



Andhra Pradesh Tourism: The Impact Of Covid-19 On Kurnool District – A Case Study

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Abstract: Tourism, originally a privilege of the elite in Western Europe, transformed into a global phenomenon with advancements in 19th-century transportation and communication, enabling mass participation. Today, the travel and tourism sector is the largest global employer, as highlighted by the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (WEFA). However, the industry has faced severe challenges in recent years. According to the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index 2021 by the World Economic Forum, India ranked 54th among 117 countries, a significant drop from its 34th position in 2019, largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Andhra Pradesh, previously ranked third in domestic tourist attraction nationwide in 2019, experienced substantial setbacks. This study investigates the pandemic's impact on the tourism industry in Andhra Pradesh, with a specific focus on the erstwhile Kurnool district. Using Mahanandi, Orvakal, and Belum Caves as case studies, the research gathers insights from key stakeholders through surveys and applies statistical analysis to assess the challenges and recovery prospects. The findings aim to provide actionable strategies to revitalise tourism in the region, contributing to broader discussions on sustainable recovery and resilience in the post-pandemic era.

Keywords: Tourism Industry, Mass tourism, TTCI, Covid-19, AP Tourism, Kurnool District

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is not only a key driver of economic growth but also represents an incredibly promising sector that can transform India's future. Andhra Pradesh secured third position in all states in attracting domestic tourists in 2019. Andhra Pradesh is located on the southeastern coast of India and serves as a natural gateway to East and Southeast Asia. According to the 2011 Census, the state has a population of 49.3 million, accounting for 4 percent of the country's total population. Tourism plays a significant role in the service sector of Andhra Pradesh.

The region is famous for its rich historical dynasties, renowned local and international temples, impressive sculptures, traditional dances, exquisite handicrafts, and breathtaking coastline that stretches 973 kilometres. Additionally, the majestic Eastern Ghats, scenic rivers, stunning hill stations, and natural caves entice tourists with varied interests. The state offers over 300 tourist destinations, each showcasing its unique themes and attractions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism, as a field of research in the academic arena, is of a recent origin. Many scholars have written books and articles in various reputed journals dealing with their views on different issues of tourism.

Rothman (1978) focused in his study on the impact of tourism on the local culture and stated that resorts are characterised by a stable core of permanent residents who are exposed to immigration and out-migration of many temporary visitors or residents. The culture and lifestyles of the local people also changed due to the inflow of tourists.

Goeldner, C.R. and Ritchie, J.R.(1990) attempted to explain various aspects of tourism including the history of tourism, passenger transportation, amusement parks, the classification of international tourism, the economic impact of tourism, and the global code of ethics for tourism.

Gates, J. S. (2002) eulogized that Thomas Cook, the “Father of Modern Tourism”, began his travel company in the 1840s and created the first package tours in 1862. He focused on the conservation of cultural and natural diversity and the sustainable development of tourist destinations.

Tourism, according to Vijaykumar A. (2009) has numerous benefits for a country, including generating foreign exchange, employment, regional development, and prosperity. Apart from this, it promotes cultural exchanges, and international cooperation, and contributes to social and political understanding. Furthermore, tourism is instrumental in preserving natural environments, and cultural heritage, and in promoting sustainable development.

According to Rao, G.V. (2016) tourism in India is primarily centred around pilgrimage. For this study, the town of Srisailam in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh was chosen due to its combination of both pilgrimage sites and natural attractions. Srisailam is one of the three "Shiva-Shakti Peetahs" in India and is home to the temples of the God Mallikarjuna Swamy Jyothirlinga and the Goddess Bhramaramba

Sah, R. et al. (2020) highlighted the devastating impact of COVID-19 on the global economy. The full extent of the impact on both economic and health aspects was still unknown as the study was conducted in 2020. This was particularly true for low- and middle-income countries, such as Nepal and Sri Lanka, whose economies rely heavily on a limited number of services and industries.

Shah, Chowdhury, and Gupta’s (2021) study investigated the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the career perspectives and opportunities of Indian tourism and hospitality students. The study revealed that the industry's image significantly influenced students' career decisions

3. RESEARCH GAPS

Several studies have focused on the tourism industry in India and Andhra Pradesh, but few have specifically examined the Rayalaseema region in the state, particularly the Kurnool district. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected the tourism sector, impacting the region's overall economy.

The current literature lacks a comprehensive analysis of COVID-19's impact on the Kurnool district. Therefore, researchers must explore these implications across all sectors, including tourism, to identify trends and gather insights from stakeholders. This will help develop informed policy recommendations to promote economic growth in the region.

4. SCOPE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

The present study will focus on tourism development in the Kurnool district at the macro level while analyzing specific tourist centres at the micro level. The district is home to several religious and natural attractions of tourist significance. This study primarily examines the impact of COVID-19 on tourism in this district by collecting and analyzing the opinions of various tourism stakeholders at three key locations: MAHANANDI, ORVAKAL, AND BELUM CAVES.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY

1. To study the trends in tourist footfall before and after Corona year in the Kurnool district
2. To enlist the major problems of tourist places in the study region by eliciting the opinions of the stakeholders viz, business people, tourists and pilgrims;

3. To explore the impact of COVID-19 on the economies of tourist centres and suggest suitable measures to recover tourism in the district

6. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

6.1 Data Source

This study is based on secondary data from the District Tourism Office, Kurnool, District Handbook-2021 and A.P. Tourism Development Corporation. Primary data was collected from the field survey at three tourist places through a structured questionnaire. The data were collected during the six months from July 2022 to December 2022.

6.2 Study Area and Sample Selection

Kurnool, an administrative district in Andhra Pradesh, is chosen as the study area for the present research work. Three prominent tourist places were selected based on the three criteria i. Popularity and potential of the place, ii. Types of tourism and iii. The Intensity of research activities undertaken in the area. The three areas are, i) **Belum Caves** which are known for Historical & Archeological tourism, ii) **Orvakal**, which is a celebrated Eco and cine tourism centre and iii) **Mahanandi**, which is famous for Temple and Spiritual tourism.

In the second stage, 100 stakeholders from each place including 50 domestic visitors, and 50 local traders, travel agents and other service providers in the area were selected. From three places together 150 tourists and 150 businessmen were randomly selected. The aim is to gather realistic information about tourism growth and changes experienced in the conditions of tourist service providers, as well as the problems encountered by the tourists during their tour to these places especially during and after COVID-19.

6.3 Analysis of Data

The collected data were entered into Excel spreadsheets and were analysed using the SPSS software package to derive two-way tables and results of the statistical analysis of the data. Statistical tools such as measures of central tendency (Averages), paired t-tests, and ANOVA, were used to analyze the data.

7. KURNOOL DISTRICT PROFILE

The Erstwhile Kurnool district derives its name from its chief town Kurnool which is derived from the old saying word "Kandanavolu". It was the capital of former Nawabs, the Capital of Andhra Pradesh State from 1st October 1953 to 1st November 1956 and at present the district's headquarters. The district ranks 10 in population with 40,53,463 people accounting for 4.63 % of the state's total population as per the 2011 Population Census, while in area it occupies the 3rd place with 17658 Sq. Kms., which accounts for 6.41 % of the total area of the state. Kurnool town is located on the longest highway in India – 44 which connects major states in India from north to south. Kurnool Railway Station is the nearest railway station. The airport at Orvakal is to serve the air transport needs of the people of this district.

Two important mountain ranges in the district running parallel from North to South are Nallamalas and Erramalas. The Erramalas divide the district into two well-defined tracts from East to West. The total area under forests is 340669 Hec accounting for about 19 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. The major parts of the forest area are confined mainly to the Nallamalas.

The district is home to several important rivers including Tungabhadra, its tributary Handri, Krishna, Kunderu and Gundlakamma. KC canal, Handri Neeva, and Galeru-Nagari canals are beginning from this district. Telugu Ganga water canal flows from the Srisailam backwater in the Krishna River.

Combined Kurnool district is a confluence of different tourist places which include historical & archaeological places like emperor Ashoka rock edicts, Kondareddi fort, Adoni fort, Belum Caves, Banganapalle Bungalow, an ancient man painting caves- Kethavaram and Tomb of Abdul Wahab. Ecological tourism centres like Orvakal Rock Gardens, Rollapadu Bird Sanctuary, Gundla Brahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary, Srisailam Tiger Reserve Forest, Byerluti Jungle Safari in Nallamala forest etc.

The district has been popular for pilgrim centres or temples which attract tourists from all southern states. Popular are Srisailam, Omkaaram, Sangameswaram, Kolanu Bharati, Mahanandi, Ahibilam, Yaganti, Nanyanalappa, Jaghnada Gattu, Kalvabugga, Urukunda, Yellarthi Durga and many more. It epitomises famous saints like Pothuluri Veerabrahmendra Swami, Kasi Reddi Nayana, and Mantralyam Raghavendra Swami.

7.1. Belum Caves:

The Belum Caves, situated in the old Kurnool district (present Nandyala district) of Andhra Pradesh's Rayalaseema region, are the second largest cave system on the Indian subcontinent. These caves are renowned for their impressive speleothems, including stalactite and stalagmite formations. The Belum Caves feature long passages, expansive galleries, and spacious caverns that contain fresh water and siphons.

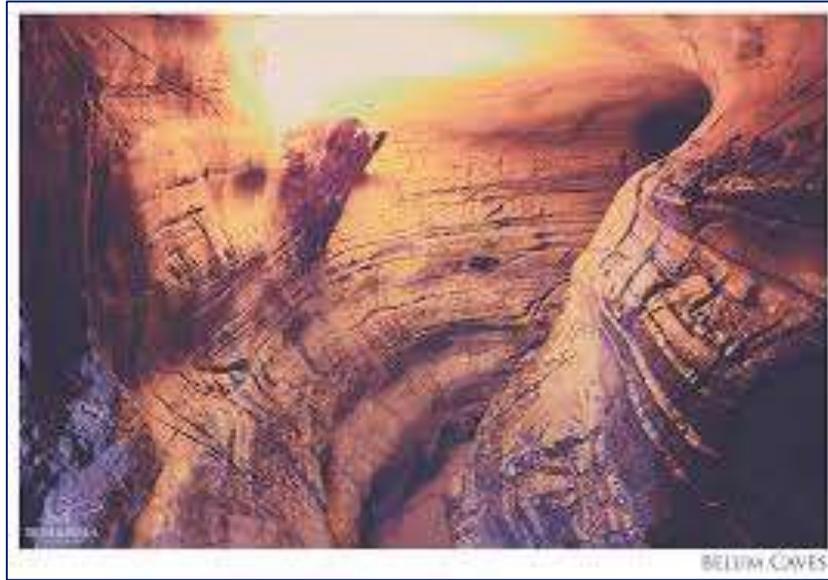


Figure: 1 A scene from the Belum caves

Source: www.flickr.com

7.2. Orvakal

Orvakal Rock Garden is a 1000-acre sculpture park featuring ancient caves and igneous rock formations among pools of water. It is located on the NH-40 highway, outside the village of Orvakal, approximately 20 kilometres from Kurnool. It is famous for cine shooting from Tollywood in both Telugu states. It is becoming popular for eco and adventure tourism.



Figure: 2 A scene from the Orvakal Rock garden

Source: Wikipedia

7.3 Mahanandi

Mahanandi is a village located east of the Nallamala Hills in the Kurnool district (currently Nandyal District) of Andhra Pradesh. The village is surrounded by forests and is situated approximately 21 km from Nandyal town. Within a 15 km radius of Mahanandi, there are nine Nandi shrines collectively known as Nava Nandulu. This ancient temple dates back over 1,500 years and is renowned for its freshwater pools, called

Kalyani or Pushkarni. The architecture of the temple reflects the significant influence of the Chalukya Kings in this region. After Srisailam, this location has been attracting major tourists in this district.



Figure: 3 A scene from the Orvkal Rock garden

Source: <https://www.pujasthan.com>

8. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TOURISM IN KURNOOL DISTRICT

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly disrupted normal living patterns and movement worldwide in 2020, leading to strict lockdowns and the closure of both international and national travel routes. The state of Andhra Pradesh and, in particular, Kurnool district, were adversely affected by these changes, and travel was no exception.

8.1 Change in the Number of Tourists Visit

To examine the changes in tourist visits to this district, a total of six years of tourist data were collected from the district tourist authorities.

Table 1: The number of tourists who visited the Kurnool district from 2016 to 2022 Month-wise (in number)

Sr. No	Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	January	411780	382568	421144	533513	544274	280958	374186
2	February	467812	585946	838377	464884	839613	329369	277257
3	March	1102780	626357	1151512	1159424	0	622467	939239
4	April	483686	475599	569660	360573	0	13438	118011
5	May	454459	478609	450568	408737	0	74369	366981
6	June	308674	530089	484240	453527	0	62876	510712
7	July	360264	886726	330787	423250	0	117933	450178
8	August	2344954	571897	1546913	589115	17028	163110	567679
9	September	326506	652596	645145	553075	31740	280550	310828
10	October	400730	759408	636695	595898	67615	330283	517323
11	November	424128	605437	696223	652529	244814	428571	13,36000

12	December	465697	459021	340152	608063	212301	506620	1021736
	Grand Total	7551470	7014253	8111416	6802588	1957385	3210544	6790130
	Annual Growth Rates(%)	-	(-)-7.12	15.64	(-)-16.13	(-)-71.23	64.03	111.5

Source: Compiled from the Data of the District Tourism Office, Kurnool District, AP

Visitor numbers from 2016 to 2019 were generally high, with peaks in March 2018 (1,151,512 visitors), August 2016 (2,344,954), and February 2018 (838,377). There was steady growth until 2018, followed by a decline in 2019, suggesting early signs of stagnation. The COVID-19 pandemic caused a drastic decline in 2020, with zero visitors in March, April, May, and June due to lockdowns. While recovery began in 2021, numbers remained low compared to pre-pandemic levels. In 2022, a notable recovery occurred, with March 2022 recording 939,239 visitors, up from 622,467 in 2021. November 2022 saw a spike of 1,336,000 visitors, attributed to eased restrictions, increased vaccination, and the Karthika Masam festival, drawing many devotees to Shaiva temples in the area.

8.2 Seasonal Trends

The months of March, August, and November attract the highest number of visitors, likely due to festivals or favourable weather. In 2020, visitor numbers plummeted, with April and May recording zero visitors. However, there was a gradual recovery in 2021. From 2016 to 2018, tourism grew steadily, peaking in 2018 with 8,111,416 visitors. The lowest point occurred in 2020, with just 1,957,385 tourists. By 2022, tourism rebounded, reaching 6,790,130 visitors, approaching pre-pandemic levels but still below the 2018 peak. Increased tourism promotions or events during key months in the Pre-2020 period have driven higher numbers. Government restrictions and health concerns during the COVID-19 time led to the closure of tourist attractions. Vaccination campaigns and eased travel restrictions likely contributed to the sharp rise in visitors in 2022.

In 2011, the population of Kurnool was 4,053,463. Surprisingly, the total number of tourists visiting this district annually exceeded the district's population. The number of tourists doubled in 2018, but after COVID-19, the number of tourists declined sharply to below the district's population. However, in 2022, the number of tourists reached nearly 6.7 million

8.3 Business Turnover after Covid

In all THREE tourist places selected for the sample survey, the opinion of the majority of businessmen has a predominantly negative sentiment about business turnover after COVID-19.

Table 2: Business Turnover

Opinion	Mahanandi	Orvakal	Belum Caves	Total	Percentage (per cent)
Very good	0	0	0	0	0.0
Good	10	15	10	35	23.3
Average	13	16	14	43	28.7
No Idea	02	04	01	07	4.7
Bad	25	15	25	65	43.3
Total	50	50	50	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey

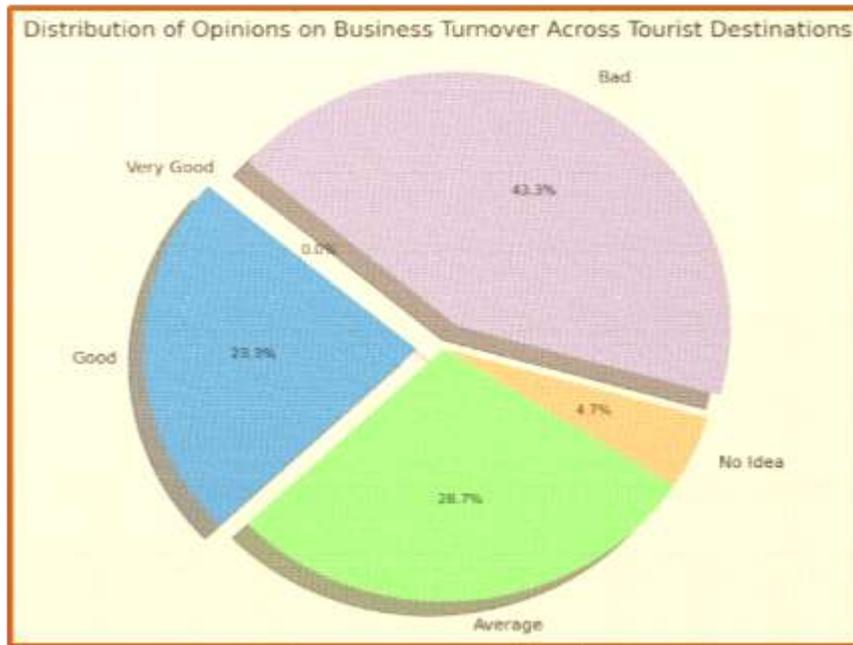


Figure: 4: Opinion on Business Turnover



As per Table 2 the term "Bad" is the dominant opinion for Mahanandi, receiving 25 responses, which accounts for 50% of the total feedback. Overall, the combined positive responses (Good = 20%, Average = 26%) make up 46% of the total for Mahanandi. However, negative sentiment predominates, indicating potential issues with business turnover. In Orvakal, there is a balanced distribution of opinions, with "Good" and "Bad" each at 30%, while "Average" is close behind at 32%. This suggests mixed perceptions without a strong leaning toward either positive or negative sentiments.

For Belum Caves, "Bad" also received 25 responses, making up 50% of the total. The combined feedback here is 48% (Good = 20%, Average = 28%). Similar to Mahanandi, the negative sentiment is predominant, but there is a slightly higher positive response. Overall, 43.3% of respondents perceive business turnover as "Bad," and no one rated it as "Very Good."

8.4 Covid Precautions and Safety Maintained at the Visiting Place

Regarding questions on COVID precautions and safety measures, a total of 150 tourists expressed their opinions at three tourist sites.

Table 3: COVID Precautions and Safety maintained at the visiting place

Satisfaction level	Mahanandi	Orvakal	Belum Caves	Total	per cent(%)
Very good	5	15	8	28	18.66
Good	25	16	19	60	40.00
No Idea	05	04	06	15	10.00
Poor	15	10	10	35	23.33
Very poor	0	5	7	12	8.00
Total	50	50	50	150	100.00

Source: Field Survey

A majority of tourists (58.66%) across various locations express a positive perception regarding the safety measures implemented. While some visitors commend these measures, a substantial proportion, specifically 21%, categorize them as "Poor" or "Very Poor." Additionally, 10% of respondents selected "No Idea," suggesting that a segment of visitors may be either unaware of the safety measures or indifferent toward them. In Mahnandi, there are notably high satisfaction levels, with 30% of respondents rating the safety measures as "Good." Nonetheless, a significant 30% rated them as "Poor," and there were no ratings of "Very Poor." In contrast, Orvakal recorded the highest percentage of "Very Good" ratings, which constituted 30% of responses. However, 20% of participants rated the measures as "Poor" or "Very Poor," indicating potential areas for improvement. At Belum Caves, the evaluations reveal a mixed response, with the highest proportion of "Very Poor" ratings (14%) compared to the other destinations. Despite this, 38% of respondents regarded the conditions as "Good."

8.5 Marketing Facility for Local Products

The data provides an assessment of satisfaction levels regarding marketing facilities for local products across three locations.

Table 4: Marketing facility for Local products

Marketing facility for Local Products	Mahanandi	Orvakal	Belum Caves	Total	per cent(%)
Very good	15	5	0	20	13.32
Good	17	13	08	38	25.34
No Idea	03	02	02	07	4.67
Poor	10	20	15	45	30.00
Very poor	5	10	25	40	26.67
Total	50	50	50	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey

The category labeled "Poor" received the highest response rate at 30%, indicating a pronounced level of dissatisfaction with the marketing facilities in all surveyed areas. The "Very Poor" category closely follows at 26.67%, further emphasizing the prevailing dissatisfaction. In contrast, positive feedback, categorized as "Very Good" and "Good," collectively represents 38.66% of responses, highlighting the opportunity for improvement while acknowledging the presence of some acceptable practices.

Within the location of Mhanandi, the perceived marketing performance is relatively more favorable compared to the other sites, evidenced by the highest number of "Very Good" ratings (15) and "Good" ratings (17). Nevertheless, dissatisfaction persists, as the combined total of "Poor" and "Very Poor" ratings accounts for 30 responses, or 60%. In the location of Orvakal, dissatisfaction is similarly pronounced, with "Poor" and "Very Poor" categories together comprising 30 responses (60%) as well. Positive ratings in Orvakal are limited, totalling 18 for the "Very Good" and "Good" categories.

In contrast, the Belum Caves location reflects the least favourable feedback, with only 8 "Good" ratings and a complete absence of "Very Good" ratings. This site displays a notably high level of dissatisfaction, with "Poor" (15 responses) and "Very Poor" (25 responses) combined, resulting in a total of 80%. Overall, across all locations, a mere 7 responses (4.67%) fell under the "No Idea" category, signifying that a majority of respondents hold a definitive opinion regarding the marketing facilities.

8.6 Specific Problem Identified

Becoming a popular and prosperous tourist destination is not an easy task. Various challenges such as infrastructure, cleanliness, safety, and more can arise when tourists visit a location. In this field survey, we gathered the opinions of tourists regarding five major issues across three selected sites for study.

Table 6: Specific Problem Identified

Problem	Mahanandi	Orvakal	Belum Caves	Total	PC per cent
Infrastructure facilities	10	8	20	38	25.33
Clean, hygienic ness	10	12	5	27	18.0
Safety	15	20	10	45	30.0
Market Cost	10	10	9	29	19.33
Fraud of local traders	5	0	6	11	7.33

Total responses	50	50	50	150	100.0
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Source: Field Survey

Belum Caves received the highest percentage of responses about infrastructure facilities, indicating greater visitor concern compared to Mahanandi and Orvakal. Orvakal had the most respondents worried about cleanliness and hygiene, suggesting it may be viewed as less clean. Safety is a significant issue at Orvakal, with 40 per cent of visitors highlighting it as a concern. Market costs are fairly consistent across the three locations, while Belum Caves shows more concern about fraud by local traders, unlike Orvakal, which had no reports of this issue. Overall, infrastructure and safety are critical concerns across all sites, with cleanliness notably problematic at Orvakal. These insights can help prioritize improvements at each destination to enhance visitor satisfaction.

9. THE TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Analysed the impact of COVID-19 through two hypotheses using ANOVA calculations for three location's data

- *There is no statistically significant impact of COVID-19 on the income of the local business community*
- *There is no statistically significant impact of COVID-19 on the employment of the local business community*

9.1 level of Income Before and After Covid-19 at Three Places Combined

Through field survey level of income before and after COVID-19 was calculated from eight types of tourist service providers at three locations. Combined figures on an average are given in the table.

Table 7: Level of income before and after Covid-19 at three places combined (in Rupees)

Business Type	Average Daily Income	
	2019	2022
Hotels	22000	4000
Private Lodges	30000	6000
General Shops	10000	3500
Cool Drink Shops	8000	1500
Toys and Local Products Shops	50000	1000
Marriage Function Halls	40000	15000
Medical Shops	3000	1200
Street Vendors	4000	600
Total	167000	32800

Source: Field Survey

ANOVA Single Factor

Based upon the data in Table No. 7 ANOVA for a single factor is calculated as follows

SUMMARY				
<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
2019	8	167000	20875	312410714.3
2022	8	32800	4100	22831428.57

ANOVA						
<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	1125602500	1	1125602500	6.7	0.021333	4.6
Within Groups	2346695000	14	167621071.4			
Total	3472297500	15				

The F-statistic (6.715) exceeds the F-critical value (4.600), allowing us to reject the null hypothesis. Additionally, the P-value (0.0213) is below the 0.05 significance level, indicating that the observed difference in average daily income between 2019 and 2021 is statistically significant.

9.2 Variations in Employment Before and After Covid at Three Places Combined

Based on the survey total employment at three places combined declined from 885 to just 291 which reflects the devastating impact of Covid on employment at tourist places.



Table 8: Variations in Employment Before and After Covid at Three Places Combined

Sr.n	Business Type	Total Employment in 2019	Total employment in 2022
1	Hotels	220	76
2	Private Lodges	150	15
3	General shops	100	60
4	Cool drink shops	120	48
5	Toys and local products shops	80	23
6	Marriage Function Halls	110	25
7	Medical shops	25	7
8	Street Vendors	80	37
	TOTAL	885	291

Source: Field Survey

ANOVA Single Factor

Based upon the data in Table No. 8 ANOVA for a single factor is calculated as follows

SUMMARY				
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
2019	8	885	110.625	3274.554
2022	8	291	36.375	555.9821

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	22052.25	1	22052.25	11.51392	0.004371	4.60011
Within Groups	26813.75	14	1915.268			
Total	48866	15				

F critical (F crit) 4.6001, which is the threshold F-value for a 95% confidence level. Since the calculated F (11.5139) is greater than the F crit, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant difference between the two employment levels. P-value 0.0044, which is below the commonly used significance level of 0.05. This indicates that the difference between the means of 2019 and 2022 is statistically significant.

10. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and interpretation of both secondary and primary data, Kurnool district was severely affected by the impacts of COVID-19 in 2020, 2021, and 2022, particularly in terms of tourist visits, economic generation, and employment levels. While the number of tourists in the district improved to 67,90,130 in 2022, it remains below the figure of 68,02,588 recorded in 2019, before the pandemic. The views of local businessmen and tourist service providers were also generally bleak, as conditions have not yet improved sufficiently to create more employment opportunities and recover the income they lost during the lockdown.

To change these conditions all stakeholders, particularly the present state government, must undertake proactive measures to enhance safety conditions in areas categorized as "Poor" and "Very Poor," such as Belum Caves. This initiative should include the implementation of awareness campaigns aimed at increasing the visibility and communication of safety protocols to convert responses of "No Idea" into favourable opinions.

Furthermore, success should be benchmarked against Orvakal, which has effectively employed strategies that have resulted in the highest "Very Good" ratings. There is an urgent necessity to enhance marketing infrastructure in regions such as Belum Caves to improve facilities and attract additional business. Targeted promotional strategies should be developed through localized campaigns that raise awareness and enhance marketing efforts for local products, especially in areas that are underperforming.

Engagement with stakeholders is essential; local entrepreneurs ought to be consulted to identify specific marketing challenges and collaboratively devise solutions. By leveraging the relatively superior performance of Mahanandi as a benchmark, best practices can be implemented in both Orvakal and Belum Caves.

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