



**NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY, JALGAON**



**P.S.G.V.P.M's Arts, Comm. & Science College  
Shahada Dist.-Nandurbar (M.S.)**

**Department of Geography**

**Study Tour Report**

**To The**

**Imagica, Pali, Murud-janjira, Kashid,  
and Saptshrungi gad etc.**

**From February 7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>, 2017.**



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P.S.G.V.P.M's Arts, Comm. & Science College Shahada Dist.-  
Nandurbar(M.S.)

## **Department of Geography**

**2016-17**

### **PREFACE**

We are very glad to submit this tour report, after excursion in **Imagica, Pali, Murud-janjira, Kashid, and Saptshrungi gad** etc. Excursion is a Part of Geographical study. Field work and observation help to us understanding Geographical facts and their relation with our life.

The excursion is very successful and beneficial because of the guidance and planning of our Teacher in charge **Prof. P. R. Torawane** and **Prof. Mrs. M. N. Patel** Assistant Professor Department of Geography.

We are very grateful to Prin. Prof. R. S. Patil, Prof. G. S. Khandagale, Head, Department Of Geography Prof. J. V. Bharati, Dr. U. V. Nile, Prof. S. S. Bhavsar, and Prof. S. M. Patil, Prof.M.C.Karvande and Prof.D.H.Gayle also helped us.

**Place: Shahada**

**Date: - .../... /2017**

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**Roll No. -** 194

**Class:-** S. Y. B. Sc



**P.S.G.V.P.M's Arts, Comm. & Science College Shahada Dist.-Nandurbar (M.S.)**  
**Year:-2016-17**

**Department of Geography**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that appreciated Tour Work on the Subject Geography

Is Completed by  
...*Paril Jagrugh*... *Dilip*

As a Partial Fulfillment of the Course

**S.Y.B.Sc**

The Tour Report has been completed

Under the guidance of

**Prof. P. R. Torawane**

During the Academic Year-2016-17



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. R. Torawane'.

**Prof. P. R. Torawane**  
(Subject Teacher & Tour in charge)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. S. Khandaga'.

**Prof. G. S. Khandaga**  
Head of Department

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## INTRODUCTION:-

Geography is a science of the earth surface that teaches us observation. Through an observation we learn and study the subject on various parameters. To study and observe miracles of nature is beautiful thing yet the earth is full with unfolded miracles and mysteries. Our forefather tried their best to discover the necessity of the nature. The holy land of our country is covered with so many Geographical aspects.

Our civilization is greatest in the world because our country is only an example of the unity in diversity. It has also an example of secularism. Men and women of many religious, castes, sects, living together. So we are proud of its rich and various heritages. It is also glimpses of the cultural variety dressing, food, language, tradition and custom. All these things are observed and analyzed geographically.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES:-

It is said experience is our real teachers. Textual Knowledge of Geography has its limitation. Realisation is an important thing that is why we should visit various places from Geographical point of view. Only because of tourism we can correlate internal world to external world for this purpose these educational tours should be arranged by schools and colleges. This tour improves our knowledge, shows the beauty of nature and provides the history of monuments. That is why; we really want to study Geography through the travel and tourism.

**Tour Route:-** Shahada to Imagica, Pali, Murud-Jandira Beach, Kshid Beach, Alibag, Saptshrungi Gad etc.

## 1)Imagica:

**Adlabs Imagica** is a 300-acre theme park in Khopoli, India. It is owned by Adlabs Entertainment Limited. The park has an estimated daily capacity of 15,000 visitors. To date, the park has hosted over 3.5 million visitors. They have three parks: **Theme Park, Water Park and Snow Park.**

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### i) Rides at the Theme Park:

They have different rides for different age groups. Guests can bump into the in-house characters of Tubby – The Elephant, Roberto – The Star Chef, The Lost Astronaut, Mogambo of Mr. India fame and The Gingerbread Man while hopping from one ride to another.



### **Nitro Roller Coaster:**

**Nitro** The Nitro is a roller coaster, with a height of over 132 ft and track length of 2800 ft. The Nitro travels at 120kmph and visitors experience a G force rating of 3.8 Gs during the 150 seconds of this ride.

**Deep Space** : This roller coaster ride is constructed inside a massive dome. The ride travels at 68.4 km/hr and reaches a maximum height of 57 feet (17.5 m)

**Gold Rush** : The gold rush is a coaster ride. The coaster gets launched at an average speed of 65 km/hr

**Dare 2 Drop** : Dare 2 Drop shoots riders up to a height of over 132 feet at 73kmph against gravity and drops down, at similar speeds. This motion gives the riders a sense of weightlessness for about a fraction of a second on the ride

**Scream Machine** : This ride operates on a rotating pendulum which first gathers momentum by spinning, and then slowly starts to swing. This machine rotates and goes up at an angle of 70 degrees and climbs to a height of 142 ft

**I for India** : The 'I for India' is an indoor ride on a 90-foot wide screen. The journey spans across 6182 miles, covering 59 monuments

**Mr. India** : Mr. India is a ride based on the 1987 Bollywood film "Mr. India, starring Anil Kapoor. The ride in itself imitates the experience of other rides in the park like the Scream Machine, D2, Nitro, Salimgarh, Alibaba, and Rajasauras. The ride is operated by a pneumatic system powered by compressed air.

- The Scream Machine at Imagica Theme Park

### **Deep Space Roller Coaster:**

- **Rajasaurus River Adventure:** The ride begins with a voice-guided boat tour of various dinosaurs inside a vast enclosure that is styled with pre historic elements.
- **Salimgarh:** A slow moving coaster navigates the visitors through the ride letting them experience the story of the fictitious town of Salimgarh through frightening visuals and scary sound effects.
- **The Detective Bow Wow Show:** This is a live interactive comedy show.
- **Alibaba aur Chalis Chorr:** This ride is designed to give the visitors a feeling of being inside a video game. The theme of the ride is inspired by the classic story- Alibaba and the 40 thieves.
- **Wrath of the Gods:** This is an indoor attraction that blends live mechanical theatrics, special effects and multimedia.
- **Prince of the Dark Waters – Cinema 360:** This is a movie experience that is screened on a 360° dome, spread across 3100 sq feet.
- **Motion Box Theatre:** Motion Box Theatre is a 4D cinema experience
- **Mambo Chai Chama:** Mambo Chai Chama, which means 'crazy tea party', is a classic tea-cup ride
- **Splash Ahoy:** This is pirate themed ride for the kids comprises many boats that are fitted with a water gun.
- **Bump It Boats:** This attraction is a water based version of the Bumping Cars.
- **Save the Pirate:** This is a kids' ride based on the theme of pirates.
- **Loch Ness Explorers:** This is a family ride themed around the mythical Loch Ness monster. It is a mini water coaster ride.
- **Happy Wheelss:** Happy Wheelss - Driving School is an attraction dedicated to teaching children



how to drive.

- **Humpty's Fall:** Humpty's Fall is a kids' ride. It is a mini drop ride inspired by the D2.
- **Wagon - O - O - Wheel:** Wagon-O-O-Wheel is a mini Ferris wheel for kids.
- **Tubby Takes Off :** Tubby Takes Off is a merry- go- round ride for the kids, based on an original Imagica character Tubby, the flying elephant
- **The Magic Carousel:** The classic Carousel at Imagica is imported from Italy in order to keep the authenticity of this vintage ride intact.

### Restaurants at Imagica Theme Park

The theme has 5 uniquely designed restaurants that offer a host of food options to the visitors.

- **Roberto's Food Court:** A purely vegetarian restaurant, it serves various cuisines ranging from Indian, Mexican, and Italian to Pan-Asian. This restaurant also has a separate kitchen for Jain meals.
- **The Imagica Capital:** A buffet exclusive restaurant serving Indian style food from states across India.
- **Red Bonnet:** A restaurant styled as a classic All-American Diner, serving both vegetarian and non-vegetarian fast food. The place is renowned for its burgers and hot-dogs.
- **Armada:** A ship-themed restaurant with a Spanish setting that overlooks a view of the lagoon. The Armada offers with freshly made sandwiches & salads for a quick bite. Visitors can also enjoy coffee and chilled beverages.
- **Zeze Bar+Grill:** A Bar and grill restaurant styled like an African tribal outpost, that serves food that is a fusion of African and Indian cuisine, like peri-peri chicken wings, paneer steak, spicy wraps and more.

### ii)Water Park:

This Mykonos-themed Water Park is very popular as a favorite day party hangout destination.

#### Rides at the Water Park

- **Loopy Woopy:** Loopy Woopy plummets the rider through a 39 feet vertical free-fall drop into a tunnel slide that loops multiple times and makes the rider slide down at a very high speed.
- **Zip Zap Zoom:** Zip Zap Zoom is a high-speed mat racer that sends riders through enclosed aqua tubes that run closely alongside each other.
- **Yell-O! :** Yell-o is a water slide ride with various slides of different colours. It plunges riders feet-first into a series of twists and turns at very high speeds
- **Swirl Whirl:** The swirl whirl takes riders through a series of twists & turns, before plummeting them into the core of a funnel. The experience includes 5 near-vertical oscillations, before exiting the flume for the final plunge.
- **The Screamer:** The Screamer involves a series of twists, turns and oscillations. The ride features "rattles" which change in alignment with the different lengths of the cylinders, giving the riders a completely different sensation at each turn.
- **Raftastic:** The Raftastic is a family raft ride. It offers riders a speedy fall down a water wall, with steep drops and turns.
- **Splash :** This is an open body waterslide where the rider experiences multiple bumps and turns



during the course of the ride

- **Boomeranggo:** This ride shoots riders up a water wall, where they experience weightlessness before coming back down. The ride involves the riders going up and sliding down as they travel through the water slide
- **The Pirate Bay:** The Pirate Bay is an attraction that has water slides and inner-tube slides with gentle speeds and slopes. It has a milder thrill quotient than most of the rides at the Imagica Waterpark. It also has mini slides, water toys and characters, which are kids' attractions.
- **Floatsa :** Floatsa involves riders getting into big rubber tubes and floating in the pool of water, as a gentle current takes them downstream. It is an individual ride meant for the purpose of relaxation
- **Wacky Wavess:** An artificial wave pool, where ocean-like waves are formed at regular intervals. Here, visitors can experience the feeling of standing in the midst of an ocean
- **Zoobaloo:** A music and water attraction for the kids with five wild animals as characters. The ride plays music and simultaneously splashes the children with water, as they dance along
- **Kiddie Pool:** A small pool for children to play in. It has a depth of about 3 feet

### iii) Snow Park:

The Imagica Snow Park is a one-of-a-kind indoor snow-based theme park. The park is spread across an area of 15,000 sq ft, making it one of India's largest snow parks.

#### Top attractions at the Snow Park

- **Real Snowfall**
- **Snow Basketball**
- **Snow Slides**
- **Snow Hiking**
- **Snow Castle**
- **Snow Mountain Climbing**
- **Snow Dance Floor**
- **Toboggan Rides**

wow it was a great experience at adlabs theme park and the best snow magica the snow fall and the disco dance, the rides in it and the big igloo was amazing .our school picnic went at the theme park .very enjoyable and many many great thanks to my school and all the supporters in imagica. I will come back again in imagica thank you once again and you also go and enjoy there

#### Snow process

The snow is prepared by throwing RO purified water at high speed in an enormous condenser, which condenses the water droplets to generate soft snow.

#### Directions to the Park

Adlabs Imagica is located with easy access by road or rail. It is very close to the Mumbai Pune Express highway, almost 75 km from Mumbai with an average drive time of 90 minutes.



- **By Car (From Mumbai)** On Mumbai - Pune Express highway, after Khalapur Toll Naka take the first left at the Khopoli exit. Take the overhead bridge towards Pali Road. Once you cross the bridge, take the left turn towards Pali Road 3 km away on right hand side you will see Adlabs Imagica.
- **By Car (From Pune)** On Mumbai - Pune Express highway, just before Khalapur Toll Naka take a U-turn. A few meters ahead take the Khopoli exit on your left. Take the overhead bridge towards Pali Road. Once you cross the bridge, take the left turn towards Pali Road 3 km away on right hand side you will see Adlabs Imagica.
- **By Train** The closest train station to Imagica is Khopoli. The CST-Khopoli Fast train runs along the Central Railway line, once per day from Mumbai. Imagica, which is just 20 minutes away from the station, also offers shuttle services from Khopoli station, once in the morning and evening on a daily basis, for which no prior booking is required. Guests arriving at other times can avail auto rickshaws from the station at their discretion.

#### **Novotel Imagica:**

Adlabs Imagica also has a 287-room hotel – Novotel Imagica adjacent to the park, that offers 1 Night and 2 Night stay packages as a base-camp for guests to enjoy all the 3 Parks. The hotel also boasts of a swimming pool, children's activity center, specialty restaurants, well-equipped gym and banquet halls for up to 600 people at a time.

## **2) Pali :- Ballaleshwar (Ashtavinayak)**

Ballaleshwar (lit.: "Ballal's Lord") temple is one of the eight temples of Lord Ganesha. Among Ganesha temples, Ballaleshwar is the only incarnation of Ganesha that is known by his devotee's name. It is located in the village of Pali which is at a distance of 30 km from Karjat in the Raigad district. It is situated between fort Sarasgad and the river Amba.

#### **The Temple**

Moreshwar Vitthal Sindkar (Dighe) constructed the Temple in 1640. He has been one of the major contributor of the work of Shivaji: The great on "SWARAJYA".

Essentially, the Lord Ganesha devotee and has immense contribution to the development and well of this Temple. The original wooden temple was renovated in 1760 to make way for a new stone temple designed by Shri Fadnis. Built in the shape of the letter Shri, it was made by mixing lead with the cement during construction. The east-facing temple was carefully positioned so that, as the sun rises, sun rays fall directly on the murti during worship. The temple contains a bell that was brought back by Chimaji Appa after his defeat of the Portuguese in Vasai and Sasti.

The temple complex encircles two lakes and is tiled throughout. There are two sanctums in the temple, an inner and an outer sanctum. The inner sanctum is 15 feet (4.6 m) high, while the outer sanctum is only 12 feet (3.7 m) high. The outer sanctum contains a murti in the shape of a rat, holding modak in its hands while facing Ganesha. The main hall of the temple is 40 feet (12 m) long and 20 feet (6.1 m) wide and contains eight pillars resembling cyprus trees.

#### **The murti**

The murti of Vinayaka sits on a stone throne, facing east with its trunk turned left and sitting against a background of silver which displays Riddhi and Siddhi waving chamaras. The murti's eyes and navel contain diamonds.

#### **Legend**



In the village of Pali lived a successful businessman named Kalyan with his wife, Indumati. Their son, Ballal, and the other children in the village used to play puja, using stones in place of murtis. Once, the children, going to the outskirts of the village, saw a very large stone. At the insistence of Ballal, the children worshiped the stone as Ganesha. Led by Ballal, the children became so engrossed in their worship that they forgot about hunger and thirst; day and night.

Meanwhile, the parents of the village anxiously waited for their children to come home. When the children did not return on time, they all went to Kalyan's house and complained about his son Ballal. Kalyan, flying into a rage, took a stick and went in search of the children. Eventually, he found the children listening to the Ganesha Purana. In his fury, he destroyed the small temples built by the children, who fled away in terror, leaving Ballal by himself. Ballal, completely submerged in devotion to Ganesha, was grabbed by his father and beaten until blood drenched his clothes. His father proceeded to tie him to a tree and trampled on all the puja materials collected by the children. Lifting the large stone which the children had treated as Ganesha, he threw it to the ground, breaking it into pieces. He taunted Ballal, "Now we shall see which God protects you!" Going home, he left his own son bound to the tree to die. Still bound to the tree, Ballal cursed his father for having insulted Ganesha, "May he become blind, deaf, dumb, and hunchbacked for his disrespect to the son of Parvati!" Though filled with pain, hunger, and thirst, he continued chanting the name of Ganesha until, exhausted, he fainted. On waking, Ballal entreated Ganesha to come to his aid. Lord Ganesha, moved by the child's devotion, appeared in the form of a sadhu before Ballal and untied him from the tree. On seeing Ganesha, Ballal's thirst and hunger vanished; his wounds were healed and he was completely invigorated. He prostrated before the sadhu, recognizing him as Ganesha, and worshipped him. Ganesha told Ballal he would bless him with whatever he asked for as a reward for his devotion. Ballal entreated, "May I be your unshakeable devotee, and may you always stay in this place and remove the miseries of the people who seek refuge in you." Ganesha said, "I shall ever remain here, and will take your name before mine, being worshiped as Ballal's Lord (BallalEshwar)." He embraced Ballal and vanished into the nearby stone. The stone's cracks disappeared and was made whole again.

That stone statue is called Ballaleshwar. The stone idol which Kalyan threw to the ground is also known as Dhundi Vinayak. This is a swayambhu murti and is worshiped before Ballaleshwar is worshiped.

3) Murud-Janjira is the local name for a fort situated on an island just off the coastal village of Murud, in the Raigad district of Maharashtra, India.

### Origins of the name

The word Janjira is not native to India, and may have originated after the Arabic word *Jazeera*, which means an island. Murud was once known in Marathi as *Habsan* ("of Habshi" or Abyssinian). The name of the fort is a concatenation of the Konkani and Arabic words for Island, "morod" and "jazeera". The word "morod" is peculiar to Konkani and is absent in Marathi.

Fort Murud-Janjira paintings from the 17th century in the style of Mughal painting Kalak Bangadi, 3rd Largest Cannon in India At Janjira Fort, weighing over 22 Tons. Murud-Janjira Fort is situated on an oval-shaped rock off the Arabian Sea coast near the port town of Murud, 165 km (103 mi) south of Mumbai. Janjira is considered one of the strongest marine forts in India. The fort is approached by sailboats from Rajapuri jetty.

### Murud Janjira Fort View from ferry point in Rajapuri:

The main gate of the fort faces Rajapuri on the shore and can be seen only when one is about 40



feet (12 m) away from it. It has a small postern gate towards the open sea for escape.

#### Entry Gate into Murud Janjira Fort. Accessible by Ferry

The fort has 26 rounded bastions, still intact. There are many cannons of native and European make rusting on the bastions. Now in ruins, the fort in its heyday was a full-fledged living fort with all the necessary facilities, e.g., palaces, quarters for officers, mosque, two small 60-foot-deep (18 m) natural fresh water lakes, etc. On the outer wall flanking the main gate, there is a sculpture depicting a tiger-like beast clasping elephants in its claws.

The sculpture on the main gate

The palace of the Nawabs of Janjira at Murud is still in good shape.

A special attraction of this fort are 3 gigantic cannons named Kalalbangdi, Chavri and Landa Kasam. These cannons were said to be feared for their shooting range. Another gate to the west is sea-facing, called 'Darya Darwaza'.

There is also another fortress, named Ghosalgad, which is located on top of the hill around 32 km (20 mi) east of Murud-Janjira, that was used as outpost for the rulers of Janjira.

The Fort of Janjira on the sea is the only one of its kind. Janjira Jal-Durg (Sea Fort) was constructed by Malik Ambar, an Abyssinian minister in the service of the Sultan of Ahmednagar, who belonged to the famous Nizamshahi dynasty. The fort, built at the end of the 17th Century, is almost entirely intact even today, despite the ravages of wind and tide, a testimony to the marvels of ancient engineering.

According to all accounts, the sea fort of Janjira could not be conquered by any of the kings ruling the neighboring territories. Surprisingly, not even Shivaji could acquire it despite 13 expeditions to conquer the fort. His son, Sambhaji, tried a unique approach to capture the fort: digging an underwater tunnel to enter. But he too failed in his attempt. Not to be deterred, Sambhaji constructed another fort just across the bay, called Kasa. Most of the earth that was dug up to build the tunnel was used in the making of this second fort, which was to be the base for future attacks on the sea fort of Janjira. This fort took 22 years to build and is constructed on 22 acres of land.

In a journey back in history, visitors can gain access to the Janjira fort from Rajapuri, a small village on the coast. After a short ride in a small boat, one can enter the fort through the main entrance. The fort is oval shaped instead of the usual oblong or square shape. The fort wall is about 40 feet high and has 19 rounded porches or arches, some of which still have cannons mounted on them, including the famous cannon Kalaal Baangadi. These cannons were largely responsible for repelling oncoming enemies from the sea. Inside the fort walls, the ruins of a mosque, a palace and bath with water channeled from streams, tell of ancient times when royal ladies occupied the quarters. The deep well with cold and sweet water - a wonder of nature in the midst of the saline sea, still provides water to quench the thirst of the weary visitor.

Gazing into the horizon from the ramparts of this magnificent fort overlooking the sea, one cannot but acknowledge its great strength that withstood a number of invasions. This invincible fort remained unconquered until it became part of Indian territory after Independence from the British in 1947.

On shore is a related attraction for history buffs, the Palace of the Nawab. This luxurious cliff-top mansion built by the former Nawab of Janjira commands a panoramic view of the Arabian sea and the Janjira sea fort.

However, according to another record has written that the Abyssinian Sidis had established the Janjira and Jafarabad state since early 1100.



## Archaeological Survey of India notice board at fort entrance

According to accounts written by the Portuguese Admiral Fernão Mendes Pinto, the Ottoman Empire fleet that first arrived in Aceh prior to Ottoman expedition to Aceh led by Kurtoğlu Hızır Reis has included 200 Malabar sailors from Janjira to aid the region Batak and the Maritime Southeast Asia in 1539. Onwards in 1621, the Siddis of Janjira became exceptionally powerful as autonomous state to the point that the commander of Janjira, Siddi Ambar the little successfully defied his overlord, Malik Ambar attempt to replace him with a new commandant of Janjira fort. Siddi Ambar the little is accordingly considered as first Nawab of Janjira state.

The island fortress was under control of Adil Shahi dynasty until the reign of Ibrahim II where Janjira fort was lost to the Siddis.

Major historical figures from Murud-Janjira include men such as Sidi Hilal, Yahya Saleh and Sidi Yaqub. During the rule of Sultan Aurangzeb, Sidi Yaqut has received a subsidy of Rs. 400,000. He also owned large ships which weighed between 300 to 400 Tons. According to the record these ships were unsuitable for fighting on open sea against European warships, but its size allowed to transport soldiers for conducting the amphibious operations.

Despite their repeated attempts, the Portuguese, the British and the Marathas failed to subdue the power of the Siddis, who were themselves allied with the Mughal Empire. As example was when 10,000 soldiers of Moro Pandit assault were repulsed by Janjira army in 1676. The Marathas led by Shivaji attempted to scale the 12-meter-high (39 ft) granite walls; he failed in all his attempts. His son Sambhaji even attempted to tunnel his way into the fort but was unsuccessful in all his attempts. He built another sea fort in 1676, known as Padmadurg or Kasa fort, to challenge Janjira. It is located northeast of Janjira.

Janjira ruins

The small pond inside Janjira fort

In the year 1736, Siddis of Murud-Janjira set out in a battle with the forces of Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao. On 19 April 1736, Maratha warrior Chimaji Appa attacked the gathering forces in the encampments of the Siddis near Rewas. When the confrontation ended, 1,500 Siddis, including their leader Siddi Sat, were killed. Peace was concluded in September 1736, but the Siddis were confined to only Janjira, Gowalkot, and Anjanwel, thus their power greatly reduced.

### Kashid:

**Kashid** is a beach town on the shores of the Arabian Sea, in the North Konkan region of Maharashtra, India. It is located 30 km from Alibag and 135 km from Mumbai on the Alibag-Murud road.

Kashid is popular mainly because of its white sand, blue seas, green mountains, paddy fields, and rivulets. Kashid has a 3 km stretch of beach tucked in between two rocky hillocks with Casuarina groves all along the seashore. This is by far the best beach in this part of the Konkan region and, though absolutely deserted on weekdays, the town can attract its fair share of week-end holiday makers. There are a few small hotels in Kashid as the rest of the area is privately owned. Best option to stay here is to stay in cottages owned by local people. It costs 1000 Rs for a room on weekends. They offer konkani fish thali which is very sumptuous.

The waves here are unusually high and can be a paradise for surfing. The waves can reach a height of 5–6 feet even during the non-monsoon months. However they are dangerously high during the monsoons and surfing is not recommended during the months of June to September.

Kashid was not known as a tourist attraction till the mid 90s. It was only after travelers to Murud Janjira



started stopping to spend some time after noticing the beauty of the beach .

The road access is very good:

- 160 km from Mumbai but shorter if travelled via Navi Mumbai (Vashi)
- 135 km from Thane
- 110 km from Navi Mumbai (Vashi)
- 170 km from Pune (via Mulshi)
- Around 170-180 km from Pune (via Khopoli - Mumbai Pune Expressway)

### **Buses:**

- Buses plying regularly between Mumbai central - Murud halt at Kashid
- Buses plying regularly between Thane - Murud halt at Kashid
- Frequent service is available for Alibaug from Mumbai, Thane. From there buses are available for Murud which halt at Kashid village

One more thing instead of staying in a hotel it is better to look for accommodation at cottages built by local people. They serve awesome Konkan food.

### **Alibag:**

Alibag was developed in the 17th century by Sarkhel Kanhoji Aangre the naval chief of King Shivaji's Kingdom. Alibag is a coastal town and municipal council in Raigad district of Maharashtra, India. It is the headquarters of the Raigad district. Raigad's first name was "Kulaba". Today's Ramnath was the main village. A Bene Israelite named Ali used to live there at that time. He was a rich man and owned many plantations of mangoes and coconuts in his gardens. Hence the locals used to call the place "Alichi Bagh" (Marathi for "Gardens of Ali"), or simply "Alibag", and the name stuck.

Rewdanda, Chaul, Nagaon, Akshi, Varsoli, Thal, Kihim and Aawas villages were known as "Ashtagare".

A naval battle was fought at Varsoli between Kanhoji Aangre and Siddi of Janjira in 1706. In 1722 English and Portuguese jointly attacked on Kulaba fort, and they lost this war. At Chaul there was a battle between the English and Sakhoji in 1730. Sakhoji won and brought down the losing party along with their captain at Kulaba. Kanhoji even issued his own currency in the form of a silver coin called the Alibagi rupaiya.

Alibag and its surrounding villages are the historic hinterland of Bene Israeli Jews. There is a synagogue in the "Israel Ali" area of the town.

Alibag houses a magnetic observatory which was set up in 1904. It serves as one of the significant observatories forming part of a global network now run by Indian Institute of Geomagnetism. The observatory has two buildings; the first building has magnetometers that record changes occurring in the geomagnetic fields. The second building consists of precision recording instruments, which give data about geomagnetic storms caused by solar storms which is shared with other countries.

It is from years that the Alibag Region and Raigad district is headed and ruled by the Bhartiya Shetkari Kamgar Paksha (Peasants and Workers Party of India).

### **Geography**

Alibag is located about 100 km south of Mumbai, at 18°38'29"N 72°52'20"E. The average elevation is



0 metres (0 feet). The District Government offices are located along the sea coast road.

## Education

After the British took over the old Colaba and this region, they established four Anglo-vernacular medium schools and 30 government schools in the year 1865-66. In 1861 the first school for girls was started in Alibag. The Mission Church started the first English school in Alibag in 1879. The former Topiwala Industrial High School was renamed General Arunkumar Vaidya High School after General Arunkumar Vaidya who studied there. Other notable schools include R.C.F School and junior College, St. Mary's Convent School, Chandrakant Hari Keluskar Homeopathic Medical College and J. R. H. Kanyashala Alibag.

Adv. Datta Patil College of Law, Alibag is the first law college in Raigad District. The other notable school is in the village Khandale which is run by Konkan Education Society. Taking over all the institutes Prabhakar Patil Education Society (PNP education Society) has turned out to become one of the most well-known institute of Raigad District having established and registered in 2001 by the inspiration of late Prabhakar Narayan Patil ("Bhaoo"), a great social worker in Raigad. His work in the field of education and politics was invaluable. Today the society runs 27 institutes: five primary English and Marathi schools; 27 secondary Marathi schools; one Arts, Science & Commerce Jr. and Sr. College; one English and Marathi medium D.Ed. college; one B.Ed. college; one polytechnic institute; and one MMS college.

This society was established to provide quality education to the people of Raigad District. Hence it started with establishing free high schools in the most under developed areas of the District. This provided a great impetus for students. Now they could get quality education at their doorstep. All teachers who work for the society are highly qualified.

### SHREE SAPTSHRUNGI GAD:-



Saptashrungi Devi Temple Location in Maharashtra  
Coordinates: 20°23'25"N 73°54'31"E.

Vani village viewed from Saptashrungi Gad. The peak opposite to the temple is the Markandeya hill. Saptashrungi is a hill range consisting of seven hills locally called and inters generic and form part of the Sahyadri Ranges of hills in Western Ghats. Sahyadri Range is also known as Ajanta Satmala Range and the average height of the peaks is 4,500 feet (1,400 m). The Dhodap, in the center of this mountain range, is the highest peak with an elevation of 4,600 feet (1,400 m), and Saptashrungi is towards its west.

Shree Saptashrungi Gad near situated at a distance of 60 km from Nasik. It one of the most visited and religious places for pilgrimage. As the temple is situated on a mountain, a regular bus service is provided from the foot of the mountain to the temple.

Shree Saptashrungi Gad is one among the 51 Shaktippethas temple in India and one of the four shaktippetha temple in Maharashtra, other being, Mahalakshmi temple Kolhapur, Tulja Bhavani temple, Mahur Gad Devi temple in Mahur.

Saptashrungi Gad is a place where goddess Bhagawati Dwells. It is one of the most important of the places of goddesses in Maharashtra, Saptashrungi signifies seven mountain peaks. Nanduri village is situated at the foot of the Saptashrungi Gad. In front of the temple there stands Markandeya Rushi's (sage) hill. The Saptashrungi Gad is full of a variety of trees having medicinal worth. As per the story depicted in Ramayana, Hanuman carried the herbal medicine for wounded Laximana from this hill. There are about 108 water reservoirs on the hill, known as kundas. Vani is situated at a distance of 60 kms away from



Nasik. Hindu almanac considers three and half day as highly auspicious. They are Gudipadwa – Hindu's new years, Dashhera, Diwali and Akshaytritiya. Likewise dwelling places of Goddesses in Maharashtra are famous.

Tuljapur where Tulja Bhavani dwells, Kolhapur the dwelling place of AmbabHAVANIOR Mahalakshmi, and Mahur where Kulaswamini dwells. Saptshringi Gad where Goddess Bhagawati dwells is half as important as any of the earlier mentioned places of Goddesses in Maharashtra.

#### CONCLUSION:-


Our tour is very successful because we learnt a lot of things than expected. We would see very different part of our country due to excursion only.

Following are outcomes of the tour:-

- 1) Field work and excursion is very essential part of geographic study because of diversity in physical and cultural elements.
- 2) Observation teaches us various things so that one can correlate theory with the facts in day to day life.
- 3) It is said that experience is our best teacher. It is proved with examples during excursion.
- 4) Imagica, Pali(Ashtavinayak:-Ballaleshar), Murud-Janjira Beach, Kashid Beach, Alibag Beach, Saptshringi gad etc. Things were ever seen in life.
- 5) Tourism is very fast developing economic activity in India. Tourism industry has great scope in India because of variety in physical and cultural elements.
- 6) Tourism industry has great potential to create job opportunities in the country.

#### STUDENT LIST:-

Sr.No.	Student Name	Class	Roll No.
1.	Patil Krupali Kantilal	S.Y.B.Sc	145
2.	Patil Yogita Ashok	S.Y.B.Sc	146
3.	Patil Jraguti Dilip	S.Y.B.Sc	194
4.	Patil Vishakha Kantilal	S.Y.B.Sc	292
5.	Patil Aarti Mohan	S.Y.B.Sc	07
6.	Patil Priti Laxmikant	S.Y.B.Sc	38
7.	Patil Vishakha Ishwar	S.Y.B.Sc	160
8.	Chaudhari Anita Yashwant	S.Y.B.Sc	148
9.	Patil Kalyani Ramesh	S.Y.B.Sc	137
10.	Patil Kavita Ishwar	S.Y.B.Sc	135
11.	Patil Nikita Sharad	S.Y.B.Sc	54
12.	Patil Kiran Ishwar	S.Y.B.Sc	143
13.	Patil Chetan Bharat	S.Y.B.Sc	163
14.	Patil Vaibhav Shyambhai	S.Y.B.Sc	167
15.	Chaudhari Tejas Dharmdas	S.Y.B.Sc	147

  
Prof. P. R. Torawane  
Tour In-Charge



**NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY, JALGAON**



**P.S.G.V.P.M.'s Arts, Comm. & Science College**

**Shahada Dist.-Nandurbar (M.S.)**

**Department of Geography**

**Study Tour Report**

**OF**

**Garudeshwar, Sardar Sarovar Dam, Kuber Bhandar and Poicha,  
Gujarat, India.**

**On 26<sup>th</sup> February (Monday), 2018.**



**Name of Student:** - Ahine Yogesh Bhimrao  
**Class:** - S.Y.B.Sc.  
**Exam. Seat No:** - \_\_\_\_\_  
**Under the Guidance:** - 1. Prof. Rahul V. Patil  
2. Prof. Mrs. M.N. Patel

*Patil*



**P.S.G.V.P.M's Arts, Comm. & Science College Shahada Dist.-Nandurbar (M.S.)**

**Year:-2017-18**

**Department of Geography**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that appreciated Tour Work on the Subject of Geography

Is Completed by

.....*Ahine Yogesh Bhimrao*.....

As a Partial Fulfillment of the Course

**S.Y.B.Sc**

The Tour Report has been completed

Under the guidance of

**Prof. Rahul V. Patil**

**During the Academic Year-2017-18**



*Rahul*

**Prof. Rahul V. Patil**  
(Subject Teacher & Tour in charge)

*G.S.Khandagale*

**Prof.G.S.Khandagale**  
Head of Department



P.S.G.V.P.M's Arts, Comm. & Science College Shahada, Dist.-  
Nandurbar(M.S.)

## **Department of Geography**

**2017-18**

### **PREFACE**

We are very glad to submit this tour report, after excursion in **Garudeshwar, Sardar Sarovar Dam, Kuber Bhandar and Poicha, Gujarat, India**. Excursion is a Part of Geographical study. Field work and observation help to us understanding Geographical facts and their relation with our life.

The excursion is very successful and beneficial because of the guidance and planning of our Teacher in charge **Prof. Rahul V. Patil, Prof. Mrs. M. N. Patel and Prof. P. R. Torawane**, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography.

We are very grateful to Prin. Prof. R. S. Patil, Prof. G. S. Khandagale, Head, Department Of Geography, Prof. J. V. Bharati, Dr. U. V. Nile, Prof. Asha Patil and Prof. S. M. Patil and non teaching staff for their valuable coordination.

**Place: Shahada**

**Date: - .../... /2018.**

**Student Name:-**

**Roll No.**

**Class:- S. Y. B. Sc**



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## **INTRODUCTION:-**

Geography is fundamental to the study of tourism, because tourism is geographical in nature. Tourism occurs in places, it involves movement and activities between places and it is an activity in which both place characteristics and personal self-identities are formed, through the relationships that are created among places, landscapes and people. Physical geography provides the essential background, against which tourism places are created and environmental impacts and concerns are major issues that must be considered in managing the development of tourism places.

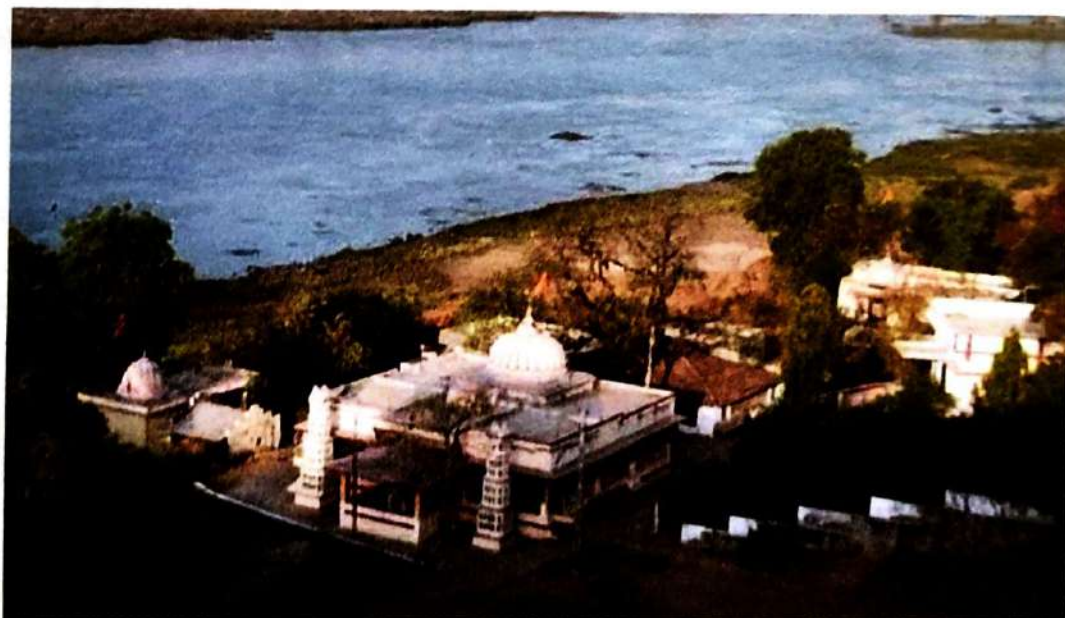
Our civilization is greatest in the world because our country is only an example of the unity in diversity. It has also an example of secularism. Men and women of many religious, castes, sects, living together. So we are proud of its rich and various heritages. It is also glimpses of the cultural variety dressing, food, language, tradition and custom. All these things are observed and analyzed geographically.

## **AIM AND OBJECTIVES:-**

It is said experience is our real teachers. Textual Knowledge of Geography has its limitation. Realization is an important thing that is why we should visit various places from Geographical point of view. Only because of tourism we can correlate internal world to external world, for this purpose these educational tours should be arranged by schools and colleges. This tour improves our knowledge, shows the beauty of nature and provides the history of monuments. That is why; we really want to study Geography through the travel and tourism.

**Tour Route:-** Garudeshwar, Sardar Sarovar Dam, Kuber Bhandar and Poicha, Gujarat.

### **1) Garudeshwar:**



Garudeshwar is located at  $21^{\circ}53'32''$  N latitudes and  $73^{\circ}39'08''$  E longitudes. It is a Village in Nandod Taluka in Narmada District of Gujarat State, India. It is located 17 KM towards East from District head quarters Rajpipla. 211 KM from State capital Gandhinagar . Rajpipla , Karjan , Bharuch , Padra are the nearby Cities to Garudeshwar. Prime attractions are the temple of Lord Dattatreya and a holy memorial and ashram of His Holiness Vasudevananda saraswathi swamy.



On the bank of river Narmada... Vasudevananda Saraswati Swamy left this physical world for his heavenly journey. Devotees of Lord Dattatreya who are visiting Siddha kshetra Girinar are visiting this Garudeshwar kshetra first and praying swamy maharaj for his blessings to have Dattaguru's darshan/blessings on the mountain of Girinar.

Garudeshwar is a sacred place to all devotees of Lord Dattatreya. It is the place where Paramahansa Parivrajacharya Sree Vasudevananda Saraswathy Swamy Maharaj took his Samadhi. The Samadhi Mandir is on the banks of Narmada river. Garudeshwar is situated to the south of Tilakvada and to the east of Rajpipla.



**Photo: Garudeshwar**

#### **Datta Mandir in Garudeshwar:**

The statue of Lord Dattatreya is really very impressive and hypnotizing due to its piercing eyes. There are regular artis taking place here at Guru Dattatreya temple AS WELL AS IN Samadhi mandir of Swamy Maharaj in the morning and the evening.

**Accomodation:** There are no hotels or guest houses available at Garudeshwar. Only two places are available, first one is small Dharmshala near the temple for the devotees for those who want to stay for the night halt and for Parayana of Shree Guru charitra or Swamy Maharaj's life history and stotras. The food prepared by the priest of the temple (Devasthanam Authority) is the only source of dinner here at the temple. Tokens are also issued for Food. Another is Gayathri Parivar Ashram which also provides Mahaprasadam. There is a famous Surpaneshwar fall, only around four miles away from this ancient temple. This fall is also worth visiting as the River water falls from the height of around eighty feet and present the most beautiful site.

#### **How to reach:**

**By Rail:** Direct trains are available from Hyderabad/Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Mumbai, Pune, Newdelhi to Vadodara. There is no railway station near to Garudeshwar in less than 10 km. How ever Vadodara Jn Rail Way Station is major railway station 74 KM near to Garudeshwar



**By Bus:** There are direct buses are there from Vadodara (Baroda) or from Rajpipla to Garudeshwar kshetra.

**By Air:** One can reach Ahmedabad airport from Hyderabad/Pune/Mumbai/Newdelhi etc. From Ahmedabad to Vadodara there are direct buses and trains are available.

**Important places to Visit nearer to Garudeshwar:** Nareshwar is a place where Shree Rangavadhootha Maharaj attained Samadhi. He is the main disciple of Swamy Maharaj and propagated Datta sampradaya through his words "SWASHE SWASHE DATTA NAMA SMARAATMAN". Nareshwar is Just 2 hours journey from Garudeshwar kshetra.

Even after leaving his physical form more than 100 years ago, lakhs of devotees of Paramhans Parivrajakacharya Shreemad Vasudevanand Saraswati (Tembe) Swami Maharaj throughout the world are feeling his presence and getting his experiences in their day to day life. His saying , " Smratugami Samavtu.", meaning- whenever you remember me I will come to you within a fraction of a second , holds good even today.

## 2) Sardar Sarovar Dam:



### Dam and spillways

Type of dam	gravity dam, concrete
Impounds	<u>Narmada River</u>
Height	138.68 meters
Height (foundation)	163 m (535 ft)
Length	1,210 m (3,970 ft)



**Spillway capacity** 84,949 m<sup>3</sup>/s (2,999,900 cu ft/s)

### Reservoir

**Total capacity** 9.5 km<sup>3</sup>(7,700,000 acre·ft)

**Active capacity** 5.8 km<sup>3</sup>(4,700,000 acre·ft)

**Catchment area** 88,000 km<sup>2</sup>(34,000 sq mi)

**Surface area** 375.33 km<sup>2</sup>(144.92 sq mi)

**Maximum length** 214 km (133 mi)

**Maximum width** 1.77 km (1.10 mi)

**Maximum water depth** 140m

**Normal elevation** 138 m (453 ft)

### Power Station

**Operator(s)** Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited

**Commission date** June 2006

**Turbines** Dam: 6 x 200 MW Francis pump-turbine  
Canal: 5 x 50 MW Kaplan-type

**Installed capacity** 1,450 MW [1 Billion kWh every year]

Sardar Sarovar Dam is located at 21°49'50" N latitudes and 73°44'54" E longitudes. The project was a vision of the first deputy prime minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The foundation stone of the project was laid out by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on April 5, 1961 after carrying out a study on the usage of the Narmada river water that flowed through the states of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and into the Arabian Sea. A project report prepared for the dam led to much dispute over the means of distributing the Narmada water among the three states- Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. As the negotiations bore no fruit, a Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal (NWDT) was created in 1969 to decide the fate of the project.

On occasion of his 67th birthday, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has inaugurated the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada river. The project which has been the subject of much controversy



for decades now is reported to be one of the largest dams in the world. Having a length of 1.2 kms and a depth of 163 metres, the dam is expected to be shared among the three states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. "Four crore Gujaratis will get drinking water and 22,000 hectares of land will be irrigated," claimed union minister Nitin Gadkari on the benefits of the project and added that the dam will help realise PM Modi's dream of making poor farmers wealthy by 2022.

One of the 30 dams planned on river Narmada, Sardar Sarovar Dam (SSD) is the largest structure to be built. It is one of the largest dams in the world. It is a part of the Narmada Valley Project, a large hydraulic engineering project involving the construction of a series of large irrigation and hydroelectric multi-purpose dams on the Narmada river.

Following a number of controversial cases before the Supreme Court of India (1999, 2000, 2003), by 2014 the Narmada Control Authority had approved a series of changes in the final height – and the associated displacement caused by the increased reservoir, from the original 80 m (260 ft) to a final 163 m (535 ft) from foundation. The project will irrigate more than 18,000 km<sup>2</sup> (6,900 sq mi), most of it in drought prone areas of Kutch and Saurashtra.

### 3. Kuber Bhandar:



#### Location:

Kubar Bhandar is located at 21°58'47" N latitudes and 73°28'19" E longitudes. This temple is situated at the village of Karnali, near the famous town of Chanod. Chanod is located near Dabhoi in the Vadodara district in Gujarat State in India. It is around 36 miles away from city of Vadodara. There are regular buses plying from Vadodara for this Kubereshwar temple.

#### Legend:

There is a mythological story about this temple. Lord Shiva was passing once through the thick forest around the shore of river Narmada with goddess Parvati. Goddess Parvati felt hungry and



thirsty due to long walk in the hot sun. She requested Lord Shiva for some food and water. As the food and water was nowhere available nearby, Lord Shiva thought that it would be proper if he himself stays there in the form of food and water so that all the pilgrims can have food and holy water of river Narmada in this thick and remote place. Lord Shiva stayed there adopting the name of Kuber Bhandari who is considered to be the god of food and water.

### Description:

Kuber Bhandari temple it means "Temple of Lord Kuber (Kubera, Lord of wealth and Fame)". This temple is situated at a height of around 800 feet above at the coast of river Narmada. There are around 680 steps to get down reaching to the river Narmada. River Narmada flows in all its glory here very quietly.

Narmada is one of the holiest rivers in India that flows through the Central and Western parts of the country. There are many famous places of pilgrimage all through the river shore of Narmada. One of the most popular and the holy place at the shore of river Narmada is the temple of Kuber Bhandari, which is one form of Lord Shiva. This temple is very ancient and is said to be around 2500 years old.

There is a lot of importance of taking a bath here at this spot in the river prior to going for the darshanas of Lord Kuber Bhandari. However, you must be very careful while taking a bath here in the river as the water is quiet deep here with lot of crocodiles moving in the river. The atmosphere of the temple is so peaceful that you can really experience the divine peace here. Most of the visitors perform dhyana and pranayama activities here at the temple.

Kubera acquired the status of a *Deva* (god) only in the *Puranas* and the Hindu epics. The scriptures describe that Kubera once ruled Lanka, but was overthrown by his demon half-brother Ravana, later settling in the city of Alaka in the Himalayas. Descriptions of the "glory" and "splendours" of Kubera's city are found in many scriptures.

Kubera has also been assimilated into the Buddhist and Jain pantheons. In Buddhism, he is known as Vaisravaṇa, the patronymic used of the Hindu Kubera and is also equated with Pañcika, while in Jainism, he is known as Sarvanubhūti.

**Kubera** (Sanskrit: कुबेर) also known as **Kuvera** or **Kuber**, is the Lord of Wealth and the god-king of the semi-divine Yakshas in Hindu mythology. He is regarded as the regent of the North (*Dik-pala*), and a protector of the world (*Lokapala*). His many epithets extol him as the overlord of numerous semi-divine species and the owner of the treasures of the world. Kubera is often depicted with a plump body, adorned with jewels, and carrying a money-pot and a club.





Photo: Kuber Bhandar

### **5. Poicha- Swaminarayan Sansthan:-**



**Built In: 2013**

**Sahjanand Universe Built in: 2015**

**Temple Area: 105 acres**

**Sahjanand Universe Area: 24 acres**

**Dedicated to: Lord Swaminarayan**

**Main Attraction: Different attractions of Sahjanand Universe complex**



Nilkanth Dham Swaminarayan Temple is located at  $21^{\circ}58'15''$  N latitudes and  $73^{\circ}28'18''$  E longitudes on the bank of river Narmada which is about 80 kms from Bharuch and 60KM from Vadodara. It is beautiful swaminarayan temple constructed in large area and one of the most amazing pilgrimage attracts people around Gujarat. You can have divine experience by visiting Sahjanand universe, Nilkanth dham and surrounding. The place is very well connected from Vadodara (Baroda) or Bharuch and can be reached from any of the below routes:

Nilkanth Dham Swaminarayan Temple is beautiful temple where you can see elephants are pulling the giant bell with the trunk. This beautiful temple was built-in 2013 and it managed by Shri Swaminarayan Gurukul Surat under Shree Vadtal Swaminarayan temple. The temple is looking very attractive In the evening time because it is decorated with thousands of lights with different colors. Located on the bank of River Narmada you can reach from vadodara city via Dabhoi opposite Kuber Bhandari Temple by crossing the River with Boat also. Sahjanand Universe of Nilkanthdham Swaminarayan Temple is best place to enjoy with friend and families. You can also arrange one day picnic or school picnic here.

### **Poicha Garden (Sahjanand Universe):-**

Sahjanand Universe is the main attractions at poicha where you can see A big Idol of Lord Swaminarayan with hight of 151 Ft. Sahjanand Universe is Spread over area of 24 acres land. At Sahjanand universe complex you can see attractive main gate, nilkanth hrday Kamal, more than 1100 idols related Indian culture and Hindu pilgrimage, science city, amusement park, water park, boat riding, bhul bhulaiya, horror house, yampuri darshan, lights and sound shows in 3D and theaters. Other key attractions of Nilkanth Dham Swaminarayan Temple poicha are idols of God Vishnu with Sheshnag, Lord Ganesha, Hanumanji, 108 gaumukh, Saptarishi and 12 Vishnu Avatar darshan.

How to reach Sahjanand Universe and Nilkanth dham Swaminarayan Temple Poicha

**By Air:** Nearest airport is Vadodra as domestic and Ahmedabad as International

**By Rail:** Nearest Railway Station are Rajpipla and Vadodara

**By Road:** You can reach easily by road from Vadodara city and every where

### **CONCLUSION:-**

The tour was very efficient and successful as we learnt a lot of things than expected. We would see very different part of our country due to excursion only.

Following are outcomes of the tour:-

- 1) Field work and excursion is very essential part of geographic study because of diversity in Physical and cultural elements.
- 2) Observation teaches us various things so that one can correlate theory with the facts in day to day life.
- 3) It is said that experience is our best teacher. It is proved with examples during excursion.
- 4) Visit to Garudeshwar, Sardar Sarovar Dam, Kuber Bhandar and Poicha etc. has proved that



- these tourist places has its own spatiality and high diversity for learners and tourists.
- 5) Tourism is very fast developing economic activity in India. Tourism industry has great scope in India because of variety in physical and cultural elements.
- 6) Tourism industry has great potential to create job opportunities in the country.

**STUDENT LIST:-**

Sr.No.	Student Name	Class
1.	Patil Sonika Jagdish	S.Y.B.Sc
2.	Patil Swapnita Dattu	S.Y.B.Sc
3.	Potdar Minal Subhash	S.Y.B.Sc
4.	Pawara Durga Ravindra	S.Y.B.Sc
5.	Chaudhar Puja Ravindra	S.Y.B.Sc
6.	Chaudhari Swati Naik	S.Y.B.Sc
7.	Ahire Yogesh Bhimrao	S.Y.B.Sc
8.	Patil Yogesh Ravindra	S.Y.B.Sc
9.	Patil Himanshu Vasant	S.Y.B.Sc
10.	Patil Gopal Limba	S.Y.B.Sc
11.	Patil Nilesh Ashok	S.Y.B.Sc
12.	Patil Pritesh Bharat	S.Y.B.Sc
13.	Patel Hariom Chotulal	S.Y.B.Sc
14.	Patil Akash Subhash	S.Y.B.Sc
15.	Patil Bhushan Prakash	S.Y.B.Sc
16.	Jadhav Vishal Natthu	S.Y.B.Sc
17.	Patel Prashant Ambalal	S.Y.B.Sc
18.	Patil Darshan Kishor	S.Y.B.Sc
19.	Patil Dipak Gulabrao	S.Y.B.Sc
20.	Tayade Swapnil Santosh	S.Y.B.Sc
21.	Padvi Anil Saysing	S.Y.B.Sc

Prof. Rahul V. Patil  
Tour In-Charge





**KAVAYITRI BAHINABAI CHAUDHARI NORTH MAHARASHTRA  
UNIVERSITY, JALGAON**



**P.S.G.V.P.M'S Arts, Comm. & Science College  
Shahada Dist.-Nandurbar (M.S.)  
Department of Geography**

**Study Tour Report**

**OF**

**Ellora Caves, Devgiri Fort-Daulatabad, Bhadra Maruti Temple  
Maharashtra, India.**

**On 18<sup>th</sup> February (Monday), 2019**



**Name of Student:** - More Mohini Dilip

**Class:** - S.Y.B.Sc.

**Exam. Seat No:** - \_\_\_\_\_

**Under the Guidance:** - 1.Prof. G. S. Khandagale  
2.Prof. Rahul V. Patil  
3. Prof. Mina N. Patel



**P.S.G.V.P.M's Arts, Comm. & Science College Shahada Dist.-Nandurbar (M.S.)**  
**Year:-2018-19**

**Department of Geography**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that appreciated Tour Work on the Subject of Geography

Is Completed by

*More Mahini Dilip*

As a Partial Fulfillment of the Course

**S.Y.B.Sc**

The Tour Report has been completed

Under the guidance of

Prof. G. S. Khandagale & Prof. Rahul V. Patil

**During the Academic Year-2018-19**



*Rahul*

Prof. Rahul V. Patil  
(Subject Teacher & Tour in charge)

*G.S.Khandagale*

Prof. G.S. Khandagale  
Head of Department



P.S.G.V.P.M's Arts, Comm. & Science College Shahada, Dist.-  
Nandurbar(M.S.)

**Department of Geography**

**2018-19**

**PREFACE**

We are very glad to submit this tour report, after excursion in **Ellora Caves, Devgiri Fort-Daulatabad, Bhadra Maruti Temple, Maharashtra, India.** Excursion is a Part of Geographical study. Field work and observation help to us understanding Geographical facts and their relation with our life.

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We are very grateful to Prin. Prof. R. S. Patil, Prof. G. S. Khandagale, Head, Department Of Geography, Prof. J. V. Bharati, Dr. U. V. Nile, Dr.. P. R. Torawane and non teaching staff for their valuable coordination.

**Place: Shahada**  
**Date: - .../... /2019**

**Student Name:-** More Mohini Dilip

**Roll No.**

**Class:- S. Y. B. Sc**



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## INTRODUCTION:-

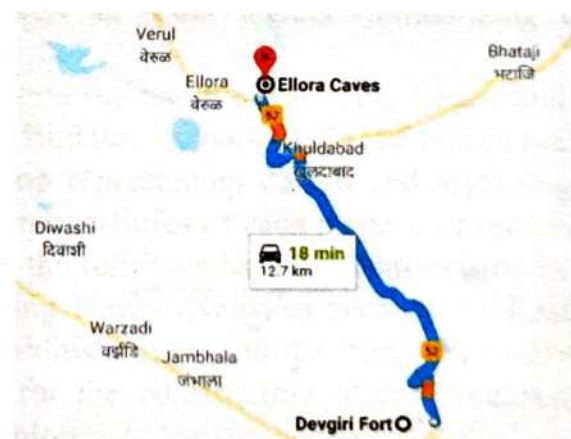
Geography and tourism are closely related. Tourism geography is the study of travel and tourism, as an industry and as a social and cultural activity. Tourism geography covers a wide range of interests including the environmental impact of tourism, the geographies of tourism and leisure economies, answering tourism industry and management concerns and the sociology of tourism and locations of tourism. Tourism geography is that branch of science which deals with the study of travel and its impact on places.

Geography is fundamental to the study of tourism, because tourism is geographical in nature. Tourism occurs in places, it involves movement and activities between places and it is an activity in which both place characteristics and personal self-identities are formed, through the relationships that are created among places, landscapes and people. Physical geography provides the essential background, against which tourism places are created and environmental impacts and concerns are major issues that must be considered in managing the development of tourism places.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES:-

It is said that experience is our best teacher. Textual Knowledge of Geography has its limitation. Realization is an important thing that is why we should visit various places from Geographical point of view. Only because of tourism we can correlate internal world to external world, for this purpose these educational tours should be arranged by schools and colleges. This tour improves our knowledge, shows the beauty of nature and provides the history of monuments. That is why; we really want to study Geography through the travel and tourism.

**Tour Route:-** Ellora Caves, Devgiri Fort-Daulatabad, Bhadra Maruti Temple, Maharashtra, India





## 1) Ellora Caves:



**Ellora**, located at 20.0268°N 75.1771°E in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. It is about 29 kilometers (18 miles) northwest from the city of Aurangabad, 300 kilometres (190 miles) east-northeast from Mumbai, and about 100 kilometres (62 miles) west from the Ajanta Caves. India, is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple cave complexes in the world, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, featuring Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments, and artwork, dating from the 600-1000 CE period. Cave 16, in particular, features the largest single monolithic rock excavation in the world, the Kailas temple, a chariot shaped monument dedicated to Shiva. The Kailas temple excavation also features sculptures depicting the gods, goddesses and mythologies found in Vaishnavism, Shaktism as well as relief panels summarizing the two major Hindu Epics.

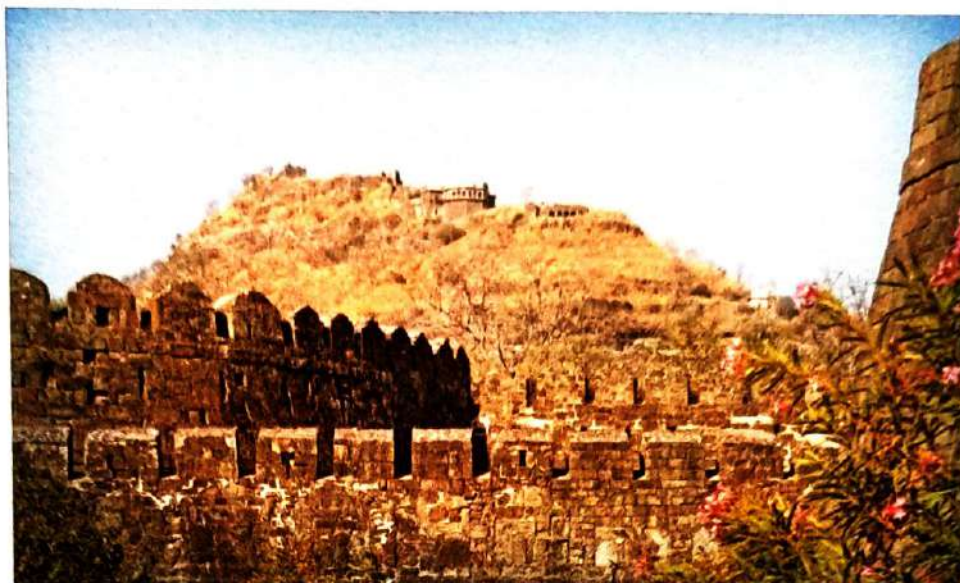
There are over 100 caves at the site, all excavated from the basalt cliffs in the Charanandri Hills, 34 of which are open to public. These consist of 12 Buddhist (caves 1–12), 17 Hindu (caves 13–29) and 5 Jain (caves 30–34) caves, with each group representing deities and mythologies that were prevalent in the 1st millennium CE, as well as monasteries of each respective religion. They were built in proximity to one another and illustrate the religious harmony that existed in ancient India. All of the Ellora monuments were built during Hindu dynasties such as the Rashtrakuta dynasty, which constructed part of the Hindu & Buddhist caves, and the Yadava dynasty, which constructed a number of the Jain caves. Funding for the construction of the monuments was provided by royals, traders and the wealthy of the region.

Cave 16, known as the Kailasa temple, is a particularly notable cave temple in India as a result of its size, architecture and having been entirely carved out of a single rock.

The Kailasha temple, inspired by Mount Kailasha, is dedicated to Shiva. It is modeled along similar lines to other Hindu temples with a gateway, an assembly hall, a multi-storey main temple surrounded by numerous shrines laid out according to the square principle, an integrated space for circumambulation, a garbha-grihya.



## 2) Devgiri Fort, Daulatabad:



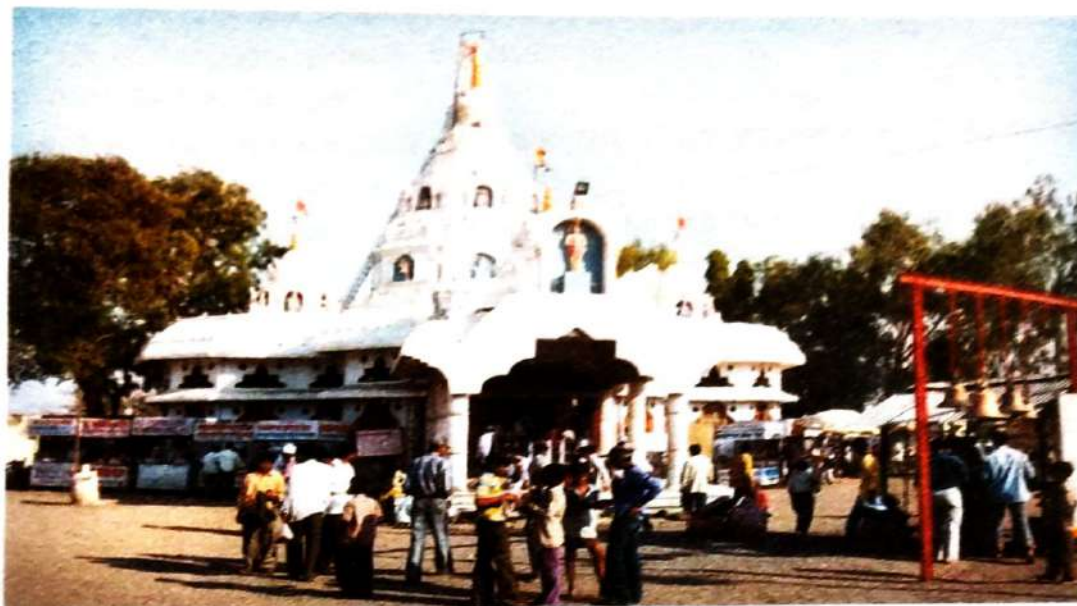
**Fort Devgiri** (19° 57' N; 75° 15' E) is located at a distance of 15 km northwest of Aurangabad, the district headquarters and midway to Ellora group of caves. The original widespread capital city is now mostly unoccupied and has been reduced to a village. Much of its survival depends on the tourists to the old city and the adjacent fort. The area of the city the hill-fortress of Devagiri (sometimes Latinised to Deogiri). It stands on a conical hill, about 200 meters high. Much of the lower slopes of the hill has been cut away by Yadava dynasty rulers to leave 50 meter vertical sides to improve defenses. The fort is a place of extraordinary strength. The only means of access to the summit is by a narrow bridge, with passage for not more than two people abreast, and a long gallery, excavated in the rock, which has for the most part a very gradual upward slope. About midway along this gallery, the access gallery has steep stairs, the top of which is covered by a grating destined in time of war to form the hearth of a huge fire kept burning by the garrison above. At the summit, and at intervals on the slope, are specimens of massive old cannon facing out over the surrounding countryside. Also at the mid way, there is a cave entrance meant to confuse the enemies.



**Photo: Devgiri Fort  
(07)**



### 3) Bhadra Maruti Temple:



**Bhadra Maruti Temple, Khultabad** is a temple dedicated to the Hindu deity Hanuman, located at Khuldabad, near Aurangabad, Maharashtra. The temple is located four kilometers from the Ellora caves. At this temple, the idol of Hanuman is portrayed in a reclining or sleeping posture.<sup>[1]</sup> It is one of only three places where Hanuman is represented in a sleeping posture. The second noted place is a temple on the banks of Yamuna at Allahabad and Uttar Pradesh and the third is at Jam Sawali, Madhya Pradesh. The Bhadra Maruti Temple is considered one of the tourist attractions near Aurangabad and people gather in lakhs during auspicious occasions like Hanuman Jayanti and Ram Navami. People from Aurangabad and nearby places walk to the temple to offer puja on Saturdays in the Marathi calendar month of "Shravan". According to folklore, in ancient times the Khuldabad was known as Bhadravati and the ruler was a noble king named Bhadrasena, who was an ardent devotee of Rama and used to sing songs in His praise. One day Hanumanji descended in the place, listening to the devotional songs sung in praise of Rama. He was mesmerized and without his knowledge took a reclining posture – called 'Bhava-samadhi' (Bhava samadhi is a yogic posture). King Bhadrasen, when he had finished his song, was astonished to find Hanuman in Samadhi before him. He requested Hanuman to reside there forever and bless his and Lord Rama's devotees.



## **CONCLUSION:-**

The tour was very efficient and successful as we learnt a lot of things than expected. We can see very different part of our country due to excursion only.

Following are outcomes of the tour:-

- Field work and excursion is very essential part of geographic study because of diversity in Physical and cultural elements.
- Observation teaches us various things so that one can correlate theory with practical in day to day life.
- It is said that experience is our best teacher. It is proved with the examples during excursion.
- Visit to Ellora Caves, Devgiri Fort-Daulatabad, Bhadra Maruti Temple has proved that these tourist places have their own spatiality and high diversity for learners and tourists.
- Tourism is very fast developing economic activity in India. Tourism industry has great scope in India due to variation in physical and cultural elements.
- Tourism industry has great potential to create job opportunities in the country.





**KAVAYITRI BAHINABAI CHAUDHARI NORTH MAHARASHTRA  
UNIVERSITY, JALGAON**

**P.S.G.V.P.M'S Arts, Comm. & Science College  
Shahada Dist.-Nandurbar (M.S.)**

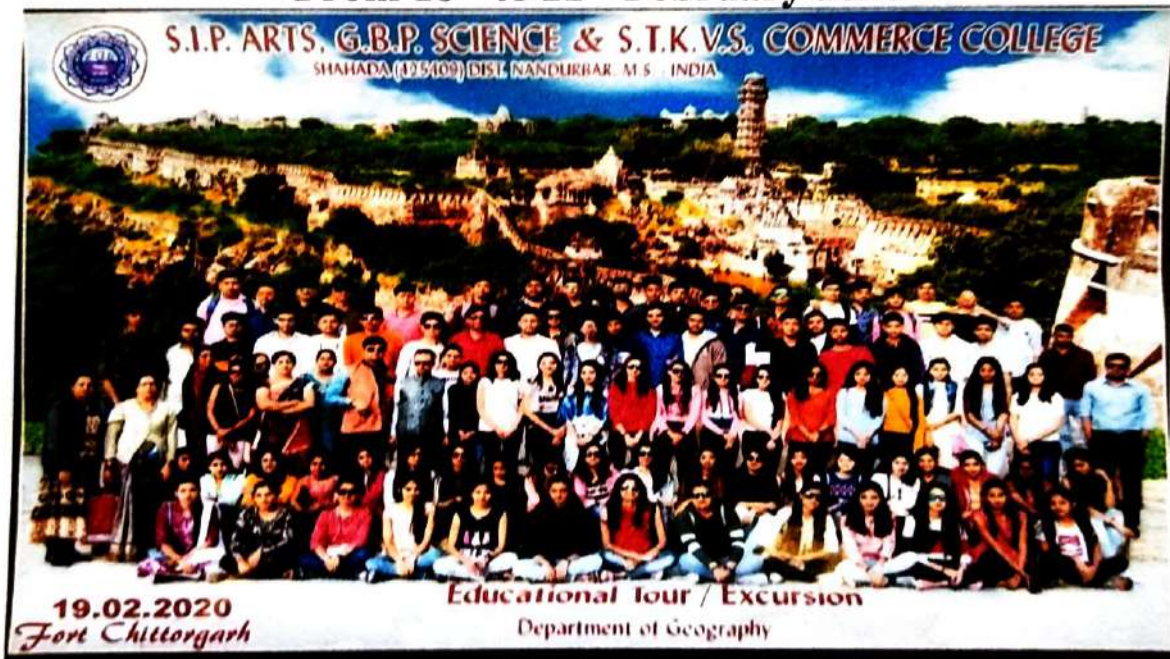
**Department of Geography**

**Study Tour Report**

**OF**

**Maheshwar, Mandavgad, Ujjain(MP), Chittorgarh, Pushkar, Ajmer and  
Jaipur(Rajasthan), India.**

**From 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>th</sup> February 2020**



**Name of Student:** - Patil Jinal Sanjay

**Class:** - 54B'sc,

**Exam. Seat No:** - \_\_\_\_\_

**Under the Guidance:** - 1. Dr. P. R. Torawane Dr. Torawane

2. Prof. Rahul V. Patil

3. Prof. J. V. Bharati

4. Prof. M. N. Patel



**Department of Geography**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that appreciated Tour Work on the Subject of Geography

Is Completed by

.....Patil...Jinal...Sanjay.....

As a Partial Fulfillment of the Course

**Class** S4B3C

The Tour Report has been completed

**During the Academic Year-2019-20**





Prof. P. R. Torawane  
(Tour in charge)



Prof. G. S. Khandagale  
Head of Department



## **Department of Geography**

**2019-20**

### **PREFACE**

We are very glad to submit this tour report, after excursion in **Maheshwar, Mandavgad, Ujjain(MP), Chittorgarh, Pushkar, Ajmer and Jaipur(Rajasthan) India**. Excursion is a Part of Geographical study. Field work and observation help us to understand Geographical facts and their relation with our life.

The excursion is very successful and beneficial because of the guidance and planning of our Teacher in charge **Dr. P. R. Torawane, Prof. Rahul V. Patil, Prof. J. V. Baharati and Prof. M. N. Patel**.

We are very grateful to Prin. Prof. R. S. Patil, Prof. G. S. Khandagale, Head Department Of Geography, Dr. U. V. Nile and non teaching staff for their valuable coordination.

**Place: Shahada**

**Date: - .../... /2020**



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7	Ujjain, Chittorgarh Fort	07
8	Pushkar, Ajmer and Jaipur	08
9	Conclusion	09



## INTRODUCTION:-

Geography and tourism are closely related. Tourism geography is the study of travel and tourism, as an industry and as a social and cultural activity. Tourism geography covers a wide range of interests including the environmental impact of tourism, the geographies of tourism and leisure economies, answering tourism industry and management concerns and the sociology of tourism and locations of tourism. Tourism geography is that branch of science which deals with the study of travel and its impact on places.

Geography is fundamental to the study of tourism, because tourism is geographical in nature. Tourism occurs in places, it involves movement and activities between places and it is an activity in which both place characteristics and personal self-identities are formed, through the relationships that are created among places, landscapes and people. Physical geography provides the essential background, against which tourism places are created and environmental impacts and concerns are major issues that must be considered in managing the development of tourism places.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES: -

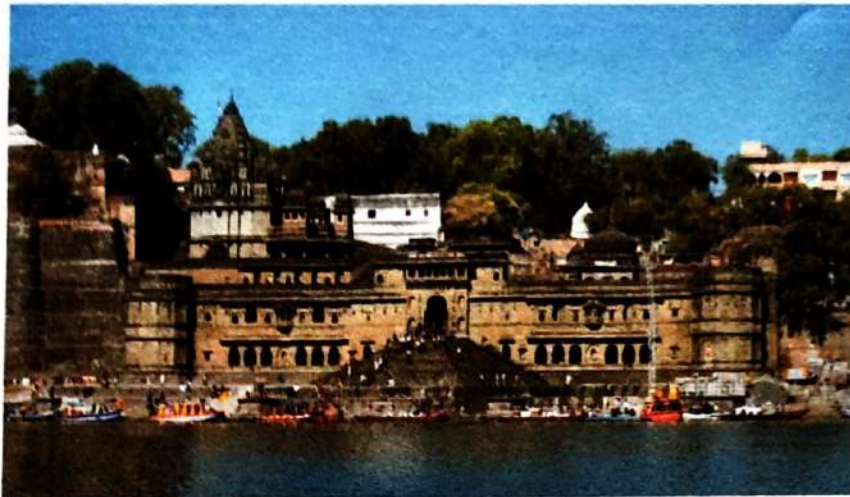
It is said that experience is our best teacher. Textual Knowledge of Geography has its limitation. Realization is an important thing that is why we should visit various places from Geographical point of view. Only because of tourism we can correlate internal world to external world, for this purpose these educational tours should be arranged by schools and colleges. This tour improves our knowledge, shows the beauty of nature and provides the history of monuments. That is why; we really want to study Geography through the travel and tourism.

**Tour Route:-** Maheshwar, Mandavgad, Ujjain(MP), Chittorgarh, Pushkar, Ajmer and Jaipur(Rajasthan), India





## 1) Maheshwar:



**Maheshwar**, located at 22°.10.38"N 75°.34.58"E. **Maheshwar** is a town in Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh state, in central India. It is located 13 km east of National Highway 3 (Agra-Mumbai highway) and 91 km from Indore, the commercial capital of the state. The Town lies on the north bank of the Narmada River. It was the capital of the Malwa during the Maratha Holkar reign till 6 January 1818, when the capital was shifted to Indore by Malhar Rao Holkar III. The town possesses a treasure trove of beautiful temples that calm the soul, alongside man-made creations that please the eyes. A centre of handloom weaving since the 5th century, Maheshwar has been producing the exquisite Maheshwari saris and fabric. The town also holds the distinction of being the capital of Rajmata Ahilya Devi Holkar's empire during the 18th century. This historic town weaves spirituality and folklore with the beauty of nature and Maheshwari saris, bringing alive child-like awe in you.

## 2) Mandav:

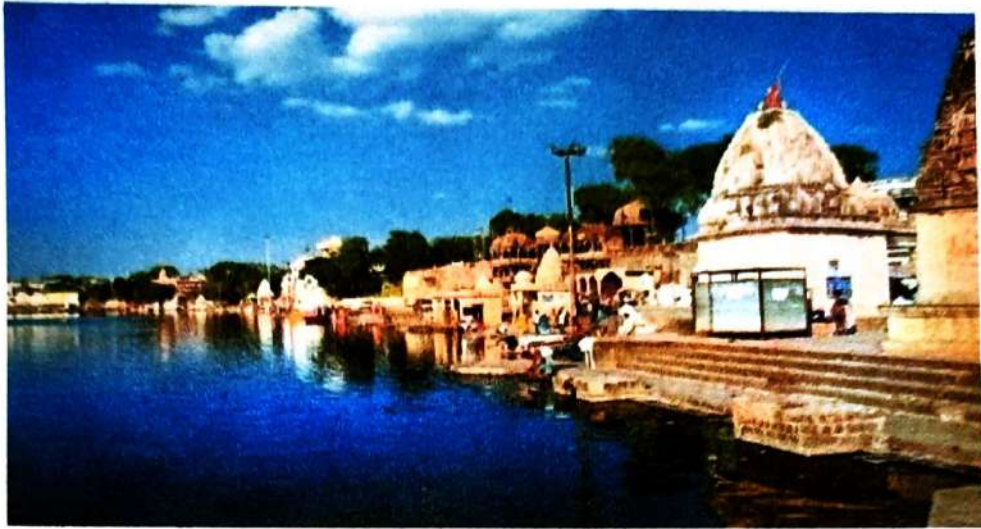


**Mandav**, located at 22°.10.38"N 75°.34.58"E. **Mandu** or **Mandavgad** is an ancient city in the present-day Mandav area of the Dhar district. It is located in the Malwa region of western Madhya Pradesh, India, at 35 km from Dhar city. In the 11th century, Mandu was



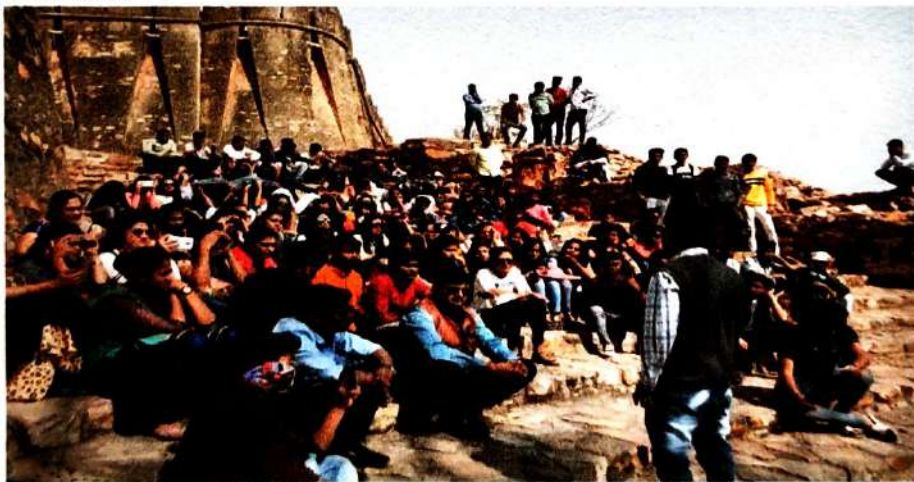
the sub division of the Tarangagadh or Taranga kingdom.<sup>[1]</sup> This fortress town on a rocky outcrop about 100 km (62 mi) from Indore is celebrated for its architecture.

### 3) Ujjain:



**Ujjain**, located at  $23^{\circ}.17.33''\text{N } 75^{\circ}.79.51''\text{E}$ . Situated on the banks of the Shipra River, the city dates back to 600 BC and was once the residence of Ashoka. It was also the political and commercial hub of central India and the capital of the ancient Avanti Kingdom. The city is also a part of the Indore Metropolitan Region, as notified by the State Government under Indore Metropolitan Region Development Authority. Ujjain's spiritual charm is undeniable. The famous poet, Kalidas, described it as 'The town fallen from Heaven to bring Heaven to Earth'. The many temples give you glimpses of a glorious past.

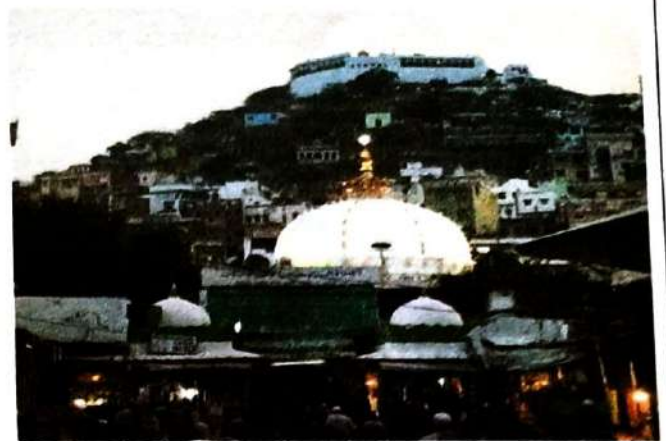
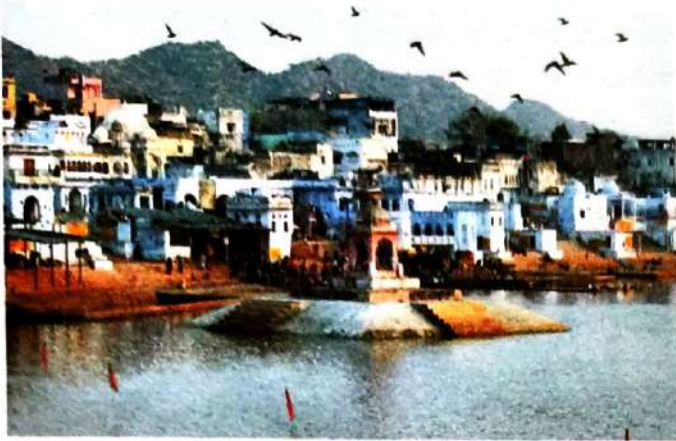
### 4) Chittorgarh Fort:



**Chittorgarh Fort**, located at  $24^{\circ}.88'.63''\text{N } 74^{\circ}.64.07''\text{E}$ . Chittorgarh Fort is regarded as the symbol of Rajput chivalry, resistance and bravery. The fort is situated 175 kilometer to the east of Udaipur and is believed to be named after the person who built it, Chitrangada Mori. The famous Chittorgarh fort, which is one of the largest in India, is situated on a 180 meter high hill that rises from the banks of river Berach. The fort is known for its seven gates namely Padan Gate, Ganesh Gate, Hanuman Gate, Bhairon Gate, Jodla Gate, Lakshman Gate and the main gate which is named after Lord Ram. The Chittorgarh fort houses many palaces, like the Rana Kumbha Palace, the Fateh Prakash Palace, the Tower of Victory and Rani Padmini's Palace.



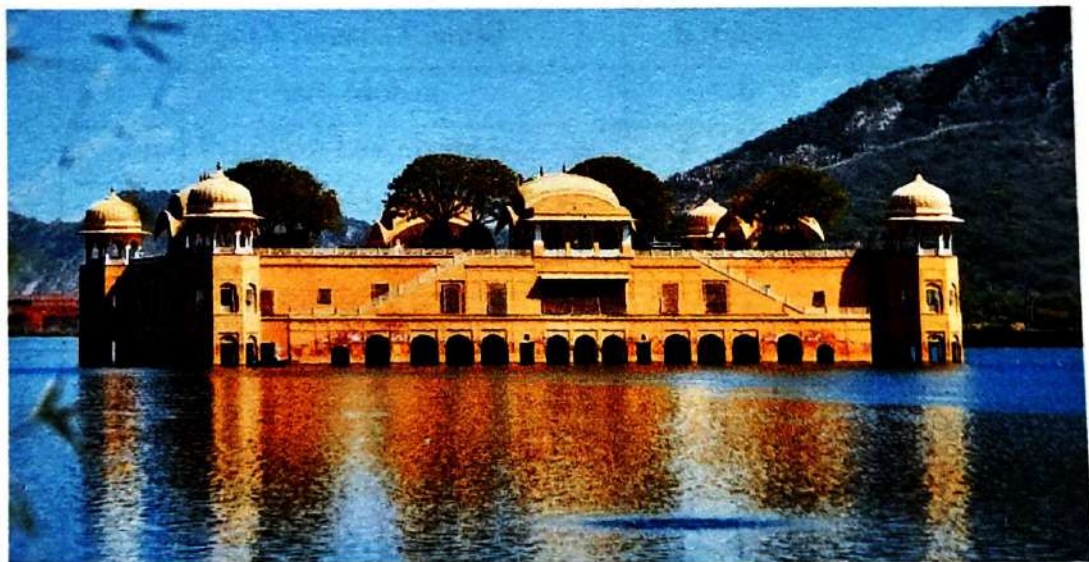
#### 4) Pushkar & Ajmer:



**Pushkar**, located at  $26^{\circ}.48'.76''\text{N } 74^{\circ}.55.59''\text{ E}$ . Pushkar is one of the oldest cities in India. Located to the northwest of Ajmer, the tranquil city of Pushkar is a favoured destination for thousands of tourists and devotees flocking to Rajasthan. Situated at a height of 510 metres, Pushkar is surrounded by hillocks on three sides.

**Ajmer**, located at  $26^{\circ}.44'.99''\text{N } 74^{\circ}.63.99''\text{ E}$ . **Ajmer** is located in Rajasthan, in western India. It is more popular as a gateway to Pushkar and is connected by Road with Jaipur and Delhi. This city also has an important Islamic pilgrimage site. The shrine of the Sufi saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti is in Ajmer.

#### 5) Jaipur:



**Jaipur**, located at  $26^{\circ}.09'.06''\text{N } 75^{\circ}.08.55''\text{ E}$ . Jaipur is a vibrant amalgamation of the old and the new. Also called the Pink City, The capital of the royal state of Rajasthan, Jaipur has been ruled by Rajput kingdoms for many centuries and developed as a planned city in the 17th century AD. Along with Delhi and Agra, Jaipur forms the Golden Triangle, one of the most famous tourist circuits of the country. Hawa Mahal, Jal Mahal, City Palace, Amer Fort, Nahargarh Fort, Jantar Mantar, Nahargarh Fort, Jaigarh Fort, Birla Mandir, Galtaji, Govind Dev Ji Temple, Garh Ganesh Temple, Moti Dungri Ganesh Temple, Sanghiji Jain temple and the Jaipur Zoo are the places to visit.



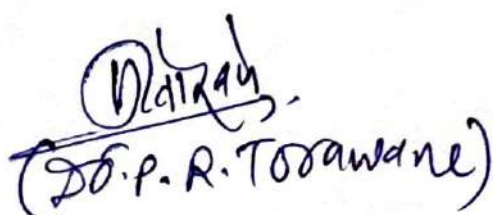
## **CONCLUSION:-**

The tour was very efficient and successful as we learnt a lot of things than expected. We can see very different part of our country due to excursion only.

Following are outcomes of the tour:-

- Field work and excursion is very essential part of geographic study because of diversity in Physical and cultural elements.
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Sr.No.	Student Name	Class	Roll No.
1.	Patil Krupali Kantilal	S.Y.B.Sc	145
2.	Patil Yogita Ashok	S.Y.B.Sc	146
3.	Patil Jraguti Dilip	S.Y.B.Sc	194
4.	Patil Vishakha Kantilal	S.Y.B.Sc	292
5.	Patil Aarti Mohan	S.Y.B.Sc	07
6.	Patil Priti Laxmikant	S.Y.B.Sc	38
7.	Patil Vishakha Ishwar	S.Y.B.Sc	160
8.	Chaudhari Anita Yashwant	S.Y.B.Sc	148
9.	Patil Kalyani Ramesh	S.Y.B.Sc	137
10.	Patil Kavita Ishwar	S.Y.B.Sc	135
11.	Patil Nikita Sharad	S.Y.B.Sc	54
12.	Patil Kiran Ishwar	S.Y.B.Sc	143
13.	Patil Chetan Bharat	S.Y.B.Sc	163
14.	Patil Vaibhav Shyambhai	S.Y.B.Sc	167
15.	Chaudhari Tejas Dharmdas	S.Y.B.Sc	147

  
(D.P.R. Torawane)





NAAC Reaccredited-  
'A' grade in 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle

**PSGVP Mandal's**

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SHAHADA - 425409, Dist- Nandurbar (M.S.)**

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IQAC- [psgvpnaac@gmail.com](mailto:psgvpnaac@gmail.com)

Phone/ Fax Office (02565) 229576

Mob.9421530100

**ACTIVITY REPORT- (2019 - 2020)**

**DEPARTMENT/COMMITTEE:** - Microbiology **NAAC Criterion No:**

**TITLE OF ACTIVITY/EVENT:** Field Projects/Study Visits to fermentation Industry.

**DATE :** 29/02/2020

**TIME:** 11.00a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

**VENUE:** Shri Satpuda Tapi Sahakari Sugar Factory and Distillery Section,  
Purushottam Nagar, Shahada.

**NO.OF PARTICIPANTS:** **FACULTY:** Teaching-01 and Non-teaching-01

**STUDENTS:** - M:06 F:-42

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EVENT (in 500 words):**

Field study is carried out as it is the part of T.Y.B.Sc Practical Syllabus. In order to learn and understand the students with fermentation process this study tour was organized. During the field visit Shri Sharad Patil, In-Charge of distillery section has explained all the processes related to alcohol fermentation process. Culture used for alcohol production used in distillery section is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Growth of yeast cells, Inoculum development in small test tube to flask level and then in pilot plant scale was demonstrated in distillery. Fermentation process with Molasses, adjustment of various fermentation parameters like temperature, PH, addition of antifoam agents and recovery of 95% alcohol. All process parameters were well explained by Shri Sharad Patil. Finally produced alcohol was diluted and mixed with flavor of choice and packaged in bottles.

**OUTCOME OF THE ACTIVITY/EVENT:**

Field visit was carried out in order to study the fermentation process in distillery industry.

  
**HOD/EVENT COORDINATOR**

  
**COORDINATOR, IQAC**



  
**PRINCIPAL**

**Principal**

PSGVP's S.I. Patil Arts, G.B. Patel Science  
& S.T.K.V.S Comm. College, Shahada,  
Dist. Nandurbar (M.S.)





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Photo 1:



Photo 2:

Photo 3:

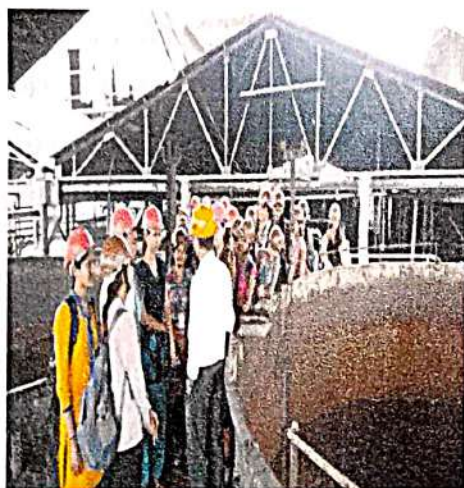



Photo 4:



  
HOD/EVENT COORDINATOR

  
CO-ORDINATOR, IQAC



  
PRINCIPAL  
Principal  
PSGVP Mandal's S.I.Patil Arts, G.B.Patel Science  
& S.T.K.V.S Comm. College, Shahada,  
Dist.Nandurbar(M.S.)





NAAC Accredited  
'A' grade in 5<sup>th</sup> cycle

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Mob. 9421530100

## **ACTIVITY REPORT- (2019-2020)**

**DEPARTMENT/COMMITTEE:** GEOGRAPHY

**NAAC Criterion No:** 7.1.6

**TITLE OF ACTIVITY/EVENT:** ONE DAY STUDENT TOUR ON WORLD TOURISM DAY

**TIME:** 8.00 AM

**DATE(S):** 27<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2019

**VENUE:** TORANMAL HILL STATION

**NAME OF CHIEF GUEST/SPEAKER/RESOURCE PERSON WITH DESIGNATION AND AFFILIATIONS:**

Dr. P. R. Torawane, Prof. Rahul V. Patil

**NO. OF PARTICIPANTS:** 20 **FACULTY:** SCI-ARTS **STUDENTS:** - M: 10 F: 10 **OTHERS:** 0

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EVENT:**


World Tourism day 27<sup>th</sup> September had been celebrated by Dept of Geography of Poojya Sane Guruji Vidya Prasarak Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College Shahada by organizing one day study tour at Toranmal hill station. Total 20 students of Geography department had participated in the tour. On this occasion students visited several tourist spots of Toranmal like Yashwant lake, Sitakhai, Khadki Point, Torna Devi Temple etc. Dr. P. R. Torawane and Prof. Rahul Patil of Department of Geography was tour in charge. The celebration of World Tourism Day and tour at Toranmal hill station was successful by the guidance of Prin. Dr. R. S. Patil and Dr. G. S. Khandagale (Head, Dept. of Geography).

### **OUTCOME OF THE ACTIVITY/EVENT:**

It was really wonderful experience for the students to have a tour on World Tourism Day. Students had visited various places of geomorphic processes including physical as well as chemical morphology. Rock forming process, Weathering Phenomena, stages of river, different landforms etc. observed and studied by students as the part of their curricula. This trip also helped students to identify tourist potential of Toranmal hill station. It was very informative and successful tour for students.

  
**HOD/EVENT COORDINATOR**

  
**COORDINATOR, IQAC**

  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**P.S.G.V.P. M's, Arts, Science & Commerce College, SHAHADA**  
**Dist. Nandurbar (Pin-425409)**





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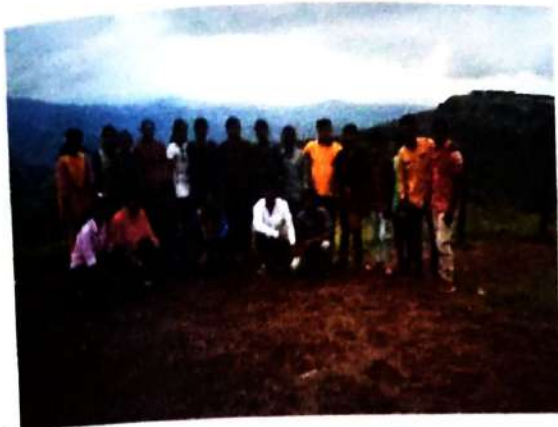
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Mob. 9421530100

### Photos



  
HOD/EVENT COORDINATOR

  
CO-ORDINATOR, IQAC

  
**PRINCIPAL**  
P.S.G.V.P. M's, Arts, Science &  
Commerce College, SHAHADA  
Dist. Nandurbar (Pin-425409)



**PSGVP Mandal's ASC College, Shahada.**  
**ATTENDANCE SHEET**

**TITLE OF ACTIVITY/EVENT:** One day study tour on world Tourism Day  
**DATE:** 27<sup>th</sup> September 2019  
**VENUE:** Toranmal Hill Station, Akrani, Nandurbar

**TIME:** 9.00 AM

S.No	Name of the participant	Roll No./Student ID	Department
1	Thakare Trupti Jibhau	03	Geography
2	Pangare Latisha Kishor	06	Geography
3	Marathe Bharati Suresh	07	Geography
4	Dhole Pravin Hari	19	Geography
5	Valvi Swapnil Manraj	31	Geography
6	Vasave Govind Valji	29	Geography
7	Suryawanshi Bhavesh Vasant	174	Geography
8	More Kamlesh Bhagwan	175	Geography
9	Marathe Pallavi D.	18	Geography
10	Mahire Avinash Dilip	177	Geography
11	Bhil Prashant Dilip	181	Geography
12	Wadile Avinash Santosh	14	Geography
13	Sule Ajay Sttarsing	89	Geography
14	Valvi Ravindra Dilvarsing	109	Geography
15	Sonawane Puja Ashok	05	Geography
16	Agrawal Jyotyi Ashok	13	Geography
17	Koli Rupali Bapu	03	Geography
18	Panpatil Vimalbai S.	04	Geography
19	Koli Vimal Ashok	172	Geography
20	Pawara Mamta Dilip	16	Geography

  
HOD/EVENT COORDINATOR

  
CO-ORDINATOR, IQAC

  
PRINCIPAL  
P.S.G.V.P. M's, Arts, Science &  
Commerce : College, SHAHADA  
Dist. Nandurbar (Pin-425409)





NAAC Reaccredited-  
'A' grade in 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle

**PSGVP Mandal's**

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**ACTIVITY REPORT- (2017 - 2018)**

**DEPARTMENT/COMMITTEE:** - Microbiology NAAC Criterion No: 1.3.2

**TITLE OF ACTIVITY/EVENT:** Field Projects/Study Visits to fermentation Industry.

**DATE :** 26/02/2018

**TIME:** 11.00a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

**VENUE:** Shri Satpuda Tapi Sahakari Sugar Factory and Distillery Section,  
Purushottam Nagar, Shahada.

**NO.OF PARTICIPANTS:** FACULTY: 01 Teaching and 01 Non- teaching

**STUDENTS:** - M: 03 F:24

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EVENT (in 500 words):**

Field study is carried out as it is the part of T.Y.B.Sc Practical Syllabus. In order to learn and understand the students with fermentation process this study tour was organized. During the field visit Shri Sharad Patil, In-Charge of distillery section has explained all the processes related to alcohol fermentation process. Culture used for alcohol production used in distillery section is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Growth of yeast cells, Inoculum development in small test tube to flask level and then in pilot plant scale was demonstrated in distillery. Fermentation process with Molasses, adjustment of various fermentation parameters like temperature, PH, addition of antifoam agents and recovery of 95% alcohol. All process parameters were well explained by Shri Sharad Patil. Finally produced alcohol was diluted and mixed with flavor of choice and packaged in bottles.

**OUTCOME OF THE ACTIVITY/EVENT:**

Field visit was carried out in order to study the fermentation process in distillery industry.

**HOD/EVENT COORDINATOR**

**COORDINATOR, IQAC**



**PRINCIPAL**

**Principal**

**PSGVPM's S.I. Patil Arts, G.B. Patel Science  
& S.T.K.V.S Comm. College, Shahada  
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Photo 1:



Photo 2:

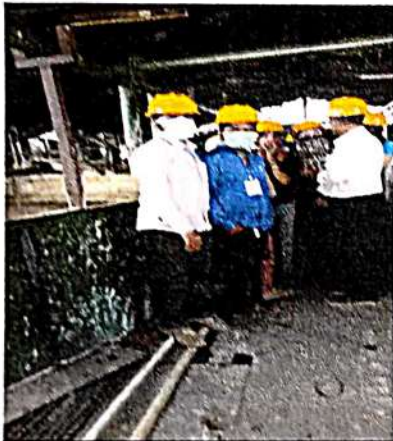


Photo 3:



Photo 4:

HOD/EVENT COORDINATOR

CO-ORDINATOR, IQAC



PRINCIPAL  
Principal

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& S.T.K.V.S Comm. College, Shahada,  
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