CONCLUSION

Tourism has emerged as a global growing industry and is playing a leading role in the economic growth. Indian tourism has vast potential for generation of employment and earning large sum of foreign exchange besides giving a fillip to the Country's overall economic and social development. The year 2004 has been a highly successful year for Indian tourism. The foreign tourism arrival crossed the 3 million figure with arrivals estimated 3.37 million. Eventhough tourism has adverse impacts, which promise the existence of human behaviour in a mythological way, its contribution to society, economy and culture marked glories of nation. The growth of tourism has been described as paradigm shift in the socio-economic and cultural aspects of Country. They cause both positive and negative impacts, especially the tourism destinations like Kanayakumari as it is historic importance. Tourism helps to understand socio-cultural activities of a Country. It generates foreign exchange, employment and international understanding. There is a mingling of culture due to tourism. Development of tourism is an important activity of the government.

Though Kanyakumari is considered as one of the important tourism potential of Country it has not been given much importance in terms of infrastructure and promotional activities. Tourism today is widely acclaimed as an important international industry. Both the developed and developing Countries give considerable importance to tourism as an industry which offers
much scope for expansion. It is a highly organized complex business. It is a source for the development of hotel industry and transportation. It brings in large amount of foreign exchange. It contributes much for improvement of social, political understanding and cultural exchanges. It provides employment opportunities and development of backward areas. World tourism contributes a lot for the development of international peace and amity while the domestic tourism brings national integration.

By the States Reorganization Act of 1956, the present Kanyakumari District was incorporated with Tamil Nadu from the Travancore-Cochin State. Nagercoil is the headquarters of this district. This district is not worthy for its geographical cultural, religious and political importance. The pleasant climate, attractive scenery, historical monuments and temples, art and architecture of the temples and tradition of the people make Kanyakumari District as a tourist centre in Tamil Nadu. There are some major and a lot of minor tourist spots in this district.

Tourist spots of Kanyakumari District attract a large number of tourists from all over the World. People visit Kanyakumari and spend their time at this tourist spots. It is a loveliest tourist district of South India. The tourists who flock to Kanyakmari district are from the countries of UK, USA, Sri Lanka, France, Germany, Japan, Italy, Malaysia, Canada, Australia and Singapore. Kanyakumari, otherwise known as Cape Comorin occupies an unique place among the tourist centres of India because of its geographical importance, the
Kumari Amman temple, the Vivekananda rock memorial and Gandhi memorial.

For the defensive purpose, the Vattakottai was constructed by sand in the beginning and further strengthened by granite during the reign of Maharaja Marthandavarma of Travancore. The sea near the fort is famous for bathing because of its calmness. There is inadequate bus service to Vattakottai and this might have been the main reason for the decline of its fame. Suchindrum is famous for the Thanumalaya Perumal temple. It is one of the biggest temples in Tamil Nadu. The only shrine is dedicated to the Trinity is Thanumalaya Perumal temple at Suchinrum. The Gopura, Nataka Sala, Unchal mandapa, Vasanta mandapa the car festival and the Teppam festival attract large number of tourists. This temple is considered as one of the store houses of richest specimen of the art in stone.

Nagercoil is also a tourist centre because of the Nagaraja temple which is situated at the heart of the town. The temple is a symbol of four different creeds in Indian religion such as Saivism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism and Jainism. Nagercoil is also one of the leading commercial centres. It is gateway of tourist who visits Kanyakumari.

The Padmanabhapuram palace was constructed by the rules of Travancore. In the entrance hall some wooden bows which are hung that has the reclining pose of Vishnu known as Onavillu is one of the features of this palace. The wooden shelves with efficient locking system in the Manthra Sala
are another feature. The floors in this palace look like a mirror. A cot in Uppirika is specially made up of woods of 64 medicinal plants, which attracts the visitors. The mural painting is another fascinating feature of this palace. Palace has a museum of antique things.

Thiruvattar is noted for its historic Adikasava Perumal temple. It was one of the family deities of Travancore Royal Family. The Ottakkal mandapam in the temple is the best example for engineering skill. The peculiar mandapam in the temple is the best example for engineering skill. The peculiar feature of this temple is that, the priests appointed in the temple are not allowed to go out of the temple for three years.

Thiruparappu is noted for its historic Mahadevar temple and its falls. This temple is that it faces the west. It is the best example of Kerala architecture. The Thiruparappu falls is styled as “Courtallam” of Kanyakumari District. Chitharal is famous for its natural Jain cave temple. The images of Parsvanath and Mahavira are found. The T.T.D.C. failed to announce this place as a tourist spot because the local people alone visit this temple.

Pechipparai remains as a centre of tourism because of its beautiful dam. The boating facilities and garden in the dam attracts the tourists. Kalikesam, Muttom, Chottaivizhai beach, Chankuthurai beach, Olakkaruvi water falls and Mukkadal are some other tourist spots in this district and only the local people visit this place to take bath during the holidays. There are no rest halls to save the tourist from rain and heat. The natural park in this place is neglected.
without maintenance. There is a dangerous Suzhal in the Kalikesam stream. Many people have lost their lives in this Suzhal. But there is no caution board to indicate the Suzhal areas. The government should take steps for the improvement of Muttom and Olakkaruvi waterfalls.

Nowadays, the tourists need the availability of some amenities. While visiting particular destinations, they not only wish to see the destination, but also like to enjoy the facilities and the resources available in the particular destination. They can be provided such facilities, which will provide them enjoyment at the time of tour. Adequate bus services are available between Nagercoil and Kanyakumari. But some other tourist spots do not have adequate bus facilities. So the tourists suffer a lot to reach the tourist spots of this. Because of inadequate bus services some tourist spots lost its fame.

Shopping, Recreation and information services are mainly in Kanyakumari and Nagercoil. No such facilities are available in other tourist spots in this district. At present the tourist spots in Kumari are not clean. The tourists throw the waste in open air, hence the tourist spot is totally polluted. The authorities should ensure the cleanliness. Safety and security arrangements are important for tourist spots. The tourists are attacked by local people, where the tourist spots are in secular places. Hence provision of security is an essential one.

In each tourist centre, the number of beggars increases every year. Due to this, they are agitating the tourists. This is a problem in almost all the tourist
spots. Hence the problem should be solved. Qualified guides should be appointed to give proper guidance of the tourists. All tourist spots should have a First – Aid medical centre. It is an essential one in a tourist spot. A.T.M.s should be established in all the tourist spots. Leading banks should have the A.T.M. centers at all major tourist spots.

Attitude differs from person to person. Some drivers have good attitude but some do not have. So the government should give proper attitude training to all drivers of car, taxi and auto so as to behave in a proper way with the tourists. This will pave the way for good relationship between the drivers and tourists. Good communication facilities should be provided to tourists. Many tourist spots do not have browsing centres. At present browsing centres and communication centres are essential in tourist spots. The recharge cards of all the telecommunication groups should be made available in all the tourist spots.

The recreational activities include relaxing, sports, dinning, boating and fishing. The tourists perception in the government should introduce new recreational activities in the tourist spots and the necessary steps should be taken to improve the existing ones. Tourism is generally considered a smokeless industry. But pollution causes trouble to the tourists. It includes air, water, noise and land. Our environment is polluted with some factors, First we should identify these factors and control the pollution components. The tourists like pure air and atmosphere. Accommodation constitutes a vital and fundamental part of tourism.
Provision of good accommodation is one of the basic conditions of tourism development. The tourists need good accommodation, including all facilities. A to Z information centre is essential in the tourist spots. These centres will fulfill all the demands and will provide all information required by the tourists. In all the tourist spots the carrying capacity rules should be followed. If they follow the rules, the life of the tourists can be guaranteed and hence, over crowding can be avoided.

The monuments, sculptures and paintings of Kanyakumari District bear testimony to the national ethos for harmony and diversity reflected as a composite whole. To sum - up, Kanyakumari district is becoming a famous centre of tourism as it ensures quality service to the tourists who come here. The competent personnel in coordination with both the government and non-government agencies ensure its success and growth. Kanyakumari District has unparalleled beauty of nature and attraction. The administration takes extra efforts to make sure that the tourists who visit the tourist spots in Kanyakumari District fully enjoy their visit. It is to be noted that the participation of Kanyakumari tourism with the programmes organized by the international tourism will further strengthen their resolve to provide better service to all tourists who visit the places.

Monuments in Kanyakumari District are the living examples which take us back to thousands of years and helps in exploring the history of India. These monuments also attract a large number of tourists from all over the World. A
lot of effort has been put in by the government of India to preserve these ancient and historic monuments and the government has succeeded to some extent. Tourism gives impetus to national income. Today many monuments are demolished in various ways. To preserve these monuments, government should take action to create awareness among the people to preserve the ancient and historical monuments in Kanyakumari District. It needs more publicity. At present the tourist information centers are established only in Kanyakumari. Such centres should be established at other tourist spots in this district. Tourism offices, travel agents, travel magazines or tour brochures do not play significant role as source of information. Internet plays an important role and next to the net, people depend on their own experiences. The tourism office lacks staff with professional qualification in the area of travel and tourism. Majority of the staff working in the information office are unable to converse in English. Brochures, pamphlets, folders and sales literature, in these offices are inadequate to meet the needs of the tourists. The publicity material like brochures, pamphlets, folders, are outdated and are often planned and printed with less professional touch. The information offices have an unattractive external appearance which forbids the tourists going to the centres.

Thus, Kanyakumari District if provided a hygienic environment, with its serene atmosphere and with its unique location, can attract a number of tourists foreign and Indian. It can take Kanyakumari tourism to great heights. We are living in a scientific age an age of “space travel” and nuclear energy. New
discoveries and inventions have made the World very small. It has become an inter related unit. International understanding is the crying need of our age. The war-minded World is the serious challenge to the peace and happiness of mankind. We can make our World safe and peaceful only by developing international outlook by imparting international understanding. As Kanyakumari is a most important tourism sport in India more foreigners are visiting here. Therefore local people could know about their social life and there by international understanding is talking place here.

From the above discussion it can concluded that a carefully planned and well organized tourist destination can benefit local residents through exposure to a variety of ideas. Through languages and other cultural traits it can add to the richness of experience by stimulation and interest in the area of history. Organized cultural tourism can provide opportunities for local people to learn more about themselves. This increases the feeling of pride in their heritage and a heightened perception of their own self-worth. Tourism also can contribute to cultural revival. Tourism provided unique opportunities for tourists to experience art, music, dance food, literature, language, religion and history different from their own. Above all, tourism inculcate the cultural values like dignity of labour, truthfulness, purity, simplicity, service to others, broadmindedness, secularism, national integration, international understanding, synthesis between material and spiritual values, brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God, universal love and forgiveness.