

The Effects of Crime Terrorism. Safety and Security

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is regarded as a modern day engine of growth and is one of the largest growing industries globally. Investment in tourism has to be leveraged to contribute to national growth and sustainable development. It is also important to recognize that tourism plays a role in strategically creating and/or strengthening international relations in order to build beneficial socio-economic and political networks. International travel and tourism is a significant contributor to economic up-liftment with worldwide growth in international tourist arrivals outpacing national income growth one out of every two years over the past few years. For many developing countries, travel and tourism serves as the primary export industry. International travel and tourism is growing significantly since decades, the INDIAN economy stands to benefit significantly. When controlling for the difference between tourists and residents in the propensity to be victimized, no relevant differences are found: the likelihood to be victimized is quite similar for the two groups. As a consequence, agglomeration and urbanization effects seem to be the main explanation for the impact of tourism on crime. One can image that overcrowded cities provide more opportunities to criminals to commit illegal activities. Moreover; tourism provides tremendous benefits for INDIAN GOVERNMENT. An increase in real world income is expected to generate more employment (decline in unemployment) as it results in higher economic activity. The motivation is that all government efforts to use tourism as a driver of growth, help in the transition to a green economy, for employment creation, and as a source for foreign exchange earnings etc are only realizable if a conducive environment is created where tourists not only get value for their money but also feel safe and secure. The other reason is that tourists visiting a particular destination use the previous period crime statistics to inform their perceptions about the host country's safety and security. If visiting a country results in tourists risking their lives then it does not matter whether you have a spectacular scenery, magnificent outdoors, sunny climate, impressive cultural diversity, tourists will not choose to visit the country. Overcrowded cities give more opportunities to

criminals to commit illegal activities, regardless of the share of visitors and residents in the tourism destinations. The major threats to the tourism industry are socio-economic issues which in most cases lead to an increase in the crime rates. Evidence has proved that these tourists and visitors are always being victims of violent and property crimes in the cities they visit. Crime damages entire experience & troubles the image of the tourist spot. Such a bad experience only serves to spoil the guest experience. People who commit these acts intentionally harm others for their own benefits n selfishness. However, is the indirect damage to society? Attempts to control crime through the criminal justice system increasingly intrude in our private lives. Violence, many more are injured and suffer from a range of physical, emotional or mental health challenges. Crime also has major effects on health through drug and alcohol use: alcohol and drug driven crime, accidental injury, poisoning, adverse reaction to drug use and a range of long-term negative health effects. Crime affects health both indirectly, through the psychological consequences such as victimization and isolation due to fear and directly through the physical consequences of injury. A crime committed against tourists is not a new phenomenon that comes with the development of the tourism industry. Sport and leisure activities such as speed driving, gaming, and drinking promotes accidents & crime. Population as a denominator for a city or country engaged in mass tourism or high numbers of visitors is inherently flawed but it still stands as the standard method of calculating crime rates and the only viable method of conducting comparisons with other jurisdictions. The number of foreign tourists arriving in India dropped by 25% during the first three months of this year, largely because of fears about the risk of sexual assault, according to an industry survey.

The number of female tourists fell by 35% compared with the same period last year, with Indian tour operators reporting many cancellations from January to March following the fatal gang rape of a physiotherapist on a Delhi bus last December.

The figures from the Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (Assocham) are based on a survey of 1,200 tour operators and contradict the government's rosy picture of

the tourism business. For both January and February, tourism ministry figures showed an increase in the number of tourists and revenue from tourism, compared with the first two months of 2012. A month after the Delhi gang rape, the tourism secretary, Parvez Dewan, said: "So far there has been no adverse impact on tourism."

Since then, however, at least six foreign women have complained to police about being attacked or traumatised by men, mostly at tourist destinations, leading several countries, including the UK, to issue travel advisories for India.

Delhi police figures show a dramatic rise in reported crime since 1 January, with molestation cases up by 590.4% over the same period last year and rape cases up by 147.6%. The front pages of Sunday's newspapers carried a story about the gang rape of an 18-year-old male Delhi University student who had gone out to meet a Facebook friend.

Assocham's secretary-general, DS Rawat, said that while the government was banking on tourist dollars to help reduce the country's yawning current account deficit, the security situation was making foreign tourists bypass India for other Asian destinations such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Vietnam.

Despite the global economic slowdown, India earned \$17.7bn (£11.6bn) from 6.6 million foreign visitors in 2012. Delhi aims to increase annual tourist numbers by 12% and double foreign exchange earnings from tourism by 2016. This report focuses on the New Delhi consular district, which includes the states of: Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar. The statistical data in this report reflects only numbers reported in Delhi.

According to the Indian census, the population in Delhi has swelled to over 16 million people with a corresponding density of over 27,000 per square mile. The ratio of police officers is approximately 129 to 100,000 citizens (according to the UN, the worldwide average is closer to 350 officers per 100,000 citizens). Contributing factors to the high crime rate include: socio-economic imbalances, urban anonymity, disproportionate sex ratio (866 female:1,000 males), overpopulation, unemployment, poverty, corruption, and inadequate policing.

2. CRIME THREATS

Crime in Delhi is rated as high. Petty crime, especially theft of personal property, is common, particularly on trains and buses. Pickpockets can be very adept, and women have reported having their bags snatched, purse straps cut, or the bottom of their purses slit without their knowledge. Theft of U.S. passports is also quite common, particularly in major tourist areas, on overnight trains, and at airports and train stat (Source: Delhi Police Annual Report 2013) Per the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) 2012 report (data for 2013 has yet to be compiled), countrywide crime statistics areas include:

Violent crime, especially directed against foreigners, has been uncommon, although in recent years, there has been a slight increase in reporting. Delhi police report that in 2013, 487 cases of murder were recorded compared to 504 cases in 2012, showing a decline of three percent.

U.S. citizens, particularly women, are cautioned not to travel alone. Western women report incidents of verbal and physical harassment by groups of men. Known locally as "Eve-teasing," these incidents can be quite frightening. In 2013, 1,559 rape cases were reported compared to 680 cases in 2012. Rape frequently goes unreported, but it registered the highest crime growth in the country over the past four decades. Although most victims are Indian citizens and offenders are known to the victims in 98.2 percent of cases, recent attacks against female visitors in tourist areas underline that foreign women are also at risk and should exercise vigilance.

Road Safety and Road Conditions In order to drive, you must have either a valid Indian driver's license or a valid international driver's license. Honk or flash your headlights frequently to announce your presence; it is both customary and wise. Travel at night is particularly hazardous. Because of difficult road and traffic conditions, you may wish to consider hiring a local driver. If you do, always ask for references and check employment history to the extent possible.

Travel by road is dangerous. The safest driving policy is to assume that other drivers will not respond to a traffic situation in the same way you would in the U.S. On roads, "might makes right," and buses and trucks epitomize this. Buses and trucks often run red lights and merge directly into traffic at yield points and traffic circles. Cars, auto-rickshaws, bicycles, and pedestrians behave only slightly more cautiously.

Traffic moves on the left. It is important to be alert while crossing streets and intersections, especially after dark, as traffic is coming in the "wrong" direction. Helmets should always be worn on motorcycles and bicycles. Travelers should use seatbelts where available (seatbelts are not common in taxis.) and to ask their drivers to maintain a safe speed. It is recommended to carry a first aid kit in your vehicle and understand how to use it.

Though the government has been working on building new highways, they still lack basic facilities. Travel on remote highways, away from larger cities can pose an increased safety concern. Outside major cities, roads are often poorly maintained and congested. Even main roads frequently have only two lanes, with poor visibility and inadequate warning markers. On the few divided highways, one can expect to meet local transportation traveling in the wrong direction, often without lights. Heavy traffic is normal and includes (but is not limited to) overloaded trucks and buses, scooters, pedestrians, bullock/camel carts, horse/elephant riders en route to weddings, bicycles, and free-roaming livestock.

India leads the world in traffic-related deaths, and a number of U.S. citizens have suffered fatal traffic accidents in recent years. If a driver hits a pedestrian or a cow, the vehicle and its occupants are at risk of being attacked by passersbys. Such attacks pose significant risk of injury/death to the vehicle's occupants or at least of incineration of the vehicle. It is unsafe to remain at the scene of an accident, and drivers may wish to seek out the nearest police station. Emergency services are negligible in areas outside the jurisdiction of Delhi, and pockets of lawlessness can be found there. It may take hours for an ambulance to reach an accident location due to distance and poor communication. Poor response time from emergency services can turn a minor injury into a life threatening injury.

Buses are the cheapest and most frequently used means of public transportation. However, they are usually driven fast, recklessly, and without consideration for the rules of the road. They are also poorly maintained and are often broken down on the side of the road. Avoid using private unmarked buses/taxis, as many passengers have fallen victim to nefarious activity in these unregulated vehicles.

Trains are safer than buses, but train accidents still occur more frequently than in other countries. However, rail accidents do occur with some frequency. Many of these accidents have been attributed to human negligence and have led to severe disruptions in railway traffic.

The metro system is very limited, but it has been evolving and is quickly becoming a popular mode of transportation.

Airlines are one of the safest modes of transportation. Most airports have a robust police presence, extensive CCTV coverage, and restrictions limiting airport access to only employees and travelers. An adequate number of police officers are in proper uniform outside the Arrival Hall and parking area at the airport. In addition, plain clothed police officers also keep watch on suspicious activity.

Political, Economic, Religious, and Ethnic Violence India continues to experience terrorist and insurgent activities, which can affect U.S. citizens. Anti-Western terrorist groups, some on the U.S. government's list of foreign terrorist organizations, are active, including Islamist extremist groups Harkat-ul-Jihad-i-Islami, Harakat ul-Mujahidin, Indian Mujahideen, Jaish-e-Mohammed, and Lashkar-e Tayyiba. Important arrests made by Delhi police in 2013 include Abdul Karim aka Tunda, the most wanted LeT terrorist. He was involved in several bomb blasts in Delhi/National Capital Region from 1994-1998, in explosions in trains in 1993 in Mumbai and Hyderabad, and in many other terrorist activities. Three of his associates--Mohd. Zakaria, Bashiruddin and Mohd. Alauddin--were also captured.

Some notable counterterrorism achievements included:

- Most wanted Indian Mujahideen (IM) terrorists Yaseen Bhatkal and Asadullah Akhtar captured.
- Mohd. Abbas, a self styled Commander of the MI Khan Faction of Peoples United Liberation Front, arrested.

- Kulvinderjeet Singh aka Happy aka Khalsa, a militant of Babbar Khalsa International (BKI), arrested.

Local, Regional, and International Terrorism Threats/Concerns

Past attacks have targeted public places, including some frequented by Westerners like hotels, trains, train stations, markets, cinemas, mosques, and restaurants in large urban areas.

A number of terrorist groups clash with security forces along the Line of Control (LOC) separating Indian- and Pakistani-controlled Kashmir and in the primary tourist destinations of Srinagar, Gulmarg, and Pahalgam in the Kashmir Valley. Since 1989, as many as 70,000 people (terrorists, security forces, and civilians) have been killed in the Kashmir conflict. As a foreigner, you will be particularly visible, vulnerable, and at risk. Serious communal violence left the state mostly paralyzed due to massive strikes and business shutdowns, and local police have had to evacuated U.S. citizens.

The Maoists ("Naxalites") are the most active insurgent group in India. The Naxalites typically attack government officials but have derailed rail lines, targeted government buildings, and kidnapped foreigners. They operate mostly in the remote areas. Naxalites have a long history of conflict with state and national authorities, including frequent attacks on local police, paramilitary forces, and government officials and are responsible for more terrorist attacks in India than any other organization. Their campaign of violence and intimidation is on-going. Naxalites have not specifically targeted U.S. citizens but have attacked symbolic and economic targets that have included communications towers, roads, and rail lines. There is a risk that visitors could become unintended victims of indiscriminate targeting. The Naxalites are active from eastern Maharashtra and northern Andhra Pradesh through western West Bengal. They are particularly active in rural parts of the states of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand and in border regions of the adjacent states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Orissa.

3. CIVIL UNREST

Demonstrations and general strikes—called "bandh"—often cause inconvenience. In some cases, demonstrators specifically block roads near popular tourist sites and disrupt train operations in order to gain the attention of authorities; occasionally vehicles transporting tourists are attacked in these incidents. Local demonstrations can begin spontaneously and escalate with little warning, disrupting transportation systems and city services and posing risks to travelers. Authorities occasionally impose curfews and/or restrict travel.

4. RELIGIOUS OR ETHNIC VIOLENCE

Large religious gatherings that attract thousands of people can result in dangerous and often life-threatening stampedes.

Tensions between castes and religious groups can result in disruptions and violence India generally goes on "High Alert" status prior to major holidays or events.

Religious violence occasionally occurs, especially when tensions between religious communities are exacerbated by groups pushing religiously chauvinistic agendas. In 2013, a series of communal riots between Hindus and Muslims in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh state, killed 47 people and displaced over 10,000.

There are active "anti-conversion" laws in some states, and acts of conversion sometimes elicit violent reactions from Hindu extremists. Foreigners suspected of proselytizing Hindus have been attacked and killed in conservative, rural areas. Post-specific Concerns

5. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Parts of northern India are highly susceptible to earthquakes. Regions of highest risk (rank 5) include areas around Srinagar, Himachal Pradesh, Rishikesh, and Dehra Dun, the northern parts of Punjab, northwest Gujarat, northern Bihar, and the entire northeast. Rank 4 (high damage risk) is an area that sweeps along the north through Jammu and Kashmir, Eastern Punjab, Haryana, Northern Uttar Pradesh, central Bihar, and the northern parts of West Bengal. New Delhi.

Severe flooding is common in Bihar, Assam, and Orissa. North India can also have extreme weather conditions. The temperature varies from 115F in summer to 39F in the winter with heavy to modest rainfall.

The region is not frequented by any hurricanes except for the flash floods in the mountain region. Mountain regions often see a breakdown of communication during the natural calamities as they are only linked by roads.

India has long been in disagreement with other industrialized nations (including the U.S.) over intellectual property rights. According to Pugatch Consilium, an international research and analysis firm that specializes in knowledge economy, India ranked last in protecting copyrights, patents, and other intellectual property. Police view these crimes as a low priority, and there is an abundance of software and music piracy. Licensing policies favor the country's generic drug manufacturers.

6. PRIVACY CONCERNS

India's Constitution does not guarantee a right to privacy, and the government admittedly taps nearly 300 new phones daily. Most local businesses take very little precaution in safeguarding personally identifiable information (PII), and

criminals take advantage of this. Theft of financial information and identity theft have become significant concerns.

Regional Travel Concerns and Restricted Travel Areas/Zones

Jammu & Kashmir: The Department of State strongly recommends that you avoid travel to Jammu & Kashmir (with the exception of visits to the eastern Ladakh region and its capital, Leh) because of the potential for terrorist incidents and violent public unrest. U.S. government employees are prohibited from traveling to Jammu & Kashmir (except for Ladakh) without permission, which is only granted by the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi in exceptional circumstances. A number of terrorist groups operate in the state, targeting security forces particularly along the Line of Control (LOC), and those stationed in primary tourist destinations in the Kashmir Valley: Srinagar, Gulmarg, and Pahalgam. The government prohibits foreign tourists from visiting certain areas along the LOC.

India-Pakistan Border: The State Department recommends that you avoid travel to areas within 10 kilometers of the border between India and Pakistan. Both India and Pakistan maintain a strong military presence on both sides of the border. The only official border crossing point for persons who are not citizens of India or Pakistan is in Punjab between Atari, India, and Wagah, Pakistan. The border crossing is usually open, but you are advised to confirm the status prior to commencing travel. A Pakistani visa is required to enter Pakistan. Only U.S. citizens residing in India may apply for a Pakistani visa in India. The Pakistani government requires that U.S. citizen residents of India must first come to the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi to sign an affidavit of intent to apply for the Pakistani visa before submitting their application. Otherwise, you should apply for a Pakistani visa in your country of residence before traveling to India.

Both India and Pakistan claim an area of the Karakoram mountain range that includes the Siachen glacier. If you intend to travel to or climb peaks in the disputed areas, you will face significant risks. The disputed area includes: Rimo Peak; Apsarasas I, II, and III; Tegam Kangri I, II and III; Suingri Kangri; Ghiant I and II; Indira Col; and Sia Kangri. Check with U.S. Embassy New Delhi for information on current conditions.

The government designates certain parts of India as "restricted areas" and requires special advance permission to visit, including:

- Portions of the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (Uttaranchal) near the Chinese border
- Portions of the state of Rajasthan near the Pakistani border
- Portions of the state of Jammu & Kashmir near the LOC and certain portions of Ladakh
- Portions of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Sikkim

- Portions of the Andaman and Nicobar Island
- All areas of Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

More information on travel to restricted/protected areas can be found at India's Bureau of Immigration. "Restricted Area Permits" are available at Indian embassies/consulates or in India from the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) at Jaisalmer House, 26 Man Singh Road, New Delhi. The states of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim maintain official guesthouses in New Delhi that can issue Restricted Area Permits for their respective states for certain travelers.

7. DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

Narco-violence is infrequent, but there is a significant amount of drugs being trafficking through the Pakistan-India-Myanmar route. There are various gangs that operate from the porous borders of Rajasthan, Punjab, and Jammu & Kashmir states. Drugs, like cocaine and amphetamines, are commonly used and are widely available. These drugs are used at rave parties among the higher strata of society. In 2013, Delhi police recorded recovered 82,585 kgs. of heroin, 60,680 kgs. of opium, 3,110,813 kgs. of marijuana, and 2,622 kgs. of cocaine.

8. KIDNAPPING THREATS

The National Human Rights Commission reports that India ranks fifth in the world for kidnappings. A total of 48,219 persons were kidnapped and abducted during 2012 as compared to 45,239 in 2011, representing a 6.6 percent increase. In Delhi in 2012, there were 3,675 number of kidnapping cases compared to 3,529 cases in 2011. The National Capital Territory of Delhi accounted for 8.9 percent of all kidnappings and abductions, including 45.8 percent (595 out of 1,299) of child victims (up to 10 years of age) and 34.9 percent of children aged 10 - 15 years (1,710 out of 4,901 victims).

Gangs and criminal elements operate in major cities and have targeted unsuspecting business travelers and their family members for kidnapping. On March 19, 2012, two Italians were kidnapped by Maoist insurgents in Odisha (formerly Orissa). While this is believed to be the first incident of foreigners being kidnapped by the left-wing militants, it is not the first incident of foreigners being kidnapped. The kidnapping of foreigners in India is uncommon, but Americans are reminded to stay vigilant and maintain situational awareness at all times.

Kidnappings of children and women in the local community is also common. The report estimates that around 60,000 children go missing every year in India, and less than a third of the abducted are ever found. More than four times the number of females (38,667) were kidnapped as compared to the numbers of males (9,552), accounting for 80.2 percent during 2012. Marriage was the main cause of kidnapping and

abduction of females, accounting for 63.2 percent (24,456 out of 38,667 persons) of the total number.

Ransom (534 out of 9,552) and revenge (519 out of 9,552) were cited as the main causes of kidnapping and abduction of males representing 5.6 percent and 5.4 percent of the totals.

The number of victims aged 18-30 (22,646) accounted for 47.0 percent of all kidnappings and abductions during 2012. Uttar Pradesh reported the highest number of victims aged 18-30 years (3,893 out of 22,646 i.e., 17.2 percent).

9. POLICE RESPONSE.

While the number of reported incidents increase, many more incidents go unreported. There is a common perception that the government is corrupt and that the police cannot be trusted. In some cases, police officers are involved in the commission of crimes, while other times police are bribed to turn a blind eye. Many victims do not go to the police for fear of persecution and harassment. Even witness to crimes avoid getting involved in a judicial process that is painfully slow, inconvenient, and ineffective. These practices have corroded public confidence.

Generally speaking, the majority of police officers will be insensitive to your plight. Police are ill-equipped and l-trained and will handle most situations with harshness.

If your passport is stolen, you should immediately report the theft or loss to the police in the location where it was stolen. A police report, called an FIR (First Information Report), is required by the Indian government in order to obtain an exit visa if the lost passport contained your Indian visa. Although the Embassy or Consulate General is able to replace a stolen or lost passport, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Foreigners Regional Registration Office are responsible for approving an exit permit. This process can take three to four working days. You will need to obtain a copy of the FIR from local police when you report any incident, such as a lost or stolen passport. Local authorities generally are unable to take any meaningful action without the filing of a police report.

10. MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

The quality of medical care varies considerably. Medical care is available in the major population centers, but adequate medical care is usually very limited or unavailable in rural areas.

Medical tourism is a rapidly growing industry. Companies offer vacation packages bundled with medical consultations and financing options through direct-to-consumer advertising over the Internet. Such medical packages often claim to provide high quality care, but the quality varies. People seeking health care should understand that medical systems operate differently from those in the U.S. and are not subject to the same rules and regulations. Anyone interested in traveling for medical purposes should consult with their local

physician before traveling and refer to the information from CDC.

Despite reports of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in hospitals, in general, travelers should not delay or avoid treatment for urgent or emergent medical situations. However, health tourists and other travelers who may be contemplating elective procedures should carefully research individual hospital infection control practices.

You cannot assume your insurance will go with you when you travel. It is very important to find out BEFORE you leave. Most hospitals require advance payment or confirmation of insurance prior to treatment. Regular U.S. health insurance may not cover doctor and hospital visits. If your policy does not go with you when you travel, it is a very good idea to take out another one for your trip.

CDC Country-Specific Vaccination and Health Guidance

Dengue fever presents significant risk in urban and rural areas including the major cities. The highest number of cases is reported from July-December with cases peaking from September-October. Daytime insect precautions are recommended.

Malaria prophylaxis depends on time of year and area the traveler is visiting.

Influenza is transmitted from November-April in areas north of the Tropic of Cancer and from June-November (the rainy season) in areas south of the Tropic of Cancer, with a smaller peak from February-April; off-season transmission can also occur. All travelers are at increased risk. Influenza vaccine is recommended for all travelers during the flu season.

Tuberculosis is an increasingly serious health concern. For further information, please consult the CDC's Travel Notice on TB. Rh-negative blood may be difficult to obtain, as it is not common in Asia.

A high risk of rabies transmission exists in most of India; dogs and bats pose the most common threat. Vaccination is recommended for all prolonged stays with a priority for young children and travelers in rural areas. It is also recommended for shorter stays that involve occupational exposure; locations more than 24 hours' travel from a reliable source of human rabies immune globulin and rabies vaccine for post-exposure treatment; adventure travelers, hikers, cave explorers, and backpackers. Monkeys also can transmit rabies and herpes B, among other diseases, to human victims. Avoid feeding monkeys. If bitten, you should immediately soak and scrub the bite for at least 15 minutes and seek urgent medical attention.

Outbreaks of Avian Influenza occur intermittently in eastern India, including West Bengal, Manipur, Sikkim, and Assam. There have been no reported cases of Avian Influenza infections in human beings. Updates on the Avian Influenza situation are published on the Embassy's website. For further

information on Avian Influenza, please refer to the Department of State's Avian Influenza Fact Sheet.

H1N1, also known as the swine flu, has been reported in India in travelers coming from or transiting through the United States and has spread locally throughout India. Individuals with flu-like symptoms should strongly consider delaying their travel until their symptoms have resolved for the protection of other passengers and the risk of being quarantined in a communicable public hospital upon arrival in India. H1N1 vaccine and seasonal influenza vaccine are available in India.

If you are arriving from Sub-Saharan Africa or other yellow fever areas, health regulations require that you present evidence of vaccination against yellow fever. If you do not have such proof, you could be subjected to immediate deportation or a six-day detention in the yellow fever quarantine center. If you transit any part of Sub-Saharan Africa, even for one day, you are advised to carry proof of yellow fever immunization.

As per the government's new guidelines, beginning February 1, 2014, all travelers entering from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Nigeria will be required to show proof of immunization with the Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) at least six weeks prior to entry India. Additionally, the vaccine must have been administered within the previous 12 months. Plans are being made to extend the area of vaccination requirements to include Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Israel.

For information about outbreaks of infectious diseases abroad, consult the World Health Organization (WHO). The WHO website also contains additional health information for travelers, including detailed country-specific health information. The website provides useful information, such as suggested vaccinations for visitors to India, safe food and water precautions, appropriate measures to avoid contraction of mosquito-borne diseases (such as malaria and Japanese B encephalitis), suggestions to avoid altitude sickness, etc. Further, the site provides information on disease outbreaks that may arise from time to time. Outbreaks of mosquito-borne viral diseases such as dengue fever and chikungunya occur in various parts of India each year. You should check these sites shortly before traveling to India. Further health information for travelers is available from the WHO.

11. CONCLUSION

There is also a wide concern about the negative impact of tourism activity in the host community in terms of social and environmental degradation. A possible source of negative externality exists when criminal activity develops in response to the presence of visitors. In general and despite occasional variations; crime in INDIA has declined measurably for decades. Crime like murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny excluding motor vehicle theft, and motor vehicle theft spoils the experience & becoming common. While no single statistic by itself provides a full understanding

of the factors contributing to tourists being criminally victimized, several interesting conclusions can be drawn from these results. Crimes against tourists are more likely to occur in those cities that already are experiencing a disproportionately high level of conventional crime. Put another way, introducing higher rates of tourism in a low crime rate city will not automatically lead to higher rates of tourist victimization. However, increasing the numbers of tourists in an already high crime city does have a significant effect on the rates of crime committed against tourists. The Unfamiliar places evoke a sense of fear, unusual buildings and landscapes generate a sense of insecurity. Criminal victim risk refers to the estimation for the chance of being a victim, the ability to resist crimes, and the sensation of crimes. If the estimation of criminal victim risk is high, the perception for the chance of being a criminal victim is high as well. The more a tourist feels unsecured, the less he visits. Risk perceptions associated with the socialization process could explain why some visitors feel more anxiety than others during the travel experience. The situation which poses the greatest threat to the safety and security of the tourist is the convergence of suitable visitor targets in those places where they are most likely to come in contact with local offenders who are already involved in high levels of criminality. If we can assume that predatory crimes against tourists are rational acts, our preventative energies should be invested in exploring ways in which we can make hotels, motels, restaurants, casinos, parking lots and garages safer for tourists, particularly in those communities which already have a disproportionately high level of non-tourist victimization. In addition, policy makers may wish to devise methods to minimize the exposure of tourists to the risk of being criminally victimized by physically isolating tourist zones from those economically depressed areas where we know the overall crime rate is high. For example, public transportation systems for visitors' use should be encouraged over rental cars and personal vehicles, in order to minimize the unintentional exposure of tourists to high crime neighborhoods. Furthermore, the physical characteristics of tourist accommodations will likely play a part in limiting risk in high crime areas. Older-style motel rooms that open directly onto dimly lit parking lots should be

avoided in favor of hotels and resorts where room access by outsiders is limited through design of physical structures and monitored by cameras or private security officers. Without simultaneously reducing the number of motivated offenders from the area, simply adding security personnel may not yield the intended deterrent effect. Our results showed significant correlation between law enforcement employee numbers and reduced crime. Law enforcement and private security personnel are obviously important to deterring crime against visitors. Simply put, there needs to be more police on the streets especially in tourist cities. We believe that at the aggregate level there is no one magic bullet to reduce crime but a combination of factors working together can, consequently lead to more visible security including an increase in police presence which will actually lower the rate of tourist victimization in tourists cities and destinations.

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