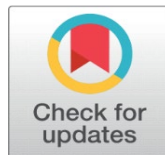


ASSESSING AND STRENGTHENING THE GROWTH OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITH UPLIFTING OF EXISTING TOURISM ATTRACTIONS IN THE COASTAL REGION OF VISAKHAPATNAM

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ABSTRACT

Travel for pleasure and business, as well as the industry that promotes and finances such travel, are all referred to as tourism. Domestic travel occurs within the traveller's own nation, while international travel occurs outside of it. Unlike manufacturing and agriculture, which are location-specific, tourism can be developed almost anywhere, depending on factors like historical and cultural significance, scenic attractions, pleasant weather, accessibility, and amenities. As a result, it becomes an ideal tool for distributed regional development. These days, there are many ways to travel, and with the rise of space tourism and the ongoing prosperity of the cruise liner sector, tourism has reached unprecedented heights. Another potential emerging market for travel is virtual tourism. With the extra advantage of creating jobs and revenue in numerous locations across the world, tourism is currently one of the second-largest sectors. The coastline area in the Visakhapatnam District is good for tourism. Promote tourism in the Visakhapatnam District and explore the city's potential as a "Tourist Destination" are the goals of this dissertation. This involves identifying a number of tourist attractions and destinations, projecting future visitor numbers, surveying different visitor categories to better understand their needs, and creating projections for future time periods while also examining the infrastructure's current condition.

Keywords:



1. INTRODUCTION

The Oxford Dictionary defines "tourism" as "the business of providing lodging and services for tourists who visit a place for pleasure." Nowadays, tourism serves as both a recreational activity and a social and economic endeavour. Several additional industries, including in addition to providing jobs for people, the expansion of tourism benefits individuals working in communication, technology, and other fields.

In essence, they are a manifestation of an individual's innate need and desire for happiness, adventure, connection, and learning. One can travel to fulfil social, religious, business, or other objectives, or just for the pure delight of a vacation to a new place, in order to "get away" from the mundane and boring activities of daily life. People used to travel for a number of purposes in the past, such as trade, pilgrimage, and conflict. Over the past twenty years, there has been a slow shift in the desire to travel for leisure, cultural reasons, and to discover new and unknown places in other countries.

1.1. TOURISM DURING FORMER TIMES

In the past, individuals would travel from their homes to places of worship, go on pilgrimages, or flee persecution. They occasionally travelled for other purposes, such as hunger. Early man had to travel in order to meet his biological demands. The emergence of numerous empires in later centuries led to an increase in travel for religious, political, and commercial purposes. Travel was difficult in the past due to a lack of suitable transportation options, safety measures, and comfort. Time and money were the two primary limitations. Travel became somewhat organised for religious purposes. With the establishment of wayside saris, inns, and dharmshalas, travel for business, political visits, and educational purposes became easier.

Despite the age, the nation's general backwardness has been a significant barrier to the development of tourism and basis for tourism's expansion. These historical trends may be quickly examined in the four stages of this nation's tourist growth.

- 1) Tourism in ancient period
- 2) Tourism in Medieval period
- 3) Tourism during British rule
- 4) Tourism in the post-independence period

The post-independence era, particularly the past 20 years, has made travel a way of life.

taking into account both life security and the whole development of all areas of life, on the one hand, and the enormous growth of transportation infrastructure, on the other. Travel is becoming more and more common. People travel for both business and pleasure. They want to mix in enjoyable things like sightseeing and holidays even while they are traveling for work. However, modern city life has become increasingly hectic and demanding. Travel and tourism have become more popular due to rising incomes and fixed work schedules.

2. ROLE AND NECESSITY FOR TOURISM GROWTH IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The benefits of tourism to developing nations are significant because most of these nations have big and expanding populations and few employment opportunities in industry. The tourism sector may become a large employer of workers if such nations could draw enough investment in infrastructure and other tourist services.

If it is developed responsibly, tourism may also help with several other national goals. It helps the economy by creating jobs (both direct and indirect through the multiplier effect). removes regional disparities and makes inaccessible and disadvantaged places accessible. increases ecological, encourages national integration, and improves understanding between people in various sections of the country and different countries across the world. It consequently serves as a crucial complement to other nation-building efforts. Along with providing the country with significant foreign exchange.

Despite being India's greatest asset, if it is not used effectively, it might also be its worst drawback. Furthermore, funds, qualified personnel to deliver the services, and marketing know-how to "sell" the finished product both locally and abroad are all restricted at any one time. Therefore, priority must be given to the urgent. With its immense sustaining force spread out throughout the year, the socioeconomic and intellectual cultural character of tourism in India, and the goal of providing foreign tourists with amenities of an international standard, it is impossible to overlook the domestic traveller base.

3. TOURISM STAKEHOLDERS

A person who is involved directly or indirectly in varieties of activities in that sector, then they will be the stakeholders in those particular sectors. For example, the tourism stakeholder will be the cab driver or the tourist who is engaged in that tourism sector will be the tourism stakeholder. Tourism stakeholders will be government, communities, tourism organizations, small/medium enterprises, NGO's, tourists, suppliers, employees, education, utilities and infrastructure, transport and communications; these all will act as the tourism stakeholders.

4. COMPONENTS OF TOURISM

Tourism is not a standalone industry. It has several fundamental parts that are necessary for it to function. Although tourism has many components, three of them might be considered fundamental:

- 1) Transport
- 2) locale
- 3) Accommodation

The mode of transportation is like a car, a bus or an aeroplane. A vehicle that helps a person to go to his or her chosen destination, such as a ship or train is also be used as transportation. The vacation spot and its amenities for visitors may be included in the location. The vacation spot could have outdoor attractions like sunlight, scenic beauty, or recreation activities. The purpose of lodging is to relax and eat the food.

5. FORMS OF TOURISM AND GLOBAL TRENDS TYPES PREDICTED BY WTO (WORLD TOURISM ORGANISATION)

The tourism has many different forms and they are decided according to the trip planned by the tourist. According to their nature, they are further classified into several varieties.

The following are many types of tourism: -

Adventure tourism
Beach tourism
Cultural tourism
Eco tourism
Geo tourism
Atomic tourism
Bicycle tourism
Industrial tourism
Medical tourism
Rural tourism
Religious tourism
Sports tourism
Space tourism
Sustainable tourism
Virtual tourism
Wildlife tourism
Dark tourism
DNA tourism

6. IMPACTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRY

Tourism is an activity with various features. Due to their enormous variety, it is impossible to restrict the range of tourist activities to just one kind. Tourism is influenced by nearly every sector, and the performance of each of these sectors has an effect on tourism, either directly or indirectly. The country's tourist sector can be a reliable gauge of its social and economic well-being in addition to its natural resources.

Through tourism, the country's sociological, artistic, profitable, and environmental structures can all suffer significant change. Both the need for involvement and the force of installations are essential rudiments of tourism. The interplay between the two request forces of force and demand shapes tourism trends.

7. TOURISM ROLE AND STRUCTURE IN INDIA

As the main body responsible for creating national policies and programs and coordinating the activities of numerous agencies from the Central Government, State Governments/UTs, and the private sector, the Ministry of Tourism will play the role in managing nation's tourism development and promotion. The Ministry is in command of the Union Minister of Tourism and the State Ministers.

8. DEVELOPING TOURISM IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

- An integrated physical planning method must be adopted; India's tourism promotion components have a sectorial growth strategy.
- A region's ability to absorb information without causing environmental harm and creating Infrastructure strains.
- Physical planning can be used to offer the overall framework.
- Conservation is a major concern in the expansion of the tourism business, since it enables tourists without adversely affecting their environmental assets.

9. NEED OF THE STUDY

Encouraging the general growth of the region where tourism occurs is the aim of tourist development. Apart from eradicating regional disparities, opening previously restricted and inaccessible areas, and improving the environment, tourism also helps a number of regions boost their economies and create jobs. In contrast to agriculture and industry, which are regional sectors, tourism can flourish in areas with favourable weather, stunning scenery, historical and cultural value, accessibility, and facilities. So by preparing the proper tourism development plan, The Visakhapatnam has much potential for the growth of tourism.

9.1. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to analysis the existing tourist places and give the proper development plans that helps in development of tourism in Visakhapatnam.

9.2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- 1) The objective of this research is to identify current tourist attractions and provide recommendations for them.
- 2) The current tourist attractions are suggested to have the appropriate infrastructure plan.

10. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study aims to examine the tourism sector in Visakhapatnam, which provides a variety of travel choices, such as adventure and ecotourism. Therefore, the current study's objective is to assess Visakhapatnam's tourism sector. The development of tourism will then be used to identify various regions. Given that environmental deterioration has taken on significant proportions in these various places, a concerted effort has been undertaken to outline the entire spectrum of problems they are currently dealing with.

11. ABOUT VISAKHAPATNAM

Visakhapatnam is one of the most populous and the largest cities in Andhra Pradesh. It has different names in the past, which include vizag, visakha, and Waltair. The city is located between the eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal coast. So it is known as the "jewel of the East Coast". It is the fourth most populous city in south India and the second largest on the country's east coast after Chennai. And it is selected as the part of the smart cities program. Visakhapatnam has contributed 9.15% to the state GDP, and in the 2022 - 2023 financial year it stood at the first position in the GDP growth of Andhra Pradesh.

11.1. ABOUT VISAKHAPATNAM METROPOLITAN REGION

The Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region (VMR) is the metropolitan area in Andhra Pradesh state with the most advanced industrial sector. The current metropolitan area decreased from 1721 square kilometres to 6764.6 square kilometres in 2016 in accordance with a government directive. Regretfully, the 1761 square kilometres were the only part of the master plan that had been developed up to this point. The Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Area is made up of the most populous area, Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, and the larger, multi-village Vizianagaram Municipal Corporation.

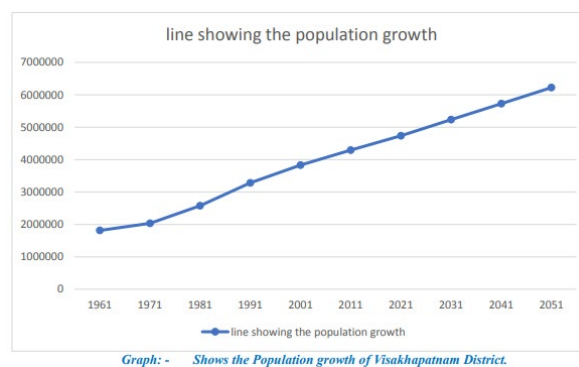
11.2. VISAKHAPATNAM ADMINISTRATION

The municipality of Visakhapatnam was established in 1858 and became a municipal corporation in 1979, employing 4534 people. This has caused the population to grow by 47.39% between 1981 and 1991. The Andhra Pradesh government granted a go-ahead in 2005 to construct the greater Visakhapatnam municipal corporation. For improved governance and administrative development, the Andhra Pradesh government recently split the Visakhapatnam district into four districts in 2020: Visakhapatnam, Narsipatnam, Anakapalli, and Paderu. This occurred as a result of the population's fast expansion

Visakhapatnam Demography Data

Sr.no	Year	Population	Increase In Population	Growth rate in %	Andhra Pradesh	Share of Visakhapatnam
1	1961	1813658	-	-	35989447	4.5
2	1971	2035831	222173	12.2	43502708	4.6
3	1981	2576474	540643	26.5	53549673	4.8
4	1991	3285092	708618	27.5	66508008	4.9
5	2001	3832336	547244	16.6	75727541	5.0
6	2011	4290589	458253	11.9	84580777	5.1

Visakhapatnam Predicted Population projection



Visakhapatnam Literacy Rate

According to the 2011 census the district of Visakhapatnam has a literacy rate of 58.86%, In that 66.52% are males and 53.23% are females being literate.

Sr. No	Attraction Photo	Name of Tourist Attraction
Historical Attractions		
1		Town Hall
2		Clock Tower
3		Hawa Mahal
4		Kurupam Tomb
5		Old Light House
Recreational Attractions		
6		VMRDA Park
7		Sivaji Park
8		City Central Park
9		Tennati Park
10		Kailasagiri Hill
11		Lumbini Park
12		CMR Central Mall
13		VDCA International Cricket Stadium
14		Dolphin's Nose
15		Indira Gandhi Zoological Park
Religious Attractions		
16		Kanakha Maha Lakshmi Temple
17		ISKCON Temple
18		Kali Temple
19		Simhachalam Temple
20		Sagara Durga Temple
21		Sampath Vinayagar Temple
22		Narashima Swamy Temple
23		Sri Satya Narayana Temple
Cultural Tourism Attractions		
24		Aircraft Museum

25		Shilparamam(Jathara)
26		Submarine Museum
27		Victory at Sea
28		Visakha Museum
Beach Attractions		
29		Rushikonda Beach
30		Bhemilli Beach
31		Rama Krishna Beach
32		Yarada Beach
33		Thotlakonda Beach
Business Tourist Spots		
34		Vizag Steel Plant
35		Fishing Harbour
36		Vizag Port Harbour

12. FAMOUS PLACES NEAR VIZAG

There are some famous places around Visakhapatnam city which acts as the main destination to reach those places. Because of its rail and airport network.

- ARAKU VALLEY which is 114.5 kms from Visakhapatnam.
- BORRA CAVES which are 90kms from Visakhapatnam.
- KONDAKARLA BIRD SANCTUARY which is 45kms from Visakhapatnam.
- BOJJANAKONDA which is 30km from Visakhapatnam.
- KATIKI WATERFALLS which is 108.1kms from Visakhapatnam.
- TRIBAL MUSEUM which is 113.6kms from Visakhapatnam.
- CHAPARAI WATER CASCADE which is 126.7kms from Visakhapatnam.
- ANANTHAGIRI WATERFALLS which is 89.3kms from Visakhapatnam.
- LAMBASINGI VALLEY which is 101.34kms from Visakhapatnam.
- THATIPUDI RESERVOIR which is 67.1kms from Visakhapatnam.

13. VISAKHAPATNAM TOURISM ASSESSMENT

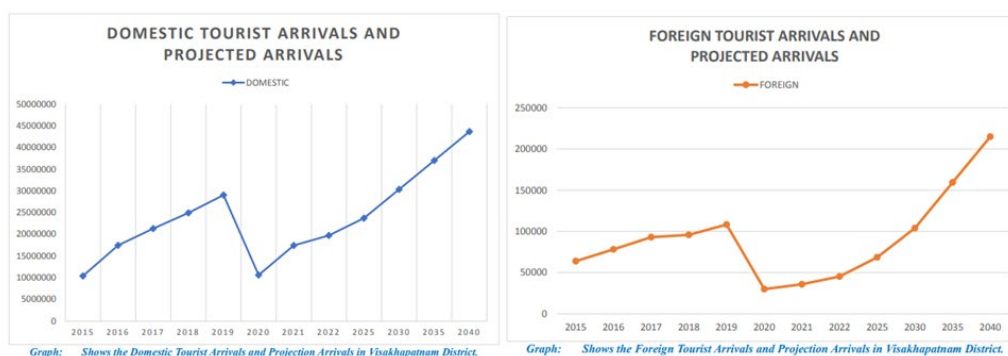
This assessment is used to identify the existing issues and examine them in the site. This helps in gaining information about the locations and sites. This assessment is done by using different methods; they are Questionnaire assessment; this assessment is collecting the data directly from the people by asking some questions, who are visiting that place. This helps to identify the pros/cons of that place. Observation assessment, this assessment helps in identifying the problem directly by observing the issue without knowing from another person. And some data is collected from the different sources like websites, social media platforms, advertisements, etc.

Visakhapatnam Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals

SR.NO.	YEAR	DOMESTIC	FOREIGN	TOTAL
1	2015	10416500	63905	10480405
2	2016	17455101	78266	17533367
3	2017	21299785	92958	21392743
4	2018	24920169	95759	25015928
5	2019	29034332	108273	29142605
6	2020	10609851	29929	10639780
7	2021	17429047	35890	17464937
8	2022	19718456	45281	19763737

*Table: Shows the Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals in Visakhapatnam District.
Source: - Visakhapatnam Tourism Development Authority.*

Visakhapatnam Projected Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals



Percentage Shows the Inflow of Localate and Tourist

SR.NO	VISITORS	% OF VISITORS
1	LOCALATE	48
2	TOURISTS OUTSIDE THE VIZAG REGION	52
3	TOTAL	100

Table: Shows the % Inflow of Localate and Tourist.

Percentage Shows The Toursit Origin

SR.NO	ORIGIN	% OF VISITORS
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	55
2	WEST BENGAL	12
3	ORISSA	18
4	CHENNAI	6
5	MAHARASTRA	4
6	OTHERS	5
	TOTAL	100

Table: Shows the % of Tourist Origin.

Percentage Shows The Tourist Age Group

SR.NO	AGE GROUP	% OF AGE GROUP
1	1 – 10	8
2	11 – 25	25.6
3	26 – 40	38.4
4	41 – 55	16
5	ABOVE 55	12
	TOTAL	100

*Table: Shows the % of Tourist Age Group.***Percentage Shows The Tourist Travel Size**

SR.NO	TRAVELLING SIZE	% OF VISITORS
1	ALONE	13
2	2 PEOPLE – 4 PEOPLE	36
3	5 PEOPLE – 8 PEOPLE	41
4	8 PEOPLE – 10 PEOPLE	6
5	MORE THAN 10 PEOPLE	4
	TOTAL	100

*Table: Shows the % of Tourist Travel Size.***Percentage Shows The Tourist Purpose of Visit**

SR.NO	PURPOSE OF VISIT	% OF VISITORS
1	BUSINESS	16
2	RELIGIOUS	34.4
3	EDUCATION	10.2
4	SPORTS, LEISTURE AND ADVENTURES	28
5	OTHERS	11.4
	TOTAL	100

*Table: Shows the % of Tourist Purpose of Visit.***Percentage Shows The Tourist Duration of Stay**

SR.NO	DURATION OF STAY	% OF VISITORS
1	1 DAY	52
2	2 – 3 DAYS	23
3	4 – 5 DAYS	16
4	5 – 1 WEEK	7
5	MORE THAN A WEEK	2
	TOTAL	100

Table: Shows the % of Tourist Duration of Stay.

14. SUGGESTIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN VISAKHAPATNAM.

The suggestions and proposals are proposed to develop the tourism in Visakhapatnam district. This development promotes the district's economic growth while safeguarding the environment. and to raising awareness of the district of Visakhapatnam's cultural value.

To fulfil all these factors there are three aspects to develop the tourism in Visakhapatnam district.

- Promoting and marketing of Visakhapatnam tourism leads to increase in tourist inflow.
- Suggestions for redevelopment of existing tourist attractions, and proposals for
- creating new tourist attractions.
- Infrastructure development and infrastructure gap filling.

For implementing of these three aspects, I proposed to develop the Visakhapatnam district into three zones for easy development of proposals and suggestions.

Zone – 1 consists of four mandals which are Visakhapatnam Urban, Gajuwaka, Pendurthi, and Pedagantyada.

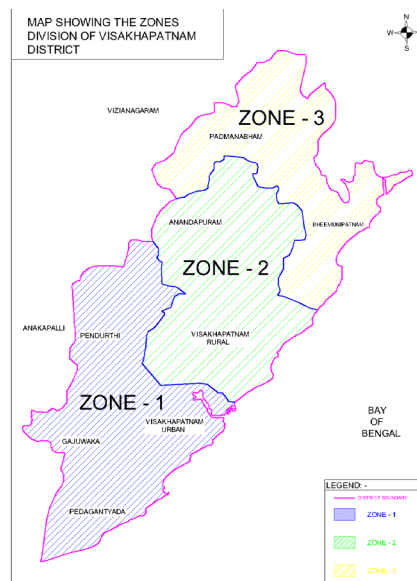
Zone – 2 consists of two mandals which are Visakhapatnam Rural, and Anandapuram.

Zone – 3 consists of two mandals which are Padmanabham and Bheemunipatnam.

The existing tourist attractions are categorised according to the zones so that the proposals and suggestions can be done according to the zones.

ZONE - 1	ZONE - 2	ZONE - 3
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• Town Hall • Old Light House • Ross Hill • Sagara Durga Temple • Kanaka Mahalakshmi Temple • Dolphin Nose • Fishing Harbour • Vizag Port • Vizag Steel Plant • Yarada Beach	• Visakha Museum • Aircraft Museum • Sub-Marine Museum • Victory At Sea • Mastyardarshini • R.K Mission • Kambalakonda Eco Park • Shimachalam Temple • Sampath Vinayagar Temple • Iskcon Temple • C.M.R Central Mall • VMRDA Park • Lumbini Park • Shivaji Park • Kailasagiri Hill • Tennati Park • Zoological Park • Kurupam Tomb • City Central Park • Shilparamam • International Cricket Stadium • R.K Beach	• Totlakonda Buddhist attraction • Totlakonda beach • Rushikonda water activities • Rushikonda beach • Narashima temple • Eramatti dibbalu • Clock tower bheemilli • Bhemilli beach
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Map: Shows the Proposed Three Zones in Visakhapatnam District for Development of Tourism.

Tourism Development in zone – 1

ZONE – 1 has different types of tourism attractions which are Religious Tourism, Historical Tourism, Recreational Tourism, Industrial and Business Tourism, and Beach Tourism.

In Zone – 1 there is more scope for the development of three tourisms

- **Industrial and Business tourism** has higher potential for the growth of tourism in zone-1 because of the Visakhapatnam port harbour which can be used for importing and exporting of goods. And this zone has industries like Visakhapatnam steel plant, Hindustan petroleum, Fishing harbour etc. These industries can generate more economy and job opportunities.
- **Recreation tourism** can be developed in this zone since there is industrial and business tourism in this zone. Business tourists who visit for business purpose can enjoy this tourism. There are several current recreational attractions in this zone, such as Dolphin nose hill, local parks, and the Town Hall, and new attractions should be presented in order to enhance recreational tourism.

- **Beach tourism** is one of the most essential tourism for any coastal region tourism growth because of the natural beauty most tourists visit coastal region for beach attractions. This zone has beach attractions such as Yarada Beach, Pudumaka Beach etc. As a result, this zone should be developed with appropriate beach attractions.

Tourism Development in zone – 2

ZONE – 2 has different types of tourism attractions which are Religious Tourism, Recreational Tourism, Cultural Tourism, and Beach Tourism.

In zone -2 there is scope for the development of four tourism.

- **Religious tourism** is one of the more prominent tourism in India since most people in India believe in spirituality and there is a greater rush during festival seasons. Many religious sites can be found in the Visakhapatnam district, including Simhachalam Temple, Sampath Vinayagar Temple, and ISKCON Temple. As a result, this zone has more tourism potential.
- **Recreational tourism** should be promoted in this zone because it contains most of the residential buildings. The establishment of recreational attractions here will benefit the society's environmental development.
- **Cultural tourism** is one of the most significant types of tourism that should adhere to the ethics and culture of the region and be preserved for future generations. It might include museums, cultural events, and so forth. There are museums in this zone, such as the Visakha Museum, the Submarine Museum, and the Aircraft Museum. More Cultural tourism should be promoted in this area.
- **Beach Tourism** has more potential in this zone as it is the coastal region there is more scope for the beach tourism.

Tourism Development in zone – 3

ZONE – 3 has different types of tourism attractions which are Religious Tourism, Rural Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Beach Tourism.

In Zone – 3 there is scope for the development of three tourism.

- Adventure Tourism has more potential in this zone due to the abundance of steep mountains that may be used for hiking, wildlife sanctuaries, and other outdoor adventure activities. Some of the adventure attractions in this zone are the Kambalakonda Eco Park, the Zoological Park, and Water Adventures, among others, and additional adventure activities should be presented in addition to redeveloping current attractions.
- Rural Tourism should be developed in this zone so that the rural talent like crafts, rural life is identified due to this the rural areas will be developed.
- Beach Tourism has more potential in this zone as it is the coastal region there is more scope for the beach tourism. And this zone beach water is neat compared to other beaches in this district so there is more scope in development of water adventures in this zone beaches.
- The tourism in these three zones are proposed according to the existing attractions and future upcoming new attractions which leads to more potential for the development of tourism in Visakhapatnam district.
- Recreational tourism, Religious tourism and Beach tourism are developed in all the three zones why because these are main tourist attractions in Visakhapatnam district.
- As this is the coastal region so most of the people will come for beach tourism and additionally it has the beautiful mountains and more other tourist attractions near this district which will use Visakhapatnam transportation for travelling to those places.
- As well as encouraging the locals to get involved in the development of tourism in the Visakhapatnam district so they can share in the benefits of the tourist development tree's fruits and contribute to the locals' economic development.

15. REDEVELOPMENT OF EXISTING TOURISM ATTRACTIONS IN VISAKHAPATNAM

FACELIFTING OF SARAGA DURGA TEMPLE

- One of the religious sites in the Visakhapatnam district is the Sagara Durga Temple. This temple will be visited by many people during the dasara Navaratri celebrations.
- Additionally, it is one of the good natural attractions because it is situated on a hill next to a seashore.
- The correct approach is not there since it is on a hill. Therefore, the appropriate approach road should be developed.
- The temple premises are not properly maintaining so the temple premises should be developed with the beautification works.
- There are no proper parking facilities in the site during the festivals this is the main problem facing by the temple authorities so the proper parking facilities should be developed according to the future demand.

REDEVELOPMENT OF DOLPHINE NOSE HILL

- Dolphin nose hill is one of the famous recreation attraction in Visakhapatnam with its nature beauty of sea and hills.
- The approach ghat road to dolphin is not good it is very narrow and there are no side safety barricades. So the approach road should be developed with proper safety measures.
- The dolphin light house is the main attraction to the hill so by considering this element as the main attraction and redevelop into the light house garden hill by creating more recreational elements and landscape elements with many viewpoints.
- And all the facilities like parking, drinking water should be properly developed.

REDEVELOPMENT OF YARADA BEACH

- Yarada Beach is one of the most well-known beaches in Visakhapatnam; it became well-known due to the hills and beach's opposing orientation, and it has more potential for beach tourism due to its natural attractions. Therefore, the beach tourism in Yarada Beach has to be reconstructed with the addition of beach components like beach sitting, beach resorts, beach games, beach pathways, beach restaurants, etc.
- In addition, there are currently inadequate infrastructural facilities, so it is necessary to upgrade things like local transit, street lighting, safety, and security.

FACE LIFTING OF FISHING HARBOUR

- The fishing harbour in Visakhapatnam has 700 mechanized boats and 300 beach landing crafts, making it one of the largest fish landing facilities in Andhra Pradesh with a 7500 crore yearly revenue.
- At present there are lack of facilities like cold storages, market area, damage of jetties, loading and unloading places.
- So the fishing harbour is facelifted where ever it required and new cold storages, development of market area and air conditioned auction hall for the exporting of products.

REDEVELOPMENT OF SHILPARAMAM

- The shilparamam should be redeveloped with more attractions like different styles of house structures in Visakhapatnam from past to present.
- And evolution of Visakhapatnam from past to present in sculpture presentation and display to the public so that they understand the transformation of Visakhapatnam.
- Some amusement park for the adventure purpose should also be developed and recreational place with more varieties of bushes and shrubs.
- And also propose the summer workshops of local made hand crafts for students so that they will understand the local style makings. So that we can safe guard our local made arts to the future generation
- Proper tourism infrastructure should be developed in the attraction for the future demand.

BEAUTIFICATION OF NARASHIMHA TEMPLE

- It is one of the oldest temple with more significance to the place due to lack of maintenance its structure should be facelifted or restored to the old form.
- Beautification works should be done for the good looking of the temple premises.
- It should be developed with all the infrastructure recreational facilities.

REJUVANATION OF TOTLAKONDA BUDDHIST ATTRACTION

- So this Buddhist attraction should be properly conserved and maintained properly. Some of the beautifications works should be done like gardening, developing the recreation spaces and proper infrastructure facilities.

REDEVELOPMENT OF BHEMMILI BEACH FRONT

- Bhemilli beach is one the famous beach in Visakhapatnam. So there is more scope for the development of beach activities.
- More beach resorts should be developed in this beach why because it can act as the weekend relaxation spot to Visakhapatnam people and for tourists also.
- And all the tourism infrastructure facilities should be provided with the safety and security measures.

ERRAMATTI DIBBALU

- Erramatti dibbalu are the geological heritage monuments there is no proper maintenance to this attraction.
- This attraction should be conserved and preserved because it the one of the geological heritage structures.
- More view points and proper guidance should be given through the signage boards.
- And because of the lack of infrastructure facilities the people are not visiting this attraction so the infrastructure should be developed with proper maintenance.

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16. DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is extremely essential in any growth, not only tourism development. However, tourist expansion has resulted in significant infrastructural development in the state or country. Tourism infrastructure provides a wide range of services that are required to fulfil visitor requests and improve satisfaction during their stay. Tourism infrastructure is being built not just for tourist influx but also for the economic growth of the nation. As a result, tourism is critical to the country's prosperity and provides its identity.

APPROACH ROADS

- Approach roads are essential for tourism locations; without good approach roads, there will be no safety for tourist visitors.
- Approach roads should be developed with enough space so that every vehicle may easily access the destination.
- The approach Ghat road to Dolphin Hill is excessively narrow and lacks sufficient barriers; it should be improved with adequate security measures.
- The approach road to the Sagara Durga temple should also be improved; it is exceedingly small and lacks safety features.
- The approach roads should have sufficient safety measures and maintenance.

17. CONCLUSION

Visakhapatnam is currently drawing a lot of tourists and has become one of Andhra Pradesh's most popular tourist destinations. At the district and individual levels, Visakhapatnam has been examined and assessed from every angle. The problem and potential have been identified. using qualities, and recommendations have been made in line with that. Even minor problems that require only a little amount of money to fix but have a big influence on advancement were mentioned in the proposals.

By providing circuits and other tourism amenities, travellers will be able to visit even the most remote places in the area, making better use of their time and money. Tourist convenience, safety, and security will all be enhanced by the installation and upgrading of various infrastructure facilities, which will also support the district's economic growth.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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None.

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