JCRT.ORG

ISSN: 2320-2882



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE **RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)**

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

TRAVEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT **SYSTEM**

TOURISM BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

¹Mr.Karthick Panneerselvam, ²Juluri Vinay Kumar, ³Mundlapati Ramanadh Phani Rahul, ⁴Tikendra Kumar ¹Assistant Professor, ²UG Student, ³ UG Student, ⁴ UG Student

¹School of Computer Science and Engineering

¹Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, India

Abstract: This project "Travel and Tourism Management" is used to automate all process of travel and tourism, related to creation, booking and confirmation and user details. Travel and tourism management system is used to book a tour from anywhere in the world by a single dynamic website which will help the user to know about all the places and tour details in a single website. Admin can add packages from certain travel agents and hotels to the website by creating a tour page. Users can then sign in and book each project, confirmed by the admin in their booking management page. Users can view the confirmation in their My Bookings page. It is the easiest platform for all the passengers to book easily and know all the details.

Index Terms - Travel and tourism management, travel packages, tourism, package booking.

1. Introduction

tourism and travel industry play an important role in the development of the country's economy, there are many countries around the world which are completely dependent on tourism for their existence, tourism is seen from the point of view of both business and leisure and travel is the medium by which a tourist travels from one place to another, hence both tourism and travel are related to each other, tourists want to travel to far-flung places in search of nature, adventure and health, various types of tourism exist around the world to fulfill such desires and these desires are mostly fulfilled by physically traveling to desired destinations where means of travel come into play.

when it comes to travel, there are travel agents, tour operators, tourist guides, travel desks in hotels, etc., who provide and manage travel and other services to their customers and generate revenue for themselves and their country. we do. we do this makes both tourism and travel industry interdependent. a person who wants to study tourism and make a career in tourism is expected to have a sound knowledge of different modes of transport around the world.

The travel and tourism management system is used to book a tour from anywhere in the world through a single dynamic website that will provide the user with all of the information about the sites and tour specifics in one spot. By creating a tour page, the administrator can add packages from certain travel agencies and hotels to the website. The users may then log in and book each project, which the admin can confirm in their manage booking page.

The confirmation can be seen on the user's personal booking page. It is the simplest platform for all travellers to book and learn about all the information. A dynamic website for the tourism industry is the Tour Management System. It's a responsive and dynamic site design. It's also known as a travel technology solution for tour operators and agencies. Almost everyone goes on vacation, so a tourism management system would be quite useful in preparing the ideal trip.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Each activity is completed manually under the current system, and processing is a time-consuming procedure. Previously, travellers had to manually record time table information on paper, which was extremely consuming and costly. The travellers are unable to meet their needs in a timely manner. Furthermore, the outcomes may be inaccurate.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed approach is intended to be more efficient than the current manual method. It automates all basic processes that were previously completed manually, including as paperwork, transactions, and reports, which is a significant benefit.

1. Administrative Module:

- Admin can have his own home page
- Keeping track of sites
- Maintaining the Vehicles
- Keeping the track of Bookings and Reservations

2. User Modules:

- User will enter customer details and generate Itinerary
- User / employee will generate Vehicle allocation / duty slip to drivers
- User can generate the cost of vehicles, hotels, Activity and whole itinerary bill.

3. PACKAGE CREATION:

Admin can create package by creating package page in which type, price, description, location details all travel tour package details can be added. Which will be shown in the user homepage.

4. PACKAGE BOOKING:

In this module maintain the booking of travel package by user by selecting different packages with date and some comments.

5. BOOKING CONFORMATION:

Booking confirmation is the process of verifying the packages booked by the admin with the date and comment by the user. Also, admin can manage booking by cancelling.

6. ISSUE TICKET:

Tickets issued to the user in the Issued Tickets page in the user's homepage, only some booked packages can be issued.

IV INPUT DESIGN:

Input design converts user-oriented input into computer-based formats. Incorrect input data is the most common cause of errors in data processing. The error data entered by the data operator can be controlled by the input design. The goal of input designing is to make data entry as easy, logical and as free of errors as possible.

The proposed system is completely menu driven. It is a powerful tool for interactive design. It helps the user to understand the range of options available and also prevents them from making invalid selections. All entry screens are interactive in nature. It has been designed keeping in mind all the constraints of the end user.

The suggested system is entirely controlled by menus. It's a strong interactive design tool. It assists the user in comprehending the variety of options accessible while also preventing them from making an incorrect decision. All of the entry screens are interactive. It has been created with all of the end-constraints users in mind.

Other requirements include:

- A form title that clearly defines the form's purpose;
- Sufficient room for data entry;
- The purpose of data validation is to eliminate duplicate entries.



Fig1: Home Page

V OUTPUT DESIGN:

Outputs are the most important and direct source of information for the customer and management. Intelligent output design will improve the system's relationship with the user and help in decision making. The output is used to make a permanent hard copy of the results for later consultation. The output generated by the system is often considered as the criterion for evaluating the performance of the system. The output design was based on the following factors. Utility for the system user to determine the various outputs to be printed. Distinguish between what is to be displayed and the output to be printed. Format for presentation of output. For the proposed system, it is necessary that the output should be compatible with the existing manual reports. Keeping this in mind the outputs have been prepared. Outputs are obtained after all steps, can be displayed from the system or produced in hardfor the system user to determine the various outputs to be printed. Distinguish between what is to be displayed and the output to be printed. Format for presentation of output.

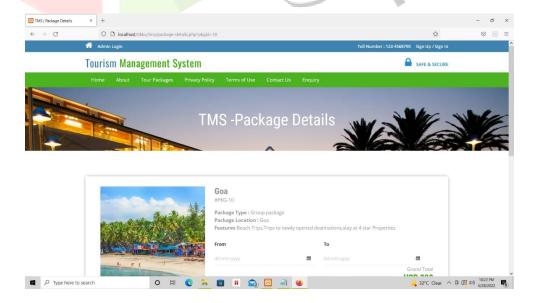


Fig2: Package Details



Fig2: Hotels Details



Fig2: Login Details

Conclusion:

This web application was successfully created and all travel admin tourism package booking, construction management and tour details were stored in the database using this application. The application was tested very well and the errors were debugged properly. The test also concluded that the system's performance is satisfactory. All required outputs are generated. Thus the system provides an easy way to automate all the functionalities of consumption. If this application is implemented in some consumption, it will be helpful. The project can be further enhanced, so that the website works in a very attractive and useful way as compared to the present. It is concluded that the application works well and meets the needs. The application is tested very well and errors are debugged properly. It also serves as sharing files for valuable resources.

IJCR

Reference:

- Archer, B. H. (1982). The Value of Multipliers and Their Policy Implications. Tourism Management, 3(4), 236-241.
- Bramwell, B. (1993). Tourism and the environment: challenges and choices for the 1990s. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 1(1), 61-
- Bramwell, B. & Lane B. (2010). Sustainable tourism: an evolving global approach. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 1(1),1-5. 3.
- Brunt, P. & Courtney, P. (1999). Host perceptions of sociocultural impacts. Annals of Tourism Research, 26(3), 493-515.
- Budowski, G. (1976). Tourism and Environmental Conservation: Conflict, Coexistence, or Symbiosis . Environmental Conservation , 3(1), 27-31.
- Butler, R. W. (1980). The concept of a tourist area cycle of evolution: Implications for management of resources. Canadian Geographer, 24(1), 1-12.
- Butler, R.W. (1999). Sustainable tourism: A state-of-the-art review. Tourism Geographics: An International Journal of Space, Place and Environment. 1(1) p. 7-25.
- Catlin, J., Jones, R. and Jones, T. (2011) Revisiting Duffus and Dearden's wildlife tourism framework. Biological Conservation. 144(5) p. 1537-1544.
- Dowling, R. (1993). An Environmentally-based Planning Model for Regional Tourism Development. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 1(1), 17-37.
- 10. Doxey, G, V, (1975). A causation theory of visitor-resident irritants; Methodology and research inferences.
- 11. Evans, N., Campbell., B & Stonehouse, G. (2003). Strategic Management for Travel and Tourism. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann.
- 12. Freeman, R. E. (1983). Strategic management: A stakeholder approach. Advances in Strategic Management, 1, 31-60.