

Mathoor aqueduct

Balaji Temple

A replica of the famous Venkateswara shrine in Tirupati that was constructed by the Tirupati Tirumala Devasthanam was dedicated at Kanniyakumari.

ACCOMMODATION

(STD Code : 04652)

• Hotel Tamil Nadu	☎ : 246257
• Hotel Sangam	☎ : 246351
• Hotel Samudra	☎ : 246162
• Vivekanada Kendra	☎ : 246250
• Tri-Sea Lodge	☎ : 246586
• Devasthanam Lodge	☎ : 246233
• Railway Retiring Rooms	☎ : 246247
• Kerala House	☎ : 246229
• Govt. Guest House (New)	☎ : 246277
• Govt. Guest House (Bharathi)	☎ : 246228
• Govt. Guest House (Main)	☎ : 246226
• Hotel Madhini	☎ : 246657
• Hotel Singaar International	☎ : 247992
• Hotel Sea View	☎ : 247841
• Hotel Saravana	☎ : 246007
• Hotel Sri Devi	☎ : 247970
• Hotel Amutham	☎ : 247300
• Hotel Sparsa	☎ : 247041
• Annai Resorts	☎ : 94882 46666
• Hotel Alankar	☎ : 246469
• Hotel Kanya	☎ : 248468
• Hotel Jass	☎ : 246446
• Hotel Jeba Palace	☎ : 246396



Hotel Tamil Nadu

TOUR OPERATORS

Kanniyakumari

• Triveni Tours & Travels	☎ : 246184
• Sabaree Travels	☎ : 246157
• Maria Travels	☎ : 247975
• Breeze Economy Travels	☎ : 247966
• AP Mano Travels	☎ : 9442249484
• Smile it Travels, Nagercoil	☎ : 222525

ACCESS

Air	: The nearest airport is Thiruvananthapuram (87 kms.)
Rail	: Kanniyakumari is well connected with all important cities.
Road	: Kanniyakumari is well connected by road.
Local Transport	: Town bus service, tourist taxis, van and autos available.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Tourist Officer,

Government of Tamil Nadu Tourist Office,
Beach Road, Kanniyakumari - 629 702.
Phone : 04652 - 246276.



DIRECTORATE OF TOURISM

Government of Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu Tourism Complex,

No.2, Wallajah Road, Chennai - 600 002.

Phone : 91-44-2533 3333 / 444 / 857 / 286

Fax : 91-44-25333385 Email : dotdepartment@gmail.com

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March 2020

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Kanniyakumari

TAMIL NADU - INDIA



Sunset at Kanniyakumari

Kanniyakumari

GENERAL INFORMATION

Area	: 25.89 Sq.km.
Population	: 1863174 (2011 census)
Altitude	: Sea level
Temperature	: Summer 34.8° C - 22.4° C Winter 33.8° C - 21.6° C
Rainfall	: 102 cms. Average
Season	: Throughout the year
Clothing	: Tropical
Languages	: Tamil, Malayalam and English
STD Code	: 04652

Kanniyakumari is the southern most district of Tamil Nadu. Kanniyakumari is the only place in the world where a confluence of three seas could be seen. This is the point where the Indian Ocean in the south, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east meet together. It is also known as Cape Comorin, Kumari and Kumarimunai. Kanniyakumari is popular because it is the only place on the earth where you can see the sunrise and the sunset from the ocean. Tamil and Malayalam are the main languages of the district. Nearest airport is Thiruvananthapuram. Kanniya kumari, folded by many religious historic and natural attractive spots through nothing can reinvigorate like a shiny sunrise and the sunset. There are

many landmarks to experience the exceptional panorama of sunrise and sunset like Vivekananda Rock, Thiruvalluvar Statue, Kanniyakumari beaches and many more.

Tri Sea Meet Point

This is India's end, the tip of peninsular India where the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea meet. The confluence of these three places is also referred as Thiriveni Sangamam. Kanniyakumari, otherwise popularly known as Cape Comarin, is supposed to be the famous pilgrim centre and the beach resort. The unique feature of Kanniyakumari is a view of sunrise and the sunset, where lot of tourists assemble at the shore to witness this breathtaking sight.



Tri Sea Confluence

Thiruvalluvar Statue

The Thiruvalluvar statue is a 133 ft. tall stone sculpture of the Tamil poet and philosopher Thiruvalluvar, author of the Thirukural. It is located at the top of small island near the town of Kanniyakumari on the southernmost coromandel coast, where two seas and an ocean meet, the Bay of Bengal the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. The statue has a height of 95 ft. and stands upon a 38 ft. pedestal that represents the 38 chapters of 'virtue' in the Thirukural. The statue standing on the pedestal represents the 'wealth' and 'pleasures', signifying that wealth and love beyond and enjoyed on the foundation of solid virtue. The combined height of the statue and pedestal is 133 ft. denoting the 133 chapters in the Thirukural. It is the total weight of 7000 tons. The statue with its slight bend around the waist is reminiscent of a dancing pose of ancient Indian deity Nataraja. It was captured by Indian sculptor Dr. V. Ganapati Sthapati. The three tier pedestal known as Atharapedam is surrounded by an artistic



Thiruvalluvar Statue

mantapa stand with 10 elephant statues, signifying 8 directions with earth and space down. It was opened on 1st January 2000. Visiting hours : 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Our Lady of Ransom Church

Our Lady of Ransom Church Kanniyakumari. The Kanniyakumari parish almost coincides with this village of Kanniyakumari. Archaeological evidence suggests that Saint Thomas, a disciple of Jesus Christ visited the soil. In 1542, Saint Francis Xavier came here. In 1862, Kanniyakumari became a separate Parish. In 1914, the church was constructed. The length of the church is 153 ft., breadth 53 ft. and height is 153 ft. All these debit deep breaths of Holly Rosary. The parish has nearly 13000 people organised into 86 basic Christian Communities.



Our Lady of Ransom Church

Chinnamuttom

Chinnamuttom is located at an altitude of 200 mtrs. Though the coastal areas of Kanniyakumari district has the confluence of Western coastal plains and eastern coastal plains. Chinnamuttom is the only coastal area that lies on eastern coastal plains.

Vivekananda Rock Memorial

Vivekananda Rock Memorial was built in honour of Swami Vivekananda who is said to have attained enlightenment on the rock. According to the local legends, it was on this rock that goddess Kumari performed austerity. The memorial stands on one of the two rocks located about 500 metres east of main land of Vavathurai, India's southern most tip. Roughly half a kilometre into the sea from the tapping end of the mainland, is a pair of rocks rising above the surface. The Vivekananda Rock Memorial is built on the biggest of these rocks (the smaller one now carry statue of Thiruvalluvar) led by the concerted efforts of Shri. Eknath Ramade, who made it his life mission to establish the memorial and the Vivekananda Kendra, overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles of politics funding and labour. The Vivekananda Rock Memorial was dedicated to the nation in 1970. A meditation hall (Dhyana mandapam) is also attached to the memorial for visitors to meditate. The design of the mandapa incorporates different styles of temple architecture from all over India. Timings 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Vivekananda Rock Memorial



Vivekanandapuram

A huge camp spread over 100 acres of land is the Head Quarters of Vivekananda Kendra. The lodging facility can accommodate upto 1000 persons at any given time. Vivekananda Pictorial Exhibition and Library are additional attractions here.

Ph: 04652-246250, Online Accommodation Booking : <http://yatra.vrmvk.org>.

Gandhi Mandapam

This is the memorial of Mahatma Gandhi who had visited Kanniyakumari in 1925 and 1937. It is constructed at a place on the sea shore near to Kumari Amman temple, where his ash's were kept for public darshan before immersion in the sea on February 12, 1948. The mantapam is built in Orissa style of architecture and designed in such a way that on his birthday 2nd October, the rays of the sun, through a hole on the roof, falls exactly on the place where the urn was kept. The beautiful Gandhi mandapam completed in 1956 is situated as a memorial to the father of nation. Visiting hours: 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

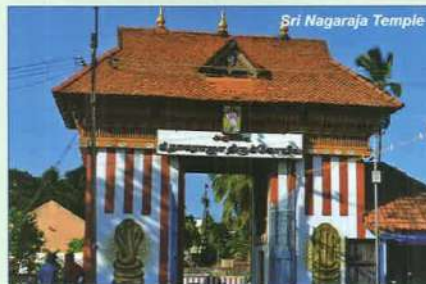
Gandhi Mandapam



Sri Nagaraja Temple (Nagercoil)

This is the only big temple built exclusively for Nagaraja worship in Tamil Nadu. Nagaraja (serpent god) is the presiding deity of the temple. Idols of Lord Shiva and Ananthakrishna also enshrined here. The sculptures of Thirthankaras Mahavira and Parsavanathar are found etched on the pillars of the temple. The place also came to known as Nagercoil, because of Nagaraja (5 headed serpent). It is

Sri Nagaraja Temple



believed that Naga flower in this garden is worshiped as a symbol of Nagaraja image. It is also believed that the snakes around this place are protecting the temple. Timings : 5:00 am to 12:30 pm. and 18:30 pm to 20:30 pm. Phone : 04652 -241270, 232420. Nagercoil is well connected by road and rail in route to all other parts of the State.

Sri Thanumalayan Swamy Temple

Suchindram

Suchindrum known as Gnanaranya, situated 13 kms. from Kanniyakumari is an important pilgrim centre. It is well known for its cultural wealth. The temple enshrines Sri Thanumalaya the Trinity of God (Siva, Vishnu and Brahma) The linga is in - three parts the top represents 'Sthanu' name of Shiva, the middle 'Mall' name of Vishnu and the base 'Ayyan' name of Brahma. It is believed that the Trinity appeared here at the request of a sage, Atri and his wife Anusuya. Image of Vigneshwari (a feminine form of Vinayaka), goddess (Aram valartha nayaki, Indra Vinayaka, Kala Bhairava and

Sri Thanumalayan Swamy Temple



Saakahiganpati also enshrined. Inscription said to be of the 9th century are found in this Temple. 134 ft. tall gopuram beacons the pilgrims from a long distance on the eastern corridor as the shrine of Guru Dhakshinamurthy next to konnayadi. The Navagrahas are engraved on the ceiling on the outer prakaram, there are separate shrines for Chera Vaasal Sasta, Rama and Lord Murugan. There is an imposing monolithic image to the lord Anjaneya opposite to lord Rama's shrine. It is about 5.5 mtrs. high and said to represent the vishwaroopa Hanuman as shown to Sita Ashoka Vanam in Lanka on the northern corridor that of musical-pillars cut out of single granite block. Ph: 04652 - 241421 Timings : 4:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Padmanabhapuram Palace

It was constructed around 1601 A.D by Iravi Varma Kulasekara Perumal. It was the official residence of the Maharaja of Travancore. Till 1795, Padmanabhapuram served as the capital of Travancore after which it was shifted to Thiruvananthapuram. The 6.5 acres of the Padmanabhapuram palace complex is set within a fort of 185 acres located strategically at the foot hills of Veli hills, Western ghats. It is located 52 kms. from Trivandrum and 2 kms. east of Thuckalai. As per the state reorganisation settlement in 1956, 6.5 acres of Padmanabhapuram palace complex was retained under the custodianship of the Kerala Government. It is a protected monument of the Department of Archaeology, Kerala. Thirunal Marthanda Varma constructed the Navarathina mandapa in stone in place of wooden structure and the Perumal kottaram in 1744 AD. Extensive restoration works were conducted and the buildings were restored to its original beauty using traditional technology in 1947. The course of time and Antique museum was started with good collection of antiquities like stone wooden sculptures, ancient armaments such as Swords, Rifles, Spears, Shields and Travancore coins etc. The important edifices in the palace complex are Pumugam (entrance hall), Manthrasala (council hall), Manimeda (clock tower) and Natakasala (the hall to perform Kathakali), Uttupura (Dining hall) Thai Kottaram (Mother Palace), Upprika-malika (storeyed building), Kannadithalam, Navarathiri mandapam, Indra vilasam, Chandra vilasam etc. Ph : 04651-250255. Holiday - Monday and National holidays Entrance ticket fare: Adult Rs. 35, Children Rs. 10 and camera fee Rs. 50, Foreigners fee Rs. 300. Timing: 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.



Bharatha Mata Temple

Sri Ramayana Darshanam and exhibition of Paintings highlighting 108 important incidents from the Valmiki Ramayanam made in 6" x 4" panels in mural format b) 27 ft. height Veer Hanuman statue in black granite stone in front of the Ramayana darshanam building c) Bharat Mata temple in the first floor of building in which a 15 ft. height bronze idol of the Bharat Mata and d) 18" x 12" size panels (3 numbers of 1) Sri Rama Pattabishekam 2) Bhagwat Geeta Sandesh 3) Ananthasayanam of Shri Padmanabha Swamy e) 12"x18" size panels (2 numbers) in order to imbibe value orientation and concept of Motherhood in the younger generation. Ph: 91(04 652-246250).



Sai Baba Temple

Potraiyadi is a small village about 8 kms. from Kanniyakumari. A beautiful temple for Shirdi Sai Baba is built by Sri Shirdi Sai Charitable Trust.



View Tower at Kanniyakumari

View Tower Kanniyakumari is undoubtedly one of the places that offer the best scenic views and sceneries of the clear blue seas and the never ending waves.



Kamaraj Memorial

This memorial is a tribute to K.Kamarajar, the freedom fighter and former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, also called as 'Perunthalaivar' and 'Black Gandhi'. Kamarajar was simple and sincere politician from Tamil Nadu regarded as 'The Kingmaker' of the Congress party. He played vital roles in the administration of Tamil Nadu, by introducing education for down trodden and also started the Noon Meal Scheme for the students to encourage attendance. After his death, his ashes were kept at Kanniyakumari seashore for the public to pay homage, before being immersed in the sea. The memorial was constructed on the same place where his Ashes were kept before immersion in the sea. The Kamaraj memorial displays rare collection of photographs depicting the important events on the life history of Kamarajar. The memorial also has a library functioning. The memorial is open to public from 7.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m.



Adikesava Perumal Temple

Thiruvattar located about 60 kms. away from Kanniyakumari and boasts of a temple with fine architecture. The temple also features paintings, is worth to visit. It is one of the abode of Lord Vishnu in 108 Divyadesams.

Thirparappu Waterfalls

Thirparappu falls is located 42 kms. from Nagercoil and 55 kms. from Thiruvananthapuram. This famous falls in Kodiyar which makes its defend at Thirparappu and it is about 13 kms. from Pechiparai dam. It is 300 ft. long and consists Rocky river bed. The water falls from a height of nearly 50 ft., it flows to the great force for around 7 months. The whole bed above the falls is one Rocky mass which extends upto a distance of about quarter of a kilometre upstream the famous Thirparappu has been constructed by supplying water to the paddy fields. There is also swimming pool and a park nearby. There is boarding facility available for tourists. Pedal boats are also available at affordable rent and tourists are allowed to travel through the river. On the left bank of the river in between the waterfalls and the river, there is a temple dedicated to Shiva enclosed by strong fortification Mahadeva koil. It is the third one of the 12 Sivalayas. It is said that Lord Shiva lives here is Veerabhadra which is a fierce form of this Indian God. There are many old inscriptions in the temple including the one of the Pandiya King dated 9th century. This temple is built on 9th century A.D.

Timing: Monday to Sunday 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Thirparappu falls is well connected to Kanniyakumari, Nagercoil and Trivandrum via road and nearest railway station Marthandam, Nagercoil. Nearest airport Trivandrum international airport.



Guganatha Swamy Temple

This 1000 year old Temple built by Raja Raja Chola is located near the railway station. 11th century inscriptions can be found in the temple. Timings 6:00 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 8:45 p.m.

Chitharal Jain Caves

Chitharal Jain monuments are located in a small village situated 7 kms. from Marthandam and 55 kms. from Kanniyakumari earlier known as Thirucharanthupalli was the abode of Jain monks belonging to digambara sect. There is a hellock, which has a cave, rock-cut sculptures of Thirthankaras carved inside and outside which dates back to 9th century. King Mahendrarvarman - I was responsible for Jainism influence in this region. This cave was converted into Bhagavathi temple in the 13th century A.D. Chitharal hills are called as Chukkan Thoongi hills. This protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India attracts lots of visitors.



Udaygiri fort

Udaygiri fort is located 24 kms. away from Kanniyakumari. This fort was built by the king MarthandaVarma. During 1741, Delennoy was one of the 24 soldiers, taken as prisoner by king Marthanda Varma, when the king defeated Dutch Colachel in 1741. Delennoy soon joined the King's army and became a trusted General, training the Indian soldiers in the European Art of War. When he died, a Tomb was erected within the fort in his honour. Now the tomb is maintained by Tamil Nadu State Archaeology department and the Udaygiri fort is maintained by Forest department.



Olakkai Aruvi

It is about 8 kms. from Alagiyapandiyapuram 14 kms. from Nagercoil and 33 kms. from Kanniyakumari. It is a scenic waterfall and a tracking track too. There is a small Temple connected with the sage Agastya near to Olakkai aruvi.



Manakudi Estuary

Manakudi is located about 12 kms. away from Kanniyakumari. The Manakudi Estuaries forms the natural connection between the sea and the Pazhayar river while water is always present in the estuary. The monsoon result in higher flows of water in the river which finds its way into the estuary and raise the water level. More than 90 bird species are found in Suchindram Theroor bird conservation reserve. These include grebes, pelicans, cormorants, darter, egrets and herons, storks, flamingo, ducks, hawk and eagles, osprey, rails and coot plovers, stilt, kingfishers, wagtails etc. Suchindram Theroor bird conservation reserve is a unique tropical freshwater and Estuaries wetland complex of National and International importance.

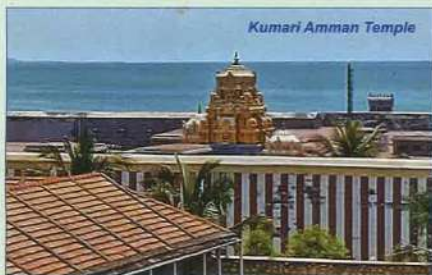
Ayya Vaikunda Temple

Swamithoppu is a small village about 11 kms. from Kanniyakumari. Swamithoppu formerly known as Poovandanthoppu is situated in Tamaraikulam village of Nanjil Nadu in Kanniyakumari district. This is the birth place of Ayya Vaikundar. After his enlightenment at Tiruchendur in March 3, 1833 at the age of 24, Ayya Vaikunda return to this place where he started his social reformation. This can be considered as the first Pathi. The success of Ayya Vaikundar conduct the daily panividai and the administrative activities.

Kumari Amman Temple

Kanniyakumari derives its name from the goddess Kanniyakumari Amman. The presiding deity of the area Arulmigu Bhagavathiamman Temple is located at the confluence of three seas of the Indian South corner. The temple was constructed before three thousand years by Parasuram and then renovated by one of the kings of Pandiya dynasty. It is believed that goddess Bhagawati stood here as a spinster and she killed the demon Banasuran on Vijaya dashami, the last day of Navratri festival. The temple is dedicated to goddess Parvati as a virgin. She stands on an eternal visual protecting the shore of the country. Goddess Devi stands facing the East as a charming kanya (young girl with the garland on a right hand doing penance). The idol is believed to have been installed by sage Parasuraman. The nose ring of the goddess with brilliant rubies are so glittery and it resembles a bright beacon. This also said that one ship sailing through mistook it for a lighthouse and had to bang against rocks and wreck. Though the temple is on the seashore, the water in the temple well is sweet and not salty. Annual festivals are Car festival (May/June) and Navaratri 9 days festival (September to October). The contact

Kumari Amman Temple



telephone number of devasthanam office of Bhagavathi Amman temple is 04652 - 246 223. Timings: 4:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. This temple is located at 21 kms. away from Nagercoil. Nearest railway station : Kanniyakumari, nearest airport : Trivandrum.

Saint Xavier's Cathedral (Kottar)

This is the first Church dedicated to saint Francis Xavier in the world. It dates back to 16th century. A 10 day festival from November 24th to December 3rd is held every year. The car procession on 1st, 2nd and 3rd December is the sight of beauty and devotion. The church is in Kottar, a suburb of Nagercoil.

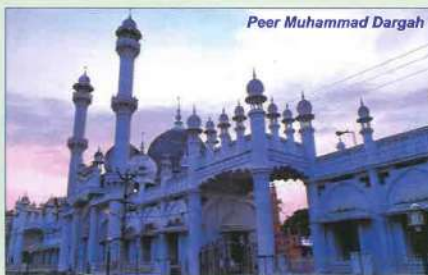
Saint Xavier's Cathedral



Peer Muhammad Dargah (Thuckalay)

This Dargah his named as the Peer Muhammad Oliyullah, after the great philosopher Muhammad Appa, who wrote many books on philosophy. The anniversary of the great philosopher is celebrated every year on the full moon day in the month of Rajab.

Peer Muhammad Dargah



Devasahayam Mount

Devasahayam Pillai was an 18th century convert from Hinduism to Christianity in the southern part of India. He may have been an official in the Court of the Travancore King Maharaja Marthanda Varma during which time he came under the influence of the former Dutch Naval Commander Captain Eustachius De lannoy. Devasahayam mountain Christian pilgrimage centre is located at Aralvaimozhi in Kanniyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. It is situated on Nagercoil - Tirunelveli highway in Tamil Nadu.

Devasahayam Mount



Government Museum

This was established in 1991, as a multipurpose Museum. Good collection of sculptured artifacts and crafts of South Indian Temples can be found here. Visitors to the museum can enjoy the extensive display of exhibits which covers a diverse range of interests such as Anthropology, Archaeology, Numismatics, Philately, Botany, Zoology and Geology. This includes, a 7th century bronze statue of Lard Nataraja, 15th Century sculptures of Alwar, Manickavasagar, replica of Swamithoppu car and whale - bones from Manavalakurchi in Kanniyakumari District.

Timings: 9.30 a.m. to Evening 5.00 p.m. **Holiday:** Friday and Second Saturday.

Vattakottai

Vattakottai Fort (circular fort) Kanniyakumari is a Sea side fort near Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu - the southern tip of India. This is a picnic spot where sea is calm and suitable for bathing. The small river by the side of the fort and green vegetation around are the scenery of the fort and



Vattakottai fort

has now become a holiday resort and picnic centre. Vattakottai fort is also famous for the black sand beaches that is situated across its coast. It's about 7 kms. from Kanniyakumari and has bus facility from all parts of the State.

Beaches and Dams

Sothavilai Beach : It is 12 kms. from Kanniyakumari via West coast road. It is one of the best place for holiday lovers.

Muttom Beach : It is 32 kms. from Kanniyakumari and 16 kms. from Nagercoil. It is majestic and hugged seashore because of its beautiful huge Rock cutting out into the sea. The waves that touches the rocks create a mystic atmosphere.



Muttom Light House: It is located about 32 kms. away from Kanniyakumari. Muttom is also known for its fine tranquil beach and light house. A great place to tourist groups to picnic. Heritage light house cum Maritime museum has been established here.

Colachel Beach : Colachel is a coastal village with historic beach at a distance of 30 kms. from Kanniyakumari. It is a Red Sandy beach with the lush green Palm groves forms formidable boundary. Colachel holds a historic event. Battle of Colachel between Travancore King Marthandam Varms army and the Dutch East India Company led by Delennoy in 1741.



Colachel Beach

Thengapattinam Beach : It is 50 kms. from Kanniyakumari located at the west coast near funny Kollam village in Vilavancode Taluk.



Thengapattinam Beach

Thekkurichi Beach (Lemure) : Thekkurichi beach is 30 kms. from Kanniyakumari. It is a tiny village with lovely calm and exotic seashore on the West coast road.

Sanguthurai Beach : Sanguthurai beach is 15 kms. from Kanniyakumari. It is a beautiful beach on the West coast road.

Pechiparai Dam : It is 60 kms. from Kanniyakumari. This dam was planned and built during 1897 -1906. It is 1396 ft long, 396 ft. high above the deepest ocean with the storage



Thekkurichi Beach

level of 40 ft. Western ghats around this dam forms a picturesque view.

Chittar Dam : Chittar dam II is located about 58 kms. away from Kanniyakumari. Chitar dam II is one of the important tourist place in Kanniyakumari district. This dam is one of the earthen dam. It was constructed during the year 1964 - 1969. The total capacity of the dam is 28.57 cu.m and the length of the earthen dam is 1134 m .The reservoir gets water in both North East monsoon and Southwest monsoon. Because of climate this area will always very pleasant for the tourists. This dam is situated in the Western ghat range. The tourists are very much attracted by the natural climate and the beauty of the area.

Perunchani Dam : Perunchani dam is located about 62 kms. away from Kanniyakumari. Perunchani dams is an irrigation dam at Kalkulam taluk, Kanniyakumari district. It one of the dams of the Kodaiyar irrigation system. As there was a water deficiency in the Kodaiyar irrigation system, Perunchani dam was constructed in December 1952 to store flood water of the Paralayar river as an extension.



Perunchani Dam



Kalikesam

Kalikesam is located about 35 kms. away from Kanniyakumari. Kalikesam is unique as the conjunction of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem. The shola forest where the trees are evergreen, the main forest and marshy swamps inside the deep and thick area, one can see the abundance of God's blessings which are breathtaking. The peace and calmness of the forest makes the view astonished. As view drive into the interior of Kalikesam falls, the air is thick. The whole breeze acts as a balm while the bubbling sound of national springs is a music to the ears. The place gets plenty of rainfall and enjoys pleasant weather round the year. Package fee: Rs. 250 per head Breakfast lunch and tea arrangements by forest department. Trekking per head : Rs. 100 Ph : 04652 - 276205, 96292 33629.

Kumarakovil

Kumarakovil it is at the foothills of the Vellimalai hills. The abode of the Lord Muruga is built on 200 ft. hillock surrounded by paddy fields, plantain and coconut groves. This temple is an example of architectural beauty. Lord Muruga is with Goddess Valli in this temple.



Mathoor Aqueduct

It was constructed in 1966. The Mathoor aqueduct trough is the tallest as well as the longest trough in Asia, having a height of 115 ft. and length of one km. The trough has height of 7ft. with the width of 7 ft. 6 inches. The canal is being shouldered by 28 huge pillars. The trough canal (Pattanamakal canal) transports water from one side of the hill to the other for irrigation of the regions of Vilavancode and Kalkulam. Timings : 6:30 am to 6:30 pm.