**Foreign Tourists as Victims and Perpetrators: Examining State Responses to Crime and Safety in the Tourism Sector**

**Dr. Anant D. Chinchure[[1]](#footnote-2)\***

**Meenakshi Singh[[2]](#footnote-3)\*\***

“The one land that all men desire to see, and having seen once, by even a glimpse, would not give that glimpse for the shows of all the rest of the world combined."

**- Mark Twain[[3]](#footnote-4) on India**

**Abstract**

*India is home to some of the world's famous destinations. 43.80 lakh foreign tourists visited India, which has increased since 2022 to 21.24 lakhs. Undoubtedly, India is rich with natural landscapes, historical and cultural diversity, and made its mark in scientific and medical technology. These features attract a lot of foreigners to explore incredible India. The tourism industry has been playing a significant role in the country's economic development but is also building career prospects in hospitality and management. India is the host for the year 2023 of the G20 nations, and four meetings were specifically focused on the tourism sector for its sustainable development. But on the other hand, the fact cannot be denied that the tourism sector has not been untouched by crime. Foreign tourists visit India to explore, but there are some instances of scamming by the locals; such instances tarnish the Indian image. But there is another side of the coin, too, where foreigners visiting India commit crimes. In fact, according to recent NCRB data, the "crime rate against the foreigners" is less than the "crime committed by the foreigners." This research paper will not only discuss the tourism industry along with its type and role in economic development but also focus on the criminal aspects connected to the industry with brief emphasis on the role and need for tourist police and policy to establish a safe environment and inspire prospective tourists to include India as a preferred destination.*

***Key words*:** Tourist, Crime, Victim, Foreigner, G20

**Introduction**

The diversity of India attracts a large number of tourists from various parts of the globe. It has been one of the major focuses of the government to provide a hospitable environment to the tourists. India has potential in becoming top tourism hub in the world and putting its best efforts on the 17 pillars[[4]](#footnote-5) encompassed by World Economic Forum’s (WEF) the Travel and Tourism Competitive Index (TTCI). Handsome amount of money is spent in the maintenance of the tourists’ destinations, and it’s not just for the sake of international tourists but domestic tourism is promoted too. Various pilgrimage sites are well maintained and properly administered so as to respect the religious sentiments of the population. Various kinds of tourism like, cultural diversity, historical landmarks, adventure, medical, ayurveda and wellness and hospitality attract a huge number of tourists in India every year. Along with recreation, our country offers affordable medical and scientific facilities and quality education. The reservation and scholarship policy for foreign students attracts students for educational purposes. The industry holds huge contribution in earning foreign exchange[[5]](#footnote-6).

But everything comes with a backlash. As compared to the citizens, the non-awareness of the non-citizens towards our society and law makes them easy targets for crime. Also sometimes the adrenaline junkie tourists love to take risks and hence put themselves into dangerous situations. Next, the so- called western culture of some tourists is well known to promote the criminal activities such as illegal rave[[6]](#footnote-7) parties with drugs, prostitution etc.

Security of the tourists and from the notorious tourists is one of the major concerns for the industry. The lack of proper administration, coordination, uniformity and control of the law enforcement agencies proves to be a major setback. However recently some states seem to be employing special forces for tackling criminal activities towards the tourists but proper uniform administrative structure throughout the country is yet to be seen.

**Types of tourism**

1. **Cultural and historical**

As one of the most ancient civilizations of the world, our country is glorified with 40 UNESCO world heritage sites.[[7]](#footnote-8) The diversity in culture is one of the major tourists’ attractions, The “Incredible India” campaign launched in 2002 during its initial phase proved to be successful to promote and develop in the industry with 2.38 million tourists visiting India, which went up to 7.7 million in later years.[[8]](#footnote-9) The report of WEF (published in May 2022), indicates India stands at 54th position in the index which is lowered by 8 places in 2019.[[9]](#footnote-10)

However, the Central as well as State governments organize various campaigns to promote tourism, such as ‘The Heart of Incredible India’ in 2006 by Madhya Pradesh government,[[10]](#footnote-11) *‘Khusboo Gujarat Ki’* in 2011 by Gujarat government and apart from these various events such as Pushkar Mela in Rajasthan, Taj Mahotsav in U.P, Khajuraho festival in M.P, Suraj Kund Mela in Haryana, Swadesh Darshan Scheme, Dekho Apna Desh Initiative, Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, PRASAD (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spiritual Augmentation Drive) and many more showcase and celebrate our culture with great pride.

1. **Wildlife**

With 567 wildlife sanctuaries and 106 National Parks India offers huge variation in Wildlife and Ecological tourism[[11]](#footnote-12). The geographical variation and climate change supports different ecosystems. Recently, the government has been focusing on its development and promotion. World’s largest Safari Park will be developed by the Haryana government in the Aravalli Ranges and this year 20 Cheetahs were bought from South Africa for Kuno National Park M.P. Keeping the recreation aspect on one side, the scientific research of the habitat and wildlife attracts a lot of enthusiasts as well. Many creative foreign photographers and movie or documentary directors choose India as their canvas. Channels such as National Geographic, Discovery, Animal Planet, World Documentary etc. have made numerous documentaries focused upon the Indian Wildlife.

1. **Rural**

In order to avoid the hustle and bustle of the big cities and to rejuvenate oneself people are drawing their attention towards the calm and slow-paced lifestyle of the villages. Major population of the country resides in the rural areas and nowadays tourists are more attracted to know the culture from near and nothing could offer a better stake than rural tourism. In order to promote the area, the Central Government has launched the campaign *“Atma Nirbhar Bharat”* on 12 July 2021 consisting of strategy and plan for development of rural tourism, which would not only promote the culture but also would open the employment opportunities for the rural population. The strategy consists of 6 pillars: -

1. Benchmarking of state policies and best practices
2. Digital technologies and platforms for rural tourism
3. Developing clusters for rural tourism
4. Marketing support for rural tourism
5. Capacity building of stakeholders
6. Governance and Institutional Framework[[12]](#footnote-13)
7. **Medical**

The cost efficiency and fast growth in the medical field attracts the tourists for medical facilities. Not just the recent development, but our country has a prideful history in the medical field. Along with allopathy, we provide ayurvedic, unani, cosmetic surgery, yoga, meditation and homeopathic treatments. As per the Times of India report, we have the largest number of medical colleges in the world and provide more than 50,000 doctors per year.[[13]](#footnote-14) The private hospital chains such as Apollo and Fortis are even opening their branches outside India.[[14]](#footnote-15)

**Role of tourism industry in the economic development**

For the first time since its independence, India has made its place in the top 5 among the world’s strongest economies.[[15]](#footnote-16) Tourism industry has been one of the major reasons in order to bag this position. Constant promotion and development in infrastructure of the industry increased the GDP and earned the valuable foreign exchange along with increasing employment opportunities.

**Earning foreign exchange**

India welcomed 3.13 million tourists’ arrivals during the first quarter of this year which resulted in earning of foreign exchange of Rs 71,235 crores.[[16]](#footnote-17)

**Employment opportunities**

The industry has not only promoted and developed the employment opportunities but also the various campaigns such as Atmanirbhar Bharat has been known for creation of new employment opportunities for the rural sector along with the prideful promotion of India’s rural culture.

**Multiplier effect on economy**

The money generated in this sector spreads and channels through the various other sectors of economy.

**Promotion of peace and stability**

By generating jobs and employment opportunities, the industry maintains the peace and stability in the country.

**Promoting development of infrastructure**

The development of the industry also encourages other infrastructures such as transportation, hotels, restaurants, shopping complexes etc.

**Contribution in GDP**

Until 2021 the industry contributed 178 billion US$ to the country’s GDP, which is around 5.8 % of the country's GDP. It has increased 44% since the previous year.[[17]](#footnote-18)

**Tourism and crime**

Travelling is always seen as one of the greatest methods for recreation and relaxation but the fact cannot be denied that going to unknown places is a risky job. When a person decides to take a holiday and spend it in some unknown place then he takes the risk of victimization. It is obvious that tourists would visit countries with lesser risk of victimization.

For better understanding the relationship between crime and tourism, Prof. Ryan and Kinder have proposed the hotspot theory according to which hotspots are referred to the places where predatory crimes can occur. They refer to such places as ‘criminogenic.’[[18]](#footnote-19) Prof. Mcanell developed the concept of alienation where it has been explained tourists being alien to the societies are less acceptable by the natives and hence more prone to criminal activities.[[19]](#footnote-20) The various types of tourism have already been discussed. Apart from those many tourists come to India not just for travel but for the purpose of research studies. The fact cannot be denied that the closeness to the societies make the foreigners more prone to crime. Hence, it has been one of the major concerns of the governments to focus upon the security of their tourists. But it has been mentioned that it is true that tourists always act as victims. They can act as the criminal or the catalysts which could induce the criminal behavior.

**Tourists as victims**

India has shown improvement in the ranking of Global Peace Index with 126th rank as per the report of April 2023 from 135th rank since last year. But the rank still counts as moderately peaceful. Although significant improvement has been shown and crimes against the tourists have been reduced over the years but not eradicated completely. Petty offences such as getting scammed from local vendors, shopkeepers, cab and auto drivers by telling more than the specified price, pick pocketing, menial theft, eve teasing go unreported. The security of female tourists is one of the major concerns. Recently in March 2023, a 22-year-old Japanese woman was groped by a group of men in Delhi who forcefully smeared colours on her in the name of Holi.[[20]](#footnote-21) This is not the first time when the auspicious festival is scarred by such hooligans. In Thiruvananthapuram a female tourist was physically and verbally abused by a group of 5 men, who was later rescued by the tourist Resort owner.[[21]](#footnote-22) Another incident was reported in Amritsar in February 2023 where a female tourist died during a chain snatching attempt.[[22]](#footnote-23) The security of the nation has always been questionable regarding the security of women. The so-called branding of the tourism industry is unable to hide the ground reality where the anti- social elements are very much mingled in the society that the aliens to the Indian society are unable to recognize.

**The NCRB data on crime against foreigners for the year 2021 is as under:[[23]](#footnote-24)**

| Crime head | Crime against foreign tourists | Crime against other foreigners | Crime against total foreigners |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Murder | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Attempt to Commit Murder/Culpable Homicide | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Simple Hurt and Grievous Hurt | 50 | 31 | 81 |
| Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Kidnapping and Abduction | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Human Trafficking | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Rape | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Theft | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| Extortion  | 0 |  |  |
| Robbery  | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Dacoity  | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cheating  | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Forgery  | 0 |  |  |
| Insult to the modesty of women | 0 |  |  |
| Other IPC crimes | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Total IPC | 63 | 58 | 121 |
| SLL |  |  |  |
| Immoral Traffic Prevention Act | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Other SLL crimes | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Total SLL | 8 | 21 | 29 |
| Total crimes against foreigners | 71 | 79 | 150 |

**Tourists as criminals**

As mentioned before, the recent NCRB data shows statistics which show a greater number of tourists as criminals than victims. Visiting tourists might induce criminal behavior such as demanding for drugs or prostitutes or may themselves indulge in criminal activities such as drug or human trafficking. Hoshiyar, Punjab is one of the best examples of drugs being trafficked by non- citizens from the neighboring border country. As per the report of Times of India, crimes committed by foreign tourists are more than crimes committed against them. Among the 284 cases registered since June 2020 to June 2023, 200 are cases of crime committed by foreigners and most of them are related to drugs.[[24]](#footnote-25) In the National Capital such crimes rose by 91.6% in the year 2021. The committed crimes are punishable under Registration of Foreigner’s Act, 1939, Foreigners Act, 1946 and Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. They could commit some grave offences such as the act of terrorism. Lack of proper vigilance and security checking standards makes it easier for the non- citizens to commit crimes without any hurdles. It is not much difficult for them to transport the illicit goods from one place to another as proper vigilant security is only seen at airports and big cities. Also, it is not necessary that criminals would choose these transportations.

**Crimes committed by foreigners according to NCRB data is as under:[[25]](#footnote-26)**

| Sl. No. | Crime Head | Number of crimes |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Murder  | 8 |
| 2 | Attempt to commit murder | 8 |
| 3 | Culpable homicide not amounting to murder | 2 |
| 4 | Hurt  | 1 |
| 5 | Grievous hurt | 2 |
| 6 | Kidnapping and abduction | 2 |
| 7 | Human trafficking | 5 |
| 8 | Rape  | 18 |
| 9 | Unnatural offences | 0 |
| 10 | Theft  | 29 |
| 11 | Extortion | 0 |
| 12 | Robbery | 4 |
| 13 | Dacoity | 1 |
| 14 | Cheating | 75 |
| 15 | Forgery | 54 |
| 16 | Counterfeiting | 4 |
| 17 | Other IPC crimes | 60 |
| 18 | Foreigner Act, 1946 and Registration of Foreigner Act, 1939 | 1688 |
| 19 | NDPS Act, 1985 | 354 |
| 20 | The Passport Act, 1967 | 109 |
| 21 | The Arms Act, 1959 | 10 |
| 22 | POCSO, 2012 | 4 |
| 23 | IT Act, 2000 | 16 |
| 24 | The Explosives and Explosive Substances Act 1884 and 1938 | 1 |
| 25 | The Copyright Act, 1957 | 0 |
| 26 | The UAPA,1967 | 0 |
| 27 | Other SLL crimes | 130 |
|  | Total crimes | 2585 |

**Legal Regime**

**Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita, 2023**

**Section 1(3)[[26]](#footnote-27)** refer to punishment toevery person who committed offence within India

**Section 1(5)[[27]](#footnote-28)** Extension of code to Extra- Territorial offenseandwould apply to any committed offence by: -

1. Any citizen within India or outside India
2. Any person on any aircraft or ship registered in India
3. Any person who is targeting a computer resource within India

**Constitution of India**

Under the Article 51 A which mentions about the fundamental duties of the citizens related to tourism are: -

 (f) To value and preserve rich heritage of our composite cultures

(g) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures

Other acts which govern the crimes committed by the tourists and which are made for the protection and cater the needs of tourism industry and tourists are: -

* Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973
* The Passport Act, 1967
* The Airport Authority of India Act, 1994
* The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
* The Railways Act, 1989
* The Sarais Act, 1867
* Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
* The Laws of Torts
* Indian Contract Act, 1872
* Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita, 2023
* The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
* The Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950
* Consumer Protection Act, 2019

**Prosecuting foreigner in India – An outline**

The judicial system of India makes one liable for the act committed; being a foreigner or not knowing the local laws is not an excuse[[28]](#footnote-29). The accused may be initially held without official charges and produce him/her before Magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest[[29]](#footnote-30). The detention may be extended up to three months or longer depending upon the nature of the criminal act. India being Interpol member country the foreigner who is accused in the act be subject to an Interpol notice[[30]](#footnote-31).

Indian criminal law is applicable to both citizens of India and foreigners who commit crime within the territory of India and such persons may be arrested and detained under various laws mentioned above. For offences committed under the Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita, 2023, investigations will be conducted in accordance with Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. This is a comprehensive set of rules that defines the powers of the police and the judiciary and lays down the procedures to be followed in the conduct of an inquiry or trial. For offences committed under other legislation, investigations will be conducted in accordance with procedures outlined in the respective legislation, coupled with Bhartiya Nagarika Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

The person on whom charges are framed, the presence of such person is necessary for an investigation, and if there is sufficient evidence suggesting that such person may flee, hide or destroy evidence, he/she may be detained. The Indian authorities may confiscate the travel documents, such as passport, while the investigation is ongoing, until charges are withdrawn or till completion of the sentence. The arrested person has certain rights under the law and is entitled to execute such rights and in addition the rights under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations[[31]](#footnote-32). The criminal trial is heard in the Trial Court, and then may proceed to a High Court for Appeal and eventually to the Supreme Court for final Appeal.

**Tourist Police - the need and its role**

The safety and security of the tourists is the basic and essential prerequisite for the sustainable growth of the industry. No doubt that the tourism industry has the right to have legitimate expectations from the government to ensure the safety and security standards. Special police for tourism is not a new concept. Many countries with developed tourism sectors have such special forces. Such police officials are specially trained to interact with the tourists and maintain the law and order in the tourist places. Egypt has appointed such officers at famous destinations who are well trained to interact with the foreigners in English and cover every tourist hot spot such as library, art gallery, museum, market etc.[[32]](#footnote-33) in order to cope up with most commonly reported crimes of theft, pickpocketing, chain snatching, mugging and many more. The Royal Malaysian Police has established the specialized police and the tourist can recognize them as they are with a special uniform and badge. Initially the force was established in Kuala Lumpur, and in the states of Johor, Penang, and Selangor.[[33]](#footnote-34)In 2017 the Royal Thai Police of Thailand established the tourist police which recently drew attention by launching *‘I Lert you’* tourist police app in 2021 in order to aid and help the tourists in need along with generating emergency hotline numbers.[[34]](#footnote-35) The attentiveness and strong vigilance of the Singapore police is highly appreciable. They are strictly instructed to answer the phone calls on the emergency number within 10 seconds and reach the crime spot within 15 minutes.[[35]](#footnote-36) However, the police forces of some countries hold some loopholes such as non- fluency in English which becomes the major hurdle on the way of helping tourists. According to one study, Thai police officials are not much trained in English speaking skills.[[36]](#footnote-37) Next, it was observed in Ghana that too much presence of police at several destinations made the tourists uncomfortable.[[37]](#footnote-38)

**India**

The Bureau of Police Research and Development, Govt. of India published a compendium of study reports on promoting good practices and standards and covered Standard Operating Procedure on Tourist Police Scheme in the year 2021 to promote tourism in the country.

| State  | Initiatives / Policy |
| --- | --- |
| Goa | Bags the honor of being the first state to have a Tourist Police Unit in 1990 which is deployed at important destinations and to monitor and control the crimes. The police have also developed an attractive website in order to help and provide necessary guidance to tourists. |
| Jammu and Kashmir | The Superintendent of Police heads the Special Tourist Police Unit deployed at different destinations. In order to maintain the security, the Government has also enacted J and K Registration for Tourist Act. |
| Delhi | The tourists were facing the problems of criminal activities such as pickpocketing, theft, eve-teasing etc. and also the problem of interacting with the locals for help. So in order to cope up with this, Police officials are deployed on duty at certain places such as, Railway Station, IGI Airport, Rajghat, Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Janpath, India Gate, Palika Bazar. CM Kejriwal deployed 400 police officers at 21 different locations for the peaceful success of G20 Summit.[[38]](#footnote-39) |
| Himachal Pradesh | Along with deploying 100 police officials in 2015 at 23 places such as Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Kasauli, Kufri etc., the Government has undertaken the consideration of safety of pilgrimage sites as well. To maintain peace and order officers are appointed at Chamunda Devi, Srinaina Devi, Jwalaji and Deotsidh. Recently the CM has announced that the HPPSC would appoint 12,000 police personnels who along with providing guidance to the tourists and curbing drug crimes, would be trained in disaster management skills as well.[[39]](#footnote-40) |
| Uttar Pradesh | In 2015 funds were sanctioned to the government to employ Ex- Servicemen as tourist police officials at Shravasti and Kushinagar. Now the tourist police have been appointed at Agra and other tourist hotspots as well. |
| Andhra Pradesh | A Special Police Force system was started in 2016 which is available 24x7 for helping the tourists. The state government has been focusing upon the safety and security for the tourists and in February 2023 the CM has inaugurated 20 Police outposts through virtual mode. The ASI or SI rank officers would head the outposts with each outpost having 6 police officers including women constables. [[40]](#footnote-41) |

**Shortcomings**

Observance says that the tourism ministry along with the state governments has been focusing upon the safety of the tourists in order to maintain national integration and pride. But comparing globally certain shortcomings have been observed in administration of tourist policing system: -

1. Even after decades, none of the state could be seen providing special uniforms to the tourist police officials. It creates difficulty for the tourists to recognize them.
2. Although, several states have emergency hotline numbers to contact the officers but they vary from State to State. A uniform emergency contact number would provide better convenience and security to our guests.
3. If we observe at the base level, the corrupted and non- helping attitude of the officers shakes the faith of the help seekers and becomes one of the main reasons that many petty offences go unreported.
4. There is a need for proper training for the officers. The police officers are not provided properly with special training to deal with drastic situations such as terrorist attacks. The 9/11 massacre holds the evidence on this point. Although the police officers were brave enough to tackle and hold the situation until help arrived, the fact cannot be denied that until the NSG commandos arrived many lives were lost including the tourists.
5. One of the major barriers between the help seeker and the helper is the language. There are many tourists who are not good at English. Except Punjab none of the states has been seen to provide special language training. In Fact some of the officers are not good at English as well.

**Recent trends and development in the tourism sector**

Not only in non-domestic tourism but a steady rise is also seen in domestic tourism as well. According to an article published in Hindustan Times by Akansha Agnihotri, 300 million tourists were predicted to take domestic trips.[[41]](#footnote-42) The easy access to hotel bookings through online methods, affordable hotel accommodations, hustle free online travel ticket bookings, affordable train and flight tickets have made travelling easy and enjoyable. Along with this rise in culinary tourism could also be seen where people want to explore the hidden cuisines of the country. Although social media is always seen as a tool for distraction, it has also encouraged people to step out and explore because the social media influencers are well aware that travel vlogs are highly viewed on the social media platforms.

2023 would be an unforgettable year for Indian history as we bagged the honor to host G20 Summit. 4 of those meetings were specifically focused upon the tourism sector. The meetings were held at Rann of Kutch, Siliguri, Srinagar and Goa.

| G20 summit venues | Area of focus |
| --- | --- |
| Rann of Kutch, Gujarat 7 - 9 Feb 2023 | * Green Tourism
* Digitalization
* Empowering skills for jobs in tourism sector
* Promoting startups/ private sector to encourage innovation
* Strategic management of tourist destinations[[42]](#footnote-43)
 |
| Siliguri, West Bengal 1-3 April 2023 | * Empowerment of youth for jobs in the sector.
* Building potential roadmap for linking the sector with 2030 agenda for SDGs
* Development of adventure tourism[[43]](#footnote-44)
 |
| Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir 22-24 May 2023 | * To achieve goals of 2030 SDG
* Economic development and cultural preservation
* Draft for ‘National Strategy on Film Tourism’[[44]](#footnote-45)
 |
| Goa 19-22 June 2023 | * Promotion of cruise tourism.
* Prevention of plastic pollution
* Focus on 2030 SDG goals[[45]](#footnote-46)
 |

G20 leaders endorsed the ‘Travel for LiFE’[[46]](#footnote-47) program to provide a big boost to the tourism sector. It is a pioneering initiative that provides a blueprint for transformative potential in promoting responsible and sustainable tourism.

**Conclusion**

Since Independence, it is the first time that our country has made its place in the top five economies and no doubt that the tourism industry has played a significant role in helping the nation in achieving this benchmark. Many more developments and prideful moments are yet to come. The world is not only getting curious about our culture and history but also the ignited minds are a major source of attraction. But criminal activities are the major hurdle in the pathway of our country to become a global success. Although the data shows that there is improvement from the part of law enforcement agencies to control criminal activities towards the tourists, many petty offences go unreported and with the advancement in technology the videos of eve teasing, menial scams are widely shared upon the social media which obviously creates a negative impact. Next, it is less suspected that tourists could indulge into criminal activities as we have a welcoming attitude towards them. But as per famous Sanskrit quote *अति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत्[[47]](#footnote-48) (Ati Sarvatra Varjate)* meaning excess of anything is harmful. Our excess welcoming attitude makes us less vigilant. In developed countries such as the USA, France etc. stepping out without passport and other verification documents creates a major trouble for the foreigners but in India the vigilance is not that strict.

There is a need for proper administrative setup for tourist police with separate uniforms and advanced training. Such police officials must be trained in communication skills, different languages, disaster management, special arms, and ammunition training, proper defence training, technological training, and from time to time they must undergo physical and mental examinations.

The Directive Principles of State Policy and the Fundamental Duty creates the duty upon the state and citizens to maintain the national heritage and culture and protect and preserve the integrity of the nation. Our culture is our root which makes us stand pridefully in front of the world and hence it is the duty of every Indian to respect, preserve and protect it.

1. \* Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi (dranantdc@gmail.com) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. \*\* Advocate, Hisar, Haryana [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, known by the pen name Mark Twain, was an American writer, humorist, essayist, entrepreneur, publisher, and lecturer. He was praised as the "greatest humorist the United States has produced", and William Faulkner called him "the father of American literature". [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Business Environment, Safety and Security, Health and Hygiene, Human Resource and Labour Market, ICT Readiness, Prioritization of Travel and Tourism, International Openness, Price Competiveness, Air Transport Infrastructure, Ground and Port Infrastructure, Tourist Service Infrastructure, Natural Resources, Cultural Resources, Non-Leisure Resources, Environmental Sustainability, Socioeconomic Resilience and Conditions and Travel and Tourism Demand Pressure and Impact. Retrieved from https://travel.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/tourism/explained-why-indias-ranking-in-the-wefs-travel-tourism-development-index-dropped/91889708 (Visited on 6 October 2023, 12.28 PM) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Foreign exchange earnings during the four-month period during January-April 2023 were at Rs.71,235 crore compared with ₹23,584 crore a year ago. India earned a total of Rs.2.1 trillion in foreign exchange from tourism in 2019. Retrieved from https://www.livemint.com/industry/india-2023-foreign-exchange-earnings-from-tourism-could-reach-pre-covid-2019-levels-11689867335718.html (Visited on 6 October 2023, 12.28 PM) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. The term rave is said to have originated in 1950s London in the UK, where it was used in reference to “wild bohemian parties.” It became the word for any wild, over-the-top parties in general in the next decade, before fading away for a while. It then re-emerged in the 1990s with the birth of dance music genre. Retrieved from https://www.dnaindia.com/explainer/report-dna-explainer-what-are-rave-parties-the-notorious-hotspots-for-illegal-drugs-2913964 (Visited on 6 October 2023, 10.58 AM) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. https://www.clearias.com/cultural-tourism-in-india/# (visited on 9 September 2023, 10:56 A.M) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
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10. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/25166042221147092 (visited on 9 Sept 2023 at 12:35P.M [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. [https://r.search.yahoo.com/\_ylt=Awr1QHnXIfxkgaQmCAK7](https://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt%3DAwr1QHnXIfxkgaQmCAK7)

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12. [https://r.search.yahoo.com/\_ylt=Awr1Tdoviv1kB3o.SZy7](https://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt%3DAwr1Tdoviv1kB3o.SZy7%20%20HAx.;_ylu=Y29sbwNzZzMEcG9zAzIEdnRp)

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19. Study on risk perceptions of international tourists in India Shu-Pin Chiu 1 and Shih-Yen Lin 2\* 1Department of Crime Prevention and Correction, Central Police University, Taiwan. 2Department of Leisure Studies and Tourism Management, National Chi Nan University, Taiwan. Accepted 19 November, 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
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23. Crime in India 2021, statistics volume 3, National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/goa/cases-against-foreigners-in-goa-twice-as-many-as-filed-by-them/articleshow/102264581.cms (13 September 2023, 00: 52A.M) [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
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26. Indian Penal Code, 1860, Section 2, punishes every person who commits an offence within India. The IPC was repealed and new criminal law brought in its place i.e. BNS 2023. With reference to this section no change except "Code" is replaced with "Sanhita". Wherever the word “Code” is used in IPC, the word “Sanhita” is used in BNS [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 4, Extension of code to Extra- Territorial offense, this Section is included as a subsection in BNS sans heading. In the illustration, "Uganda" has been replaced with "any place outside India." [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. The Latin maxim 'ignorantia juris non-excusat,' or 'ignorance of the law is no excuse,' implies that the Court presumes that every party is aware of the law and hence cannot claim ignorance of the law as a defense to escape liability.  [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. Article 22 (2) of the constitution lays down that every person who is arrested and detained in custody should be produced before the nearest Magistrate within a period of 24 hours of such arrest exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the magistrate's court. However, Sec. 167 of the Cr.P.C. vests the power in the Magistrate to authorize the detention of the arrested person for more than 24 hours if the investigation cannot be completed within that period.  [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. The International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) enables the Police of 194 member countries to work together to fight international crime. The Interpol notices are international requests for cooperation or alerts allowing Police in member countries to share critical crime related information. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations ("Vienna Convention") sets forth signatory nations' obligations to detained foreign nationals) The United States adopted the Vienna Convention and Optional Protocol in 1963 and ratified in 1969. Article 36 requires that detained foreign nationals be informed--"without delay" ... [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. Evolving paradigms of tourism and hospitality, A case study of India, Mahmood A. Khan, Apple Academic Press [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
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37. Supra Note. 24 [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
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46. Travel for LiFE program has been inspired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister’s vision of LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment). [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. Sanskrit quote nr. 562 (Maha-subhashita-samgraha) The *Mahāsubhāṣitasaṃgraha* (महासुभाषितसंग्रह) is a compilation of Sanskrit *subhāṣitas* (quotes or aphorisms), collected from various sources. Subhāṣita is a specific genre of Sanskrit literature, exposing the ancient Indian intellectual and creative heritage. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)