CHAPTER – VII

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

7.1 General

Tourism Industry occupies an important place in the world’s economy. It is the fastest growing sector of the economy both in developed and developing countries. It provides direct and indirect employment opportunities and raises the standard of living and quality of the resident population. It also supports and helps to fund arts, folk traditions festivals and events and provides a market for local crafts and manufacturing.

Generally speaking, tourism is a complex industry, which comprises of a dynamic sector and a static sector. The dynamic sector covers economic activities and community services of every description. Those who are closely associated with this sector are tour operators, travel agents, transport undertakers and suppliers of ancillary services. The static sector on the other hand consists of the demand for accommodation, food and refreshment. In other words, tourism creates a demand or market for different industries. International tourism is the largest single item in the
world foreign trade and for some countries, it is already the most important export industry and earner of foreign exchange.

The tourism industry in India is substantial and vibrant and the country is fast becoming a major global destination. India’s travel and tourism industry is one of the most profitable industries in the country, and also credited with contributing a substantial amount of foreign exchange. The contribution of travel and tourism to gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to be at 6.0 per cent (US$ 67.3 billion) in 2009 rising to US$ 187.3 billion by 2019. By 2020, tourism in India could contribute Rs.8,50,000 crores to the GDP.

Tamil Nadu or "the land of Tamil" is a beautiful state nestled in the southern Indian peninsula, on the shores of the Bay of Bengal and the deep blue Indian Ocean. It is known for its cultural heritage and temple architecture. Tamil Nadu is a land of all kinds of tourism.

Tourism is travel for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes or the provision of services to support this leisure travel. People travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. Tourist assumed a meaning of ‘One who makes a tour or tours especially, one who
does this for recreation or who travels for pleasure, object of interest, scenery or the like.

Kanyakumari district is the southernmost district of Tamil Nadu. The district lies between 77°.05’ and 77°36’ of the eastern longitudes and 8°03’ and 8°35’ of the northern latitudes with prominent natural features, richly varied and somewhat crowded. Kanyakumari district commends an impressive topography. Majestic hills, with undulating surroundings and the plains bordered by colourful sea-shore in many places are so closely interwoven with churches and other edifices. The district has the unique advantage of rainfall during south-west and north-west monsoons. The district, though small in area and dense in population, is well known for its exotic landscape, green valley, blue hills and rich cultural heritage. The district is not confined only to their colourful dances, music and other performing art forms but also seen in the fields of games and sports, mutual arts, native medicines, world famous handloom and handicrafts product etc. There are many places of interest for the domestic and foreign tourists. These include tourist spots based on geographical heights like waterfalls, dams, beaches and places of pilgrim centres of different faith. Development of tourism industry in Kanyakumari district depends upon proper development of tourist infrastructure facilities and amenities like good roads, cheap and convenient transport facilities, good hotels and
restaurants, rest houses, tourist lodges, proper security environment and so on.

This chapter summarises the previous chapters and the inferences of the analysis is made. It gives suggestions to overcome the problems of tourists in the study area and the concluding remarks.

7.2 Findings

7.2.1 Trend of Tourist Arrivals

1. The foreign tourist arrivals in the world increased from 572.4 million in the year 1996 to 704.7 million in the year 2002 and more fluctuations in the year 2003 to 2010. There is no trend, either in increase or in decrease, regarding the arrivals in the world. India with the rich hoary past and cultural heritage could have succeeded in attracting more tourists.

2. The study applied the linear, logarithmic, quadratic and exponential trend models and estimated the world tourists. It is found to be 1,860.73 million tourists, 1,485.31 million tourists, 2,107.11 million tourists and 2,144.63 million tourists for the year 2020 respectively. Hence, there has been a steady increase in the world tourist arrivals.

3. The study shows that the foreign tourist arrivals have increased from 12,79,210 in the year 1981 to 55,57,504 in 2010. In the year 1981 to 2010 more fluctuations are noticed. Tourism in India was once a way
of life, but now it is in the process of being turned into an industry with emphasis mainly on earning foreign exchange. The average annual growth rate is 4.53 per cent.

4. The study reveals that the quadratic model has the best fit with the high \(R^2\) value of 0.950. The linear, quadratic, logarithmic and exponential trend models estimated tourists to India to be at 95,40,631 tourists, 68,80,758 tourists, 1,50,22,339 tourists and 1,38,02,744 tourists for the year 2020 respectively. Hence, there has been a steady increase in the tourists to India.

5. The study observed that, there was a gradual increase in domestic tourists year by year. But the foreign tourists also increases, in the year 1998 was small change, totally there is a good performance in both foreign and domestic tourist arrivals in Tamil Nadu. The average growth rate of domestic and foreign tourists in Tamil Nadu was 8.54 per cent and 9.49 per cent respectively.

6. The trend models applied on domestic and foreign tourists’ arrival in Tamil Nadu are the linear, quadratic, logarithmic and exponential trend models. All these models are found to be significant with respect to the values of ‘F’ statistic and \(R^2\) value. The \(R^2\) values are 0.735, 0.480, 0.916 and 0.912 respectively. Among these four models, the quadratic trend fits well and the \(R^2\) value is 0.916.
7. The quadric model analysis has shown that the domestic and foreign tourists’ arrival in Tamil Nadu would increase to 3,164.79 million persons in the year 2020. Therefore, necessary policy measures have to be initiated by the government especially to domestic and foreign tourists in Tamil Nadu.

8. Chennai ranks first in terms of the number of arrivals of both domestic and foreign tourists and Madurai ranks second in Tamil Nadu. The arrival of domestic and foreign tourists in Chennai in the year April 2010 were 1,39,44,360 and 9,10,227 respectively. In the case of Madurai, the arrival of domestic and foreign tourist arrivals are 80,90,129 and 1,98,378 respectively.

9. The study shows the arrival of foreign tourists from major countries to Tamil Nadu is observed to have increased from 7,86,165 tourists to 22,48,928 tourists from 2000 to 2010. The year 2010 is the remarkable year for Tamil Nadu when the arrival of foreign tourists reached to about 22,48,928 persons. The Annual Average Growth Rate is worked out to be 8.51 per cent in 2010. The Annual Growth Rate was high in the year 2007 which is 31.48 per cent.

10. The trend in state-wise domestic tourists’ to Tamil Nadu during the study period from 2001 to 2010. In the beginning of study, 2001, the domestic tourists to Tamil Nadu are 2,28,35,333 persons. The annual
The annual growth rate was high in the year 2007 which is 29.15 per cent.

The study reveals that, tourist arrivals in Kanyakumari district have changed dynamically from 2001 to 2013. In 2001 the total tourist arrivals were 12,51,048 persons and it has increased to 26,32,475 persons in 2013. During 2004 the tourist arrivals were only 9,33,385 persons, due to Tsunami which affected throughout the world especially in Kanyakumari coastal areas. The average annual growth rate is 7.17 per cent. The annual growth rate is high in the year 2006, it is 48.96 per cent and very low in the year 2004, i.e. –18.39 per cent. The index value (74.61) and the percentage changes are (-22.53) also very low in the year 2004 due to Tsunami.

The linear, quadratic and exponential trend models estimated tourists’ arrival in Vivekananda Memorial Rock and Thiruvalluvar Statue to be 31,35,376 tourists, 44,98,622 tourists and 45,59,201 tourists for the year 2020 respectively. Hence, there has been a steady increase in the tourists to Vivekananda Memorial Rock and Thiruvalluvar Statue.

The tourists’ arrival in Kanyakumari tourist spots has ranged from 14,74,404 tourists in 2001 to 64,17,070 tourists in 2013. The growth rate observed over the last 13 years of tourists’ arrival in Kanyakumari tourist spots shows many ups and downs. For example in the year
2005, the growth rate of tourists’ arrival in Kanyakumari tourist spots has been negative and in 2002, 2003 and 2004 it has been less than 10 per cent. The average annual growth rate is 14.62 per cent during the study period.

14. The study shows the number of tourist arrivals in Suchindram during the years 2001 to 2013. Tourist arrivals of both foreign and domestic tourists are continually on the increasing trend. During the year study period, the number of tourists visited in Suchindram spot increased from 9,25,594 in 2001 to 42,62,280 in 2013. The annual average growth rate is worked out to be 15.43 per cent. The annual growth rate is high in the year 2006 which is 63.59 per cent. The index number is also very high in the year 2013, it is 460.49 per cent. The percentage change has increased in the year 2006 i.e. 38.87 per cent.

15. The tourist arrival in Padmanabhapuram tourist spot in 2001 are 3,07,347 persons and it is 49,15,753 in 2013. Actually there is a steady growth of tourist arrivals in Padmanabhapuram tourist spot. It is negative for one year and positive for nine years. The overall growth percentage is calculated to be 1,599.41 per cent during the period 2001 to 2013. The average annual growth rate is 28.83 per cent.

16. In the estimation of various trend models, the results show that the exponential model explains more than 98 per cent of the variations in
tourist arrivals in Padmanabhapuram tourist spot in Kanyakumari district. All the four models are found significant in terms of their respective values of ‘R^2’ and ‘F’ statistic. The regression co-efficient of the four models are found significant at 5 per cent level. The trend curves fit well and the R^2 value is 0.867, 0.613, 0.973 and 0.984 respectively. Hence, among the four models, exponential model is found to be the best fit with the high R^2 value of 0.984.

17. The tourist arrivals in Thirparappu tourist spot has ranged from 2,32,634 persons in 2001 to 33,75,045 persons in 2013. The growth rate observed over the last 13 years of tourist arrivals in Thirparappu tourist spot shows many ups and downs. For example, in the year 2006, 2007 and 2008 the growth rate of tourist arrivals in Thirparappu tourist spot has decreased and in 2003, 2011 and 2013 it has been less than ten per cent. The average annual growth rate is 24.82 per cent during the study period.

18. The tourist arrivals in Mathoor tourist spot is observed to have increased from 15,695 persons to 12,62,076 persons during 2001 and 2013. The year 2013 is the remarkable year, when tourist arrivals in Mathoor tourist spot reached 12,62,076 persons. The annual average growth rate is worked out to be 44.12 per cent. The annual growth rate is high in the year 2010 which is 148.78 per cent.
19. Trends in tourism were further examined by fitting log linear regression on tourist arrivals in major spots of the Kanyakumari district for the period 2001 to 2013. The ‘t’ values indicates that all estimated ‘B’ co-efficient were significant in the case of Kanyakumari, Suchindram, Padmanadhapuram, Thirparappu and Mathoor tourist spots. The correctness of the fit was also found to be high. Thirparappu and Mathoor spots showed a high compound growth rate of 0.986 per cent and 0.981 per cent respectively which was significant at 5 per cent level of probability.

7.2.2 Socio-Economic Analysis of Tourists

1. The analysis of age group shows that among the sample respondents the maximum number, 37.8 per cent is that of foreigners, 30 per cent are from the other states and 31 per cent are from the district, who belong to the age group of 21 to 30 years.

2. The study observed that 63.4 per cent are foreigners, 71.1 per cent are other states and 53.2 per cent are district of the sample respondents who are male.

3. The study discloses that most of the sample respondents of other states and district belong to Backward Caste.
4. The analysis of the study shows that from the sample respondents 36.7 per cent foreigners are from other religions, 43.3 per cent from other states are Hindus and 44.5 per cent from the district are Christians.

5. The analysis of the sample data above shows that among foreigners 49 (54.4 per cent) of the sample respondents are married, among those from other states 37 (41.1 per cent) are married and from this district 92 (41.8 per cent) are married.

6. The study found that 310 (77.5 per cent) of the sample respondents are Indians and 90 (22.5 per cent) of the sample respondents are foreigners.

7. The study reveals that 26 (28.8 per cent) among foreigners, 10 (11.1 per cent) from other states and none of the sample respondents from the district have studied any other course of education. The other course of education is engineering, diploma, doctors, etc. Most of the foreigners are professionals, other states and district have studied up to secondary level of education.

8. The socio-economic analysis of the tourists shows that among the foreigners most of the sample respondents work in call centres and business. In the other states and districts the sample respondents work in different fields.

9. Chi-square analysis is employed to check the relationship between the important socio-demographic character such as age, gender,
community, religion, marital status, nationality, educational qualification and occupation of the tourists and the purpose of visit in Kanyakumari tourist spots’. The result shows that the socio-demographic factors are significantly related with the purpose of visiting tourist spots in Kanyakumari district. Therefore, the first hypothesis is ‘there is no significant relationship between the socio-demographic characters such as age, gender, community, religion, marital status, nationality, educational qualification and occupation of the classification of tourists and the purpose of visit in Kanyakumari tourist spots is invalid and it is rejected.

10. The study discloses that the foreigners of sample respondents and other states know Kanyakumari tourists spot through advertisement and publicity and the locals through friends and relatives.

11. Majority of the foreigners visit for business and more from other states and districts visit as only as tourists.

12. Majority (51.10 per cent) of the foreigners have not visited earlier and more from other states (51.10 per cent) and the district (65 per cent) have visit already.

13. Majority of the foreigners (48.90 per cent) visited for sightseeing and tourists from district on business (20 per cent) and from other states (43.30 per cent) visit for visiting temple.
14. Majority of the sample respondents of foreigners (18.71 per cent) travelled by flight directly to Trivandrum and reached Kanyakumari district by other modes of transport.

15. The study shows that out of 90 tourists visiting Kanyakumari, 18 tourists have made use of train. In the case of tourists visiting Kanyakumari district from other states, three travelled by flight, 17 travelled by bus and 70 travelled by train. In the district, tourists visiting Kanyakumari district 92 travelled by bus, 51 travelled by own car, 15 travelled by train, 20 travelled by motor cycle, 24 travelled by scooter and 18 travelled by others i.e. bicycle, lorry, van, etc.

16. Majority of the foreigners (61.1 per cent) and other state (52.2 per cent) respondents stayed in lodge and tourists from the district (61.8 per cent) stayed with relatives.

17. Majority of the foreigners (52.2 per cent) and other states (72.2 per cent) respondents stayed less than a week and the district (88.2 per cent) tourists stayed one or two days.

18. Majority of the foreigners (48.9 per cent) and other state (32.2 per cent) respondents came for relaxation and the district (50 per cent) respondents came for business purpose.

19. The study reveals that out of 400 respondents, 151 respondents belong to low income groups, of which 29 respondents are foreign tourists, 28
respondents are other state and the remaining 94 respondents are district tourists. Among 249 high income groups respondents, 61 respondents are foreign tourists, 62 respondents are other state tourists and the remaining 126 respondents are district tourists.

20. The total expenditures of overall tourists’ arrival in Kanyakumari were regressed upon many interdependent variables and finally five variables are selected namely, monthly income, size of the family, age, educational qualification and stay in days by their families. The results show the total tour expenditures increased by 0.240 per cent for every one per cent of the increase in the monthly income. For one per cent of increase in the size of the family the total tour expenditure increases by 0.131 per cent. Every one per cent increase in the educational qualification increases the tour expenditures by nearly 0.455 per cent and every one per cent increase in the stay in days, increases the tour expenditures by 0.218 per cent. Thus, it is inferred from the analysis that the variables, educational qualification and monthly income have a greater influence on the tour expenditures followed by the variable, stay in days among domestic tourists. As per F value (170.830), the fitted regression model was found to be significant at five per cent level.

21. Therefore, the educational qualification, monthly income, stays in days and size of the family determine the total tour expenditures. Hence, the
second hypothesis that ‘the total income, family size, age, educational qualification and stay in days are independent of the level of total tour expenditure’ is proved.

22. Majority of the respondents come to the tour by themselves.

23. The study shows that about 136 respondents, of the total tourists were attracted by the Suchindaram and other temples. Out of the total of 400 respondents, about 89 respondents were attracted by beach and water falls, about 61 respondents were attracted by Swami Vivekananda Rock Memorial and Thiruvalluvar Statue and about 52 respondents of the tourists were attracted by Padmanabhapuram palace.

24. Majority of the tourists opine that the accommodation is good because in Kanyakumari centers the accommodation is of higher standard compared to other places.

25. The study shows that around 82.22 per cent, 93.33 per cent and 82.27 per cent of the foreign, other states and domestic tourist respectively visited this place purposefully and the remaining 17.78 per cent, 17.78 per cent and 17.73 per cent visited this place casually.

26. The frequency of the visits made by the tourist shows that around (64.44 per cent) other states (70 per cent) district tourists visited this place regularly, about 65.56 per cent foreign, 26.67 per cent other state
and 20.45 per cent district tourist visited this place occasionally and the remaining tourists visited this place rarely.

27. Majority of the foreign (68.89 per cent) visitors visited Kanyakumari tourist spots during the summer holidays and majority of the other state (47.78 per cent) and district (45.91 per cent) visitors visited during festival times.

28. Majority of foreign (68.89 per cent), other states (71.11 per cent) and district (93.64 per cent) visitors have not arranged any guides at the time of their visit to Kanyakumari tourist spots.

29. The study reveals that 67.86 per cent of the foreign tourists and 46.16 per cent of the other state tourists to Kanyakumari tourist spots have government approved guides.

30. The level of satisfaction of the respondents reveals that peaceful atmosphere in Kanyakumari tourist spots is found to the most important factor causing satisfaction to the visitors. It constitutes (3.94), which is followed by communication facilities and tourist friendliness of the local people. The weighted mean score of these factors are 3.54 and 3.52 respectively. Guidance and information services (2.16) are found to be the least important factors causing satisfaction to them which is followed by the transportation facilities (2.99). This implies that these are the areas that need special attention.
7.2.3 Tourism Development Programmes

1. It is concluded that, tourism development in Kanyakumari increased at the rate of Rs.92.31 lakhs amount per year for the period from 2000 to 2011. As the $R^2$ value calculated is 0.323, the regression equation is reliable to the extent of 32.30 per cent.

2. The study found that Tourism development in Thirparappu waterfalls developed during the years 2000-2011. The total amount spent in these year Rs.113.95 lakhs.

3. The study reveals that tourism development in Mathoor increased at the rate of Rs.4.073 lakhs amount per year for the period from 2000 to 2011. As the $R^2$ value calculated is 0.126, the regression equation is reliable to the extent of 12.60 per cent.

4. The study shows tourism development in Suchindram the total amount spent in Rs.71.27 lakhs.

7.2.4 Impacts of Tourism Development

1. Positive impacts of tourism in India has generating income and employment.

2. Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange earnings in India.

3. Tourism helps preservation of national heritage and environment.

4. Tourism tends to encourage the development of infrastructure facilities.
5. Tourism promote peace and stability.
6. It is contributing to government revenues.
7. It improved environmental management and planning.
8. It has created environmental awareness.
9. It can significantly contribute to protection and preservation of environment.

7.2.5 Determinants of Tourist

1. In this study, factor analysis is applied for identifying the reasons for other state tourists to undertake the trip and the results show that, nature of food, quality of accommodation, quality of shopping centres have higher loadings of 0.870, 0.785 and 0.781 respectively and it can be suggested that factor one is the combination of these two factors and have the variance of 38.169 per cent and it can be named as quality of services.
2. Data relating to factor analysis is applied for identifying the reasons for district tourists and the results observed that, all the variables together constitute one factor.
3. The study shows that, nature of food, quality of tourist spots and quality of transport system have higher loadings of 0.777, 0.652 and 0.496 respectively and it can be suggested that factor one is the combination of these three factors and have the variance of 23.006 per
cent and it can be named as better quality. These are the reasons for attraction for the other state tourists.

4. It is observed in the case of other states, variable correlation analysis that, nature of food (0.543), quality of shopping centers (0.562) show a high significance with quality of accommodation.

5. With regard the district tourists, it is observed that Environment of Tourists Places (0.649) and Quality of Transport System (0.590) show a high significance with Quality of Accommodation.

6. The correlation analysis of foreign tourists show that, there is a negative relationship between availability of food and environment of tourist places (-0.272) and between availability of food and quality of shopping centers (-0.206).

7. The study revealed that out of the 90 foreign tourists, 28.89 per cent had chosen ‘economical’, 34.44 per cent had chosen ‘somebody else’s choice and 18.89 per cent had chosen ‘good package available’ with regard to reason for choosing India as a tourist destination. Without specifying the reasons, about 17.78 per cent of the foreign tourists had chosen ‘others’ as a reason for choosing India as a tourist destination. Chi-square test was employed to examine the relationship between age of the foreign tourists and reason for choosing India. The result shows that, the null hypothesis has been accepted. In other
words, there is no significant relationship between age of the foreign tourists and reasons for choosing India. Therefore, the third hypothesis that ‘there is no significant relationship between age of the foreign tourists and reasons for choosing India’ is invalid.

8. It is observed that, out of the 8,712 workers, 626 workers, 318 workers, 214 workers and 487 workers are working in handicraft sector, travel service, telecom service and others respectively. Thus, it is clear from study that the tourism industry creates enormous employment opportunities for workers.

### 7.2.6 Problems of Tourists

1. It is clear that safety and security is the main problem faced by the tourists. The issue of toilet facilities is the second most important problem. Lack of proper guidance is the least important problem faced by the tourists.

2. The study reveals that about 28.9 per cent of foreign tourists, 26.7 per cent of other state tourists and 30.9 per cent of district tourists say that reduction in the nuisance of beggars in the tourist spot would increase the inflow of tourists. Environmental cleanliness is expected to improve the tourist spots according to 22.2 per cent of foreign tourists, 17.8 per cent of other state tourists and 31.4 per cent of district tourists. About 15.6 per cent of foreign tourists, 14.4 per cent
of other state tourists and 20 per cent of district tourists feel that government registered vehicle operators will improve the tourist spot. Others feel that well connected bus facilities for all cities will attract the tourists to the tourist spots in a better way.

7.3 Suggestion

In the context of above findings, the researcher gives the following suggestions to overcome the problems involved and to promote tourism in Kanyakumari district.

1. The Central and State Governments must give special attention and invest in large to develop the infrastructure for improving the tourism spots in Kanyakumari district.

2. Tourism information must be updated often. The websites must give enriched information with catchy phrases. Specific toll free numbers can be used for easy access of information by the coastal tourists.

3. Attractive lodges and hotels with eastern architecture and western convenience should come up very fast along sea shores and places of scenic beauty.

4. An environmental study of places of tourist attraction should be held quite systematically as a prelude to bring into existence more and more places of tourist centres.
5. Lack of cleanliness and beggars’ nuisance are the important problems faced by the coastal tourists in the study area. Therefore, the Government authorities, especially the local authorities should pay special attention to their inconveniences and make necessary arrangements to correct them.

6. It is suggested that the exploitation by the local transport operators must be checked by strict enforcement of rules and licensing mechanism by the Government, especially the local Government authorities.

7. The tourism department should take necessary steps to promote less popular tourist centers in and around Kanyakumari district like Kalikesam, Marunthu Vazhum Malai, Mathoor Hanging Bridge, Colachel Harbour etc, through intensive publicity.

8. There can be focused promotion of various places to get the attention of the travelers by using aids like short films, photographs, etc and clearly planned, focused tour packages can be introduced which may attract the travelers.

9. The establishing and extension of Beach Park with amusements, play materials for children illuminating the whole town to look more attractive during the night, providing entertainment facilities, cinema, drama, dance and folklore are some of the means by which the tourist spots can be made more attractive.
10. The government should come forward to facilitate the growth of travel
conveniences in the district to assist the foreign and domestic tourists,
thus enabling them to gain easy access to the tourist spots here.

11. An airstrip with facilities for landing and take off of mini planes and
helicopters of private travel agencies at least should be established at
Cape Comorin. It will put the entire district on the international and
national tourist map.

12. The respondents also suggested that there should be proper bus services
to all the heads of the district and leading cities. Therefore, the State
Government should arrange the bus services to link all the tourist spots
in Kanyakumari district. The maintenance of the National Highways is
essential in the study area.

13. In order to encourage tourism, tourism information boards, more time
boards, picture boards, money exchange facility, tourists vehicle and
travel agency services can be made available in important spots in the
study area,

7.4 Conclusion

In tourism, a tourist seeks peace of mind and a sense of satisfaction.
Even though the visitors to the tourist spots of Kanyakumari are satisfied
with peaceful atmosphere, they experience the unfriendliness of the local
people. They are dissatisfied with the basic infrastructures like sanitation
and drinking water facilities, lack of cleanliness and exploitation by the local vehicle operators. If these problems are addressed properly and enough publicity is given, the tourism avenues of Kanyakumari, Suchindaram, Padmanabhapuram, Thirparappu and Mathoor shall be explored to the optimum level.

Tourism creates more employment to educated and uneducated women and men and also to the entire family members involved directly and indirectly. Thus, tourism is a powerful source of income, employment and regional development and at the same time it will create more foreign exchange earnings and national integration.

7.5 Scope for Further Research

The present study was confined to an economic study of tourism development in Kanyakumari district. Similar studies may be conducted in other parts of Tamil Nadu at the state level and also at the national level.

Research on hotels and Tourism Development with special reference to Kanyakumari district may be taken as a topic of study.

A study can be made on General Tourism and Coastal Tourism in Kanyakumari district.

A study can be done on the economic viability of eco-tourism in Kanyakumari district. This is yet another potential area for further research.