

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

“e-TOURISM” is a website that catalogues the pathanamthitta's most spectacular places. This website will have information about the places and its culture where the place is situated. This website will be helpful in the field of tourism and travel. It will help the users to know more about a place before visiting it.

1.2 PROBLEM DEFINITION AND ANALYSIS

In the usual tourism sites, the information is too vast and the website design is very unappealing which may result in user dissatisfaction and can also cause a lot of waste in time and resources in searching process.

CHAPTER-2

SYSTEM STUDY

2. SYSTEM STUDY

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing tourism information system only provides information about facility and site map of a tourist attraction. A lot of tourists from other cities or country will have a trouble finding the attraction want to go because of not knowing the route to go there.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Proposed system is named E-TOURISM and is a website which serves as a guide which provides the details about tourist places in one district. Here the main advantage is that our website contains details and images of tourist places in Pathanamthitta (dist.), Kerala. Where people from other countries and cities can reach easily with the help of our website the uploaded images.

CHAPTER-3

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

3. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

3.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility study is a test of system proposal according to its workability, impact on organization, ability to meet user needs and effective use of resources. The objective of feasibility study is to acquire a sense of scope of the problem. During the study the problem definition is crystallized, as aspects of the problems to be included in the system are determined. Consequently costs and benefits are estimated with greater accuracy stage.

3.2 SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

3.2.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Operating system	:	Microsoft Windows
Browser	:	Google Chrome/Mozilla Firefox/ Internet Explorer

3.2.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Processor	:	Minimum	-	Pentium III
Recommended	:		-	Pentium IV
Memory	:	Minimum	-	64 MB
Recommended	:		-	256 MB
Keyboard	:	Microsoft Keyboard		
Mouse	:	Microsoft Serial/PS2 Mouse		
Monitor	:	14 Color Monitor SVGA		

3.3 BACKGROUND STUDY

3.3.1 HTML

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is a method where ordinary text can be converted into hypertext. It is a special code included to control the layout and appearance of the text. Technically, HTML is not a programming language. It combines instructions within data to tell a display program called browser, how to render the data that the document contains.

HTML is a character based method for describing and expressing the content. The content is picture, text, sound and video clips. It delivers the contents to multiple platforms. It links document components or documents together to compose compound documents.

Tim Berners-Lee developed HTML in early 1990 at CERN (Conseil European DelaRecherch'eNucleaire), the European Particle Physics Laboratory in Geneva, Switzerland. HTML is a public domain and not owned to anybody. The W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) is the body, which controls HTML standards. The HTML working group comprises of industry leaders, content providers and other leading experts who provide input on web accessibility and internationalization.

Tim Berners-Lee originally developed HTML, and was popularized by the MOSAIC browser. During 1990s it has blossomed with the explosive growth of the web. During this time HTML has been extended in number of ways. HTML 2.0 specifications was developed under the protection of IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) to codify common practice in late 1994. HTML 3.0 proposed much richer version of HTML. Despite in our receiving consensus in standards discussions, these drafts led to the adoption of a range of new features. The effort of W3C's HTML working group to codify common practice in 1996 resulted in HTML 3.2. HTML 4.0 extends HTML with mechanisms for style sheets, direction text, richer tables and enhancements to forms, offering improved accessibility for people with disabilities.

3.3.3 CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language. Although most often used to set the visual style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL, and is applicable to

rendering in speech, or on other media. Along with HTML and JavaScript, CSS is a cornerstone technology used by most websites to create visually engaging webpages, user interfaces for web applications, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including aspects such as the layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple HTML pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

CHAPTER-4

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

4. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The project is created successfully and the output is verified. The code is executing properly showing the website loaded successfully. The sample code of the program is given below and the screen shots of the project have been taken.

The size of the project can be made larger by inserting details of more and more places across the district . It helps more people to be get attracted towards the spot.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

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- HTML,DHTML,Javascript,Perl,CGL-Evan Bayros,BPB

2. WEBSITES

- <http://www.education-world.com>
- <http://www.accelebrate.com>
- <http://www.milliondollarhomepage.com>
- <http://www.w3school.com>
- <http://www.developertutorials.com>

APPENDIX-I

SAMPLE CODE

Department of Computer Science & Engineering
AJCE

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 ARUVIKKUZHI FALLS

ARANMULA
BOAT RACE

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<a href="<http://www.kittstour.org/>">

<a href="<http://www.muzirisheritage.org/>">

<a href="<http://www.sargaalaya.com/>">

<a href="<http://www.sihmkerala.com/>">

<a href="<http://www.shoppingfestival.in/>">

<a href="<http://www.tourfed.com/>">

<a href="<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pathanamthitta>">

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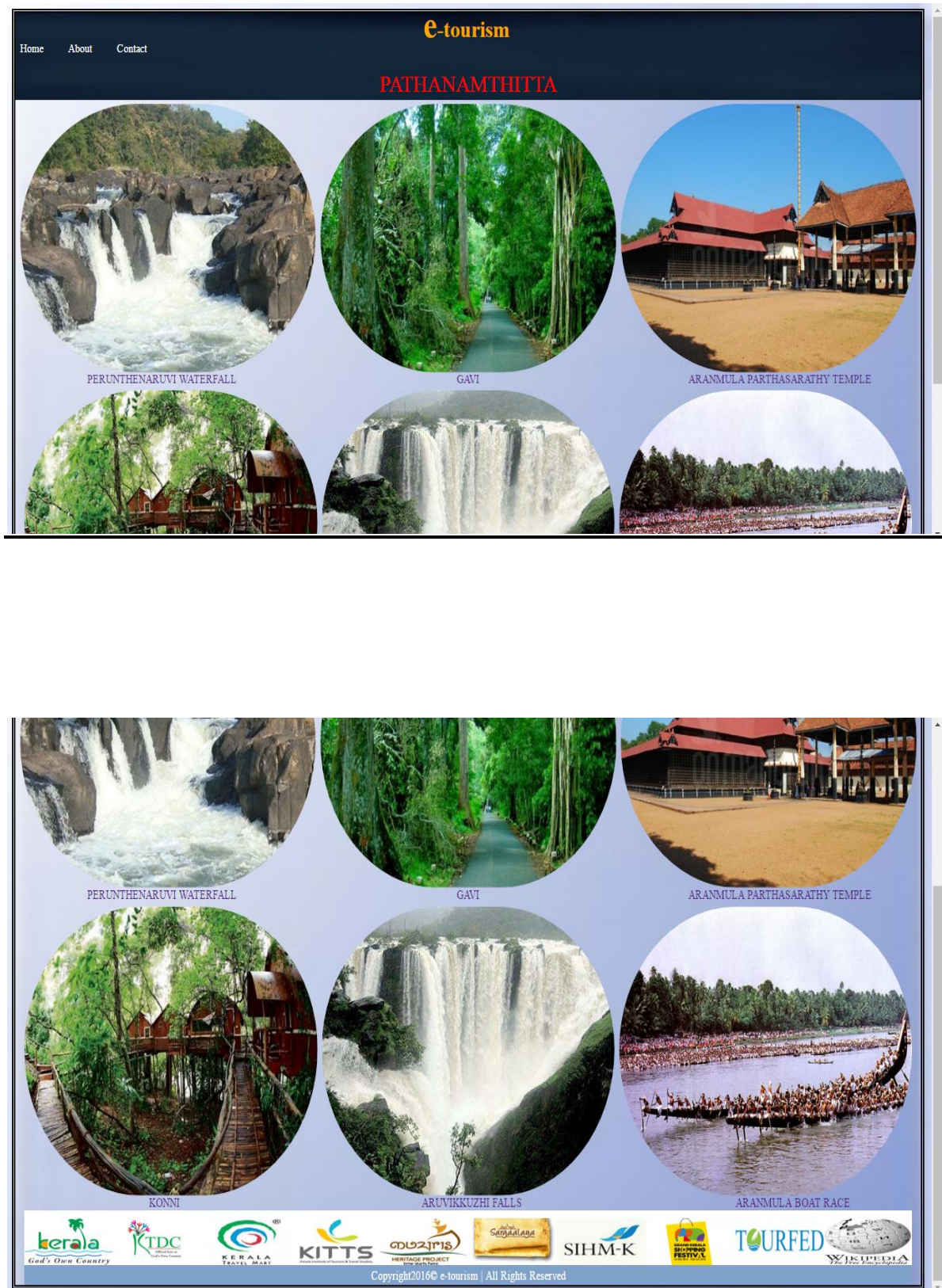
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APPENDIX-2

SCREENSHOTS

HOME PAGE






ABOUT PATHANAMTHITTA

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ABOUT PATHANAMTHITTA

Pathanamthitta district is a district in the southern part of Kerala, India. The district headquarters is in the town of Pathanamthitta. However, Tiruvalla city is the largest commercial centre in the district. The district is surrounded by the Kottayam, Idukki, Alappuzha and Kollam districts. It has a border with the state of Tamil Nadu in the east. Pathanamthitta, Tiruvalla, Adoor, Konni, Ranni and Mallapally are the taluks in the district. There are four municipalities in Pathanamthitta. They are Tiruvalla, Adoor, Pathanamthitta and Pandalam. Because of the large number of pilgrims it receives, Pathanamthitta is known as "the headquarters of pilgrimage tourism" in India, and the district tourism board gave Pathanamthitta the moniker "The Abode of God". The famous pilgrimage centre of Sabarimala and The most important and famous Christian center is Parumala St Peters, St Paul's and St Gregorios Orthodox Church (<http://parumalachurch.org>) (Tiruvalla) famous for the tomb of Saint Gregorios Parumala Thirumeni is situated here. Having three rivers and a forest cover which includes a tiger reserve, the district also attracts many wildlife and nature enthusiasts. According to the 2015 Census of India, the population was 1,231,577, making it the third least populous district in Kerala, after Wayanad and Idukki. Pathanamthitta has been declared the first polio-free district in India. The district is 10.03% urbanised. Pathanamthitta is one of the richest district in India. With a number of fairs and festivals, Pathanamthitta district is known as the "headquarters of pilgrimage tourism." The district receives an estimated 3 to 4 million pilgrims during the festival season of Sabarimala. Situated here among the Western Ghats is a temple dedicated to the Hindu deity, Ayyappan.

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PLACE VIEWER

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PERUNTHENARUVI WATERFALL




Perunthenaruvi Waterfalls, Pathanamthitta The Perunthenaruvi waterfalls on the banks of the Pamba river about 10 km from Erumely is a favourite place for both domestic and foreign tourists in Pathanamthitta district, Kerala. This is a natural fall, down a rocky path into a ravine about 100 feet deep. Ideal for an outing, this place is a popular picnic spot. It is accessible by road. Getting there Nearest railway station: Thiruvalla, about 44 km Nearest airport: Trivandrum International Airport, about 138 km Location
Latitude:9.414855, Longitude: 76.875401

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GAVI






Home Gavi - The eco-tourism experience Drawing on the wild and natural beauty of the place, the State-run Kerala Forest Development Corporation has developed an eco-tourism project to attract more Nature lovers and adventure tourists to the place. It takes a two-hour journey by jeep from Kumily to reach picturesque Gavi which is blanketed by the greenery of tea plantations. Advance booking with the Kerala Forest Development Corporation is appreciated as entry passes have to be obtained from the forest check post en route at Vallakkadavu. Packages There are three different tour packages offered by the KFDC at Gavi. The first is a day-time package from 8 am to 4.30 pm. The overnight package provides for accommodation at Green Mansions, the eco-tourism centre near the lake. In another overnight package, guests spend the night at a jungle camp site to which they are taken in jeeps. Ambience The picturesque beauty of the place attracts a steady stream of visitors including deep jungle trekkers, bird watchers, Nature lovers, research students, and those looking for a break from the daily grind. The recently introduced eco-tourism project by the Kerala Forest Development Corporation provides a memorable wildlife and jungle experience. En-route Gavi During the two-hour jeep ride to Gavi, one has to drive past hills, valleys, tropical forests, grasslands, sholas, gushing waterfalls and cardamom plantations. All along the way are beautiful places like Mundakkayam, Kuttikkanam, Peerumedu and Vandiperiyar where one gets to see Nature at her best.

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ARANMULA PARTHASARATHY TEMPLE

The unique heritage village of Aranmula gets its name from the centuries-old Aranmula Parthasarathy Temple. The Parthasarathy Temple (dedicated to Sree Krishna) on the banks of the holy River Pamba attracts large crowds of devotees. The temple has fine murals from the 18th century. The Vijnana Kalavedi at Aranmula imparts training in the traditional arts like Kathakali, classical dances, classical music, as well as Kalaripayattu. Foreign tourists stay here for long periods to get a first hand knowledge of the culture of Kerala. The famed Aranmula boat race is held on the last day of the week-long Onam festival. Aranmula is also famous for its metal mirrors - Aranmula Kannadi, a unique craft which is not found anywhere else in the world.

Getting there Nearest railway station: Chengannur, about 11 km away Nearest airport: Trivandrum International Airport, about 117 km away Location




Latitude:9.33034, Longitude: 76.687632

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KONNI


The State government has taken steps to include Konni in the tourism circuit of the Central Tourism Department by promoting the ecotourism initiatives taken up in the forest reaches of Adavi and Gavi in a big way. The Departments of Forest and Tourism had started chalking out schemes to explore the tourism potential of Konni, Adavi, and Gavi by including these places in the tourism map of Kerala, said T. Pradeepkumar, Divisional Forest Officer. The departments would be launching attractive travel packages on the Konni-Adavi-Gavi route. Forest Department sources said that the Central Tourism Department would include four circuits, including the Konni-Adavi-Gavi stretch, from Kerala in the Tourism Circuit. With this, the State would get Central assistance to the tune of Rs.8 crore for tourism development in the region. Elephant camp Mr. Pradeepkumar said the Elephant Camp at Konni had been identified as the eco-tourism hub in the region and steps would be taken to provide better amenities there. The park at the camp would be kept open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. A modern restaurant would be opened jointly by the departments. A herbal garden, bamboo park, arboretum, elephant breeding places in natural settings, honey bee park, and a butterfly park would be the other attractions at the Adavi ecotourism centre.

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ARUVIKKUZHI FALLS




Aruvikkuzhi falls aruvikkuzhi-waterfalls Aruvikkuzhi waterfall a popular tourist destination is a center of attraction in the Pathanamthitta district. In Malayalam language the word 'Aruvikkuzhi' means a water stream with depth. Indeed the waterfall is a combination of several streams which gets collected to give birth to this waterfall. Location Aruvikkuzhi falls is located near Maramon, Kozhencherry in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala. The waterfall is situated at a distance of 2km from Thadiyoor and 7 km from Kozhencherry. Heavenly Homestay at Pathanamthitta is the recommended place to stay, as the lodging rates start here at as low as Rs.1000. It is in close proximity to various tourists spots. When to visit Ideal time to visit this waterfall is between months October and February. Nearby Places to visit Kaviyoor Mahadeva Temple: Also known as Thrikkaviyoor Mahadeva temple, it is located at Kaviyoor in Pathanamthitta District. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Parvathi. Kaviyoor Mahadeva Temple is placed in a small hillock and is counted amongst the most important Shiva Temples in Kerala. Like other temples in Kerala, Kaviyoor Mahadeva temple also follows strict dress codes. Other temples located in the vicinity include Aranmula Parthasarathy temple, Kadamani Devi Temple, Sree Vallabha temple and Sabarimala Sri Dharmasastha temple and Bhagavathy temple. A festival is held every year in December and January, which is the perfect time to visit this temple. The temple is ancient and the architectural style is unique.

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ARANMULA BOAT RACE



The Aranmula Boat Race the oldest river boat fiesta in Kerala, the south western State of India is held during Onam (August-September). It takes place at Aranmula, near a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Krishna and Arjuna. The snake boats move in pairs to the rhythm of full-throated singing and shouting watched by an exciting crowd. In 1972, snake boat races were also added to the program of the festival. Thousands of people gather on the banks of the river Pampa to watch the snake boat races. In 2009 forty one snake boats or chundan vallams had participated in the festival. The oarsmen sing traditional boat songs and wear white mundu and turbans. The golden lace at the head of the boat, the flag and the ornamental umbrella at the center make it a show of pageantry too. Palliyodams are Aranmula's unique snake boats ("Chundan Vallam") which devotees hold in reverence, considering it as the divine vessel of the presiding deity in Sree Parthasarathy temple. These Palliyodams belong to different "karas" (rustic parts) on the banks of river Pampa. Each one will usually have 4 helmsmen, rowers and singers. It is decorated with golden lace. There will be a flag and two or three ornamental umbrellas.

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