

Original Article

Tourism Infrastructure and Regional Development: A Case Study of Beed District

Dr. Deshmukh S B

Department of Geography
Arts and Science College, Chousala, Dist. Beed

Manuscript ID:
BN-2025-020803

ISSN: 3065-7865

Volume 2

Issue 8

August 2025

Pp10-13

Submitted: 10 July 2025

Revised: 20 July 2025

Accepted: 09 Aug 2025

Published: 31 Aug 2025

DOI:

[10.5281/zenodo.17157227](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17157227)

DOI link:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17157227>



Quick Response Code:



Website: <https://bnir.us>



Abstract

Tourism plays a vital role in regional economic growth, cultural preservation, and social development. The Beed district of Maharashtra, despite being historically and culturally rich, has remained underdeveloped in terms of tourism infrastructure. This study examines the tourism potential of Beed district with a focus on historical, religious, and natural sites, while also highlighting challenges such as poor infrastructure, inadequate government support, environmental degradation, and rapid population growth. Using both primary field visits and secondary sources, the research analyzes the availability of basic amenities, transportation facilities, and the socio-economic impact of tourism in the region. Findings reveal that although tourism has significantly contributed to local livelihoods and employment, the absence of planned development and infrastructure has restricted its sustainable growth. The study suggests that better connectivity, enhanced tourist facilities, effective environmental management, and targeted government initiatives are crucial to unlocking the district's tourism potential and ensuring long-term regional development.

Keywords: Tourism Development, Beed District, Infrastructure Challenges, Regional Economy, Cultural Heritage, Sustainable Tourism

Introduction

In ancient times, human travel was primarily for survival. After the Industrial Revolution, mankind attained some stability. As human intelligence progressed, significant development took place in education and technology. With the increasing population, the expansion and speed of transportation and communication systems, higher living standards, spread of education, urbanization, industrialization, work-related stress, and the search for physical relaxation—all these reasons led to the rise in tourism and boosted the tourism industry and its development. Many ancient archaeological sites, temples, forts, caves, and forts hidden in the earth and discovered through excavation were developed through human efforts. These all became tourism centres. After independence, their development rapidly increased and tourism became a prominent industry. The tourism development board has explored many such sites, helping in their renovation and development. This industry improved the region's and society's economic status and created new employment opportunities. Through this paper, the researcher has tried to highlight the tourism sites in Beed district, their basic services, economic condition, and obstacles in development.

Study Area:

Beed district, known for its historical background and importance, is considered backward. The district has a dry climate. Previously, the district had an area of 11,085 sq. km with a population of 2,159,841. Earlier, it was known as Champavatinagar. Today, the district comprises 11 talukas. The researcher has selected Beed district to study the development of tourism sites and basic amenities there after independence by visiting some places personally and reviewing their status.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Deshmukh S B, Department of Geography, Arts and Science College, Chousala, Dist. Beed
Email: sbdparli@gmail.com

How to cite this article:

S B, D. (2025). Tourism Infrastructure and Regional Development: A Case Study of Beed District. *Bulletin of Nexus*, 2(8), 10–13. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17157227>

Objectives:

1. To study and measure the availability of basic amenities at tourist places.
2. To study environmental problems arising in the tourism sector.
3. To understand the geographical, economic, historical, and religious importance of the sites.
4. To review the tourism spots in the district.
5. To study the social, economic, and environmental impacts of tourism and determine its future.

Research Methodology:

Some tourist sites in the district were visited personally and closely examined. In addition, secondary data such as municipal annual administrative reports, various institutional reports, newspapers, magazines, reference books, and

statistics were collected and analyzed. Information systems and computer technology were used.

Subject Discussion:

After gaining independence, tourism development progressed rapidly. Increasing population, development of transport and mobility, urbanization, industrialization, higher living standards, spread of education, globalization, awareness, etc., have compelled people to travel. To escape daily routine and relax for a while, people turn to tourist spots. Thus, tourism has become an industry. The increasing popularity of tourism and the growing interest of people have led to the growth of this sector as a profession. After independence, many new tourist spots in Beed district were discovered and attempts were made to develop them through appropriate advertising and planning. The population also continued to grow.

Population Growth in Beed District

Year	Population (in thousands)	Population Increase (in thousands)	Percentage Growth(%)	Decadal Growth Rate(%)
1951	0826	-	-	-
1961	1001	175	21.18	2.18
1971	1286	285	28.47	2.84
1981	1413	127	22.16	2.21
1991	1822	409	28.94	2.89
2001	2160	338	18.55	1.81

From the above data, it is evident that there has been a significant increase in the district's population.

Main Tourist Spots in the District:

The district has many places, some of which are historical, religious, and natural sites. The footprints of Maharashtra's religious and cultural life are visible in the sacred land of Marathwada, especially in Beed district.

Taluka Wise Tourist Places

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Tourist Places in the Taluka
1	Beed	Kankaleshwar Temple, Peer Balasha and Peer Munurshah Dargah, Khajana Vihar, Khandeshwari Temple, Kapildhara, Limbaganesh, Chakrwadi, Narayan Gad
2	Ambajogai	Devi Temple, Dharmapuri
3	Parli	Vajjnath Temple, Thermal Power Plant
4	Dharur	Fort
5	Majalgaon	Jayakwadi II, Gangamasla, Manjarth, Shuklatirth Lingaw, Mogara, Kesapuri, Devdahifal
6	Georai	Rakshasbhuvan, Panchaleshwar, Tvaritapuri Devi Temple Talwada
7	Patoda	Nayagaon Sautada (Peacock Sanctuary)
8	Ashti	Hazrat Shah Dargah
9	Shirur	Bhagwangad
10	Kaij	Uttreshwar Pimpri
11	Wadwani	Gorakshanath Tekdi, Mahatara Masoba Pokhri

1.Beed:

This is the district headquarters and the largest city

in the district. It houses the ancient temple of Khandeshwari and the famous Yadav-era temple of

Kankaleshwar. The temple is located in the center of a lake, and its carvings are admirable. Also, there are tombs of Pir Balashah and Mansurshah. Nearby is the famous Khazana well with perennial water. In Manjarsumbha, there is a beautiful waterfall called Kapildhar. It also has the Samadhi of Manmath Swami. It is a major pilgrimage site for the Lingayat community. In Pali, there is the ancient and famous temple of Nagnath. At Limbaganesh, there is an ancient temple of Ganesha. An inscription mentions the temple's renovation. In the 20th century, the great saint Va. H. Bh. P. Shri Dnyaneshwar Mauli brought Chakarwadi to prominence on the map of India. Chakarwadi has become like Pandharpur. On every Amavasya (new moon), lakhs of devotees gather here. Every day, free food service is run day and night.

2.Ambajogai:

The Ambajogai temple is considered one of the three and a half Shakti Peethas. The area has many Yadav-era temples. The samadhis of the first Marathi poet Mukundraj and the saint poet Dasopant are located here. Also, it has excellent architectural examples of Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist caves. The Kedareshwar Shiva temple at Dharmapuri is a masterpiece of architecture.

3.Parli:

The famous Vajinath temple, one of the twelve Jyotirlingas, is located here. The thermal power station here is also important at the national level. It also has the district's only railway junction.

4.Dharur:

It has a hill fort, but it is currently in a dilapidated condition. During the Yadav era, it was an important center of Jainism. It has a famous gold and silver trading market.

5.Majalgaon:

Here lies the ancient temple of Siddheshwar. Also, the Jayakwadi dam is located here, which supplies water to Beed city. A fish seed center is also located here. In Gangamasla, there is a temple of Lord Ganesha on the banks of the Godavari river. This temple was built by Peshwa's commander Hari Vinayak Phadke. On every Chaturthi, a large number of devotees gather here.

6.Georai:

In Rakshasbhuvan, there is a Shani temple on the banks of Godavari. A battle took place here on August 10, 1763, between Madhavrao Peshwa and the Nizam. The Nizam's commander Vitthal Sundar was killed in this battle. There is also the famous temple of Panchaleshwar here. A large fair is held during the month of Chaitra.

7.Patoda:

At Patoda, there are temples of Sangameshwar, Bhamashwar, and Tirtheshwar, all built during the

Yadav era. At Sitada, a beautiful waterfall falls from about 70 meters height on the Vicharna river, and there is the Rameshwar temple. In the month of Shravan, thousands of devotees gather here. At Naygaon, there is a sanctuary for peacocks.

8.Ashti:

The Dargah of Hazrat Shah Bukhari here is a major pilgrimage center for many devotees.

Development Challenges: In the post-independence era, the development and future of tourism in this district depend on various factors. The following issues are responsible for the challenges here:

1. Lack of service facilities for tourists.
2. Government neglect toward tourism development.
3. Lack of funding at the government level for tourism development.
4. Poor transport and road conditions.

Conclusion:

In the post-independence period, tourism centers in the Beed district experienced significant economic development. The increase in tourism has contributed to the local economy by creating employment opportunities and boosting related industries. However, the rapid population growth has outpaced the development of tourism infrastructure, leading to overcrowding and strain on available resources. There has been noticeable government apathy toward the development of tourism in the district. This lack of attention has resulted in inadequate funding, insufficient maintenance of sites, and slow progress in improving basic facilities.

Additionally, the district faces environmental degradation and poor transport connectivity, which further hinder tourism growth. Despite these challenges, the district reflects the principle of unity in diversity through its blend of historical, religious, and cultural attractions. The growth of tourism has also led to the development of various businesses such as hospitality, local handicrafts, and travel services. However, many tourist destinations still lack essential facilities, limiting their potential for sustainable tourism.

Solutions:

To address these issues, it is essential to provide basic facilities such as sanitation, clean drinking water, accommodation, and safety measures to cater to the growing number of tourists. Improving the quality of these services will enhance the overall tourist experience and encourage repeat visits. Environmental management and proper planning should be prioritized to preserve the natural and cultural heritage of the district. This includes implementing

strategies to control pollution, maintain ecological balance, and promote responsible tourism practices.

There is also a need for the proper maintenance and protection of sanctuaries and historical monuments. Regular inspections, restoration work, and community participation can help safeguard these sites. Moreover, tourism development should be driven by ensuring the availability of basic amenities like roads, electricity, and information services. To achieve these goals, the government should allocate additional funds specifically for the renovation of tourist sites and improvement of road conditions. Increasing transportation options, including better connectivity and public transport facilities, will also contribute significantly to the accessibility and attractiveness of tourism in Beed district.

Acknowledgment

The author expresses heartfelt gratitude to **Arts and Science College, Chousala, Beed**, for providing institutional support and encouragement in carrying out this research. Special thanks are extended to colleagues and peers from the Department of Geography for their valuable suggestions and academic guidance. The author is also grateful to local authorities, historians, and community members of Beed district whose insights and cooperation greatly enriched the fieldwork. Lastly, sincere appreciation is conveyed to family and friends for their constant motivation and support throughout the completion of this study.

Financial support:

Nil

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

References

1. K'Sager, Districts of Maharashtra, Aniruddha Publishing House, Pune, 2003, pp. 198–207.
2. Dr. Sharma, Dr. Pathan, Dr. Mangale (Eds.), Intellectual's Sandarbh Maharashtra State & District at a Glance, Intellectual Book Bureau, Bhopal, Vol. II, First Pub. 2004, pp. 663–687.
3. Prof. Bhandwalkar S. S., Prof. Hanvate U. S., History of Marathwada, Abhijeet Publications, Latur, First Edition, June 1999, p. 123.
4. Prof. Kale Bhagwan, Prof. Arunchandra Pathak, Fort Dharur, Sanket Prakashan, Jalna, 12 Jan 2004, p. 99.
5. Daily Parshvabhoomi, Dr. Ramakant Nirmal, 26 Jan 2007, p. 4.
6. District Socio-Economic Analysis 2001–02
7. Deepak Kamble, Biography of Dnyaneshwar Mauli