Volume: 09 Issue: 12 | Dec - 2025 SJIF Rating: 8.586 ISSN: 2582-3930

Inditour: AI-Powered Travel Assistant for India

Jenefa Nada¹, Khin Su Su Chit², Min Khant Kyaw³

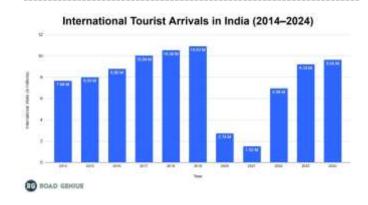
¹Parul Institute of Engineering and Technology, Computer Science Engineering Department

Abstract - Travelling in new places, especially in foreign places, is quite challenging. Language barriers, different cultures, local traditions, navigating trips, citing health, safety, and local food taste are the main factors that influence the experience for the traveler. The tourism sector is a key factor for the country's income and its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). To promote tourism and increase the satisfaction of foreign travelers, IndiTour is proposed as an Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven mobile application travel assistant that aims to redefine how travelers explore India by providing a personalized experience. The application incorporates an itinerary planner, offline informational access, budget tracking, nearby attraction discovery, recommendations for local travel agents, and language translators all in one platform. It is built on Android (Java/XML) with Firebase backend and OpenAI's language model integration. This paper includes IndiTour's architecture, features, and modules that enable smart travel planning. The goal is to demonstrate how AI and mobile development technology can increase the travelers' satisfaction rate.

Key Words: Travel assistant, Artificial Intelligence, Itinerary Planning, India tourism, Mobile app, Sustainable travel.

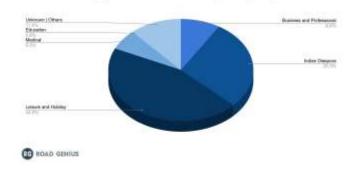
1. INTRODUCTION

India is the seventh-largest country, and the second-largest on the Asian continent. It has a sea of rich cultural destinations which can attract a vast of foreign tourists every year. Prepandemic period, 2019, India had 10.9 million foreign tourist arrivals and in post-pandemic period, 2023 statistics (9.23 millions). The trend shows a strong recovery. The main purpose of people visiting India is for leisure and holiday with 4.33 million visitors (44.8%) drawn by its cultural, historical, and scenic attractions. These foreign visitors want diverse experiences from India's famous historic monuments to natural landscapes but unfortunately they often face hardship in trip planning and logistical inefficiency. Surveys indicate that health and safety are stressful factors for foreigners considering an India trip, with 32% fearing falling ill and 27% concerned about personal safety. These hardships can be leveraged through the advancement of mobile technology. Smart phones can assist foreigners to alleviate traveler concerns and personalize the journey as a timely opportunity.



Traditional traveling has to plan everything from start to end manually, by collecting information from various sources like guidebooks, websites and travel agencies. This process is time-consuming and does not guarantee that the information obtained will be valid or useful, especially in a country as large and varied as IndiaAlthough some websites can provide dynamic information, there are places—such as mountain tops or deep forests—where internet connectivity is unavailable. Inditour will help to solve these problems as all-in-one solutions by assisting travelers end-to-end - from planning a day to day route that matches their interests and budget, to guiding them on the ground regardless of internet connection, with addressing the local norms and culture to ensure one's safety.

Purpose of Tourists Visiting India (2024)



²Parul Institute of Engineering and Technology, Computer Science Engineering Department

³Parul Institute of Engineering and Technology, Computer Science Engineering Department



Volume: 09 Issue: 12 | Dec - 2025 SJIF Rating: 8.586

The scope of IndiTour is users can obtain a personalized multi-day travel itinerary for their chosen destinations and interests just with one click, users can access the key information like maps, essential details about attractions and the user's planned itinerary are stored on-device build-in databases regardless of the internet connectivity and users can obtain nearby points of interest and its cultural norms to avoid awkward situations with the local people. For example, the app provides cultural norms, such as what to do and what to avoid in historical sites.

Technologically, IndiTour is implemented as a native Android application using Java for logic and XML for frontend design. It uses Firebase as a cloud backend for authentication users and storing data to train the AI model. The intelligent features are integrated by using OpenAI's API to generate itinerary plans. In the following sections, we review related work in smart travel planning, detail the design of Inditour's system and discuss the prototype's capabilities and future improvements.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Advancement in mobile technology served as a 24/7 virtual tour guide for travellers. Most researchers work on mobile travel apps that can help in organizing entire trips and itineraries. Smartphones are widespread and becoming an essential item for everyone globally, travelers expect to share valuable up-to-date information at their fingertips. In fact, getting personalized information can be possible only with the integration of AI in mobile applications. Reshaping the traditional systems to AI-driven solutions can enhance productivity and elevate the traveler's experience. For example, generative AI, such as OpenAI's GPT models has demonstrated an ability to provide personalized information with a high power research assistant for trip planning. Other industry trip planners like Expedia and Kayak have already deployed their own AI-powered assistants, and other platforms, such as Tripplanner.ai, have built entire businesses with the features like instant itinerary generation, real-time price comparison and support for making best decisions.

If an AI can create highly personalized itineraries that align with a traveler's needs, the solution becomes truly valuable. Up until now, the researchers have explored AI-based itinerary generators. For instance, Mudhale et al.(2025) developed a system to generate personalized itineraries based on user input (trip duration, destination, weather, preferences) using artificial intelligence. That system could suggest optimized travel routes and attractions to improve the travelers' experience. However, there are some challenges in the system, such as lack of realtime adaptability - traffic jams on office hours, flight delays for some cases, sudden weather changes and changes in destination's country policies. Similarly, other AI-driven travel assistants have been built using natural language processing(NLP) to interact with users and provide recommendations like AI chatbot. A project called Trip Trail invented an AI chatbot to answer to traveler's queries about local attractions and provide historical or cultural insights. As a machine learning model, it got better over time by learning from user interactions and refining its

suggestions. This highlight shows itinerary planning needs to consider several factors(attractions, weather, user preferences) for a complete comprehensive solution.

ISSN: 2582-3930

The paper "Implementation of AI-Driven Smart Travel **Planner using A* Algorithm"** by Aparna V. Mote, Nitisha K. Rajgure, Sanika Koparde, Bhavana Munot, Tanishka Keswad, Tanaya Nalawade describe how AI can assist in travel planning. It uses A* algorithms to create smart and personalized travel plans. The main purpose of this is to make travel planning faster and easier with an automated system that focuses on the user's needs. A* algorithm can optimize travel routes by balancing distance and travel time. The results show that AI can improve travelling experience better and helps users make better decisions. However, the study does not fully explore how to balance time. cost, and comfort or how to adjust plans in real-time. In short, the paper gives a good starting point for using AI in travel planning. But to make it more useful in real life, future research should add better user interaction, realtime updates, and partnership with travel services.

The paper "Transforming Personalized **Travel** Recommendations: Integrating Generative AI with Personality Models" by Erke Aribas & Evren Daglarli presents a novel approach to personalized travel recommendations by integrating Generative AI and personality models. The user satisfaction rate and accuracy of the system are significantly increased than the models without considering personality as a factor. The author proposes a hybrid approach using Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) framework, Personality Models (MBTI & Big Five) and users query processing. The system uses large-scale language models with retrieval models that help customize suggestions based on user traits. For example, it recommends social activities for extroverts and quiet and peaceful places for introverted people. AI interprets user input and gives personalized travel plans based on behavior and interests. Unlike traditional recommendation systems, which rely mainly on static user data, this approach dynamically adjusts to real-time data and evolving travel trends. One of the key points of this research is its integration of personality (MBTI & Big Five). The results after testing on 250 participants indicated a significant improvement in user satisfaction than the prior traditional recommendation system models. The metrics such as user satisfaction rate reached 78%, apparently higher than 60% recorded for conventional systems. In addition, the accuracy was at 82%, showing a remarkable improvement in matching with user preferences. The system achieved an 85% success rate for extroverted users and a 75% success rate for introverted users when considering their personalities. The study also recorded a 25% increase in user engagement and 30% improvement in perceived recommendations quality. However, the paper does not explore machine learning in depth. While the system mainly relies on predefined personality models, it can lead to reduced flexibility when the new personality types emerge.





Volume: 09 Issue: 12 | Dec - 2025

3.2. Project Functionality and Modules

SJIF Rating: 8.586

IndiTour is designed around key functional requirements:

3. SYSTEM DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Architectural Design and Technology Stack

The IndiTour application follows a client-server architecture.

- **Frontend:** Android Studio (Java) for mobile application development.
- **Backend:** Firebase for authentication, database, and cloud functions.
- **Database:** Firestore, a cloud-based NoSQL database, for data storage.
- **API Integration:** Google Maps API for location services and navigation, and third-party travel services for bookings.

User Light Pepilorand Authoritication Success Destrocated Destrocated Destrocated Destrocated Destrocated Access Office Powing Packages Destrocated Destrocated Access Office Page Processing Societies Booking Confirmation Description Destrocated D

• AI-Powered Travel Recommendations:

ISSN: 2582-3930

Analyzes user preferences, budgets, and time constraints to generate personalized travel suggestions and dynamically adjusts itineraries.

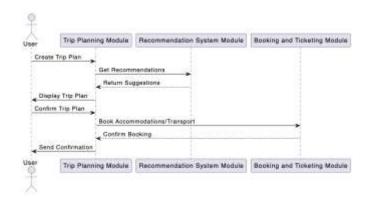
- Custom Trip Planning: Allows users to create and customize their plans by selecting source, destination, budget, and dates.
- Offline Access and Map Downloads:

Users can download maps, emergency contacts, and essential travel information to ensure accessibility in areas with no internet connectivity.

- Travel Advisory and Guidelines: Provides researched insights into cultural norms, safety guidelines, and "Do's and Don'ts" for responsible travel.
- Modules: User Management, Recommendation System, Trip Planning, Offline Access, Location-Based Services, Travel Advisory, Booking and Ticketing, and Communication.

3.3. Methodology

The project followed a research-driven **Agile methodology**, using multiple sprints for iterative progress. The team performed a competitive analysis on over 10 existing travel applications and conducted research on machine learning and AI algorithms to build an intelligent and reliable recommendation system.



4. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

The implementation involved separate frontend and backend development. The mobile application interface includes pages for Login, Home (showing recommended and popular destinations), Trip Detail, and Ticketing.

- Used for searching locations and displaying available options on a map.
- Utilized for data storage, with collections for Users, Trips, Bookings, Offline Data, and Surveys.

IDSREM a second

Volume: 09 Issue: 12 | Dec - 2025 SJIF Rating: 8.586 ISSN: 2582-3930

• The system integrates the **OpenAI API** to generate travel itineraries, though a test screen indicated an API quota limit was encountered during a demonstration.

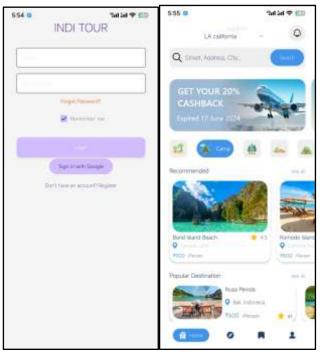


Fig - 1: Login Page

Fig - 2: Home Page

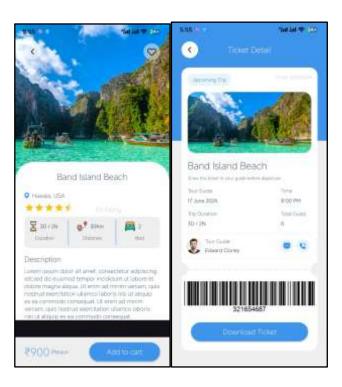


Fig - 3: Trip Detail Page

age Fig - 4: Ticketing Page

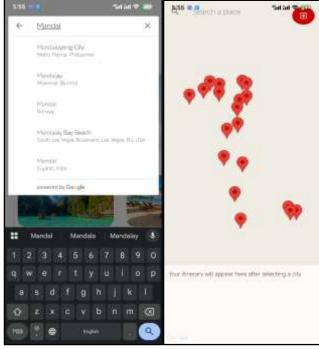


Fig - 5: Search Page

Fig - 6: Available Options

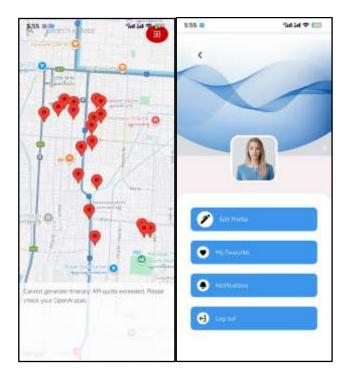


Fig - 7: Itinerary Page

Fig - 8: Profile Page



Volume: 09 Issue: 12 | Dec - 2025 SJIF Rating: 8.586 ISSN: 2582-3930

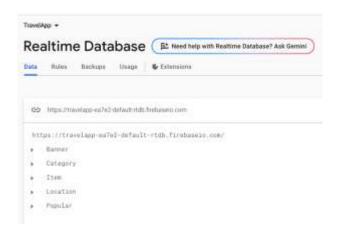


Fig - 9: Firebase Date Storage

5. CONCLUSIONS

The future work for IndiTour aims to enhance the app's intelligence, usability, and reach. By incorporating user surveys, advanced AI algorithms, and improved UI/UX design, the app will offer a superior and more personalized travel experience. Expansion to iOS and global markets will further increase its accessibility and user base, making IndiTour a comprehensive and competitive travel companion.

5. FUTURE WORK

The project is ongoing and significant enhancements are planned: The team plans to conduct surveys with real travelers to gather authentic insights on do's and don'ts to enhance the Travel Advisory Module. Future work will implement more sophisticated Machine Learning (ML) and AI algorithms to factor in user behavior and real-time trends for dynamic planning. The team aims to adopt modern Android architecture patterns (e.g., MVVM, Jetpack components) to improve the user interface and experience. Future plans include developing an iOS version and expanding the application globally to cover international destinations with multi-language support and currency conversion.

6. ACKNOWLEDGE

The authors express their sincere gratitude to Parul University and the Computer Science Engineering Department (CSE) for the opportunity to work on this project. Special thanks are extended to the faculty mentor and project guide, Prof. Pratik Patel PP, for their invaluable support, insightful feedback, and guidance. Appreciation is also extended to Google Developers and the Android Developer community for providing documentation and resources instrumental in overcoming technical challenges, including API integration, location services, and UI enhancements. The authors are grateful for the opportunity to explore real-world problem-solving, which contributed significantly to their learning.

Table - 1: Strengths Analysis of Existing Travel Apps

Apps	Strengths
Google Travel	Best for automated travel planning Offline support Al-based suggestions
TripAdvisor	Reliable user reviews Large travel community Hotel & activity booking
Triplt	Business-friendly Auto-trip management Calendar integration
Make My Trip	Wide Range of Services User-friendly Interface Offers and Discounts
Airbnb	Wide Variety of Listings Affordable & Flexible Pricing Secure Payment System
Expedia	Al-powered personalized recommendations Seamless booking and payment system Integrated maps and navigation features
Klook	Extensive global travel activity options Competitive pricing with exclusive discounts User-friendly interface with smooth booking experience
Kayak	Comprehensive price comparison tool Smart fare predictions to help users save money Intuitive and user-friendly search experience
Omio	Multi-modal transport booking Mobile ticket convenience Competitive pricing
Viator	Wide variety of tours & experiences Verified reviews & ratings Flexible cancellation policy
IndiTour	Do's & Don't By local norms & culture Personalize trip plan based on user constraints Offline Downloadable Trip Resources

Table - 2: Weakness Analysis of Existing Travel Apps

Apps	Weaknesses
Google Travel	Limited social features No trip discussion forums Google account required
TripAdvisor	- Overloaded UI - Some fake reviews - Booking commission-based
Triplt	No Al-based recommendations No real-time price alerts No social features
Make My Trip	Hidden service fees Inconsistent customer experience scam reviews
Airbnb	Inconsistent Quality of Listings Regulatory & Legal Issues Hidden Fees & Price Fluctuations
Expedia	No built-in social networking features Limited offline functionality Customer service response can vary in complex cases
Klook	Limited offline functionality for browsing Customer support response times can vary Some deals may have hidden terms & conditions
Kayak	No direct booking for most services Limited offline functionality Customer support depends on third-party providers
Omio	Unexpected cancellations No refunds Customer service doesn't respond
Viator	Limited offline functionality Some tours have hidden fees Customer service response varies
IndiTour	No direct booking for most services No trip discussion forums



Volume: 09 Issue: 12 | Dec - 2025 SJIF Rating: 8.586 ISSN: 2582-3930

REFERENCES

- 1. Chen, A., Ge, X., Fu, Z., Xiao, Y., & Chen, J. (2024). TravelAgent: An AI Assistant for Personalized Travel Planning. Fudan University; System Inc.
- 2. Xu, C., Wang, Q., & Sun, L. (2024). SPTTE: A Spatiotemporal Probabilistic Framework for Travel Time Estimation. National Engineering Research Center of Mobile Network Technologies, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications; Department of Civil Engineering, McGill University.
- 3. Keskar, A., Mourya, R., Manihar, S., Gad, V., & Dange, J. (2022). Chat-bot for travel assistance. *International Journal of Research in Engineering and Science (IJRES)*, 10(11), 45–48.
- 4. Liu, D., Wang, L., Zhong, Y., Dong, Y., & Kong, J. (2024). Personalized tour itinerary recommendation algorithm based on tourist comprehensive satisfaction. *Applied Sciences*, 14(12), 5195.
- 5. Aribas, E., & Daglarii, E. (2024). Transforming personalized travel recommendations: Integrating generative AI with personality models. *Electronics*, 13(23), 4751.
- 6. Jindal, G., & Anand, M. (2012). Android applications with artificial intelligence in mobile phones. *Research Expo International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 2(4), 46–49.
- 7. Prakash, A. V., Sudhakaran, S. V., Das, D. E., Gopinath, P. A., & Shejina, N. M. (2024). AI travel planner app. *International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science*, 6(11), 881–886.
- 8. Motel, A. V., Rajgure, N. K., Koparde, S., Munot, B., Keswad, T., & Nalawade, T. (2024). Implementation of AI-driven smart travel planner using A* algorithm. *International Journal of Ingenious Research, Invention and Development*, 3(5), 256–266.
- 9. Tenemaza, M., Luján-Mora, S., de Antonio, A., & Ramírez, J. (2020). Improving itinerary recommendations for tourists through metaheuristic algorithms: An optimization proposal. *IEEE Access*, 8, 79003–79022.
- 10. Jiang, Q. (2024). Design of a personalized travel itinerary generation system using deep reinforcement learning and graph neural networks. 2024 IEEE International Conference on Data Analytics and Computing Applications (ICDACA), 1-6.
- 11. Shamrat, F. M. J. M., Rahman, A. K. M. S., Tasnim, Z., & Hossain, S. A. (2020). An offline and online-based Android application "TravelHelp" to assist the travelers visually and verbally for outing. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 9(1), 1271–1277.
- 12. Lazović, V., Minić, N., & Tair, M. (2015). Location-based applications for smartphones. *Synthesis: International Scientific Conference of IT and Business-Related Research*, 22, 26.
- 13. Da Silva, A. C., & Da Rocha, H. V. (2012). M-Traveling: Mobile applications in tourism. *International Journal for Infonomics*, 5(3/4), 618–630.
- 14. Magano, J., & Cunha, M. N. (2019). Mobile apps and travel apps on the tourism journey. *African Journal of Hospitality*, *Tourism and Leisure*, 8(5).

BIOGRAPHIES



Jenefa Nadar Parul University (PIET, CSE) 2403031059002



Khin Su Su Chit Parul University (PIET, CSE) 2403031059002



Min Khant Kyaw Parul University (PIET, CSE) 2403031059003