GUIDE ME

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project is to investigate and identify how guide's performance influence, shape and contribute to the creation of tourist experiences through their interaction with tourists by way of using theatrical elements in the historical guided tours. The project aims to shed light on the factors that make the historical theatrical guided tours attractive for tourists. This study is initiated to fill the knowledge gap on how the interactions between the guide and tourists participating in the historical city guided tours influence the tourist experience. According to survey papers we discover that the theatrical elements of the guided tour such as the guide's performance, stories, interactions between the guide and tourists, and tourist/tourist interaction help tourists achieve a profound experience during the historical theatrical guided tours. This project will indicate the importance of the interaction between the guide and tourists and tourist/tourist interaction, which make the tourist experience memorable and engages tourists both intellectually and emotionally with the theatrical historical performance. Whenever we search for a place of interest for a particular area/city/state on google there are various websites starting popping up and shows various results. Sometimes tourists are not satisfied with their results so we thought of a website which will include various information of the area/city/state/country we are searching for side by side regarding the history, historical place, types of food and festival, expenses etc. According to the given information we are trying to attract people/tourists to visit those places and enjoy their vacations with their families and friends.

Keyword – Tourists , Vacation , Trip, Location

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1. INTRODUCTION:-

Tourism is travel for pleasure; also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating tours. Tourism may be international, or within the country. The World Tourism Organization defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only ", as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes".

Tourism is the act of travel for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes, and also refers to the provision of services in support of this act. According to the World Tourism Organization, tourists are people who "travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited".

Tourism, however long its incident duration, has become an extremely popular, global activity. In 2004, there were over 763 million international tourist arrivals.As a service industry, tourism has numerous tangible and

intangible elements. Major tangible elements include transportation, accommodation, and other components of a hospitality industry. Major intangible elements relate to the purpose or motivation for becoming a tourist, such as rest, relaxation, the opportunity to meet new people and experience other cultures, or simply to do something different and have an adventure.

Tourism is vital for many countries, due to the income generated by the consumption of goods and services by tourists, the taxes levied on businesses in the tourism industry, and the opportunity for employment and economic advancement by working in the industry. For these reasons NGOs and government agencies may sometimes promote a specific region as a tourist destination, and support the development of a tourism industry in that area. The contemporary phenomenon of mass tourism may sometimes result in overdevelopment, however alternative forms of tourism such as ecotourism seek to avoid such outcomes by pursuing tourism in a sustainable way.
The terms tourism and travel are sometimes used interchangeably. In this context travel has a similar definition to tourism, but implies a more purposeful journey. The terms tourism and tourist are sometimes used pejoratively to imply a shallow interest in the cultures or locations visited by tourists.

1.1 Objective

Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people from one place to another. Tourism activities can refer to an extension of a brand–consumer relationship. While growth in many industries is flat, worldwide tourism revenues continue to grow. The project consists of objectives of tourism, its organization, architecture and many other works to implement the project. The project "GUIDE ME" consisting of the best places in India to travel around. It consists of the places like Cities, Towns i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Goa, Bangalore etc. The main contribution is to provide a conceptual framework incorporating keyword indexes to operationalize the coverage of all places with its comfort. This project will indicate the importance of the interaction between the guide and tourists and tourist/tourist interaction, which make the tourist experience memorable and engages tourists both intellectually and emotionally with the theatrical historical performance. Travel for leisure purposes has evolved from an experience reserved for very few people into something enjoyed by many. Historically, the ability to travel was reserved for royalty and the upper classes. From ancient Roman times through to the 17th century, young men of high standing were encouraged to travel through Europe on a "grand tour" . Through the Middle Ages, many societies encouraged the practice of religious pilgrimage, as reflected in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales and other literature. We tried to make the tourism more comfortable and enjoyable with full detailed about that tourist place.

1.2 Organization of the report

The report is divided into 4 parts and each part deals with the different aspects of the system.
(i)System Design: This part talks about the existing system, how they are designed and the issues associated with them. Furthermore, it describes the features of the system proposed and the requirements for operating it.
(ii)Module Description: This part describes each module implemented in the system, i. e., how the data is processed in each and what are the steps involved from the user's point of view . Each module is diagrammatically represented so that there is a clear understanding about what happens at that particular step.
(iii)model Implementation: This part deals with the connection of the modules, block diagram, system architecture, mechanical flow diagrams and system requirements
(iv)Conclusion: This part concludes the report and discusses the possible enhancement that can be implemented in the future improve the quality.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM:

- Details of the hotels in which the accommodation of the customer will be done during the tours. Details like availability of meals, station-pickup and drop facility and contact no. of the hotels are also provided to the customers on special request.
- User can view different tour packages available for tourist. User can select any packages from this module he can also check the details of various travel agencies. A user can select any travel agency from this module.

- This is testimonials module where passenger can post feedback after the journey and they can share their experience. Users of this application can post their opinions, complaints and suggestions.

- The user can also pay through online or by draft.

- Route system displays the route information of Source location and destination location. Use can also check bust routes for his destination. User can check bust rout train tout and car rout for his journey and can select any rout packages from the available tour packages. From this module use can also get information related to various routes connecting sources and destinations. For each route, information such as source, destination, fare, reservation details, pick up points etc are provides.

- This module is for passengers where passenger can reserve the seats by making payment. Using this module user can book bus ticket or train ticket. From this module user can also book tickets or cancel previously booked tickets. The module maintains the details of all reservations made so far and allows administrator to confirm or reject

- Details of different types of tours which includes tours like family tours, couple tours, general tours, date and time of departure and the fair of the tours etc are maintained. As the customer ask for the details of a particular tour, the tours and travel management system gives the details of the related place where tourist wants to go and the date and time of the tour, no. of seats available of that particular tour, fair of the tour, details of discount on a particular tour package if any. Details of the pick-up facilities and the drop facilities are also maintained if any.

2.1 Issuees in existing system:

- It finds many diffeculties to locate the exact location whatever we want. Sometime it shows nearby place to it.
- The expenses are always highs and lows which is no worthy.

- In many sites, foods and festival are not mentioned.

- The culture of that place is not mentioned in the site.

- The route system shown by other sites may have long route which increases the expanses of the tourists.

- All the records are not kept perfectly because all the work is done manually.

- Amount of the overall trips are kept in documents and the calculations done are manually which made lead to huge mistakes.

- the existing system is very time consuming and being manual work sometimes lead to a great loss as well.

2. 2 Advantages of proposed system:

Holiday-related decision-making and behaviour are prominent areas of study within the transportation and tourism fields, because this type of travel plays such a vital role in the world economy. Two of the most notable topics studied within the tourism literature are where individuals travel on holiday and what travel mode they use to get there, with a variety of modelling methods. Some of these modelling methods focus on holiday destination choice, others on holiday travel mode choice, and a few others on destination and mode choices as part of a more comprehensive system of the overall holiday decision process.

The literature focusing on holiday destination choice decisions typically employ the random utility-based multinomial logit model, though a handful of studies have also considered a nested logit structure. These methods

are appropriate because destinations are discrete alternatives. We aggregate all vacation purposes together when estimating a destination choice model, while others develop a separate destination choice model for each leisure activity. Structural time series models are also occasionally used to examine trend effects related to changes in arrivals at a vacation destination over time, while cluster and discriminant analysis techniques have been favoured by researchers examining destination loyalty effects.

Research on holiday travel mode choice, on the other hand, is almost exclusively undertaken using discrete choice models. Again, this is expected since the alternatives are discrete options, such as traveling by automobile, plane, or rail. Still, many researchers recognize that having an independent model for holiday travel mode choice does not recognize the package nature of the vacation travel mode and destination choice decisions. For instance, some distant vacation destinations may be feasible for most individuals only by the air mode, or families with limited consumption potential may not favourably evaluate destinations that are not well-connected by surface public transport modes. Hackney discusses in detail the need to develop joint vacation destination and mode choice decisions, and recommends that efforts be focused on understanding this joint package decision process.

Finally, we have developed a system of models for the entire holiday decision-making process, of which destination and mode choices are a part. Regardless of the specific structures of these model systems, all these researchers acknowledge that the holiday destination and travel mode choices are closely inter-related. In fact, several of these systems model destination and mode as a package. framework for the holiday decision process also recommends a joint destination and mode choice model using a multinomial logit framework. Further, even when considered individually rather than as a package choice, researchers place the travel destination and mode choice decision stages in immediate proximity of one other.

3. MODULES:-

3.1 Introduction

The modules in tourist website are Administation module, Transpotation module, Hotel module, Route system, Location module, Package module, Testimonial, Payment module, Search module, Reservation module. These modules enhances the comfort for the tourists.
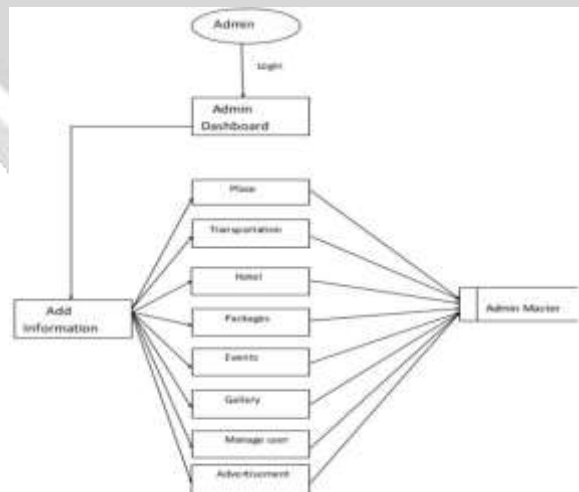
3.2 Administrator

Fig 1: Administrator module

This module provides administrator related functionality like from this module use can add route information, bus information, train information, flight information, tour packages, travel packages, bus seat details, etc. From this module Admin can view daily, weekly and monthly report. This module is develop for admin of the website and admin can add, delete, edit and view the data related to places, travels, routes, bookings from this module.
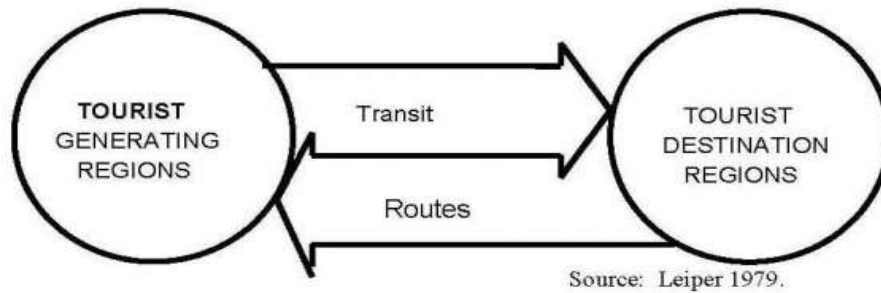
3.3 Route

Fig 2: Route module

This will display the route information of Source location and destination location. Use can also check bust routes for his destination. User can check bust rout train tout and car rout for his journey and can select any rout packages from the available tour packages. From this module use can also get information related to various routes connecting sources and destinations. For each route, information such as source, destination, fare, reservation.

3.4 Testimonial

Fig 3: Feedback module

This is testimonials module where passenger can post feedback after the journey and they can share their experience. Users of this application can post their opinions, complaints and suggestions regarding.
a. Photos
b. Video
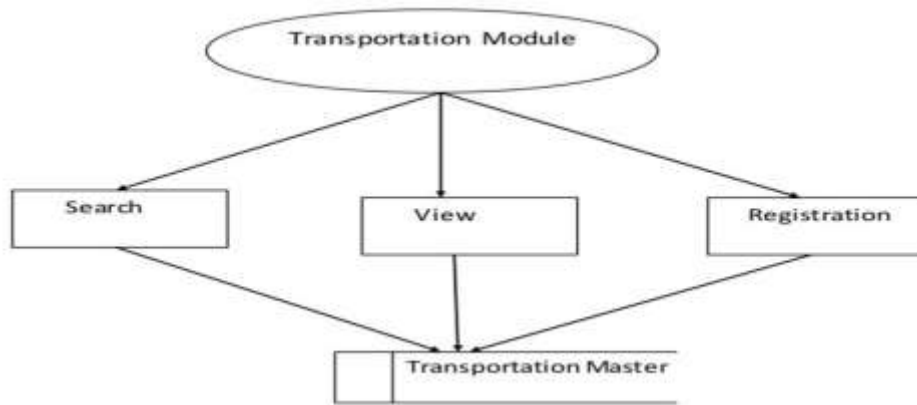
3.5 Transportation

Fig 4: Transportation module

The tourists can use different types of transportation modules as for their comfort and strength. The transportation are:
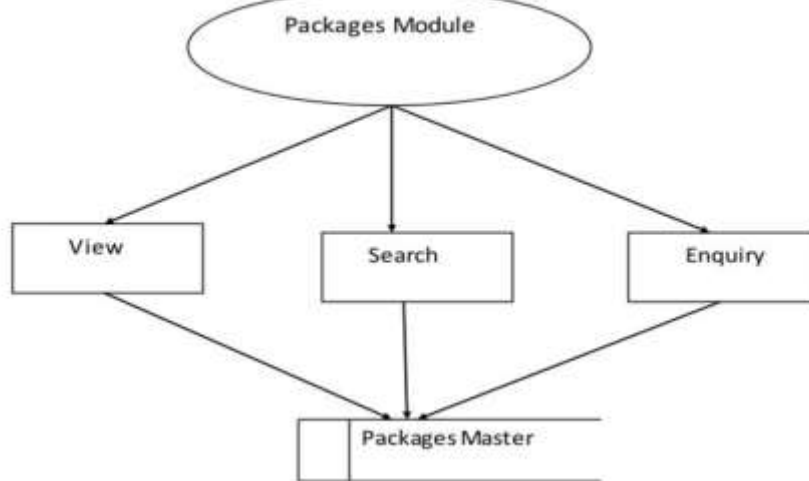
a. Flight
b. Train
c. Bus

3.6 Package

Fig 5: Package module

User can view different tour packages available for tourist. User can select any packages from this module he can also check the details of various travel agencies. A user can select any travel agency from this module.

4.7 Search Module

Fig 6: Search module

Today's websites are much more complex than their forefathers. Most contain a wealth of information about a product or service site visitors use to learn more about what they're looking for.

As sites get more complex and web surfers look to find the information they need as quickly as possible, using internal site search is becoming more the norm. People that use search engines like Google to find your website are likely to use the same methods to find information within your website.

In fact, it's not uncommon today for site visitors to immediately go to the search box when they get on a website. There's any number of reasons for this including: confusing navigation, cluttered design and even pure impatience.

Internal site search offers many benefits to both website users and owners. Continue reading to see how installing an internal site search can not only benefit your customers but benefit your conversion rates as well.

3.7 Reservation Module

Fig 7: Resarvation

This module is for passengers where passenger can reserve the seats by making payment. Using this module user can book bus ticket or train ticket. From this module user can also book tickets or cancel previously booked tickets. The module maintains the details of all reservations made so far and allows administrator to either confirm or reject the bookings.

This portal and services to the administrator. Accordingly, the administrator can take various steps to act on the complaints and suggestions.
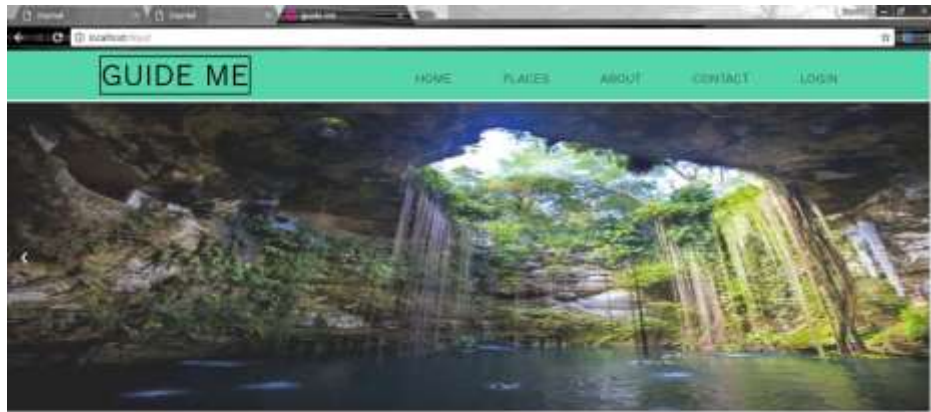
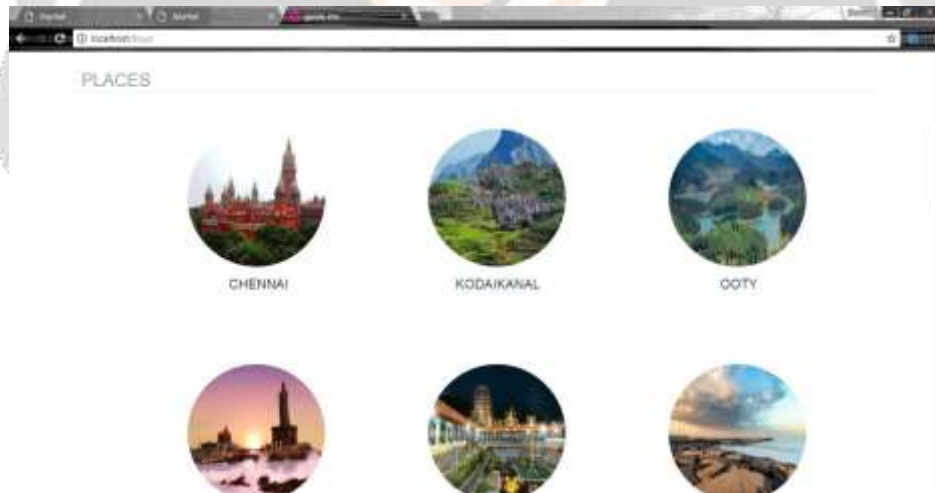## 4. MODEL IMPLEMENTATION:-

Fig 8: Home Page

Fig 9: Places

4.1 System Architecture
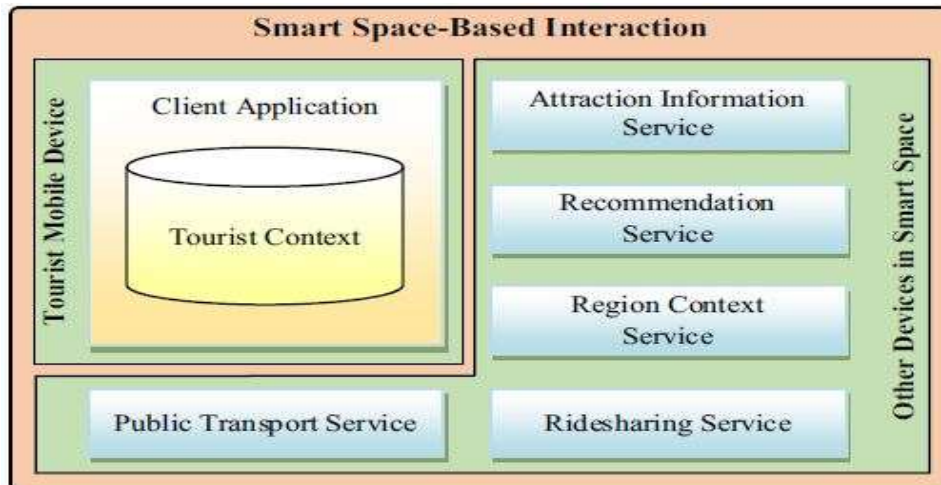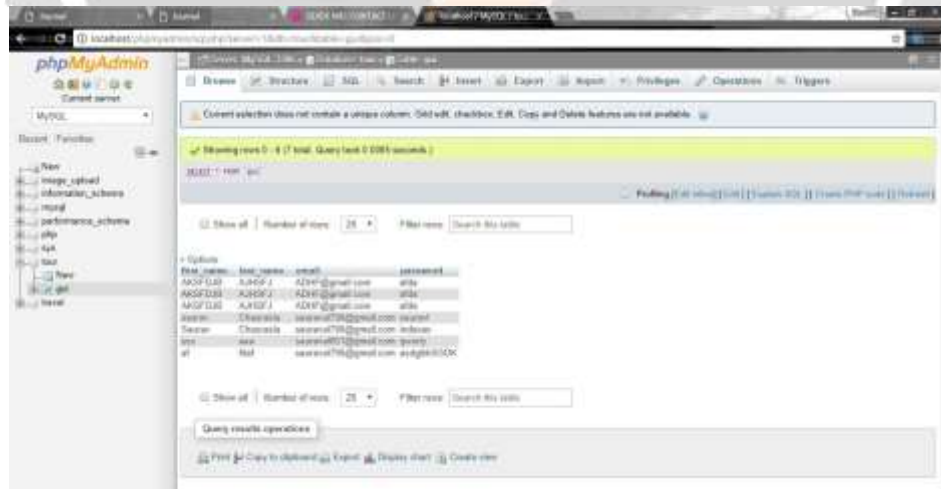

Fig 10: System Architecture

Fig 11: Creation of Database

Fig 12: Login Page

4.2 Block Diagram

In accordance with the developed architecture, the recommendation system consists of knowledge processors and system information broker. Knowledge processors include a client module and different services. The client module is implemented in the user mobile device and provides possibilities for interaction with the tourist. The client module acquires the tourist context and keeps his/her profile, that includes the tourist preferences for the system personification and usability.

To improve the user experience of the tourist attraction information service the list of attractions presented to the user should be ordered with respect to a predicted degree of interestingness for the specified user as well as reachability (taking into account the current situation in the area).

The attraction's degree of interestingness is estimated by the recommendation service. This service takes user ratings associated with each attraction by all users as an input. According to the conventional classification, it performs user-based collaborative filtering. One of the promising directions to improve the predictive quality of recommendation systems in general (and collaborative filtering systems among them) is context-awareness. The context describes conditions in which the user rates an object or asks for recommendations.
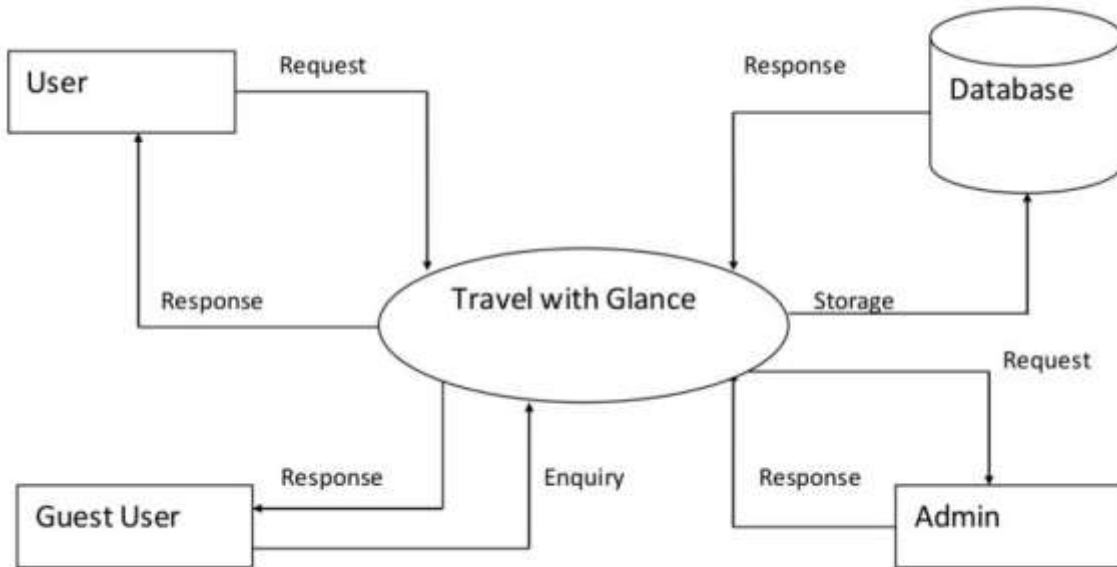
Fig 13: Block Diagram

4.3 Work Flow Diagram

The recommendation service reads information about attractions, tourist preferences, and context from the smart space, gets information from the rating service, and generates a list of most appropriate for the tourist at the moment attractions related to the his/her interests. Based on information from the transport service, the recommendation service analyzes which attractions and in which order can be proposed to the tourist for visiting. Then, the recommendation service publishes this information in the smart space and it becomes accessible for the client module, which presents it to the tourist.
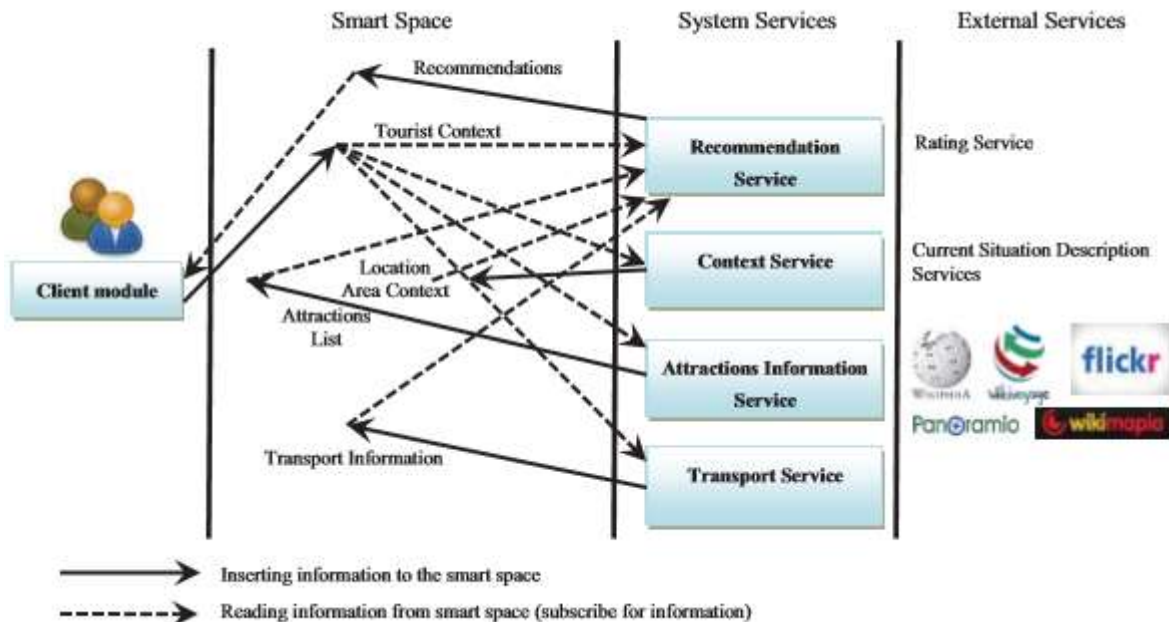

Fig 14: Work Flow Diagram

4.4 System Requriments

> **Software :-**
>
> 1.   OS- Win 7,8,8.1 & 10
>
> 2.   WEB BROWSER
>
> 3.   PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES:
>
>   1.   HTML 5
>
>   2.   CSS
>
>   3.   PHP
>
>   4.   JAVASCRIPT
>
>   5.   MYSQL

4. CONCLUSIONS :

Conclusions and recommendations are necessary to provide comment on each aspect undertaken as part of the project. The analysis and evaluation stage provided the specific information that can be used to ascertain the successfulness of several key areas of performance. This is then expanded into several recommendations for improvements, addition of extra capabilities and future areas of investigation.

This also provides the opportunity to share an awareness of the problems encountered that would complement the future work recommendations.
The difficulties experienced throughout the project include theory, software and programming related problems. The main theoretical difficulty encountered was associated with understanding the operations. This aspect would have required substantial time to rectify hence the simpler approach of following the programming provided by Simon (2001) was pursued.The shape, size and layout of the website proved the most advantageous aspects of the webpage design. This was evident during assembly of different languages and performance maintenance activities on the webpage.

There are many positive aspects of tourism.For instance, some Less Economically Developed Countries see tourism as a way to make there country more developed so that they can become a more economically developed country, this connects to the fact that tourism can help in building there education system e.g. money to build schools, money for teachers, schools, collage or university. The project as a whole was very successful in implementation, required capabilities and objectives. The software and programming side was disappointing with the majority of the difficulties encountered in these areas. This could be overcome with time but unfortunately, time was not plentiful.

 I think tourism can be good only if it is sustainable, for example- what they are doing in Botswana but not if it is unsustainable for example-what they are doing in a place in Spain which is ruining their beach in the end. but over all i think tourism is good only if sustainable.

5. FUTURE ASPECTS

The future of India Tourism industry is increasing year by year. India offers many tourism packages to the visitors. India is the only country that offers different categories of tourism. The Indian government took efforts to encourage different kinds of tourism in India.

India shows an exponential growth in tourism industry because of the support given by the government.Only in India the tourists can enjoy all these kinds of tourism together. The survey according to FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) states that there is a very bright future for the tourism industry in India. India has always been known for its diverse climate, hospitality, uniqueness etc this is the reason why India has been doing well in all types of tourism in India.Indian government adopted different approaches for the promotion of tourism in India, which includes new mechanism for speedy implementation of tourism projects, development of integrated tourism and rural destinations, special capacity building in the unorganized hospitality sector and new marketing strategy. India plans to modify the visa policy during 2014 by allowing visitors from most countries to obtain an electronic visa online.

As a result of this visa policy Indian government is expecting a boom in tourism industry. All types of tourism in India shows a rapid growth in the last decade .so the Indian government decided to increase revenues from the tourism sector by projecting India as the "ultimate tourist spot". So there is no doubt that the development of tourism industry in India is very strong in the upcoming years. The new tourism based websites are made to make it possible.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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