CHAPTER 6

Case Studies
Chapter 6

CASE STUDIES

INTRODUCTION

The various dimensions of tourism activity has been investigated in detail by selecting five unique tourist centres from different tourist zones representing varied environment and terrain. (map 4.1)

First hand information of these centres is obtained by field study. Secondary information is collected from District Gazetteer, imperial Gazetteer of India, census reports and information brochures published by MTDC.

This study is based mainly on the observation, perception and experience of the author on visitation of these five centres.

1. CHIKHALDARA - A SIMPHONY OF TOURISM

6.0.0 INTRODUCTION

Chikhaldara is a compact disc of nature, man and his culture. There resides citizens of the ancient culture with denizens of the forest. The area is a heaven for Geologists, Geographers, Botanists, Zoologists, Sociologists, Environmentalists, Ethnographers and many more experts of various streams. No where in Maharashtra such assemblage of attractions of natural beauty and bounty is found. Therefore it is a marvel and unique place. It is a "Eureka" or "pandora box" for tourist, where he can transcends himself from mundane (earthly) to spiritual fulfillment.
6.1.1 LOCATION

Chikhaldara is located at the intersection of 21° 24' N latitude and 77° 24' E longitude. Chikhaldara is slightly undulating plateau on Satpura range in Melghat tahsil of Amravati District. The height of the plateau is around 1100 m. from M.S.L. Chikhaldara plateau encompasses 30 sq km area, and connected by motorable road from Amravati. This area can be indentified is nature's bounty and beauty. It is the only hill station in vidarbha where members of the elite society enjoy cool and warm climate in summer.

6.1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The southern edge of the plateau is encircled by steep scarp. The protruded extention of the scarp contain Gawilgarh fort. (Map 6.1) The points of tourist attractions are mainly located all along the scarp. The points of tourist attractions are mainly on western side or on the southern part of Chikhaldara. There are some scarps of small size on the flat topped plateau. The plateau in question contains numeorous low altitude hollocks. Two rivers the Sapanca and the Chandrabhaga drains this area.

Landforms

The area is highly significat because of its geology and its expression in the form of landforms above the surface. The landforms with their special characteristics are the major attractions of tourism. Places of scenic beauty in Chikhaldara are the manifestations of varigated landforms. The high Satpura ranges surround this area providing green lush background to all the landforms. The area is shown with torrents, rapids, gorges, scarps, waterfalls, meanders, lakes, knolls, saddles, cascades in a very compact form. There is a
magnificent exposure of different lava flows on dissected gorges and scarps. Maximum of eighteen lava flows of different periods have been indentified on the basis of colours, texture, composition and inter-trapean beds.

SECONDARY IMPACT OF THE NATURE

6.1.3 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

This area is situated on high altitude and hence the various parameters of temperature becomes the resource for tourist activity. The normal maximum and minimum temperatures are 40.5°C and 5°C respectively. The area experience warm to cool pleasant climate with almost continuous cool breezes.

The normal annual rainfall is 178 cm. The monthly distribution of rainfall is shown an climatograph (Fig 6.1). The rainy season which extends from June to September experience humid warm climate.

The thick forest cover is the unique feature of this area. Teak, Seasham and other deciduous trees adorn the forest. There is a green feel of the forest in winter season. The panorama of lush green forest attract tourists in the area. Several medicinal and ornamental plants are found in the forest of Chikhaldara. The forest ecology is less disturbed by man in the surrounding areas. This area is one of the richest area in floral variety.

6.1.4 THE NATURE AND MAN

(i) Tourism opportunities.

Chikhaldara as a hill station is discovered by Captain Robinson of Battery contingent in 1823 (Nelson 1939). When Achalpur was the cantonment area. The Chikhaldara is brought on the state highway connecting Dharni from Amravati. There is no other hill station
CLIMATOGRAPH
Chikhaldara

JULY
JUNE
MAY
APR
MAR
FEB
JAN
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC

RAINFALL IN CM.

fig. 6.1
in Vidarbha. Chikhaldara is now an important tourist centre particularly in the western part of Vidarbha. The following is the brief account of tourist points of Chikhaldara.

(a) Hurricane Point

It is situated at a height from where Gawilgad fort can be seen. This gives a projected view of Gawilgad fort from the distance. The course of the Chandrabhaga river takes a zig-zag pattern below this point.

(b) Monkey Point

The Monkey Point affords a picturesque view of the deep and dark valley glades with dense forests.

(c) Punchbowl Point

This is the attractive and unique point of Chikhaldara. The configuration of landforms is naturally arranged and oriented in such a way as to rebound the echo of sound five times. (Plate 6.2)

(d) The Long Point

It is about 2.5 km away from Chikhaldara. The way is paved by gravel. This gives extended panoramic view of natural forests capping the Satpuda ranges. The course of Sipana can be viewed from this point.

(e) Shakkar Talao

This is a large lake filled with enough water. This is exploited by tourists for boating, fishing, and swimming.
Gawilgad Fort
(Plate 6.1)

Panchabol (Echo point)
(Plate 6.2)

Bhimkund
(Plate 6.3)
(f) Devi Point

It is named after a temple of Goddess. The temple is carved into a single slab of massive rock. There is a waterfall of low height near the temple. This point offers a good view of the river valley. The layers of lava flow in different era are exposed on the adjacent hillock, giving clues to lithological composition.

(g) Vairat Point

It is at a distance of 11 km. from Chikhaldara, and occupies highest elevation amongst all the points. It gives a bird’s eye view of natural vegetation canopy of the region. The origin of the Chandrabhaga can be seen from this point.

(h) Bhimkund

It is a deep narrow gorge. Both the sides are exactly vertical. The river plunging into a gorge makes a waterfall at the head of the gorge. (Plate3)

(i) Gawilgad Fort

It is at a distance of 4.8 km from Chikhaldara. (Plate4) It is a magnificent fort. It rouses the memory of by gone days of prosperity. It is totally neglected and is an delaphidated conditions.

There are few other tourist centres of secondary attractions. as (i) Forest Garden, (ii) Nursery, (iii) Coffee plantation centre (iv) Wild Life museum and (v) Swimming pool and Bir Talao.

Incorporating the tourist centres in one canvas the following centres of tourist attraction can also be inserted into it.
6.1.5 THE NATURE, MAN AND CULTURE - INTERACTIONS

(i) Semadoh

It is one of the important picnic spot about 19 km. from Chikhaldara. It is the main centre of Tiger Project. The scenic beauty on the course of Sipana makes it more attractive. There is a museum with good collection of wild life.

(ii) Kholkhas

It is situated comparatively higher altitude than Semadoh with a beautiful surroundings of natural forest. This tourist centre provide facilities to watch the wildlife under the supervision of forest guards.

(iii) Melghat Tiger Project

This is the area covered by dense forest. It is a restricted area to protect the wild life particularly tigers in their ecosystem.

If lower links of the food chain is protected the higher links in the life chain are also protected.

(iv) Volume of Tourists.

The tourism activity has developed in this decade and expected to cross 1Lakh mark. From 1980 to 1986, the arrival of tourists is constant i.e. seven thousands per year. Then there is a accelerated increase in volume of tourists upto 1994 except in 1990-91. (fig 6.2)

There is an increase in the revenue to the body of Chikhaldara. (fig. 6.3) Data on revenue is available from 1984-85. In 1984-85 the revenue was Rs.50,746 only. In 1990-91 it had increased to Rs. 398708=00 (Table 6.1)
Annual income from Tourists At Chikhaldra

Table 6.1

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Income in Rs.</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>50746</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85-86</td>
<td>64924</td>
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<td>86-87</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-91</td>
<td>398708</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(v) Tribals

The most significant aspect of the area is the life style, culture and economy of Korku tribe. This area attracts ethnographers for the study. Medicinal plants with their uses can be obtained with the help of Korkus. Some of the places in this area are unique but they are not given proper attention.

(vi) Ekmukhi Datta Temple

It is one of the three temples of its kind, the others are at Jhiri and Karanja (Lad) in Yeotmal and Akola district respectively. This temple is totally neglected.
ANNUAL INCOME FROM TOURIST AT CHILKHALDARA

Fig. 6.3


2.0.0 INTRODUCTION

The caves of Ajanta have earned a worldwide fame. Some of the masterpieces of Indian art are found in the Ajanta caves. The subjects of the famous wall paintings are based on episodes related to Buddha and the Bodhisatwas. The wall paintings reflect the life and culture of the people in that period.

Man's interactions with nature give birth to his culture. His culture is a sort of imagineering through which he learns to make his culture progressive. In the Ajanta caves all the manifestations of culture are expressed in a superb combinations of art, skill, tools, colours and moreover it gives insight to the technique, stage of progress, life styles and dexterity and qualities of the community.

6.2.1 SITE, RELIEF - A TOURISM RESOURCES.

It is located at the intersection of 20°30' North latitude and 75°40' East longitude. Ajanta cave are situated at a distance of 106 km. from Aurangabad via Sillod on state highway No 27 (Jalgaon Pune road). Tourist prefer Aurangabad or Jalgaon from where they can visit Ajanta caves. Jalgaon is 55 kms. from Ajanta caves.

The caves are situated on the hillock with flat surface on Ajanta range. It resembles a flat plateau with a narrow rib of higher elevation on the North. (map 6.2) (Plate 6A and 6B). The contour of 2100 ft. circumscribed the plateau. Another unique feature of this flat plateau is that river pattern is radial in form and draining from lower rib to all directions. The
streams have cut the narrow "V" shaped valleys to the south of the Ajanta caves.

The caves are situated on the elevation of 2000 ft from MSL. The western part of the caves is high in altitude. The Northern and Southern parts are large dissected plateau gradually declining in height towards North and South. Because of the dissection by streams no settlements are found near the the site of caves (Map 6.2)

6.2.2 THE CULTURAL ASPECTS

The caves of Ajanta went into oblivion with the decline of Buddhism. It was in 1819 that the caves are newly discovered by a British officer. The caves at Ajanta are excavated in the semicircular steep massive rock about 76 m high. There is a narrow sinuous gorge through which Waghur river flows. It descends at the head of the ravine beyond cave No 28 with a cascade or rapids known as "Satkund". This can be watched from cave no. 16. Ajanta view point is located at a distance of 90 km from Aurandabad on the way to the caves, one get a fine panoramic view of all 30 caves. The caves extend to 550 metres in a horse shoe form. The floor levels of all caves are on unequal heights. Cave no. 8 is on the lower level and cave no. 29 occupy higher level. A terraced pavements connects all the caves.

6.2.3 HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS DYNAMISM

There are in all 30 caves. The making of and adoring these caves is supposed to be continued for 1000 years from second century B.C. to the eighth century A.D. Historically the caves form two groups. The oldest caves are VIII, IX, X, XII and XIII excavated and adorned under the reigns of Andhrabhitya and Satukarni kings. Other caves are excavated later on.
Majority of the caves are complete with wall paintings while few of them are incomplete. The painting and sculpture are of Buddhist origin. They depict the life of Buddha and social life in that period. This gives ample proof of the advancement in painting, making of different shades of paints and tools by 2000 years ago.

6.2.4 INTERACTIONS

From the difficulty of access, the Ajanta caves were but little visited until 1843. Mr. Fergusson’s paper on the rock-cut temples of India created a general interest in these remarkable works of art.

"Twenty-four monasteries (Vihars) and five temples (Chaityas) have been hewn out of the solid rock, many of them supported by lofty pillars, richly ornamented with sculpture and covered with highly finished paintings."

The following brief description is condensed chiefly from notes by Dr. Burgess (1908) "The five Chaityas or cave temples for public worship, are usually about twice as long as they are wide, the largest being 94.5 feet by 41.5’. The back or inner end of the Chaityas is almost circular, the roofs are lofty and vaulted. Some ribbed with wood, others with stone cut in imitations of wooden ribs. A colonnade hewn out of the solid rock runs round each, dividing the nave from the aisles. The columns in the most ancient caves are plain octagonal pillars without bases or capitals with richly ornamented shufts. Within the circular end of the cave stands the daghoba (relic-holder), a solid mass of rock, either plain or richly sculptured, consisting of cylindrical base supporting a cupola (garbha), which in turn is surmounted by a square capital or “tee” (toran). The twenty-four viharas, or Buddhist monasteries containing cells, are usually square in form, supported by rows of pillars, either running round them and
separating the great central hall from the aisles, or disposed in four equidistant lines. In the larger caves, a veranda cut out of the rock, with cells at either end, shades the entrance, the great hall occupies the middle space, with a small chamber behind and a shrine containing a figure of Buddha enthroned. The walls on all the three sides are excavated into cells, the dwelling-places (grihas) of the Buddhist Monks. The simplest form of the vihara or monastery is a veranda hewn out of the face of the precipice, with cells opening from the back into the rock. Very few of the caves seem to have been completely finished, but nearly all of them appear to have been painted on the walls, ceilings, and pillars, inside and out. Even the sculptures have all been richly coloured. Twenty-five inscriptions, seventeen painted ones in the interior, eight rocks inscriptions engraved outside—commemorate the names of pious founders in Sanskrit and Prakrit.

One monastery has its whole facade richly carved, but as a rule, such ornamentation is confined in the monasteries (Viharas) to the doorways and windows. More lavish decoration was bestowed upon the temples (chaityas) the most ancient have sculptured facades, while in the more modern ones the walls, columns, entablatures and daghoba are covered with carving. The sculptures show little knowledge of art and consist chiefly of Buddhas, or Buddhist teachers, in every variety of posture, instructing their disciples.

The paintings, writes Dr. Burgess,(1908) have much higher pretensions, and have been considered superior to the style of Europe in the age when they were probably executed. The human figure is represented in every possible variety of position, displaying some slight knowledge of anatomy, and attempts at foreshortening have been made with surprising success. The hands are generally well and gracefully drawn, and rude efforts at perspective are to be met with. Besides paintings of Buddha and his disciples and devotees, there are
representations of streets, processions, battles, interiors of houses with the inmates pursuing their daily occupations, domestic scenes of love and marriage and death, groups of women performing religious austerities, there are hunts men, on horseback spearing the wild buffalo, animals, from the huge elephant to the diminutive quail; exhibitions of cobras, ships, fish etc.

The common earthen waterpot and lota, a drinking cup, and one or two other dishes, a tray, an elegantly shaped sort of jug having an oval body and long thin neck with lip and handle, together with a stone and roller for grinding condiments, being all that are observable. The same lack of weapons of war, either offensive or defensive, is also to be noticed. Swords, straight and crooked, long and short, spears of various kinds, clubs, bows and arrows, a weapon resembling a bayonet reversed, a missile like a quoit with cross bars in the centre, and shields of different form, exhaust the list. There is also a thing which bears a strong resemblance to a Greek helmet, and three horses are to be seen yoked abreast, but whether they were originally attached to a war-chariot cannot be determined. The paintings have been in the most brilliant colours—the light and shade are very good, they must have been executed upon a thick layer of stucco. In many places, the colour has penetrated to a considerable depth.

Of the date of these paintings it is difficult to form a very definite estimate, not are they all of the same age. The scenes represented are generally from the legendary history of Buddha and the Jatakas, the visit of Asita to the infant Buddha, the temptation of Buddha by mara and his forces, Buddhist miracles, the Jataka of king Sibi, legends of the Nagas, hunting scenes, battle-pieces, the carrying off of the relics, Ceylon.

The cave-temples and monasteries of Ajanta furnish a continuous narrative of Buddhist
art during 800 years, from shortly after the reign of Asoka to shortly before the expulsion of the faith from India. The oldest of them are assigned to about 200 B.C. the most modern cannot be placed before the year A.D. 600. For many centuries they enable us to study the progress of Buddhist art, and of Buddhistic conceptions, uninfluenced by Hinduism. The chief interest of the latest Chaitya, about A.D. 600, is to show how nearly Buddhism had approximated to Brahmanism, before the convulsions amid which it disappeared. The liberality of the Indian Government had enabled Major Gill to take up his residence in Ajanta, and to prepare a magnificent series of facsimiles from the frescoes. These unfortunately perished in the fire at the crystal palace in 1860, but reductions of two of the more important of them, and of eight detached fragments, exist (Mrs. Spiers life in Ancient India.)

More recently the matchless art series of Ajanta has been made available to the Western world by Griffiths.

Way side Amenities

A road journey from Aurangabad to Ajanta takes two hours. Therefore mid way stop is most needed to provide drinking water, toilet facilities, and meals or snacks. Each stop should be equipped with telephone and medical help or first aid.
3. AURANGABAD - BASE CAMP OF TOURISM

6.3.0 INTRODUCTION

Aurangabad is a historic city founded in 1610 A.D. Malik Ambar, the Prime Minister of Murtaza Nizam Shah on the site of "Khirki" vallage.

Apart from its fast industrial growth the city is known for the lodging and boarding centre for tourist visiting Ajanta and Ellora caves. These caves along with its own tourist spots gave impetus to tourist activities which put Aurangabad city on the tourist map of India.

6.3.1 SITE

Aurangabad is the H.Q. of administrative Division. It is located at the intersection of 19°53' N latitude and 75°20' East of longitude. The city stands on the Kham river a tributary of Dudhana river. The city is located between the Lakenwara range on the north and the Satara hills in the South. (map 6.3) Old Aurangabad is a wall city.

6.3.2 CLIMATE

The climatograph using formula of Colog $\frac{T}{100}$ is prepared to give a glimpse of the climate of Aurangabad. The climatograph of Aurangabad represents mean monthly temperature and rainfall. The month of May records hot climate. The temperature remains almost constant around 30°C. There is a gradual decrease in temperature from June to November. During these month the climate is warm. This is followed by cool temperature in November and December. Then again temperature rises and touch 30°C in April.

The hot and cool climate are sandwiched between two periods of warm climates. June is the wet month recording 17.9 cm of rainfall. The rainy season starts in June.
and extends up to September. Rest of the months receive scanty rainfall due to local
turbulences. (fig 6.4)

6.3.3 PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST - POINT DISTRIBUTION
WITH A CLUSTER .

(a) Aurangabad caves

There are 12 caves located at a distance of 3 km. towards north from Bibi- Ka-
Maqbara. These caves are of Buddhist origin and dates back to 3rd century A.D. Cave
no.7 is most important for attracting tourists.

(b) Bibi-Ka-Maqbara

The Mausoleum is the imitation of Taj Mahal but could not be constructed as a mirror
reflection of Tajmahal. It was built in 1680 by Prince Azam Shah- memory in marble of his
mother Rabia-ud-Daurani (Plate 6.6)

(c) Panchakki

This is the historic water mill harnessed to turn large grinding stones. This water mill
is connected by earthern water pipes having perennial water source in the adjacent range.

The city of Aurangabad being a base camp for tourists and contains large number of
tourist spots has great potential for tourism activity. (plate 6.7)

(d) Soneri Mahal

Golden Palace is an old residential palace believed to have been built by Malik Ambar.

(e) Dr. Salim Ali Sarover

It is situated near Delhi Gate of Aurangabad. Various species of birds can be watched
Bibi - Ka Maqbara (Plate 6.6)

Panchakki (Plate 6.7)
6.3.4 ACCESSIBILITY

Aurangabad is the entry point for those who are on a visit to Ajanta and Ellora caves. The city is connected by rail, road and airways. The number of flights currently operated is limited to two per day. Expansion, flight landing facilities, and other ground facilities are urgently needed to cope up with the fast industrial growth and large number of tourists arrival in Auranagad. Accelerated growth in industrial and tourist activity need long range planning for economic infrastructural development.

At present Aurangabad is a base camp of tourists activity. The city can accommodate 1300 tourists with various budgets and preferences. There are two Five star hotels with 75 rooms each.

4 MOZARI - A SPIRITUAL "FIELD" OF TOURISM

6.4.0 INTRODUCTION

This is an example of spiritual dynamism of tourist activity. Mozari a small village on National high way no. 6 is now known as Gurukunj Mozari or simply Gurkunj. In reality people visiting Mozari are devotees but they remain outside their homes for more than 24 hours. Therefore as per the definition they are tourists.

There is a spiritual dimensions to tourism activity. Mozari acts as a magnet and creates a "field". The centre of the "field" is at Warkhed where samadhi of Adkuji Maharaj is located.
6.4.1 SITE AND SITUATION

Gurukunj Mozari is a small village spread on both sides of National High way no.6. It is located at the intersection of 21°03' 30" N. Latitude and 78° 0' 30" East longitude (map 6.4). Now Gurunkunj is a separate entity with its own local body. To the Northwest corner is a hilllock known as Das Tekadi. Gurukanj is located on the foot of a spur having 330 m altitude of MSL. It comes in the Wardha river Valley a pious river for the region. Gurukunj is 33 kms away from Amravati and is in Tiosa taluka of Amravati District.

6.4.2 CLIMATE

There are only two seasons and hot warm. Hot season beings in the last week of March and lasts upto first week of June. The temperature is usually high usually above 30° c. Temperature decline from June to March between 20° and 30° c. (Fig 6.5)

The month of July is the wet month which record 24.1 cm rainfall. Rainy season extends for four months with October is the transitional month. In this month rainfall received is more 4 cms. In remaining month there is no rainfall.

6.4.3 THE SPIRITUAL DYNAMISM

The spiritual Dynamism can be expressed by giving a long tradition (Sant Parampara)

| Sant Maay Bai  |
| (Arvi)         |
| Sant (Adkoji)  |
| (Warkhed)      |
| Sant Tukdoji   |
| (Mozari)       |
| Sant Lahanuji  |
| (Takarkheda)   |
| Satyadeo Baba  |
| (Bharwadi)     |
CLIMATOGRAPH

Mozari

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR

MAR

FEB

RAINFALL IN CM.

0

5

5

JAN

DEC

NOV

OCT

SEPT

AUG

40°C

30°C

20°C

10°C

WARM

HOT

fig. 6.5
Mozari (Plate 6.3)

Mozari (Plate 6.8)
The centre of the gravity of this "field" is Warkhed where the samadhi of Adkuji is located. Near Warkhed on National high way no.6 Rashtra sant Tukdoji Maharaj started an ashram with an aim of rural upliftment, cleanliness, eradication of vices, female education and their participation in social work. He has started Gurudeo Mandal in all most all the villages of the four districts of Vidarbha and far away districts of Bhandara and Chandrapur. He taught patriotism, simple life, positive thinking, social ethics, through collective prayers, bhajans (songs) and morning processions. His aim was to inculcate the spirit of humanity without discrimination of caste, creed, sect and religion. His "Samadhi" in the form of raised hood of snake is an architectural beauty. (plate 6.9)

6.4.4 CIRCUTOUS TOUR

There is a large following or devotees of Rashtra sant Tukdoji Maharaj. His death anniversary is celebrated every year on a large scale, people with his pedestals more in groups. After visiting Gurukunj they take a circutous route to visit Warkhed, Bharwadi, Takarkheda and Kaundanyapur all are located on the banks of the Wardha river. (map 6.4)

The teaching of Rashtra sant is a kind of national humanism. The prayer hall is named as universal brotherhood and humanity (Vishwa-Manao Mandir) (plate 6.8)

The school trips are arranged at Gurukunj is a good place for a short stop on way to destination or on way back to origins of tourist activity.

6.4.5 WORLD GLIMPSE

On Das Tekadi a beautiful Temple known as Ram-Krishna-Hari Mandir is constructed. The huge tunnel is excavated underground and statues of spiritual, social reformer and patriots of the world who contributed to the unity of humanism of the world
are erected in the caves. There captions are written regarding his contribution to the world humanity.

UNAPDEV - MEDICARE OF TOURISM

6.5.1 SITE AND SITUATION

Unapdev is located at the intesection of 20° 16' North latitude and 75° 29' East Longitude. It's location is on the foot of the high spur of the Satpura range penetrating into the flat plateau in the South. The area in which Unapdev is located is drained by the tributaries of the Tapi river, which flows in the South of Upapdev.

Unapdev is situated on Amalner-Chopda-Vardi state high way. The village advad is 6 kms South of Unapdev. Unapdeo is situated in Chopda tahsil of Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. Tourist can reach this health resort by taking a route from Chopda to Yawal on which Advad is situated. The surrounding area of Unapdev is highly dissected by swift steams originating in south slope of the Satpura range and pouring into the Tapi river.

6.5.2 CLIMATE

The Climatograph drawn for Unapdev represent three types of climate of hot, warm and cool. The hot and cool climates are sandwiched between warm climates. The months of April, May and June experience hot conditions with temperature above 30° c. The cool climate is of short duration from mid-November to December. The remaining months from July to November and another from February to April experience a warm climate.

The month of July is the wet month recording 22.85 cm. of rainfall. The rainy season
extends to September. Because of the situation on the foot of mountains very small amount of rainfall is received in every month. (fig 6.6) The annual rainfall received is 74 cm. The normal maximum temperature is 34.9°C and minimum is 20°C.

6.5.3 HOT SPRING

Unapdev is a health resort. The place is known for its hot spring. All over Maharashtra hot springs are found at the base of the mountain ranges of the Sahyadri, Ajanta and the Satpura ranges. The hot water comes out from a solid rock. This solid rock form a lower part of a temple. The hot water flows through a stone conduit fashioned in the form of a cow's heed and collected in a small pond surrounded by a red brick walls.

The important feature of this hot spring is that the temperature at different points varies.

(a) At the origin of spring (i.e. at Gomukh) the temperature is 58°C.

b) Once it is collected in the pond the temperature is usually 40°C.

c) There is a layer of vegetation submerged in water. The vegetation known as Nerium.

The temperature under Nerium leaves is around 38°C.

d) The algae is floated in a pond. There the temperature is 40°C.

Close to the enclosure of the pond, is a Rest house, Umbrella and two small Hindu shrines and outside the enclosure the water from the pond is collected in a tank used for cattles. (Plate 6.10 and 6.11)

The Unapdev is a remote place. The present day definition of accessibility cannot be applied. Still the place is worth visiting.
Hot Springs (Plate 6\&d)

Umbrella (Plate 6.1\&)

References

1. Imperial Gazetteers of India (1908) Vol. V. pp.134-139.