium for youth, meditation center, Vrudhashram, adoption of brilliant students for education etc. plans are on the agenda of the Devasthan committee. For the completion of these works the Devasthan committee expects donation from the devotees, pilgrims and pilgrim tourists. The donation of more than ten rupees is accepted and a receipt is given to the donor.

2.6 POPULATION

The Jejuri Nagar Parishad has an area of 6.68 sq. kms. According to census 2001, the population of Jejuri is 12000 persons. The density of the population per sq. km. is 1796 persons. The number of males is 6282 and females 5718. At present the number of house holds are 2476 and grouped into 13 wards. The females per thousand males are 910. The following table -2.1 represents growth of population since – 1911.
Table 2.1: POPULATION OF JEJURI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Difference with 1911</th>
<th>Percentage of growth</th>
<th>Percentage of growth with base year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>2657</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-24.24</td>
<td>-24.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>-644</td>
<td>+24.34</td>
<td>-5.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2503</td>
<td>-154</td>
<td>+17.02</td>
<td>+10.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>2929</td>
<td>+272</td>
<td>+3.65</td>
<td>+14.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>3036</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>+18.39</td>
<td>+56.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3523</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>+22.90</td>
<td>+92.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>4171</td>
<td>1514</td>
<td>+51.35</td>
<td>+191.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>5126</td>
<td>2469</td>
<td>+54.68</td>
<td>+351.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>7758</td>
<td>5101</td>
<td>+32.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>9343</td>
<td>+56.98</td>
<td>+191.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India - 2001

Fig. 2.1

Table 2.1 reveals the population, percentage of growth of population with past decade and the percentage growth with the base year 1911. It shows that the population of Jejuri in the year 1911 was 2657 persons which reduced to 2013 persons in the year 1921 showing -24.24 percent decrease of population with the base year 1911. The population of Jejuri was 2503 persons in the year...
1931 which also shows decrease of -5.79 percent. This decrease was mainly due to epidemics of plague and Malaria during that period. But from the year 1941, the population of the town began to increase. It was 2929 persons showing percentage of growth 17.02 percent in comparison to the previous year 1931 and 10.23 percent with the base year 1911. In the year 1951 the population of the town increased to 3036 persons showing 3.65 percent with the previous year 1941 and 14.26 percent with the base year 1911. The population of the town was 3523 persons in the year 1961 showing 16.04 percent increase in comparison to the previous year 1951 and 32.59 percent with the base years 1911. In the year 1971, the population of the town was 4171 Person which shows increase of 18.39 in comparison to the previous year 1961 and 56.98 percent increase with the base year 1911. The population of the year 1981 was 5126 persons showing 22.90 percent increase in comparison to the year 1971 and 92.92 percent with the base year 1911. In the year 1991, the population of the town was 7758 persons showing 51.35 percent increase in comparison to the year 1981 and 191.98 percent with the base year. The population of the town was 12000 persons in the year 2001 showing 54.68 percent increase in comparison to year 1991 and 351.63 Percent increase with base year 1911. (Fig 2.1)

It is observed that in the year 1921 and 1931, the Population of the town decreased by 24.24 percent and 5.79 percent as compared to the year 1911. But the growth of Population in the year 2001 increased to 351.63 times more than the year 1911. It is revealed from the discussion with the authorities of the Jejuri Nagar Parishad that the main cause of increase of population is growing importance of the town as pilgrimage center. The establishment of M.I.D.C. area is also the cause of increasing population in the Jejuri Town.

2.7 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Occupation is the name of the function which person performs by engaging himself in that particular branch of gainful economic activity which is his industry (Mukharji and sing 1954). The census of India (1971) defined occupation as “The name of the function which a person performs by engaging himself in some gainful activity”. It indicates the earners nature of work. The occupation structure mainly relates to the working population and gives functional characteristics of the town.
Here, the occupation structure of the Jejuri town is analysed by using census data of 1981 and 2001.

Table – 2.2 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE 1981

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category of main workers</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agricultural labourers</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Household industry workers</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other workers</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>18.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total of main workers</td>
<td>1429</td>
<td>27.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marginal workers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Non workers</td>
<td>3597</td>
<td>70.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total Population (5+6+7)</td>
<td>5126</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India - 1981

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE 1981

FIGURE– 2.2

Table 2.2 reveals that in the year 1981 the main workers were divided into four categories namely cultivators 5.65%, Agricultural labourers 2.08%, House hold industry workers 1.57% and other workers 18.57%. The total number of main workers is about 27.87 percent. The marginal workers are about 1.95% and Non-workers are about 70.18%.
The occupation structure for the year 2001 is given below.

**TABLE – 2.3 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE - 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category of main workers</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agricultural labourers</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Household industry workers</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other workers</td>
<td>3464</td>
<td>28.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total of main workers</td>
<td>3862</td>
<td>32.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marginal workers</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Non workers</td>
<td>7970</td>
<td>66.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total Population (5 + 6 + 7)</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE - 2001**

The Occupational structure of the town in the year 2001 represented that the total main workers are about 32.18 percent. It includes cultivators about 1.96 percent. Agricultural labourers about 1.0 percent, household industry workers about 0.35 percent and other workers about 28.87 percent. In the year 2001, the marginal workers are about 1.40 percent and Non workers are about 66.42 percent. (Table 2.2).
The comparison of these two decades revealed that there is an increase of total of main workers by 4.31 percent from the year 1981 to 2001. The percentage of a marginal workers has reduced by 0.55 percent from the year 1981 to 2001. The percentage of non-workers has also reduced by 3.76 percent from the year 1981 to 2001. It appears that the increase of main workers in the year 2001 as compared to the year 1981 might be caused due to the shifting of a few marginal workers 0.55 percent and non workers 3.76 percent to the main workers in the year 2001. This change might be mainly due to the newly developing industrial area in Jejuri town.

2.8 BUSINESS STRUCTURE

The temple of lord Khandoba is located on the southern edge of Jejuri, on the hillock. The main business activity is related to the temple of lord Khandoba. Therefore, the concentration of shops of different types are located along both sides of the road leading to the temple. It is seen that while going to the temple from Jejuri side (North side) on the left, the number of shops is 135 and on the right the number of shops is 126. The figure 2.4 gives idea about the business activities related to the temple.

It is observed that every day hundreds, every Sunday thousands and for every fair day lakhs of people come to Jejuri to seek blessings of lord Khandoba. These business activities function for the whole year carried out by the residents of Jejuri town.

2.8.1 DEVOTIONAL GOODS

The devotional goods shops include shops of Bhandara (Turmeric Powder), coconut Kemel, flowers, leaves, books on lord Khandoba, tiger bags, idols of lord Khandoba, Cassettes and C.D.’s on lord Khandoba etc. It is seen that about sixteen shops are located on both sides of the road. But during the time of fairs and Sundays, temporary shops are found on hand carts and on road.

The shops of devotional eatables are located on the both sides of the road. About twelve shops are seen. But during the time of fairs, Sundays and even every day many shops are seen on road. The devotees purchase devotional eatables as ‘Prasad’ of Lord Khandoba. It includes sweets like Pedhe, Burfi, Battassu (Small circular sugar pieces), sugar candy etc.
BUSINESS STRUCTURE NEAR TEMPLE

Fig. 2.4
Business Structure

Plate 2.1
Besides these, shops of ornaments, Boarding houses, Restaurants, Bakery Product shops, General stores, Photo frame makers, Tea stalls and Snacks on Carts, fruit stalls, Distillery water, Sugarcane Juice centres, soft drinks etc. are seen on both sides of the road and on the road.

2.8.2 SALE OF BHANDARA AND COCONUT-KEMEL

Bhandara (Turmeric powder) and coconut kemel are the favourite things of lord Khandoba. The worship of lord Khandoba will not be complete without Bhandara and coconut kemel. The devotees shower Bhandara over the palakhi of lord Khandoba. Therefore, the sale of Bhandara and coconut kemel is observed throughout year. The sale is in bags during the fair times. The Jejurians largely do this business. There are many shops of Bhandara and coconut kemel. During the fair period heaps of Bhandara and coconut kemel is also seen on open ground for sale. In addition to this main business, they sell cassettes, C.D.s etc.

During discussions with the sellers of Bhandara and coconut kemel, it is seen that they get a sell of Rs. 300 to 600/- per day. On Sunday, it ranges between Rs. 600 to 1000/- per day. While during fair time it exceeds Rs. 2000/- per day. According to them yearly sale ranges between Rs. 60,000 to 100,000/-. They agreed that the net income from this business fulfils their annual requirements.

2.8.3 IDOLS OR TAK MAKING

Making of idols or tak of lord Khandoba is significant business activity seen in Jejuri. This business runs throughout the year as every devotee needs the Tak of lord Khandoba. This Tak or Idol is kept in the idol house. The idols are made of gold, silver, copper, brass, iron, panchdhatu etc. The devotees purchase these idols as per their capacity. The rich devotees purchase golden or silver idols while devotees from low income group purchase idols of copper, iron, brass and panchdhatu. In the discussions with the shop keepers, it was clear that weekly income ranges between Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1500/-. But during the time of fair income ranges between Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 4000/- per week. On an average, the income from this business ranges between Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1,00,000/- per year. It is gathered that the businessmen are satisfied with their business.
2.8.4 FLOWERS AND LEAVES SALE

It is customary that the devotees offer flowers and leaves to the lord Khandoba while taking Darshan. Especially on Dasara festival, a day prior, the trade of flowers is on a large scale. The people from surrounding villages come to Jejuri for flower trade.

2.9 ACCOMODATION

2.9.1 Every year the devotees whose family God is lord Khandoba come to jejuri for their Kulachar (religious activity). They stay there for one or two days. It is observed that many devotees, especially, from low income group stay at the pujari’s house or on open ground in Tamarind garden. The charges given to pujari for stay depends on wish of the devotees. It ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per person. The devotees from farmers community give the grains in kharif or Rabi season. The facilities provided to the devotees are limited in the pujaris house. They are provided electricity, water, sanitation and simple food during the stay at their houses. The middle and high income group, though they have fixed pujaris, do not stay at pujari’s house because of inadequate facilities.

The middle and high class devotees and pilgrim-tourists stay in lodges and classified hotels. The classified hotels are about seven and lodges are about sixteen. The rent per day in lodges and hotels ranges between Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per person. By discussion, it is observed that the attitude of the people to stay in lodges and classified hotels is increasing.

Besides this, large number of pilgrims stay in Dharmashalas. There are, at present, 4 Dharmashalas in Jejuri. The Martand Devasthan trust is going to construct a big Dharmashala for the devotees.

The residents of Jejuri are taking interest in constructing lodges and hotels. They have their own lands in Jejuri. It is gathered, by discussion, that there is large scope in this business. Because, the number of pilgrims and pilgrim tourists is increasing year to year. The residents feel that they will get money through the business as well as service to God Khandoba. It is observed that this business activity is taking shape positively and ultimately the accommodation facilities at jejuri will improve satisfactorily. The researcher also feels that there is need to increase the accommodation in Jejuri town.
2.9.2 HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

Hotels and Boarding houses provide the very basic need of the devotees. This business activity runs throughout the year as devotees as well as pilgrim-tourists visit Jejuri for Darshan of lord Khandoba. It is observed that after rainy season, many educational group tours from the schools, pleasure tours etc. come to visit Jejuri from all over Maharashtra, as well as, from other states. A heavy rush is observed during all fairs and Jejurians get satisfactory income from them. By the discussions with some owners of the hotels and boarding houses, it is understood that their annual income ranges between Rs. 1,00,000/- to 1,80,000/-. At present, there are about 40 small or medium types of hotels and boarding houses. It is also observed that the devotees who stay in Tamrind garden bring food from their houses for the first day and for the second day, they prepare their own food.

The researcher feels that there is tremendous scope for this business activity in Jejuri town.

2.10 TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN JEJURI

Jejuri is significant religious center in Maharashtra. It has many religious and historical tourist spots. Khandoba temples at Gad Koat and Kade Pathar are main attractions of the devotees as well as the tourists. Besides these two temples, there are a few other attractions to visit. These are Tamarind Garden, Holkar Talav, Lavathaleshwar Mandir, Ballaleshwar Mandir at Pesheve Talav, Chhatri Mandir and Ashta teerth. These locations, at present, are neglected. It is possible to bring out these potential tourist locations through tourism point of view. It may help to increase the status of Jejuri as a tourist destination.

2.10.1 GAD KOAT KHANDOBA TEMPLE

Khandoba temple is located in Gad koat killa (fort). It was Built on 'Jayadri hillock' in 13th century and rejuvenated in 17th century by Ahilyadevi Holkar. There are 385 steps from north to go Khandoba temple and 200 Deepmalas (pillar with lamps) are located on both sides of the road. The temple is surrounded by walls in all sides with 63 partially open overya (room like space) and named as Gad koat fort by the common men. Gad koat fort has three doors. Western door comes from Kade Pathar, northern door from Jejuri side and third door is towards eastern side but
now it is closed. Devotees who come from Kade Pathar, enter the temple from the western door, while devotees who come from Jejuri, enter the temple from the northern door.

In the premises of the temple, there is a Mandapi (a small Mandap) before main temple and on the top rests pillar of Bagad which is used to impose Bagad. Towards Mandapi, a stone idol of Mani-Malla is leaning on a ovarya. Behind the main temple, the niches of Tulja Bhavani, Panchalingeshwar, Bhandargrah etc. are located. While going to the temple from the north, at one place, the road divides into two branches and at some distance meets again. On the left, while going up, the niche of Pradhan Hegadi and while coming down on the left, niche of Banai (second wife of Khandoba) are installed.

The Khandoba temple on Gad Koat fort has an eastern face. In front of it is the tortoise of 20 feet in diameter which is covered and wrapped by bronze plate. The temple has three sections, Sopa, Mandap and Sanctum. In Sopa, there are two bells, one is Indian and other is Portuguese. The sword of lord Khandoba (Devacha Khanda) which is four feet long and four inches in width is there. Mandap has two horses one is sworned by Hegadi Pradhan and another is empty. It is supposed to be lord Khandoba’s horse. The Sanctum has Megh Dambary. Below it, there are two self-existent lings, one is of Khandoba and another is of Mhalsa. These lings are wrapped by silver plates and masks. Towards the west of Megh Dambary, three pairs of Khandoba and Mhalsa, in standing posture are installed. Two pairs on the left side are made of silver and the third one is of brass or low carret gold. All these three pairs are near about of same make. The middle pair is of less height than the other two pairs. Lord Khandoba, in his four hands, has Sword, Trishul, Damaru and Paral. Three Mhalsas have utpal, kamalakalika and uptal in their right hands and an imprint of an elephant in the left hand. The lord Khandoba idols have makarkundle in their ears while Mhalasa has Karnfule (earings), Bugadya etc. ornaments in the ears. Near the first pair, at feet of lord Khandoba, on the front side, there is a self-existent ling of Banai which is masked.

The temple has historical importance. The historical events of meeting Chh. Shivaji and Shahaji Raje, attack of Aurangzeb on Jejuri and the divine Punishment given to him, stay of Shirdi Sai Baba on the fort etc. are witnessed on the fort. These events need to be diffused to the devotees to strengthen the destination from tourism point of view.
Attractions in Jejuri

Golden Jejuri

Kade Pathar

Gad Jejuri

Plate 2.2
2.10.2 KADE PATHAR GAD (FORT)

The Kade Pathar fort is located towards south-west of jejuri at a distance of 4.4 kms and has a height of about 993 meters from mean sea level. From Jejuri, about 3 kms. distance, near stream, at the foot of the hillock, a Tulasi Vrandavn is located. Then onwards, stone steps begin to reach temple on a hillock. This plateau, previously, was known as Dhavalgiri. On this plateau, self-existent lings of Khandoba and Mhalsadevi, idol of Martand Bhairav, shri Dutta. Atri Rishi, Parashuram, Anusayamata temple and Ghode uddan are located. After incarnation of martand Bhairav, Mahadeo had manifested with Shakti-Mhalasa on Ashadha sud pratipada. At this time 33 crore Gods and Shivgan had performed puja of the self-existent lings. This legend is carried from generation to generation. Every year this festival is celebrated as 'Ganpuja' on Kade Pathar.

The Khandoba temple at Kade Pathar has eastward face. It has three sections, front (Sopa), Mandap and Gabhara (Sanctum). Mandap has entrance through sopa and has three arch doors. It is octagonal and deeply pointed by arch on eight sub-directions. Sanctum is almost square shaped and in the west side wall, there is a niche at the centre. In the niche, an idol of Lord Khandoba in black stone, having height of three feet and width one feet ten inches is installed in a thigh (Asan) stage. On both sides of the idol of lord Khandoba, image of heads of Mani and Malla are installed. Lord Khandoba has four hands with Sword, Trident Damaru (a small drum) and Paral. The two lady idols of Bolhai and Jogeshwari in stone are installed on both sides of lord Khandoba. There are two self-existent lings, one is of Khandoba and another is of Mhalsa. There is bronze idol of dog but it is not related to the idol. The big bronze plated tortoise image is seen in front of temple and in the east of the tortoise, the two bulls (Nandis) and two Hanuman idols are seen in stone Meghdambari. The niche of Hegadi Pradhan is located towards north at some distance. An idol of Hegadi Pradhan is in thigh (Asan) stage. The second Hegadi is there which possesses sword in his right hand.

The temple has natural beauty around which attracts a large number of devotees as well as tourists. But there is a need of infrastructural facilities on the Kade Pathar. A rope way is possible from foot of the Kade Pathar to the top which will increase the flow of pilgrims and tourists to the destination.
2.10.3 TAMARIND GARDEN AND HOLKAR TALAV

Rajmata Ahilyabai Holkar had rejuvenated Gad-Koat fort in the eighteenth century. During that time she left eight acres of land empty for Khandoba devotees. Especially, for the Koli community, at the foot of the fort. She had created Tamarind Garden in that place. The large number of devotees from all over Maharashtra stay there on an open ground under the shade of the Tamarind trees. The devotees do kulachar, take blessings of lord Khandoba and return to their native places.

Ahilyabai Holkar had constructed a huge Talav (Tank) for the devotees of lord Khandoba in the memory of Shrimant Malhararao Holkar. The construction of Talav was completed between the years 1765 to 1795. The expenditure was about one lakh fifty thousand rupees for this tank. The tank covers sixteen acres land and water storage capacity is, 4,80,000 cubic meters. It is a glorious place and can be developed from tourism point of view.

At present there are no facilities in the Tamarind garden. It needs basic facilities like electricity, water and sanitation for the devotees. The railing around the tank, benches, creation of beautiful garden, boating facilities in tank and some beautification of tamarind garden are the necessary requirements. It will increase the tourists flow and beauty of the town.

2.10.4 CHHATRIMANDIR (MALHAR GOUTAMESHWAR)

Shrimant Malhararao Holkar was a great devotee of lord Khandoba. Rajmata Ahilyabai Holkar had constructed Chhatri mandir near Tamarind garden and Talav in the memory of Malhararao Holkar and Goutamabai Holkar. She had spent Rs. 53327 for the construction of temple. The name ‘Malhar Goutameshwar’ was given by her to chhatri Mandir in the memory of her father-in-law and mother-in-law. She installed ‘Mahadev Ling’ and idol of Goutamabai in the temple.

2.10.5 PESHAVE TALAV

Behind Jejuri Gad, in the period of Chh. Shahu Maharaj and Shrimant Peshave, a huge tank was constructed on 36 acres to make provision of water for farmers and devotees. The location of Peshave Talav is near Jejuri industrial area and the Nazare Dam. The extra water of Nazare Dam can be diverted to Peshave Talav during the rainy season. It may be possible to convert Peshave
Attractions in Jejuri

Gad Jejuri
Deep Mala
Terrestrial View
Lavathaleshwar
Ballaleshwar Goutameshwar
Holkar Talav Peshave Talav

Plate 2.3
Talav in to tourist attraction by creating a garden around and providing boating facilities in the talav.

2.10.6 BALLALESHWAR MANDIR

Ballaleshwar Mandir was constructed by elder Bajirao peshave (Balaji Vishwanath) before the construction of peshave Talav. The temple is very attractive. The provision of water-flow through cow’s mouth for agriculture is extraordinary and worth seeing. This temple can be developed from tourism point of view.

2.10.7 LAVATHALESHWAR MANDIR

Lav was the great disciple of Durvas Rishi. After the completion of his study, Durvas Rishi had established ‘Shivaling’ for him for meditation and named it as Lavathaleshwar. The temple of Lavathaleshwar is underground and supposed to be of prior to the Ram-krishna period. Lav teerth is also located here. The devotees visit this temple without fail when they are in Jejuri. The spot is serene and can be converted in to tourist attraction in Jejuri.

There are many other religious attractions and historical locations around Jejuri like Bhuleshwar, Pandeshwar, Mhascoba at veer, Someshwar etc. (Chapter-V). These tourist attractions can be visited on a visit to Jejuri. At present, many educational and pleasure tours come to Jejuri after Diwali. They take Darshan of lord Khandoba and go ahead. These tours can be extend to tourist attractions around Jejuri. But for that Govt. of Maharashtra, Martand Devasthan Committee or Jejuri Nagar Parishad has to take a lead in this regard. It will increase the status of Jejuri as a tourist centre in Maharaashtra.

2.11 VISITING PILGRIMS TO JEJURI:

Jejuri Nagar Parishad has given a proposal for development of religious spots in Jejuri. The survey was made of the pilgrims visited to Jejuri during the last three years (2005 to 2008). The table below gives information regarding the visited pilgrims.
Table 2.4 indicates the visit of pilgrims for three years to Jejuri. In the year 2005-06, the number of visiting pilgrims was 80.50 lakhs. In the year 2006-07 the number of pilgrims was 91.5 lakhs and in the year 2007-08, the number of pilgrims visited to Jejuri was about 109.50 lakhs. It is seen that the number of pilgrims visited to Jejuri increased by 13.04 percent and 36 percent in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 as compare to the year 2005-06.

It is noted that pilgrims visiting to Jejuri often visit other destinations in Jejuri. These destinations are Kade Pathar, Ballaleshwar mandir, Holkar mandir, Shri Lavathaleshwar mandir, Malhar Teerth and Janai mandir. The Pilgrims visited to
these destinations, approximately, given in the following table 2.6.

TABLE 2.5 : VISITING PILGRIMS TO OTHER ATTRACTION SPOTS IN JEJURI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Attractions spots</th>
<th>Pilgrims visited</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Pilgrims</td>
<td>% No. of Pilgrims</td>
<td>Incr. %</td>
<td>No. of Pilgrims</td>
<td>Incr. %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shri Kade Pathar Mandir</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ballaleshwar Mandir and Peshave Talav</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chatri Mandir and Holkar Talav</td>
<td>48.30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54.75</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>65.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Shri Lavathaleshwar Mandir</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>41.07</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Malhar Teerth</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Shri Janai Mandir</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Maharashtra legislature Samittee- 2008
Incr. - Increase

Table : 2.5 indicated that the pilgrims also visit other tourist attractions in Jejuri. It is seen that the number of Pilgrims visiting Kade Pathar was 50 lakhs in the year 2005-06 which increased to 65 lakhs in the year 2006-07 and 90 lakhs in the year 2007-08. The increase in pilgrims was 30 percent in 2006-07 and 80 percent in 2007-08, as compared to base year 2005-06. The pilgrims visiting Ballaleshwar were 0.55 lakhs in the year 2005-06 which increased to 0.70 lakh and 1.25 lakhs in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08. The increase was 27.3 percent and 127 percent in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08. The number of pilgrims visiting to Chatri Mandir and Holkar Talav was 48.30 lakhs which increased to 54.75 lakhs and 65.70 lakhs in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08. The increase was 13.3 percent and 36.04 percent with the base year 2005-06. The pilgrims visiting to Lavathaleshwar were 0.56 which increased to and 0.79 and 1.30 lakhs in the year 2006-07.
and 2007-08. The increase of pilgrims was 41.07 percent and 132.1 percent as compared to the year 2005-06. Malhar Teerth, the pilgrims visiting were 0.35 lakhs in the year 2005-06 which rose to 0.50 lakhs and 0.65 lakhs in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08. The increase in pilgrims was 42.8 percent and 85.7 percent. The Janai Mandir the number of pilgrims visiting was 0.40 lakhs which rose to 0.78 lakhs and 1.10 lakhs in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08. The increase was 95 percent and 175 percent in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 as compared to the year 2005-06.

It is observed that during last three years the number of pilgrims has increased year after year, which is mainly due to the increasing importance of Jejuri as a pilgrimage centre. Therefore, Jejuri Nagar Parishad has decided to develop Jejuri as a pilgrimage centre as well as a tourist destination. It is learnt from the officers of the Nagar Parishad that Maharashtra legislature committee is satisfied with the presentation of the facts about the development of the town. After receiving the funds, the work will be carried out.

2.12 FUTURE PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT (JEJURI)

The Jejuri Nagar Parishad has submitted a future plan of action for the development of Jejuri. It is known that Khandoba at Jejuri is family God of a large number of families in Maharashtra. Every year about eight fairs are held and Saint Dnyaneshwar Palakhi procession camps for one day at Jejuri. The procession consists of more than three lakh Varkaris. The Jejuri Nagar Parishad provides facilities like light, water, medicines etc. to the Varkaris. The Nagar Parishad has to spend for these facilities for the devotees at the time of fairs and Varkaries. The Jejuri Nagar Parishad has limited sources of income. It is a 'C' grade Nagar Parishad. Hence it becomes difficult to create large funds for this purpose. Therefore, the Nagar Parishad has submitted a plan for the development of the town which includes the religious spots in the town. The following table gives an idea about the details of the works to be done and the estimated amount for the concerned items.
Table - 2.6, indicates that the Jejuri Nagar Parishad has submitted a proposal of Rs. 664 Lakh rupees for the works to be done in the town. These include water tanker of Rs. 15 lakhs, garbage tanker worth Rs. 4 lakhs, mobile latrines worth Rs. 5 lakhs, Internal roads of Rs. 100 lakhs, Trade center, bathrooms and latrines worth Rs. 500 lakhs, decoration of chowks in town costs about Rs. 25 lakhs and decoration and repairing of water reservoirs costs about Rs. 15 lakhs.

Table - 2.6 : ESTIMATE OF THE PROPOSED WORKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Details of work</th>
<th>Estimated costs in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Water tanker of capacity 10,000 litres</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tractor for Garbage Transport (4000 capacity litres)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mobile latrines (2)</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Internal roads of Jejuri</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Trade center, Bhakta Nivas, Bathrooms and latrines.</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Decoration of chowks in Jejuri.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Decoration of water reservoir and repairs.</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>664.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Maharashtra legislature budget committee - 2008.

Table - 2.7: ESTIMATE OF THE PROPOSED WORKS OF RELIGIOUS SPOTS IN JEJURI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Proposed work Details</th>
<th>Estimated costs (in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Khandoba Mandir and Khandoba Devasthan</td>
<td>2741.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kade Pathar Devasthan and temple</td>
<td>1097.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ballaleshwar Mandir and Peshave Talav</td>
<td>610.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chhatri Mandir and Holkar Talav</td>
<td>313.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lavathaleshwar Mandir</td>
<td>49.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Malhar Teerth</td>
<td>08.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shri Janubai Mandir</td>
<td>48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4866.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Maharashtra legislature budget committee - 2008
TABLE – 2.8: TOTAL ESTIMATE OF THE JEJURI TOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Estimated costs (in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Works of Jejuri Nagar Parishad</td>
<td>664.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Works of religious spots in Jejuri</td>
<td>4866.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5530.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Maharashtra legislature budget committee - 2008

The table 2.7 indicates that the Jejuri Nagar Parishad has submitted a proposal of Rs. 48.66 crores for the development of the religious spots in the town. It includes Khandoba mandir and Khandoba Devasthan which costs about Rs. 27.41 crores, Kade Pathar Devashtan and temple which costs about Rs. 10.97 Crores, Ballaleshwar Mandir costs about 6.10 crores, Chhatri Mandir and Holkar Talav costs about 3.13 crores, Lavathaleshwar Mandir costs about 49 lakhs, Malhar Teerth costs about 8 lakhs and shri Janubai temple costs about 48 lakhs rupees.

Table – 2.8 indicates the total estimated cost of the works in Jejuri town. It includes works of the Jejuri Nagar Parishad which costs about Rs. 6.64 crores and works of the religious spots in Jejuri town which costs about Rs. 48.16 crores. Together, the estimated cost of the works submitted by the Nagar Parishad amounts to Rs. 53.30 Crore rupees.

This future plan of the development of Jejuri is submitted to the govt. of Maharashtra. The legislature budget committee has evaluated the plan on 25th September 2008 and result is awaited. The Nagar Parishad expects favourable response from the Govt. of Maharashtra.
REFERENCES


2. Census of India : Gazettier 1885.


