**CHAPTER-II**  
 **PHYSIO-SOCIO-ECONOMIC SETTING**

**2.0 INTRODUCTION**

The natural resources of any region are also considered of vital importance

for socio- economic improvement. The geographical background chapter examines the different geographical elements of tal. Wai of village mandhardevi in Satara such as Physical setting, Physiography, Drainge pattern, Climate: Rainfall & Temperature. Soil,Vegetation, Socio- Economic setting, Demographic Data: landuse, household structure,income,population density, Festival and cultural programs, Road.

**2.1 PHYSICAL SETTING**

**LOCATION OF MANDARADEVI VILLAGE**

**Mandhardevi**  Kalubai temple is near [Wai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wai,_Maharashtra) ([Satara District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satara_District), [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra), India). Located on a hill 418.4486° N, 73.8330° E, 650 feet above sea level, the temple, some 20 km from Wai, [Satara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satara_(city)) overlooks the picturesque [Pandavgad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pandavgad) Fort and [Purandar fort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purandar_fort). Devotees attribute miraculous properties to a *grove* around the shrine. Local lore has it that the temple is more than 400 years old but no definite date on the construction is available. The title of the land is in the name of Lord Mandeshwar and Kaleshwari Devi. Most of the year there is little tourist traffic. The nearest primary health centre is six kilometres away and a major hospital is at Satara town. The idol of Kalubai sports two silver masks and silk finery. The masks are carried in a procession by members of the Gurav family, seen as the hereditary custodians of the shrine. Members of this family take turns to conduct ritua  
   
 **2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY**   
 Mandhardevi is located near various Physiography of Mandhardevi Village, wai is a village located in the Satara district of Maharashtra, India. The physiography of the village can be understood through its physical features, topography, and natural resources. Here is a breakdown of the physiographic characteristics of village is as follows:

**1 Topography**

The topography Of is quite Mandhardevi and distinctive, primarily characterized by its mountainous terrain and lush landscapes, as it is part of the **Sahyadri Range** (Western Ghats) in Maharashtra, India. Here's an overview of the topography of Mandrdevi Mandhardevi is located in the Sahyadri range, which is known for its rugged and steep slopes. The region features several hills and peaks, with Mandhardevi being a prominent hill station.

The elevation of Mandhardevi is approximately **1,120 meters (3,675 feet)** above sea level. Situated at the top of the Mandhardevi Hill is the **Mandhardevi Temple**, which can be reached by trekking. The temple provides panoramic views of the surrounding landscape, including valleys, hills, and the distant plains of the Konkan region.

**3 Climate :**

The temperature in Mandhardevi typically ranges from 20°C to 30°C during the summer months (March to June), and it can drop to around 10°C or lower in winter (November to February) Being part of the Western Ghats, Mandhardevi gets significant rainfall during the monsoon season (June to September). This makes the area lush and green The humidity is relatively high during the monsoon, while it can be more moderate in the dry months. Mandhardevi is known for its scenic beauty, and the pleasant climate makes it a popular destination for nature lovers and tourists.

**4**. **Water Resource:**

Mandhardevi, located in Satara district of Maharashtra, is renowned for the Mandhardevi Temple, a significant pilgrimage site. The region's water resources are primarily sourced from the Upper Nira River Basin, which encompasses areas around Mandhardevi. This basin's groundwater resources have been extensively studied, highlighting the importance of aquifer-based groundwate estimatios. It's important to note that while these water resources are vital for the region's sustenance, there have been instances where water quality issues, such as bacterial contamination, have impacted public health. For example, health officials traced an outbreakIn summary, Mandhardevi's water resources are integral to its agriculture and daily life. Ongoing efforts in water management and infrastructure development aim to ensure sustainable and safe water availability for its community.

**5**. ***Flora and Fauna:***

The region's vegetation is predominantly composed of dry deciduous forests, interspersed with plantations of exotic species such as Gliricidia, Australian Acacia, and Eucalyptus. Native flora includes various dry deciduous trees, contributing to the area's ecological diversity. ​

Mandhardevi's diverse habitats support a variety of wildlife. The forests are home to species like lizards and numerous bird species, making it a favorable spot for birdwatching enthusiasts. Additionally, the region's proximity to Pune District, where urbanization has led to a decline in amphibian populations, suggests that Mandhardevi may still harbor a richer diversity of amphibian species.

**6**.**Agriculture and Land Use:**

The district's cropping pattern is dominated by certain staple crops. For instance, Jowar (Sorghum) occupies a substantial portion of the cropped area, accounting for approximately 41.04%. Bajra (Pearl Millet) follows, covering about 12.59% of the cropped land. ​Conversely, agricultural areas have also seen growth. From 2001 to 2020, agricultural lands increased by 48.65%, indicating a positive trend in agricultural development.

Between 1999 and 2019, the built-up area increased from 0.61% to 4.89%. This growth is primarily attributed to the expansion of settlements, leading to the conversion of peripheral agricultural lands into urban areas.

**7.Natural Hazards:**

The Western Ghats, encompassing the Mandhardevi area, are prone to landslides, especially during the monsoon season. Historical events, such as the landslides in Ghatkopar (2000) and Jui (2005), highlight the severity of such incidents in the region.

The Satara district has experienced floods, notably in 2005, which led to significant displacement and property damage. Organizations like BJS have been involved in rescue and relief operations during such events. Maharashtra, including regions like Marathwada, faces recurring droughts approximately every seven to ten years, leading to reduced agricultural productivity and socio-economic challenges.

​**2.3 DRAINAGE PATTERN:**

Mandhardevi, located in the Satara district of Maharashtra, features a complex drainage system influenced by its position within the Western Ghats. The region's drainage pattern is predominantly dendritic, characterized by tributaries that merge at acute angles, resembling the branching of a tree. This pattern typically develops in areas with uniform lithology and gentle to moderate slopes, indicating the absence of significant structural controls on the river's course . The primary watercourse in the vicinity is the Krishna River, which originates near Mahabaleshwar, approximately 60 km north of Mandhardevi. The Krishna River and its tributaries, such as the Venna and Koyna rivers, significantly influence the region's hydrology.

**Type of Drainage Pattern**

1. **Dendritic Drainage:**

The **dendritic drainage pattern** is a common and natural type drainage pattern that resembles the branches of a tree. In this pattern, the river and its tributaries branch out in a way similar to the way a tree's branches spread, typically forming acute angles. In the case of **Mandhardevi** (located in the Satara district of Maharashtra), the dendritic drainage pattern is prominent due to the region's topography, where the slopes are relatively gentle, and the underlying rock formations do not strongly influence the flow of water. This type of drainage occurs in areas with homogenous rock types and without significant structural faults or folds.

1. **Rivers and Stream**:

The Krishna River is the main river in the region and one of the most important rivers in Maharashtra.It originates near Mahabaleshwar, approximately 60 kilometers north of Mandhardevi. The Koyna River is a significant tributary of the Krishna River and plays an important role in the region's water It originates in the Western Ghats near the Koynanagar region and flows through the Satara district The Koyna River is known for its **Koyna Dam**, which is one of the major sources of hydroelectric power in Maharashtra.The Venna River also forms a vital part of the drainage system, feeding into the larger Krishna Basin.

**3. Influence of Western Ghats**

The **Western Ghats** have a significant influence on the geography, climate, and ecology of the Mandhardevi region in Satara district, Maharashtra. As part of one of the most biodiverse regions in the world, the Western Ghats shape the local environment in various ways. The Western Ghats run parallel to the western coast of India and create a series of steep hills and mountains, which influence the topography of the Mandhardevi region.

**4.Watercourse Types:**

The **Mandhardevi** region, located in the Satara district of Maharashtra, is influenced by a variety of watercourses that play a critical role in its hydrology and ecosystem. These watercourses, primarily associated with the **Krishna River Basin**, include different types of rivers, streams, and tributaries that have varying characteristics. During the **monsoon season**, Mandhardevi experiences rainfall from the **Western Ghats**, leading to the formation of **ephemeral streams**. These streams flow for a short period, usually during the rainy season, and dry up once the monsoon end. These seasonal streams are significant for draining excess rainwater and reducing the risk of flooding, but they do not provide year-round water resource

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**5.Monsoon influ**  The southwest monsoon, which occurs from **June to September**, brings significant rainfall to the Mandhardevi region. Due to the region's proximity to the Western Ghats, it is affected by the **orographic effect**, where moist air from the Arabian Sea is lifted by the mountain range, causing heavy rainfall.

* 1. **CLIMATE:**

The climate of Mandhardevi, located in the **Satara district** of **Maharashtra**, is heavily influenced by its location in the **Western Ghats**. The region experiences a tropical climate, characterized by distinct seasonal variations, including a pronounced monsoon season, relatively cooler winters, and hot summers. Mandhardevi's rainfall patterns are primarily driven by the **Southwest Monsoon** winds, which bring significant precipitation to the region. The temperature in Mandhardevi varies with the seasons, influenced by its tropical location and the terrain of the **Western Ghats**.

**1. Rainfall:**

**Monsoon Season (June to September)**:

The monsoon season is the **primary source of rainfall** for Mandhardevi. Due to its location on the western slopes of the **Western Ghats**, Mandhardevi experiences heavy rainfall brought by the southwest monsoon winds.The **orographic effect** (the process by which moist air from the Arabian Sea is lifted by the mountains, leading to condensation and rainfall) results in substantial precipitation in this region.The heaviest rainfall occurs during the months of **July** and **August**, which are the peak months of the monsoon.**Annual Rainfall**: The average annual rainfall in Mandhardevi generally ranges from **2,500 mm to 4,000 mm**. The exact amount varies depending on the elevation and proximity to the Western Ghats. Areas higher up the hills generally receive more rainfall.

**Post-Monsoon (October to December)**:

After the monsoon, the rainfall significantly decreases, and the weather becomes relatively dry. Occasional **northeast monsoon** showers may occur, but the intensity is much lower compared to the monsoon season.**Rainfall during this period** is sporadic, and the total precipitation during these months is comparatively low.

**Winter (January to February)**:

The winter months in Mandhardevi are generally dry, with minimal rainfall. The region experiences **cooler and drier weather**.This period is characterized by clear skies and moderate temperatures, with no significant rainfall. **Summer (March to May)**:The summer months are typically **hot and dry**, with very little to no rainfall.However, **pre-monsoon showers** may start towards the end of May, signaling the onset of the monsoon season ..During the summer, **temperatures can reach 35°C to 40°C**, and the region remains dry until the monsoon rains arrive.

**2.Temperature:**

1. **Summer (March to May)**:

**Daytime Temperatures**: During the summer months, temperatures in Mandhardevi can be **quite high** due to the tropical climate. The **maximum temperatures** can reach **35°C to 40°C**.**Nighttime Temperatures**: The **minimum temperatures** at night generally range between **20°C and 25°C**, offering some relief from the daytime heat.Although it gets hot during the day, Mandhardevi’s **elevation** in the Western Ghats helps moderate the heat to some extent compared to the plains.

1. **Monsoon (June to September)**:

**Daytime Temperatures**: During the monsoon season, temperatures tend to drop slightly due to the cooling effects of the **heavy rainfall**. The **maximum temperature** generally stays between **25°C and 30°C**.**Nighttime Temperatures**: The **minimum temperatures** at night are typically around **20°C to 25°C**.The monsoon provides **relief from the heat** but brings high **humidity** levels, especially in the aftermath of heavy rain showers. The humidity during this period can make the environment feel warmer than the actual air temperature.

**1. Daytime Temperatures:**

Winters in Mandhardevi are characterized by **cooler** and **pleasant** weather, with daytime temperatures ranging between **22°C and 28°C**.**Nighttime Temperatures**: At night, the temperatures drop significantly, with **minimum temperatures** ranging from **10°C to 15°C**, especially in higher elevations. This cooler climate during the night adds to the pleasantness of the winter season.**Cooler Nights**: Winters are a great time to visit Mandhardevi as the cooler temperatures offer a comfortable environment **Winter (November to February)**:

**2.Transition Seasons (Post-Monsoon and Pre-Monsoon)**:

**Post-Monsoon (October-November)**: After the monsoon, the region experiences **mild temperatures** with **daytime highs** ranging from **25°C to 30°C** and **nighttime lows** between **15°C and 20°C**.**Pre-Monsoon (March-May)**: As summer approaches, daytime temperatures begin to climb, reaching **35°C to 40°C** during the day, with the nights remaining **relatively cool** at **20°C to 25°C.**

**2.5 SOIL:**

Mandhardevi, located in the **Satara district** of Maharashtra, is a region with diverse soil types that play a significant role in supporting local agriculture. The area is influenced by the **Western Ghats** and experiences a tropical monsoon climate, which affects the soil properties and fertility in the region.

1. **Red Soil**:

**Distribution**: Red soils are commonly found in the lower to mid-altitudes of Mandhardevi. This type of soil is prevalent in areas that are well-drained and have relatively less organic material.**Characteristics**:**Color**: The soil is typically red or reddish-brown, owing to the presence of iron oxide.**Texture**: Red soil has a **sandy to loamy texture** and is well-drained.**Fertility**: It is generally **low in nutrients**, especially nitrogen and organiccontent, but can be improved with the addition of organic manure and fertilizers.**Suitability for Agriculture**: Red soil is suitable for growing a variety of crops, especially when supplemented with fertilizers. It supports crops like **pulses**, **millets**, and **vegetables**. With irrigation, it is also used for growing crops like **sugarcane** and **fruits**.

2. **Black Soil (Regur Soil)**:

**Distribution**: Black soil is found in the lower lying areas and is one of the most important soil types in the region.**Characteristics**:**Color**: The soil is dark in color due to the high content of **iron and magnesium**.**Texture**: Black soil is typically **clayey** and has a **high moisture retention capacity**, making it suitable for crops that require a lot of water.**Fertility**: Black soil is **highly fertile** and rich in essential minerals such as **lime**, **magnesium**, and **iron**, making it very suitable for agriculture.**Suitability for Agriculture**: Black soil is excellent for crops that require **moisture retention**, such as **cotton**, **soybeans**, **groundnut**, **sorghum**, and **sugarcane**. The soil is also well-suited for fruit orchards and vegetable cultivation.

3. **Laterite Soil**:

**Distribution**: Laterite soil is found at higher altitudes, particularly in the **hilly and forested areas** of Mandhardevi, especially in the regions closer to the Western Ghats.**Characteristics**:**Color**: The soil is **reddish-brown** and sometimes appears yellowish.**Texture**: Laterite soil is generally **coarse** and **gravelly** with a significant amount of **sand and clay**.**Fertility**: While rich in **iron and aluminum**, laterite soil has **low fertility** for agriculture due to its **low water retention capacity** and **high acidity**.**Suitability for Agriculture**: Laterite soil is often used for growing crops such as **tea**, **coffee**, and certain **tropical fruits** that can thrive in more acidic conditions. With proper irrigation and organic fertilizers, it can also support crops like **coconut** and **banana**.

4. **Alluvial Soil**:

**Distribution**: Alluvial soil is found along the **riverbanks**, particularly around the **Krishna River** and its tributaries, such as the **Koyna** river, which flows through Mandhardevi.**Characteristics**:**Color**: Alluvial soil is typically **light brown** to **dark brown**.**Texture**: The soil is mostly **loamy** with a mix of **sand, silt, and clay**, and has good drainage properties.**Fertility**: Alluvial soils are **very fertile**, rich in nutrients like **nitrogen**, **phosphorus**, and **potassium**, making them ideal for agriculture.**Suitability for Agriculture**: Alluvial soil supports a wide range of crops, including **rice**, **paddy**, **sugarcane**, and **vegetables**. It is ideal for **irrigated farming** due to its high fertility.

* 1. **VEGETATION:**

The **Mandhardevi** region, located in the **Satara district** of Maharashtra, lies in the foothills of the **Western Ghats**, which is a biodiversity hotspot. The region’s vegetation is greatly influenced by its **tropical monsoon climate**, **elevation**, and **topography**.

1. **Tropical Deciduous Forests:**

**Location**: The lower and mid-elevation areas of Mandhardevi are covered with tropical deciduous forests. These forests are primarily found in areas with a pronounced dry season.**Characteristics**:**Seasonal Shedding of Leaves**: These forests lose their leaves during the dry season, typically in the **summer** months, to conserve water.**Flora**: The vegetation here includes a mix of **hardwood trees** such as **teak**, **sal**, **sandalwood**, **acacia**, and **peepal**. These forests are dense and provide shelter to various species of animals.**Ecological Importance**: Tropical deciduous forests help in **water retention**, soil **erosion control**, and contribute to maintaining the **regional climate** by absorbing carbon dioxide.

2. **Semi-Evergreen Forests:**

**Location**: The higher altitudes and areas closer to the **Western Ghats** in Mandhardevi feature semi-evergreen forests, which are found in regions that receive higher rainfall.**Characteristics**:These forests retain some green foliage throughout the year, especially in the wet season, due to the higher moisture levels.The vegetation consists of a mix of **evergreen trees** and **deciduous species**. Common tree species include **satinwood**, **rosewood**, **bamboo**, and **wild mango**.**Ecological Importance**: Semi-evergreen forests support rich biodiversity and provide habitats for various animal species, including **birds**, **insects**, and **mammals**. They also play a significant role in maintaining the water cycle and protecting watersheds in the region.

3. **Montane Forests (High-Elevation Vegetation):**

**Location**: At even higher altitudes, the vegetation is adapted to cooler temperatures and more intense rainfall, and this can include **montane forests**.**Characteristics**:These forests feature **dense trees** with **thicker foliage**. Common species in montane forests include **silver oak**, **bamboo**, and various species of **ferns**.**Shola Grasslands**: In some higher areas, you will also find **shola grasslands**, which are home to a variety of **grasses**, **herbs**, and **shrubs**.**Ecological Importance**: These forests are critical in preventing **soil erosion**, supporting **water retention**, and contributing to the **hydrological cycle** in the region.

**4. Scrub and Grassland Vegetation:**

**Location**: In some **drier regions** or areas with more exposed rock surfaces, particularly in the **rain-shadow regions** or areas impacted by human activities, scrub and grassland vegetation is found.**Characteristics**:The scrub vegetation consists of **shrubs**, **thorny bushes**, and **grasses**.Common species include **Indian Balsam**, **thorny acacia**, **bamboo**, and **wild grasses**.**Ecological Importance**: Scrublands and grasslands serve as critical habitats for certain types of **wildlife** and act as **transitional zones** between forested areas and open land.

**5.Agricultural Crops:**

**Location**: Agriculture in Mandhardevi is largely practiced in areas with fertile soil and access to irrigation, typically along riverbanks and lower elevations.

**2.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SETTING:**

**1 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA:**

According to the 2011 Census data, Mandhardevi village has a population of 1,749 residents, comprising 894 males and 855 females. Children aged 0-6 years account for 11.72% of the population, with 205 children (106 males and 99 females). The village exhibits a sex ratio of 956 females per 1,000 males, surpassing the Maharashtra state average of 929. The child sex ratio stands at 934 females per 1,000 males, also higher than the state aver.The literacy rate in Mandhardevi village is 77.53%, which is lower than the Maharashtra state average of 82.34%. Male literacy is higher at 88.07%, while female literacy is 66.53%.​

**2 HOUSE HOLD STRUCTURE:**

​ Mandhardevi is a village in the Wai Taluka of Satara district, Maharashtra, renowned for the Mandhardevi Kalubai Temple. While specific data on the household structure of Mandhardevi village is limited, we can infer certain aspects based on available informationGiven the village's small population and agrarian economy, it's likely that households are primarily nuclear families residing in single-family dwellings. The presence of the Mandhardevi Kalubai Temple attracts devotees, especially during the annual Kalubai Jatra pilgrimage, which draws over 300,000 devotees. This influx suggests that the village has infrastructure to accommodate visitors during festivals.

While detailed data on household structures in Mandhardevi village is scarce, it's reasonable to infer that the village consists mainly of nuclear families engaged in agriculture. The significant annual influx of pilgrims for the Kalubai Jatra highlights the village's cultural importance and suggests a degree of infrastructure development to support visitors during major religious events.​

**3 INCOME PATTERN:**

Mandhardevi, a village in the Wai Taluka of Satara district, Maharashtra, primarily sustains itself through agrarian activities. The 2011 Census data reveals that out of the 1,749 residents, 744 individuals are engaged in work, with 659 classified as main workers and 85 as marginal workers. Notably, 192 of these main workers are cultivators (owners or co-owners), and 201 are agricultural laborers, underscoring the village's dependence on agriculture for income.Beyond agriculture, the village's economy is bolstered by the Mandhardevi Kalubai Temple, a significant religious site attracting a multitude of devotees, especially during the annual Kalubai Jatra pilgrimage. This influx of visitors likely contributes to the local economy through offerings, tourism-related services, and associated commercial activities. However, specific income data from these religious activities is not readily available​While comprehensive income statistics for Mandhardevi are lacking, it's evident that the village's income pattern is predominantly agrarian, supplemented by earnings from religious tourism and associated services.

**4 FESTIVALS AND CULTURAL PROGRAM:**

**1. Kalubai Jatra**

**Significance:** This is the most important festival in Mandhardevi, dedicated to **Goddess Kalubai** (a form of Goddess Mandhardevi). It is a major religious event that draws thousands of pilgrims.**When:** The Kalubai Jatra usually takes place annually, often in the **month of February or March** (depending on the Hindu calendar).**Activities:** During the Jatra, the temple witnesses a grand procession and a gathering of devotees who come from various parts of Maharashtra and nearby states. The temple is decorated, and special rituals and offerings are made to the Goddess**Involvement:** The festival includes **traditional dance forms, devotional music, and various cultural performances**. Pilgrims also partake in rituals for blessings and offerings to the goddess.

**2.Navratri Festival**

**Significance:** Like in many parts of Maharashtra, **Navratri**, a festival dedicated to the worship of the Goddess Durga, is celebrated with great devotion and fervor in Mandhardevi.**When:** It occurs every year in the **month of September or October**.**Activities:** The festival is marked by **fasting, prayers, and the performance of Garba and Dandiya** (traditional dances) in many homes and at community venues. The temple sees a large number of devotees visiting to offer prayers to the Goddess.

1. **Diwali**

**Significance:** Diwali, the festival of lights, is celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout Maharashtra, and Mandhardevi is no exception. It is a time for family gatherings, feasts, and lighting of oil lamps.**When:** The date varies, typically falling in **October or November**.**Activities:** The village is illuminated with **diyas (small oil lamps)** and colorful decorations. The Mandhardevi Temple is decorated, and special prayers are offered to Goddess Lakshmi for prosperity and wealth.

**4. Makar Sankranti**

**Significance:** Makar Sankranti marks the transition of the sun into the zodiac sign of Capricorn, and is considered an important festival in Maharashtra, especially for farmers.**When:** It is celebrated on **January 14th** each year.**Activities:** People offer prayers for a good harvest and engage in flying kites, a popular activity during Makar Sankranti. Special sweets like **tilgul** (a mixture of sesame seeds and jaggery) are exchanged among families and neighbors

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1. **Other Local Celebrations**

Apart from these major festivals, **local fairs** and **cultural programs** are often held to celebrate the village's agricultural and spiritual heritage.**Traditional Music and Dance:** The village may host folk dances like **Lavani**, **Koli**, and **Tamasha**, reflecting the vibrant culture of Maharashtra.

**Cultural Programs**

**Folk Music and Dance:** During festivals like the Kalubai Jatra and Navratri, folk music and traditional dance performances are common. Performances of **Koli Dance** (a dance of the fisherfolk community) and **Lavani** (a traditional dance form) are popular in the region.**Art Exhibitions:** There may also be exhibitions of local art, handicrafts, and regional food, highlighting the cultural richness of Mandhardevi.

**2.8 ROAD NETWOK:**

​Mandhardevi, a village in the Wai Taluka of Satara district, Maharashtra, is connected to the surrounding regions through a network of roads facilitating both local and tourist travel.​

**1.Bhor-Mandhardevi Ghat Road:**

This road connects Bhor to Mandhardevi, passing through the Mandhardevi Ghat. As of late 2024, the Kapurhol-Bhor-Mandhardevi road was closed until January 5, 2025, for widening and concreting work.

**2.State Highway Access:**

Wai, the nearest town to Mandhardevi, is well-connected by state road transport and private bus services to major cities like Pune and Satara. From Wai, a decent state highway leads to Bhor, with a right turn up the Mandhardevi Ghat road, ascending about 3 km to reach the temple.

**3.MIDC-Mandhardevi Road:**

Located in Wai, this road connects the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) area to Mandhardevi Road, facilitating local traffic and access to nearby facilities.

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