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IJLRA

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ABOUT US

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
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CONSUMER FRAUD AGAINST TOURISTS IN INDIA

AUTHORED BY - JYOTI KUMBHAR

ABSTRACT

India is a paradise for tourists because it is a mosaic center of multicultural experiences such as spectacular landscapes, rich and finest architectural heritage, the largest tiger reserve, serene ghats, and other myriad attractions. Tourism is one of the rapidly growing sectors of India as it generates a huge level of employment as well as revenue. Therefore, the localities must respect the tourists and not defraud them, also not to make bucks by fooling them in some scams or frauds. In this paper, the author has discussed the various types of consumer frauds that happen in India by providing case studies from different states and what redressal and preventive measures can be taken against these frauds.

Keywords: *Consumer Frauds, Tourism, Defraud, Redressal, Preventive measures*

I. INTRODUCTION

India is a culturally rich and diverse country that attracts millions of tourists worldwide each year. From ancient monuments to bustling markets, picturesque landscapes and unique traditions, India offers a captivating travel experience. However, like any other travel destination tourists in India may also be vulnerable to consumer fraud, where dishonest practices and scams target unsuspecting visitors.

Consumer fraud refers to deceptive and unlawful activities carried out by individuals or businesses to exploit tourists for financial gain. These fraudulent schemes can range from petty scams to more elaborate and organized efforts, leading to significant financial losses for tourists and tarnishing their overall travel experience.

II. RATIONAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

This article review is useful to Practicing Lawyers, Law students and also to layman. The

researcher will discuss, with examples, the problems arising out of creating such a proprietary system of consumer fraud of tourist. Consumer fraud against tourist in India has a wide ranging implications that affect not only the tourist themselves but also the tourist industry, the reputation of the country as a travel destination, and overall economy.

III. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- i. To search whether this article is useful for law profession person.
- ii. To find out whether this article can be understood by laymen.
- iii. To study the Central idea of this article.
- iv. To shed light on some common consumer fraud practices that tourists might encounter in India and provide useful tips to help travelers protect themselves from falling victim to such scams.
- v. To compare this article with other literature of same author.

IV. HYPOTHESIS OF RESEARCH

- i. This book is useful for law profession and laymen.
- ii. Book Suggesting Solutions, Sufficient to eradicate The problem of consumer fraud. The hypothesis of this study has been proved. The hypothesis has been tested under the contents of the Book review which has thoroughly studied consumer fraud in India.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

i. Critical Analysis:

The critical analysis of consumer fraud against tourists in India should assess the research's scope, data collection methods, and effectiveness of preventive measures. It should evaluate the credibility of data, stakeholder perspectives, and ethical considerations. Additionally, it should consider the impact assessment, feasibility of recommendations, and overall validity of the research's findings. A comprehensive critical analysis can identify strengths and weaknesses, contribute to knowledge, and guide future efforts to combat consumer fraud and protect tourists in India.

Researcher will use this model to critically analyse this article

ii. Comparative Model:

This method of research makes effort to examine different legal systems and tries to ascertain

which system or set of rules are ideal for a given society.¹

comparative analysis conducted to benchmark consumer fraud in India against other countries.

iii. Evaluative model:

An evaluative model of consumer fraud against tourists in India involves assessing the effectiveness of existing measures and interventions in combating fraud and protecting tourists. It aims to identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement consumer.

VI. DEMOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHOR AND THE ARTICLE

a) AUTHOR AS AN ACADEMICIAN

Gayatri Gunjal's journey as a research scholar at the University of Kota embodies her commitment to academic excellence, her passion for research, and her desire to make a meaningful impact in her chosen field. As she continues her quest for knowledge, her contributions to academia and the community are sure to leave a lasting legacy.

b) DEMOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION OF THE ARTICLE

Consumer fraud against tourist in India which is recognized by expert in the field of law. Published by Indian journal law and legal research. Consumer fraud against tourists in India it consist of a total 14 pages.

c) OTHER LITERATURE OF THE SAME AUTHOR

Other literature of same author is the "The Confluence of Judicial Guidelines and Justice" their contributions aid in refining the relationship between judicial guidelines and the ultimate goal of justice, paving the way for a more robust and compassionate legal landscape.

VII. ARTICLE AS A WHOLE

a) FIRST LOOK OF THE ARTICLE

The cover page is white in colour with the name of the article, author and publishers' information. The front pages cover with attractive image which suit to title of the article. The Pages consists of 17.

¹ Dr. H.N. Tiwari, Legal Research Methodology, 129 (1997) 1sted.

The first page of the Article starts with the name “Consumer fraud against tourist in india” of the Article and after followed by Introduction of the writer including his name, and details about his profession. The first page of the Article also has the name of the Publication, where this Article has been published.

On the first look at the Article, the researcher recognised that the Article consists of 17 pages which is short and simple to read and can be easily understood by a layman. The writer has used simple language in this Book to communicate his views effectively.

The researcher at the first look felt that this Book is interesting to read.

b) SUMMARY OF THE ARTICLE

Consumer fraud against tourists in India is a prevalent issue that poses challenges to both travellers and the tourism industry. The impact of consumer fraud can be significant, leading to financial losses for tourists and a negative experience during their trip. Moreover, it can harm the reputation of India as a tourist destination, deter potential visitors, and affect the overall tourist industry's growth. Government authorities, tourism agencies, and local businesses also play a critical role in addressing consumer fraud by implementing regulations, providing consumer education, and taking proactive measures to protect tourists from fraudulent activities. By promoting transparency, accountability, and ethical practices, India can foster a safer and more enjoyable experience for tourists, strengthening its position as a preferred travel destination.

c) THEME/ RESEARCH AREA/ CENTRAL IDEA OF THE ARTICLE

The article emphasizes the various types of consumer fraud that tourists may encounter, such as currency exchange scams, overpricing, fake tour packages, credit card fraud, and transportation scams. It stresses the vulnerability of tourists due to their unfamiliarity with local customs and regulations, making them easy targets for fraudsters.

It highlights the need for tourists to research prices and services, use reputable vendors, and be cautious about sharing personal and financial information. Additionally, it stresses the importance of collaboration between government authorities, tourism agencies, businesses, and tourists themselves to create a safe and trustworthy environment for travelers.

The research is to bring attention to the issue of consumer fraud against tourists in India, its impact, and the measures that can be taken to protect tourists and promote a positive and secure travel experience in the country.

d) CONTENTS OF THE ARTICLE

There are a total 5 points in this article. Those are as follows:

Introduction.

The human race has become diligent in the art of obtaining goods and services to fulfill their basic needs with a goal of having a hassle-free lifestyle as the world has paced toward technological advancement. Consumers are the people who use these amenities. Consumer practices today carry a significant risk because fraud against consumers is commonplace. Consumer frauds are illegal or dishonest acts that deceive consumers and cause them to lose money or other types of property. Consumer fraud is widespread across all economic sectors, including banking, food, manufacturing, etc. These frauds affect not only the citizens of a nation but also visitors from other countries. Consumer fraud against tourists in India is a serious problem that can ruin visitors' impressions of the nation. Tourists frequently experience different types of consumer fraud, such as scams, overcharging, misrepresentation, and other dishonest practices that can result in financial losses and have a detrimental effect on how they view India in general. Tourists must be aware of potential scams and take precautions to protect themselves, even though it's important to note that not all interactions in India involve fraud. Consumer fraud against foreign tourists in India can be avoided by being informed and watchful. Travelers should compare prices locally, exercise caution when interacting with unknown vendors, and think about using reputable booking sites and transportation services. Maintaining awareness of regional customs and practices, such as haggling over prices in markets, is also crucial. Tourists should also exercise caution when disclosing financial and personal information and keep their belongings secure. Government initiatives, better rules, and increased awareness campaigns to inform tourists and local businesses about fair and ethical practices in the tourism industry may be used to address consumer fraud against foreign tourists in India. Travelers to India can enjoy a more enjoyable and secure trip by being prepared and exercising caution.

Meaning and rights of the consumer

The term "consumer" refers to an individual or entity that purchases or uses goods and services for personal use or consumption. Consumers play a central role in the modern market economy, as they drive demand for products and services, ultimately influencing the production and distribution of goods. To protect the interests of consumers and ensure fair and ethical business practices, various consumer rights have been established. These rights are typically associated with the concept of consumer protection. Here are the commonly recognized consumer rights:

Right to Safety: Consumers have the right to expect that the products they purchase are safe to use. This includes protection from hazardous or substandard goods that could harm their health or well-being. Product safety regulations and quality standards are in place to uphold this right.

Right to Information: Consumers have the right to receive accurate and complete information about the products and services they purchase. This includes clear and truthful labeling, advertising, and disclosure of relevant details like ingredients, pricing, and terms and conditions.

Right to Choose: Consumers should have a variety of options and choices in the marketplace. This allows them to make informed decisions based on their preferences, needs, and budget. Anti-monopoly and anti-competitive practices aim to protect this right.

Right to be Heard: Consumers have the right to express their opinions, concerns, and complaints about products and services. Businesses should provide mechanisms for consumers to address grievances and seek resolutions.

Right to Redress: If a product or service fails to meet the agreed-upon standards or causes harm, consumers have the right to seek compensation, refunds, or replacements. Legal and regulatory systems are in place to facilitate such remedies.

Right to Consumer Education: Consumers have the right to access information and resources that help them make informed choices. This includes education about their rights and responsibilities as consumers.

Right to a Healthy Environment: In some contexts, this right is extended to the protection of the environment and sustainable consumption, as consumer choices can have a significant impact on ecological and environmental health.

These are the rights of the consumer but nowadays in India, tourists face lots of fraud in the cities.

Here in this article, we will be focusing on the what are the fraud in the Indiafacing by tourist.

i. Kinds of consumer fraud against tourist in India

There are several kinds of faruds against tourist in india as below,

- **Taxi scam**

In India, taxi and auto-rickshaw drivers sometimes use dishonest tactics to charge travelers more money than they should. This is called a "taxi scam." Here's what they do: Refusing to use the meter: Taxi drivers might say their meter is broken or just refuse to use it. The meter calculates the correct fare based on the distance you travel. Removing the meter: Some drivers might take the meter out of the vehicle, so there's no way to measure the distance or the fare. Tampering with the meter: In some cases, drivers can manipulate the meter to make it run faster, so they can charge you more. These scams don't just target foreign tourists; even local people can fall victim to them. To protect yourself: Always choose a taxi with a working meter (it's required by law in India).

If the driver won't use the meter, tries to overcharge you, or gives you a hard time, you can report them to the Regional Transport Office (RTO). Some states, like Maharashtra, have apps where you can easily file a complaint from your phone.

If you can't use the meter, negotiate the fare upfront and make sure it covers all passengers and luggage, not just one person. This way, you'll have a clear agreement on the price before you start your journey.

- **Uncertified tour guide**

Humans are inquisitive beings and because of this inquisitiveness, they love to travel and know about different cultures. To learn about historical places, culture, etc. tourists hire a tour guide. These guides must make the journey of tourists memorable. Some guides are certified guides of government while others are uncertified guides (local people). These uncertified guides are mostly involved in scamming tourists.² They take give wrong information to tourists, charge high prices for their services and take tourists to shops or café where their commission is fixed. To avoid these scams it is better for tourists to hire a licensed tour guide under the Ministry

² Culture Trip, supra note 7.

of Tourism, Government of India.³

- **VIP ENTRY SCAM**

The "VIP Entry Scam" typically involves deceptive practices where fraudsters claim to provide exclusive, preferential, or expedited access to events, venues, or services, often targeting individuals who are willing to pay extra for special treatment or access. However, in reality, these scammers do not have any genuine connections or authority to provide such services.

- **TEMPLE DONATION SCAM**

The "Temple Donation Scam" is a trick that occasionally preys on travelers to temples, especially in nations with a strong cultural and religious heritage. This scam typically involves people or organizations pretending to be temple officials, priests, or tour guides in an effort to convince tourists to give large sums of money or make other payments under dubious circumstances.

- **FAKE CURRENCY SCAM**

India has a widespread problem with counterfeit currency, but the government there has taken some steps to address it. However, con artists who create fake money know how to steal money from anyone who is unfamiliar with the area and the appropriate currency. Even the most knowledgeable locals occasionally fall victim to this trap. Many people are honest and upfront, but some will take advantage of them. For instance, if you give the driver a 2000 rupee note as payment, he will give you back the remaining amount in fake money. He might even replace the cash you gave him with a fake one and then demand payment back. Keep an eye out for these con artists and exercise caution whenever accepting any kind of note.⁴

- **TRAIN TICKET SCAM**

Another long-standing scam in India involves locals outside of stations claiming that the ticket office is closed or that trains are fully booked in an effort to con tourists. This practice is especially egregious in large cities like Delhi, Kolkata, and Mumbai. They'll transport them to a neighborhood travel agency to book their tickets and demand hidden fees that could result in significant financial harm to the tourists.

³ Government of India Ministry of Tourism, 'The guideline for selection and grant of guide license to Regional Level Tourist Guides (RLG) –2011' published on Sept. 22, 2011 (visited on June 11, 2021), available at <https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-01/120620121101707.pdf>.

⁴ Supra note 7

- **INVALID SIM CARD TRICK**

In order to obtain a valid SIM card in India, one must correctly complete a form, attach a photo, and provide identification documentation in copy form. The SIM card won't work and the individual will have lost the money he paid for the SIM card if all of these formalities aren't completed, which means they will either give up the used SIM card or fail to register the form with accurate information. It is best to obtain a valid SIM by going straight to the service provider's authority office rather than a local store.

- **PICKPOCKETS**

Another significant issue in India is pickpocketing scams. Pickpockets operate in groups and employ decoy techniques to steal. One will divert your attention while his aide opens the wallet or pocketbook. The best course of action is to flee from these pickpockets by staying alert and constantly being aware of the belongings you carry. Avoid keeping all the cash in one location, and pay attention when someone stumbles into you.

ii. Preventive measures tourists can take: case studies of different states

1. Rajasthan: recurrent consumer fraud at major tourist spots

- a. Charity fraud in the name of "Holy rituals" is a common form of consumer fraud that happens in Pushkar. There are always red flags that the tourist might use to spot scams. Don't accept it if someone forces a flower into your palm since that signals to the other person that you are the target. Later on, they will coerce you into performing a ritual for yourself and your family and charge you for unnecessary services that you never agreed to get⁵.
- b. Jaipur shopping scams: Only shop at establishments authorized by the government of Rajasthan if you want to acquire precious stones or expensive metals. Because RTDC (Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation LTD.) runs these stores, only the RTDC helpline number or the internet should be relied upon when looking for RTDC stores. Asking a cab or an auto driver could lead to their taking you to a bogus RTDC store where you would receive subpar goods.

In the case *Thomas Cook India Ltd. Vs Sh. R.K.Jain & Ors.* the State Consumer Disputes

⁵ Velarmino Trisha, 'The flower scam in Pushkar: what's it all about' published on Feb. 26, 2019 (visited on June 2, 2021), available at <https://www.psimonmyway.com/pushkar-scam/>
Shopping scam in Jaipur (visited on June 3, 2021), available at https://www.tripadvisor.in/ShowTopic-g304555i4767-k5009371-Shopping_scam_in_Jaipur_Rajasthali_Textile_Dev_CorpJaipur_Jaipur_District_Rajasthan.html

Redressal Commission held that if the reputed travel agency like Thomas Cook India Ltd., after promising services like arranging visa of tourist, scheduled travel dates, specified places to visit, etc. but later deny service on the ground of miscalculation or mismanagement will not be acceptable. So, the State Commission Dispute Redressal Commission upheld the order of the District Forum and directed the appellant to pay Rs. 100,000 as compensation for harassment, Rs. 75000 for deficient services and Rs. 25000 for litigation fees.⁶

2. Uttar Pradesh: common scam

Uttar Pradesh is blessed with the 7th wonder of the world (Taj Mahal) at Agra, a major attraction spot for tourists. But no place can be saved from the scammer; the recurrent scam that takes place at the Taj Mahal is “Lapka culture”.

In India, the lapka culture is widely prevalent. For some touts, the term refers to a language they employ to ambush tourists. Therefore, if you hear the same word repeated by various people, it may be a warning that you are about to be ambushed. These salespeople may start pestering you at the airport or train station, forcing you to pick a specific hotel, persuading you to purchase their goods, and even attempting to touch you.⁷ This ‘lapka culture’ is also highlighted in the case **Tourist Guides Association vs The Union of India**⁸

3. Mumbai – Identification Scam

Given that Mumbai is one of India's top tourist destinations, there are more frauds there than in any other state. At popular tourist destinations in Mumbai like Marine Drive, tourists are frequently caught in the infamous identification scam nowadays. When a scammer poses as someone else and concocts a plan to defraud people, it is common to see that most victims fall for the scheme because of their genuine politeness. A British traveler who had used the identification technique revealed one of his encounters online, detailing the scammer's elaborate plan to mislead him with a bogus identity.

A British traveler to India named Rob G claims that there is usually a man acting like a British Indian who claims to have been robbed and lost everything, including his wallet, passport, and other valuables, on Marine Drive in Mumbai. In order to get money from you, he first plays a tricky game by calling the British Consulate and a few other numbers that turned out to be "answer phones." He then instructs you to travel to a money transfer location and pick up the money he

⁶ Thomas Cook India Ltd. Vs Sh. R.K.Jain & ors, on 12 July 2013, compliant case no. 1243/2008.

⁷ Sharma Mahesh, Lapka culture, A national same, published on Feb. 18, 2018 accessed on June 3, 2021, available at <https://www.drmaaheshsharma.com/vicharDetails.aspx?id=4>.

⁸ Tourist Guides Association vs The Union Of India on 8 July, 2019, S.B. Civil Writ Petition No. 27461/2018

says he has transferred. If you don't fall for his "scam," it's unclear how he intends for things to pan out, but he eventually ended up asking for some cab money.⁹

iii. Redressal for the consumer fraud

If tourists or localities get trap in any kind of abovementioned or any other fraud scheme then they have been provided by an option to file a complaint against the manufacturer, seller, or dealer and the process for the same is as follows:

1. Within two years of the fraud, the consumer has to file a complaint regarding the fraud.
2. The complaint should include the detail of the fraud, amount for compensation (reasonable), relevant bills, receipts, or any other detail that is related to the fraud.
3. Three copies of the complaint with all the attachments should be sent to the concerned consumer forum via post, email, or hand-delivered followed by receiving an acknowledgment from the forum about the same.¹⁰
4. A fee has to be also attached with the complaint and the fee to be paid is determined as per the compensation claimed by the complainant. - Rs. 100 for compensation up to Rs. 1 lakh; Rs. 200 for compensation of Rs. 1 lakh to 5 lakhs; Rs. 400 for compensation of Rs. 5 lakh to 10 lakh; Rs. 500 for Rs. 10 lakh to 20 lakh; Rs. 2000 for Rs. 20 lakh to 50 lakh; and Rs. 4000 to Rs. 50 lakh to 1 crore.¹¹
5. The timeline and the issues shouldn't be stated ambiguously in the complaint.
6. There is no need to hire an advocate, unlike judicial court.

iv. Conclusion

As already discussed, tourism is one of the biggest and growing sectors of India that help to generate a huge amount of revenue as well as employment in the country. As per the World Travel and Tourism Council, in 2018, India generated USD 240 billion and around 42 million jobs from the tourism sector.¹² The fact that millions of people profit from these tourists should make the con artists pause before deceiving the travelers. Both the Indian government and tourists should take precautions against these frauds. Tourists are victims of theft, rape, extortion, cybercrimes,

⁹ Rob G, Tourist scams warning - 'James Watson' near Marine Drive, Tripadvisor, accessed on 6th June 2019, available at https://www.tripadvisor.in/ShowTopic-g304554-i4228-k6752815-Tourist_scam_warning_James_Watson_near_Marine_Drive-Mumbai_Maharashtra.html.

¹⁰ Furtado Rebecca, All you need to know about Consumer Protection Law, Ipleaders, published on Sep. 13, 2016, accessed on 2 June 2021, available at <https://blog.ipleaders.in/analysis-consumer-protection-laws-india/>.

¹¹ IJLS about the consumer fraud against India last seen 25.10.2023

¹² World Travel and Tourism Council, India: 2019 Annual Research – Key Highlights, accessed on 6th June 2021, available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20191230065707/https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economicimpact-research/countries-2019/india2019.pdf>.

and other crimes in addition to being the target of consumer fraud. Therefore, it is always advisable to think before you act while traveling to various countries or places because self-awareness is the best defense against any type of fraud or crime. Consumers fall for these scams for a variety of reasons, one of which is a lack of awareness. Tourists tend to believe that dishonest enterprises can succeed, thus consumers assume that they are gullible and simple to trick. Consumer fraud is mostly caused by a lack of particular information about the services and goods given to tourists. Furthermore, some consumers are too lazy or preoccupied to be on the lookout for these types of fraud; they don't consider the possibility that if they report them, many other consumers might be protected from the fraudsters. Scammers took advantage of victims who may also be suffering from psychological issues including despair, substance misuse, loneliness, or sorrow that affect their ability to make decisions.

v. **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

a. **Comparative**

This method of research makes effort to examine different legal systems and tries to ascertain which system or set of rules are ideal for a given society.³

The author has used this model to compare the outlining key factors influencing consumer fraud against tourist. This framework may include factors such as local regulation, culture aspects, tourism infrastructure, and the economic impact of tourism.

b. **Evaluative**

This model is used to find a aims to assess and evaluate the effectiveness of existing measures and interventions against consumer fraud and protecting tourists. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of these measures and recommend improvements.

c. **Impact Analysis**

This model is used to analyse the impact of an established or newly conceived legal provisions, rule or institutions. This model has helped to find out the impact of Consumer law on Consumers Rights and Duties.

d. **Analytical model**

Analytical research deals with what the present law is. The researcher has used this model to study the legal perspective in respects relevant to Consumer laws.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

a) KEY ISSUES RAISED IN THE ARTICLE

The key issues raised in the article Consumer fraud is a significant concern in India, and there are several key issues associated with it. These issues often revolve around various types of fraud, including online fraud, financial fraud, and product-related fraud.

b) COMPARING THIS ARTICLE WITH OTHER LITERATURE ON SAME ISSUES BY OTHER AUTHORS

The researcher proposes to compare this book with some other literature on similar issues by other authors. For this purpose, the researcher is referring here is no other literature found on the same issue by other authors on Legal framework for protecting tourists from fraudulent representations by travel agents by Diksha Chandok Travel, tourism and other consultants provide an extraordinary amount of services. The objective of this is to redress consumer faster and to discuss the role of travel agent and other consultants. This industry makes its services available to consumers and continually discovers and invents new products so as to attract consumers and filter or refine them to satisfy consumers.

c) COMPARING THIS ARTICLE WITH OTHER LITERATURE OF THE SAME AUTHOR

The researcher proposes to compare this book with the other literature by Gayatri Gunjal which shall include:

1. Article on The Confluence of Judicial Guidelines and Justice by Gayatri Gunjal

The concept of justice is at the core of any legal system. The pursuit of justice requires not only a set of laws and regulations but also a framework for their interpretation and application. In this context, judicial guidelines play a vital role in shaping the way justice is delivered. They provide a framework for judges to make consistent and fair decisions, ensuring that the law is applied equitably. This article explores the confluence of judicial guidelines and justice, highlighting their significance in the legal landscape.

CONCLUSION:

Tourists are vulnerable to various scams and deceptive practices due to their unfamiliarity with local customs, language barriers, and limited knowledge of consumer rights and regulations. The prevalence of consumer fraud can lead to financial losses, emotional distress, and a diminished

travel experience for tourists. Moreover, it can negatively impact the overall tourism industry by deterring potential visitors and causing revenue loss for businesses and the government. Addressing consumer fraud requires collaboration between government authorities, tourism agencies, businesses, and tourists themselves. Preventive measures such as consumer awareness campaigns, strengthened regulations, and transparent business practices are essential to protect tourists from falling victim to fraud. Furthermore, research and data-driven approaches are crucial in understanding the nature and extent of consumer fraud in India. By conducting evaluative research, policymakers and stakeholders can assess the effectiveness of existing interventions and identify areas for improvement. Overall, combating consumer fraud against tourists is not only vital for safeguarding the interests of individual travellers but also for sustaining a thriving and reputable tourism industry that contributes significantly to the nation's economic growth and global standing. Through collective efforts and commitment to ethical tourism practices, India can continue to be a welcoming and secure destination for travellers from around the world.

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