1. **Introduction**

**Travel** is for pleasure or business; also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating tours. Tourism is the activities of people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business or other purposes for not more than one consecutive year. Tourism is one of the mainstays of Nepalese economy. It is also a major source of foreign exchange and revenue. [1]

The **Travel Booking System** is automated and makes the travelling activities much easier and flexible. The user can get very right information at the very right time. Customers can get the knowledge of the packages containing the price, travelling ways, and reservation in their trip prior to their starting of the trip. This will increase the trust if the customer into the travel company. The proposed system is a web based application and maintains a centralized repository of all related information. The system allows one to easily access the relevant information and make necessary travel arrangements. Users can decide about places they want to visit and make bookings online for travel and accommodation. [2]

1. **Problem Definition**

In existing systems, the works are to be done manually through phone calls. The details are available in the website but booking is to be done through phone calls and query emails. In the present system a customer has to approach various agencies to find details of places and to book tickets. This often requires a lot of time and effort. A customer may not get the desired information from these offices and often the customer may be misguided. It is tedious for a customer to plan a particular journey and have it executed properly.

**Travel Booking System** records the information about users who have booked for travelling, available tour package, etc. The users simply can login to the website and fulfill their information to a form for any query and can further sign up for bookings and other additional citations. The record is stored in the database. After our admin confirms the information provided by user, finally the user can go through the booking transition. The services booked by the users are stored and further be managed by the admin from the admin panel. Also the user can themselves cancel their booking before they are confirmed.

1. **Limitation**

There are several limitation of the system applied in the organization:

* Requires internet services every time they interact.
* Website does not have payment service right now.
* System does not have further ticketing features enabled.

1. **Objectives**
2. **General Objective**

The basic purpose of this study is to develop a system that automates the processes and activities of a travel and the purpose is to design a system using which one can perform all operations related to traveling.

1. **Specific Objective**

The specific objectives of this study are mentioned below:

* Making the manual work electronic based
* Upgrading the existing system of the organization
* Completing the future plans of the organization
* Make faster processing time and more accurate data for travel requests and reimbursements

1. **Literature Review**

In 1946, American Airlines installed the first automated booking system, the experimental electromechanical Reservisor. A newer machine with temporary storage based on a magnetic drum, the Magnetronic Reservisor, soon followed. This system proved successful, and was soon being used by several airlines, as well as Sheraton Hotels and Goodyear for inventory control. It was seriously hampered by the need for local human operators to do the actual lookups; ticketing agents would have to call a booking office, whose operators would direct a small team operating the Reservisor and then read the results over the telephone. There was no way for agents to directly query the system.

The MARS-1 train ticket reservation system was designed and planned in the 10950s by the Japanese National Railways’ R&D Institute, now the Railway Technical Research Institute, with the system eventually being produced by Hitachi in 1958. It was the world’s first seat reservation system for trains. The MARS-1 was capable of reserving seat positions, and was controlled by a transistor computer with a central processing unit and a 400,000-bit magnetic drum memory unit to hold seating files. It used many registers, to indicate whether seats in a train were vacant to accelerate searches of and updates to seat patterns, for communications with terminals, printing notices, and CRT displays. [5]

1. **Research Methodology**

Different methodologies were used in order to get information required for the proposed system. Online research, direct interviews with questionnaire and work process observation are the some of the methods to gather the information required.

**6.1 Data Collection**

**6.1.1 Online research**

Online research is done by going through different websites that offers documentation, ideas and techniques about managing such kind of proposed system. Based on different kinds of information available on various websites, needed information were collected which is best for the proposed system. [3] [4]

**6.1.2 Direct interviews**

This research is based on interview taken in Lumbini Peace Travels and Tours Private Limited. A direct personal interview with Mr. Suresh Poudel, Managing director of Lumbini Peace Travels and Tours, was conducted based on questionnaire to gather information.

**Questionnaire:**

1. Does the organization use any kind of desktop, mobile or web reservation system or not?
2. How the booking for a particular tour is done?
3. Are you looking forward for an electronic system?
4. What are the drawbacks of the current system?
5. What are the future plans of the system?

**6.1.3 Work process observation**

Close observation of the work process of the organization related to Travel Booking System was done by observing the current existing system of the organization. It has given many ideas about how the system works.

* 1. **Activity Diagram**

**6.2.1 Activity Diagram for Admin**

Site

View Information

Login

Log out

Validate reservation

View Feedback

Manage users

Check Database

Enter/Update packages

**6.2.2 Activity Diagram for Users**

Site

View Tour Packages And Company information

Give Feedbacks/Queries

Sign up/  
Login

View Tour  
History

Book Packages

Logout

1. **Working Schedule**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I.D** | **Task Name** | **Duration** | **2017** | | | |
| **May** | **June** | **July** | **August** |
| 1 | Study & Analysis | 2w |  | | | |
| 2 | Data Collection | 2w |  | | | |
| 3 | Implementation | 3w |  | | | |
| 4 | Testing & Analysis | 1w |  | | | |
| 5 | Documentation | 2w |  | | | |
| 6 | Review | 3days |  | | | |
| 7 | Presentation & Submission | 1d |  | | | |

**8. References**

1[. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism](.%20http:/projectsgeek.com/2016/01/tourism-management-system.html)  [2017/06/26]

2. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_reservations_system> [2017/06/28]

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4. [http://www.freestudentprojects.com/studentprojectreport/project-synopsis/travel- tourism-management-system-synopsis](http://www.freestudentprojects.com/studentprojectreport/project-synopsis/travel-%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20tourism-management-system-synopsis)/ [2017/06/29]

5. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_reservations_system> [2017/06/28]