**Tourism Safety in India – Mini Project Report**

[1]Ms.Neha Kumari Soni.,IGDTUW IT Student:A Study on Tourism Safety in India.,Citation Styles,vol.1,oct.2025,doi:15.10/x

**1. Introduction**

Tourism plays a big role in India’s economy as well as in building cultural connections. Millions of people travel every year to explore India’s heritage, natural beauty, and festivals. However, along with growth in tourism, concerns about the safety of tourists have also increased. Issues such as theft, scams, harassment, and lack of proper guidance sometimes create a negative impression on visitors.

Tourist safety is therefore a very important aspect of tourism development. If tourists feel unsafe, they may avoid visiting certain places, which directly impacts the economy. This project focuses on analyzing tourism safety using sample data, and suggests ways to improve the experience of visitors.

**2. Objectives**

The main objectives of this project are:

1. To study the safety of tourists in selected Indian states.
2. To compare the number of tourist arrivals with the number of reported crime cases.
3. To calculate the crime rate per 1000 tourists.
4. To use data analysis and visualization tools (Pandas and Matplotlib) for better understanding.
5. To suggest measures that can improve tourist safety in India.

**3. Methodology**

The project followed a simple workflow:

* **Data Collection:** A small dataset was prepared with information about tourist arrivals and reported crimes in states such as Delhi, Goa, Kerala, and Rajasthan.
* **Data Analysis in Google Colab:** The dataset was imported into Google Colab. Pandas was used for filtering, grouping, and calculating crime rates. Matplotlib was used for creating graphs and charts.
* **Version Control using GitHub:** The analysis code and report were stored in a GitHub repository to maintain versions.
* **Reference Management:** Articles and reports on tourism safety were collected and organized in Mendeley. These references helped in writing the report.

**4. Results and Discussion**

The analysis showed clear differences in safety across states:

* **Delhi** had the highest crime rate per 1000 tourists, which matches with its large urban population and higher reporting of cases.
* **Goa** had the lowest crime rate, making it one of the safest destinations in the dataset.
* **Kerala and Rajasthan** showed moderate levels, where more tourists also meant a slightly higher number of crime reports.

The bar charts and line graphs made it easier to compare states visually. The results highlight that big cities attract more tourists but also face more challenges in ensuring safety.

**5. Suggestions**

Based on the findings, the following measures are suggested to improve tourist safety:

1. **Stronger Tourist Police:** Special tourist police units should be increased in high-traffic areas.
2. **Awareness Campaigns:** Posters, digital displays, and brochures with helpline numbers should be visible at airports, railway stations, and hotels.
3. **Technology Support:** Mobile apps and chatbots for emergency assistance can help tourists connect with local authorities quickly.
4. **Community Participation:** Local people and businesses should be encouraged to act as guides and safety helpers.
5. **Collaboration:** Police, tourism departments, and NGOs should work together to create a safer environment.

**6. Conclusion**

India’s rich culture and diversity attract millions of visitors, but their safety must be taken seriously. A tourist who feels unsafe is less likely to recommend India as a destination. From this project, we can conclude that tourist safety is not only about law and order but also about awareness, infrastructure, and hospitality. By improving safety measures, India can strengthen its global image as a welcoming and secure destination.

**7. References**

* Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. *Tourism Statistics*.
* NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau). *Crime in India Reports*.
* Academic articles and case studies on tourism safety (collected in Mendeley).

**8. Bibliography**

[1] B. George, ‘Towards Safer Journeys: Exploring the Potential of AI in Tourism Security’.