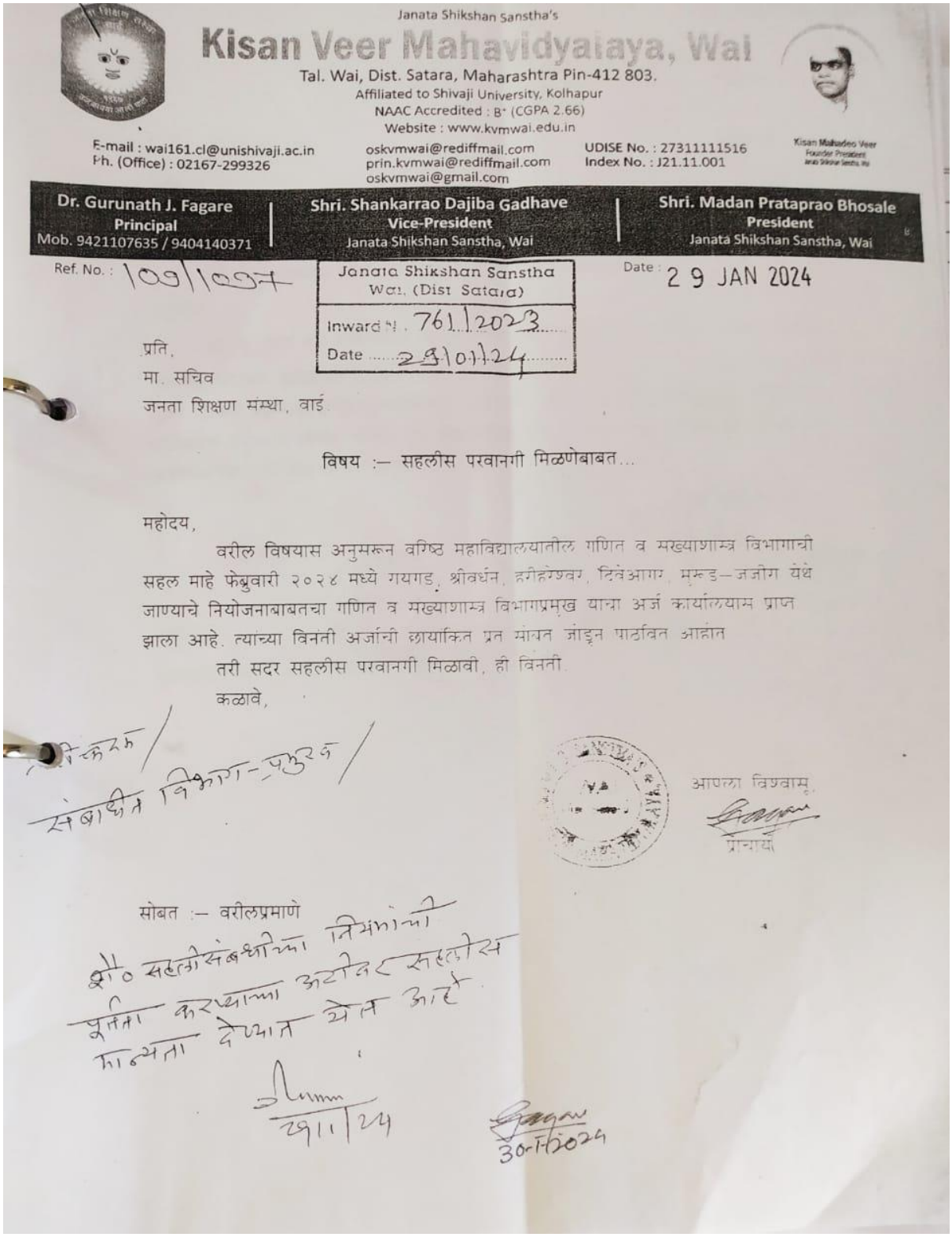
Study Tour Report of 2023-24



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Index No. : J21.11.001

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Inward No. 761/2023
Date 29/01/24

Date : 29 JAN 2024

प्रति,
मा. सचिव
जनता शिक्षण मस्था, वाई

विषय :– सहलीस परवानगी मिळणेबाबत...

महोदय,

वरील विषयास अनुसरून वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील गणित व सख्याशास्त्र विभागाची सहल माहे फेब्रुवारी २०२४ मध्ये रायगड, श्रीवर्धन, हरीहरेश्वर, दिवेआगर, मुरूड–जजीरा येथे जाण्याचे नियोजनाबाबतचा गणित व सख्याशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख यानी अर्ज कार्यालयास प्राप्त झाला आहे. त्याच्या विनंती अर्जाची छायाकित प्रत सोबत जोडून पाठवित आहोत

तरी सदर सहलीस परवानगी मिळावी, ही विनंती.

कळावे,

संबंधित विभाग-प्रमुख

आपला विश्वासू,

प्राचार्य

सोबत :– वरीलप्रमाणे

सो० सहलीसंबधीच्या तिमांची पूर्तता करण्यात आलेली असून सहलीस मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

29.1.24

30-1-2024

JANATA SHIKSHAN SANSTHA'S

KISAN VEER MAHAVIDYALAYA,WAI
(SATARA)

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
Study Tour Report
2023-24

Certificate

Janata Shikshan Sanstha's

KISAN VEER MAHAVIDHYALAYA, WAI

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

CERTIFICATE

Shri / Miss ---------- is a bonafide student of this Departnment/ studying in B.Sc. Part III and he /she has satisfactorily carried out the Excursian tour prescribed by the Shiuaji University, Kalhapur for graduate degree caurse in STATISTICS and that this tour report represents his / her work in the year 2023-2024.

Teacher – in- Charge

Head
Deapartment of Statistics

Date: / 03 /2024

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Educational Trip Report

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Report

1. Introduction

a) Purpose of educational trip:

Travel has a unique general importance in STATISTICS. The trip observes the natural and human factors along the travel route. Various geographical factors (soil, vegetation, topography, river system etc.) and cultural factors (colonies, industries, dress, language etc.) can be studied directly in the study tour. The study tour provides a deep and direct knowledge about the impact of various natural factors on human life and the changes made by humans in nature. By observing different regions during educational trips, geographical and cultural elements can be studied in a better way than through book information.

Educational trips foster personality development and leadership qualities. The study of STATISTICS is done in two ways, information from books and field study. An educational trip is a part of actual field study. Rather than learning about an element by reading it in a book, if it is observed directly, that information is retained in the memory forever.

Such various objectives are attempted to be achieved through study tours. And because of the various benefits that come from it, the educational tour is of special importance.

b) Itinerary of Educational Tour:

According to the syllabus of Shivaji University B.A. Part 3 Special STATISTICS Subject Study Trip for Students in the Academic Year 2023-2024 to Konkan Coast, Srivardhan, Harhireshwar, Murud Janjira etc. Place d. 02 February 2024 to 03 February 2024 has finally arrived. The journey started from Y. The itinerary was Y - Pachgani - Mahabaleshwar - Poladpur - Goregaon - Murud Janjira - Shrivardhan - Harihareshwar - Mahad - Y and dt. Arrived on 03 February 2024 at 8.00 PM.

Various geographically important places were visited in the above journey.

This region was selected for comparative study because the natural, cultural, historical and economic factors of that region are different from the environment of Wai.

Itinerary of the trip

2. Geographical information of the trip region

a) Natural Structure (Natural Section):

According to the natural structure, Maharashtra is divided into three divisions.

1) Konkan Coast 2) Western Ghats 3) Plateau Region

The area selected for the study tour is in the natural region of Konkan Coast and Western Ghats.

1) Konkan Coast: The narrow strip of land stretching north south to the Arabian Sea west of the Sahyadri Ranges is called Konkan. About 720 km from Daman Ganga river in the north to Terekhol Bay in the south. in length and 40 to 80 km. Konkan region is wide. The region of Konkan is not continuously flat. The area of Konkan is about 30,394 sq. km is This area is covered with hills, hills and mountain ranges. We visited Srivardhan, Harihareshwar, Murud Janjira in Raigad district on this Konkan coast.

2) Western Ghats (Sahyadri): The length of Sahyadri is 440 km in the north-south direction parallel to the coast in the west of Maharashtra. And the average height is 1200 to 1300 m. is Due to Sahyadri, there are two divisions of Maharashtra namely Konkan and Desh (Plateau).

Sahyadri is formed by layer upon layer of basalt rocks formed from Lavaras. The eastern part of Sahyadri mountain has a gentle slope and the western part has a very steep slope. We traveled from Mahabaleshwar and Pachgani on top of Sahyadri Ghat and descended into Konkan through Ambenli Ghat. All the rivers in Konkan like Gayatri, Savitri, Vaishishti originate from the Sahyadri peak and flow steeply towards the west and meet the Arabian Sea.

3) Maharashtra Plateau Region: 90 percent of Maharashtra is covered by plateau. The length of the plateau is 750 km. And the width is 700 km. And the average height of the plateau is 600m in the west. and 300 m to the east. The Maharashtra Plateau is an extensive part of the Deccan Plateau itself. We started our study tour from Wai, a village on the Maharashtra plateau.

B) Climate: The climate of Konkan is controlled by sea vapors. On the other hand, the subcontinental areas away from the sea have very less water vapor, so the climate there is dry. In summer, the temperature of Konkan is 30ºc and the relative humidity is around 70 percent. Air pressure is found around 1010 mb. Rainfall decreases from south to north in Konkan. About 300 cm in Konkan. Precipitation occurs. Due to the proximity to the sea, the temperature in the Konkan region does not drop much during winters and remains around 30ºc.

c) River system: The Sahyadri has formed the Akhud fast-flowing west channel rivers in Konkan and the east channel rivers on the Maharashtra plateau.

1) Akhud West Channel Rivers in Konkan:- All the rivers in Konkan flowing from the narrow coast of Konkan and the steep slope west of the Sahyadri between the Sahyadri and the Arabian Sea are rivers that flow into the fast-flowing Arabian Sea. All the rivers in this Konkan have formed creeks near their mouths. Due to the successive ridges, the rivers run parallel to each other and flow straight into the Arabian Sea.

Major rivers like Vaitrana, Ulhas, Savitri, Vaishishti, Shastri flow in Konkan. These rivers cause more erosion on the western slopes of the Sahyadri due to heavy rains in the source area. Therefore, these rivers have done more vertical mining and sandbars have formed due to accumulation of sediments in many places near the mouths of these rivers. During our journey we saw river Savitri and its mouth.

2) Eastern channel rivers of the country:- It includes three major rivers Godavari, Bhima, Krishna. We saw Krishna river in this. Krishna river originates in the Sahyadri mountains area Mahabaleshwar 1361 m. Here it is. In the upper reaches of this river, its course is very narrow. A dam has been constructed on this river at Dhom near the confluence of two rivers Krishna and Valki.

D) Soil:- The soil is formed by the splitting of the rocks based on the properties of the rocks available in that area. On the coast of Konkan, silty sand soil has been formed by the breaking of the sea waves. The loamy soil on the banks of creeks near the mouths of rivers is suitable for rice and coconut production. The mixing of ocean waves has created 'salty soil'. Farther east from the coast, the soil becomes alluvial. Laterite purple soil is found in the peak areas of the Sahyadri. Iron, silica, aluminum are high in these soils. The color of this soil is red in many places.

E) Natural Forest:- Evergreen and semi-evergreen forests are found in Konkan. It includes coconut, pofli, betel nut, bibwa, niragudi etc. Includes Vanaswati. Coconut is the kalpa tree of Konkan. Many medicinal plants are important in Konkan. Konkan has bamboo forests. Along the beaches and along the rocky shores are forests of mangroves. From this plant, tannin is produced which is useful for tanning leather. In Konkan coconut, betel nut, mango, cashew nut, fanas, jambhul etc. There are herb gardens.

3. Economic Factors in Sahal region

A) Agriculture: In the Sahyadri mountain range, paddy cultivation is practiced on the mountain slopes, as this is a region with high rainfall, rice is cultivated here. Potato, carrot, beet, tuber, clover, cabbage, strawberry, mulberry, groundnut etc. Crops are found. Crops like rice, wheat, gram, ragi are grown on the western slopes of Sahyadri. Due to the hot and humid climate and abundant rainfall in Konkan, rice cultivation is done on a large scale. Along with this, wheat and various vegetables have been produced.

B) Industries: Agriculture is the main occupation in Konkan. Various fruits are grown in this area. Konkan is the leader in the production of mangoes, peanuts and cashews. The industry of processing these fruits to prepare various other products is done on a large scale in Konkan. E.g. Mango, Fanaspoli, Kokum syrup etc. Due to its proximity to the sea, fishing is widely practiced in Konkan. At the same time, in recent times, the tourism industry in Konkan is also done on a large scale in Konkan. Apart from this, various businesses like honey, gum, collecting, cutting trees are done in this area.

4. Cultural Factors in Sahal region

A) Population: Population means manpower which is a very important resource. Population density is influenced by various economic, social and cultural factors along with natural factors like topography, climate, soil. A.D. of the suburbs of Mumbai in Konka. Population density in 2011 was 20980 per sq.km, Thane 1157 per sq.km, Raigad district 368 per sq.km. that Me, Ratnagiri 197 sq km, Sindhudurg 163 sq km. This is how population density is found.

B) Dress : The dress of Konkan people is simple. Men in urban and some rural areas wear shirts and pants. While in rural areas, dhotar, pajama shirt and women wear saree. Some men tie pagodas or wear hats. Konkan women are fond of jewelry. Women wear gold ornaments around the neck, nose studs, painjans on the feet, rings or earrings in the ears.

C) Language: Marathi and Konkani and to some extent Malvani speakers are found in Konkan. Some educated people can speak English and Hindi.

D) Diet: Konkani people use rice, wheat, pulses, amti, varan, leafy vegetables, pickled papad in their diet. Products grown in a particular region are included in the food at this location. Since mangoes are produced in Konkan, this food and other products made from them are widely included in meals. As Konkan is a coastal region, the diet includes a large variety of fish.

E) Colony:-

1) Rural Settlements : Rainfall is low in Wai and surrounding areas. Therefore, mud, mud and mud houses are found here. As one moves towards the Sahyadri mountains, the amount of rainfall increases and its effect is visible on the settlement. The houses in this area are small in size, low in height and have sloping roofs. Hayas are built slightly higher from the ground.

Due to high rainfall in Konkan, houses are left with thatch and thatch in large quantities. In front of the house there is a small yard, sopa, sitting room, kitchen, bathroom and finally the garden behind the house, betel nut, coconut grove and other plants. Houses are found in square shape or rectangular shape. Small circular shaped huts are found in some isolated places. These were found to be made of coconut shell.

2) Urban settlements: Cement concrete bungalows, Koularu and paper houses are found on both sides of the road in urban areas. There are dense settlements in this place. The houses here are chokoni shaped. Most of the houses are found with sloping roofs due to heavy rainfall.

5. Factors studied in the travel route from Wai to Murud Janjira

On our journey from Wai to Murud Janjira we observed the following factors.

a) Types of slopes

1) Even slope 2) Odd slope

3) Slow slope 4) Steep slope

5) Trunk 6) Slope of stairs

B) Temperature contrast: The lower layers of the atmosphere are heated by contact with the surface and then the upper layers are heated by conduction. Therefore, the temperature decreases with the height. But in some places such type is not found. Sometimes in certain places under certain conditions the temperature is seen to increase instead of decreasing with height. This increase in temperature with height is called temperature inversion or temperature inversion. This is also known as temperature inversion.

We observed this type of temperature anomaly in the Prasran Valley because the nighttime temperature anomaly is mainly observed in mountain ranges. Since the peaks of the mountain regions are open to the sky, they cool down quickly, but the parts of the valleys are warm at this time. So, due to gravity, it falls down the slope and comes to the bottom of the valley and remains at the bottom of the valley for several hours. At this time the air in the upper layer of the valley is warm. But the air in the lower layer is cold. In this case, the temperature in the valley increases with the height.

C) Fog: It is a type of cloud which is adjacent to the Earth's surface. Since the night temperature is high in winter, the surface cools due to heat dissipation. Air is cooled by contact with the surface. Many times, if the air temperature drops further, the vapor in the air accumulates around the dust particles in the atmosphere. This is called fog. Sometimes there is fog during the rainy season. Fog kills crops. Especially dry fog is more harmful to crops. Also fog reduces visibility.

In Mahabaleshwar and Pachgani areas, there is a lot of fog in the morning.

D) Dam: Dhomadharan has been built towards the base of the hill on the right side after entering Panchgani. To build a dam, it is necessary to have a lot of rainfall upstream of the dam, hill ranges on all three sides. A dam is created by building a wall connecting the mountain range. All these ideal conditions have been created by the rainfall at Mahabaleshwar and the Shambhumahadev hill range. Besides, after construction of the dam, a lot of population and agricultural land is required downstream of the dam to utilize this water. In the case of Dhom Dam, this requirement is fulfilled by Y, Satara, Koregaon areas, Dhom Dam is an ideal dam for watershed development.

E) Pachgani Plateau: At Pachgani a wide plateau has been formed with layer upon layer of lava. This village is named Pachagani because there are five such plateaus close to each other.

F) Watershed: Sahyadri mountain range is a watershed separating the eastern channel, western channel rivers of South India is a factor that divides the rain water in different directions. Due to the Sahyadri Mountains, some rivers of South India flow eastward and meet the Bay of Bengal. They are called East channel rivers. Some rivers flow westward and join the Arabian Sea, they are called western channel rivers.

We saw the eastern channel rivers Krishna, Valkhi, Venna and the western channel river Savitri during our journey.

G) Lavarasa Strata: The Deccan Plateau is formed from Lavarasa. After a volcanic eruption, lava spreads around and cools to form a layer. After re-eruption at the same place, another layer is formed on top of the observed layer. In this way many layers of lava are formed one on top of the other. In Ambenli Ghat, such lava layers are exposed and they are called (Inter Trappian bed).

H) Jambhi soil: Jambhi soil is found in the Sahyadri area. Normally 200 cm. Purple soil is formed from basalt rock due to higher rainfall and higher temperature. Heavy rainfall leads to leaching of soluble salts from the soil. This process is called 'leaching'. Sahyadri has layers of purple soil on top of the hills. They are called 'laterite caps'. The color of purple soil is dark red or reddish yellow. Due to the oxides of iron and aluminum in this soil, this soil gets red color. The fertility of purple soil is medium or low. Where these soil layers are thick, rice is cultivated.

I) Precipitation: Resistance precipitation occurs in Konkan over the Sahyadri mountains. 'The rain that falls due to the obstruction of the passage of evaporating air coming over the sea is called resistance precipitation'. As the vaporized air passes through a ridge and continues to rise, its temperature decreases and its relative humidity increases, eventually reaching 100 percent. That is, the air becomes saturated with steam. Even after this, if the air continues to rise, fine water particles are formed by condensation. And finally clouds form and it rains. Thus, rain falls on the side from which the wind blows on the mountain. As the air passes over the top of the mountain, it begins to descend from the opposite side, increasing the pressure on it and causing it to contract. This action increases the temperature of that air. Finally the air dries up. Therefore, the opposite side of the mountain where no rain falls is called the 'rain shadow region' or the rain shadow region. On the western side of the Sahyadri mountain range, the south-westerly monsoon winds produce resistance type rainfall. However, the eastern part of the Sahyadri mountain falls in the rain shadow, so the amount of rain in this area is less.

J) Crescent bend of the river: In the lower stages of the river its velocity is less. Vertical mining is stopped but edge mining is done if there is hard rock on one edge to reduce the erosion of this edge. Comparatively more mining is done on the other bank. Therefore, the river's flow takes small turns.

Excavation takes place on the outside of this bend while accretion occurs on the inside, creating a meander. This type of meandering formed by river Savitri was seen on the way back to Mahad.

K) Steppe Farming: Steppe farming is found on the mountain slopes of Sahyadri. There is a lack of mountainous flat land. Due to this, the land on the slopes is eroded like steps and cultivated on small flat pieces formed on it. It is called step by step farming. The use of machinery is not possible in this type of agriculture. So only human power is used for this agriculture. Step by step cultivation was seen on both the eastern and western slopes of the Sahyadri mountain. Crops like potato, carrot, plover, groundnut, rice are grown in this agriculture.

6) Murud Janjira: 7 km from Murud. You can reach Janjira fort by boat from above Dighi port. Nawab Siddhi of Abyssinia built this invincible and mighty fort. The fort is always memorable and a sight to behold. The caves in the fort are spectacular. The special feature here is that the fort has a fresh water well in spite of the salt water of the sea. Also the Kalalbangadi and Landakshim guns there are worth seeing.

7. Shrivardhan

A) Ocean Waves: When water is blown into a wide container, it creates waves. Similarly, the impact of the wind blowing over the surface of the ocean affects the water and creates waves. Waves are caused by the wind, which means that the sea water moves only up and down and slightly back and forth. If you stand on the shore and look at the wave, it appears that the wave is flowing towards the shore from a distance, but the actual water swells and moves back and forth from there. When a wave rises, if you throw a floating object into it, it floats up and down. This movement of water on the ocean surface is called ocean waves.

B) Types of Ocean Waves:-

1) Advancing Waves: Waves flowing from the interior of the ocean towards the sea shore are called advancing waves. Along with this wave, small particles of sand, conch shells are carried towards the beach.

2) Retrograde wave: When a wave reaches the sea shore, it hits the shore and goes back to the sea, it is called a retrograde wave.

C) Tidal Tides: Similar changes in sea water level. Every day sea water appears to be coming towards the shore for some time and for some time it is seen moving away from the shore i.e. sea water level rises for some time and decreases for some time is called tidal tide.

D) Pocket Beach: The beach of Srivardhana is a pocket beach. This is called Gulf. If the hard and soft rock layers are in vertical position along the sea coast, the soft rocks are more eroded by wave action. This creates curved areas. This area where sea water enters is called gulf. On both sides of the gulf there are outcrops of hard rocks that appear to have penetrated the sea. They are called Bhusheer or Head Land. Such landforms are found on both sides of the Srivardhan sea coast.

E) Pulan: In the shallow areas along the sea coast as well as the beaches within the reach of the waves, the accumulation of sand is sandy. The sand is clean white and has fine particles, it is called Pulan. Due to the accumulation of Pulan, small big narrow chaipatas are formed along the coast. Some Chaipatayas belong to Chandrakarna.

F) Sand Bar: Sand deposits occur in shallow seas near the coast. This accumulation is parallel to the coast. The height of the storage increases with the continuous addition of sand. Over time, its continuous belt is formed. Such a narrow strip of sand in the sea is called a sand bar.

G) Sandhills: Sandhills on the beach are carried inland by wind and deposited. If this activity continues for years, a sand hill is formed at that place. Srivardhan is seated on a sand hill formed in this manner.

H) Estuary: The place where a river meets the sea is called Estuary. River Savitri meets the Arabian Sea at Srivardhan. Near the mouth the velocity of river water has decreased. Due to this, the silt carried by the river has accumulated in a large amount here. The river meets the sea through small streams from the resulting silt or mud plains.

I) Ripple Marks: Sea waves come from the interior of the sea to a certain extent towards the sea shore and from there go back to the sea. They are called Ripple Marks. Ripple marks formed in this way are found on the beach of Srivardhan.

J) Formation of new sea shores: Formation of new sea shores is observed due to the mining activity of sea waves on the ridge located at Srivardhan. As the speed and power of the waves are high in this place, some part of the land has been mined and a new beach has started to be created at that place. It is called High Energy Beach.

8. Srivardhan to Harihareshwar

A) Mangrove / Vayuschif / Khajan vegetation: A network of mangrove vegetation was found near village Kalije on Dighi Harihareshwar road. The roots of these plants come out of the ground and absorb air from the air. These plants grow from these roots and form their dense forest. A tannin substance is produced from this plant which is found on beaches and on the banks of creeks.

B) Fission: The action of external factors on the earth's surface causes the rocks to split. The process of peeling and breaking off its particles is called fission. There are two types of fission: physical fission and chemical fission.

C) Physical fission: Rocks break apart due to physical or physical processes caused by external factors. The process of breaking them into pieces and finally breaking them up is called physical fission. We have seen force fragmentation as a form of physical fragmentation. In this, papules of rocks are released like onion leaves. This action is called force fragmentation or apadalan. This activity is mainly observed on sedimentary rock.

D) Biodegradation: Plant roots penetrate deep into the soil. Small roots enter the cracks in the rocks and grow larger over time. Then the cracks in the rocks widen and their fissures occur. Burrowing animals digest parts of rocks. Man also breaks rocks for agriculture, constructions, roads and railways. Hill digging, digging etc. Actions contribute to fission. We saw this type of biological fission at many places in Konkan.

9. Harihareshwar

Sri Kshetra Harihareshwar is popularly known as Pavan Kshetra Dakshin Kashi. Here Agasti Muni performed penance in a religious place with beautiful scenery. Hence this area is also called Pawan Kshetra. There are total 108 Tirthas like Vishnutirtha, Chakratirtha Shuklatirtha, Gayatritirtha, Krititirtha Ashi. Among them, rivers Gayatri and Savitri meet at Shuklatirtha. Here Gayatri Tirtha is in a small cave and the special thing is that the water in this Tirtha tastes sweet. After taking darshan of Kalbhairava, then take darshan of Harihareshwar and then again take darshan of Kalbhairava. Neighboring Hanuman temple and Shri. There are temples like Ganesha Mandir etc.

Devotees believe that Shri Kalbhairava's shrine is an enlightened shrine and his darshan and grace cures all ailments, diseases and diseases. The Harihareshwar Temple attracts a large number of

tourists throughout the year to see the beach and the vast sea enshrined in Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh.

Harihareshwar's sea coast has a large number of mining activities caused by sea waves. Ocean waves are an important factor in changing the shape of the ocean coast. Huge rocks on the shore are broken by the heavy rain of the waves. Waves continue to hit it and change the shape of the beach. Ocean wave mining is carried out by both physical and chemical processes. We saw the following various landforms on the beach of Harihareshwar, created by the mining activity of the ocean waves.

A) Honeycomb-like structure: Salts and other chemical substances in sea water cause chemical action on the salts in the coastal rocks and erode the rocks. As this erosion occurs, it does not occur at the same rate, creating a honeycomb-like structure on the rocks. This structure is found in large numbers on the beach of Harihareshwar.

B) Gulf: If the hard and soft rock layers are in vertical position along the sea coast, the soft rocks are eroded more due to the impact of the sand and hence the curved areas are formed. On either side of the shock, we saw very small gulfs with hard rock outcroppings that look like they are intruding into the sea.

C) Sea ridges: Due to the continuous impact of waves on the rocks along the sea coast, the base of the rocks is eroded. Over time, the part of the same equator becomes steep and vertical. It is called the ocean ridge. The sea ridge formed in this way is found on the beach of Harihareshwar.

D) Rippled Platform: The part at the base of the sea ridge is eroded by the impact of sea waves and that part is eroded. Over time, the ridge collapses as the support of the upper part of the ridge is lost. In this way, the coast moves back and forth towards the sea, and from the base of the ridge towards the sea, a platform-like area of rock is formed, called a platform. Such a ripple platform is found along the beach of Harihareshwar.

E) Sea Caves: In seabed areas where there are layers of hard and soft rocks, soft rocks are further eroded by wave action, thus forming deep areas. With each passing wave, the air in it is compressed and the pressure increases, the waves recede, the pressure decreases and the air spreads. Due to the continuous impact of waves and air contraction diffusion, the depression formed at the base of the ridge turns into a cave. This cave is called Sagari Guha. Such sea caves are found along the coast of Harihareshwar.

F) Saline Winds and Matlai Winds: There is a difference in the heating and cooling properties of land and water. The ground heats up quickly and cools down quickly. Water heats up late and cools down late. On the beach, the land heats up quickly during the day, while the sea water is cold, so there is a high pressure on the sea and low pressure on the land, and the wind blows from the sea to the land during the day.

On the other hand, the land cools rapidly at night, while the sea water remains warm, so there is a low pressure over the ocean and a high pressure over the land, and the wind blows from the land to the sea, which is called matlai wind.

10. Summary

During the study tour we studied the following:

1) Experience the difference in climate between Deccan Plateau and Konkan.

2) Various landforms in the hilly areas are agriculture, settlements etc. studied.

3) Mining and storage of sea water was studied directly.

4) Observed sea port.

5) Visited the historically important places Murud Janjira.

6) Looked at some geological features created by volcanoes.

In this way, in this study trip, we tried to get maximum information about the various geographical and historical elements studied in the class.

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6) STATISTICS of India - Prof. Khatib

7) Tourism STATISTICS - Dr. Vitthal Gharpure

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