

25.Types of Journey

1. One way journey: A simple one way journey is a travel using one way fares & are the following features:

(a). The origin and the destination are in different countries

for e.g.

DEL - LON

DEL - LON - NYC

DEL - LON - NYC - SFO

- (2) Return Journey: is a type of journey in which the origin & the destination are the same (or at least in the same country).

A return journey has at least two opposite fare components.

for e.g. DEL - LON - NYC

The first fair component that is from origin is known as Outbound fair component & the second fair component that is back to the origin is known as "The Inbound fair component".

for eg:-

Inbound



DEL - LON - NYC - SFO - NYC - LON - DEL



outbound

Types of Return Journey.

1. Round Trip $\Rightarrow$ A round trip is a travel entirely by air from one point to another and return to the origin point. The origin and the destination point are the same.

Such journey have two fair component. that is outbound and

1. Outbound. the inbound fair

2. components. The normal fair of the outbound & inbound fair component will be equal to

the inbound fare components:

for example:-
DEL - LON

~~DEL~~ →

LON

DEL - LON - DEL

DEL - LON - NYC - LON - DEL

- (2). Circle Trip → A Circle trip is journey involve travel a point and return to the same point by a continuous circuitous air route in ~~an~~ including journey comprising of two fare component but which do not meet the condition of the ~~one~~ around trip.

for example:-

1. DEL - LON - NYC - PAR - DEL.

2. DEL - LON - PAR - ROM - FRA - DEL.

The origin and the final destination of the circle trip are the same but the outbound and the inbound journey fair component are the same. Circle trip also have a minimum of the two fair component.

⊕ OPEN JAW

Open Jaw are also return journey accept that.

1. The outbound ~~trip~~ point of departure & the inbound of arrival are not the same.

DEL — LON.



BOM.

- (2). The outbound point of arrival & the inbound point of departure are not the same.

DEL → LON



6/1/1
MAN.

- (3). The outbound point of departure & inbound point of arrival are not same & the outbound point of arrival & inbound point of departure are not the same.

DEL → LON

BOM ← MAN

- (4). Open jaws are classified as Single & double open jaws.

1. Single open Jaws.

Single open Jaws are two types:-

1. Origin Single open Jaw. (OSOT)

DEL → LON

BOM

2. Turn around single open jaw. (TSOT)

DEL → LON

← MAN

≠ Double open Jaw (DOJ)

DEL → LON

||

||

BOM ← MAN

Round The World (RTW)

~~DEF~~ - All round the world journey are circle trip becoz the outbound and the inbound air component are not the same.

But to be qualified to be an RTW the journey must be.

1. In a continuous east bound or west bound.
2. They there must be both ocean crossing.

The journey must include on the three TC areas.

Q Identify the types of journey?

1. DEL - HKG - BKK - KUL - DEL.
Circle trip.
2. MAA - BKK - CCU. (O.S.O.J)
3. LAX - TYO - HKG - TYO - LAX.
Round trip
4. YVR - NYC - LON - DXB. (oneway)
5. SFO - NYC - LON - PAR - SFO (C.T)
6. BOM - HKG - LAX - WAS - PAR -
DXB - BOM. (R.T.W)
7. BOM - NYC - WAS - DEL.
(C.O.J)
8. KUL - DEL - DXB - LON.
oneway.
9. BKK - DEL - PAR - DEL - BKK.
R.T
10. BKK - SIN - SYD. (O.W)

Anatomy of a Journey:-

→ A journey consists of the entire counting included on a ticket & is composed of the following:-

(i) Ticketed points:- All pts in the entire counting & are known as ticketed points.

DEL - LON - WAS - SFO - LAX.

(ii) Origin:- The initial starting point of the journey (1st ticketed point) is known as the origin.

It is also a fare construction point (DEL & LON).

(iii) Destination

The ultimate stopping place of a journey is known as the destination. It is also a fare construction point.

(iv)

The ticketed points on the via points b/w consecutive face constr point are known as Intermediate points.

oulin

0 ✓

Or' nla

point of turn around
face const. pt.

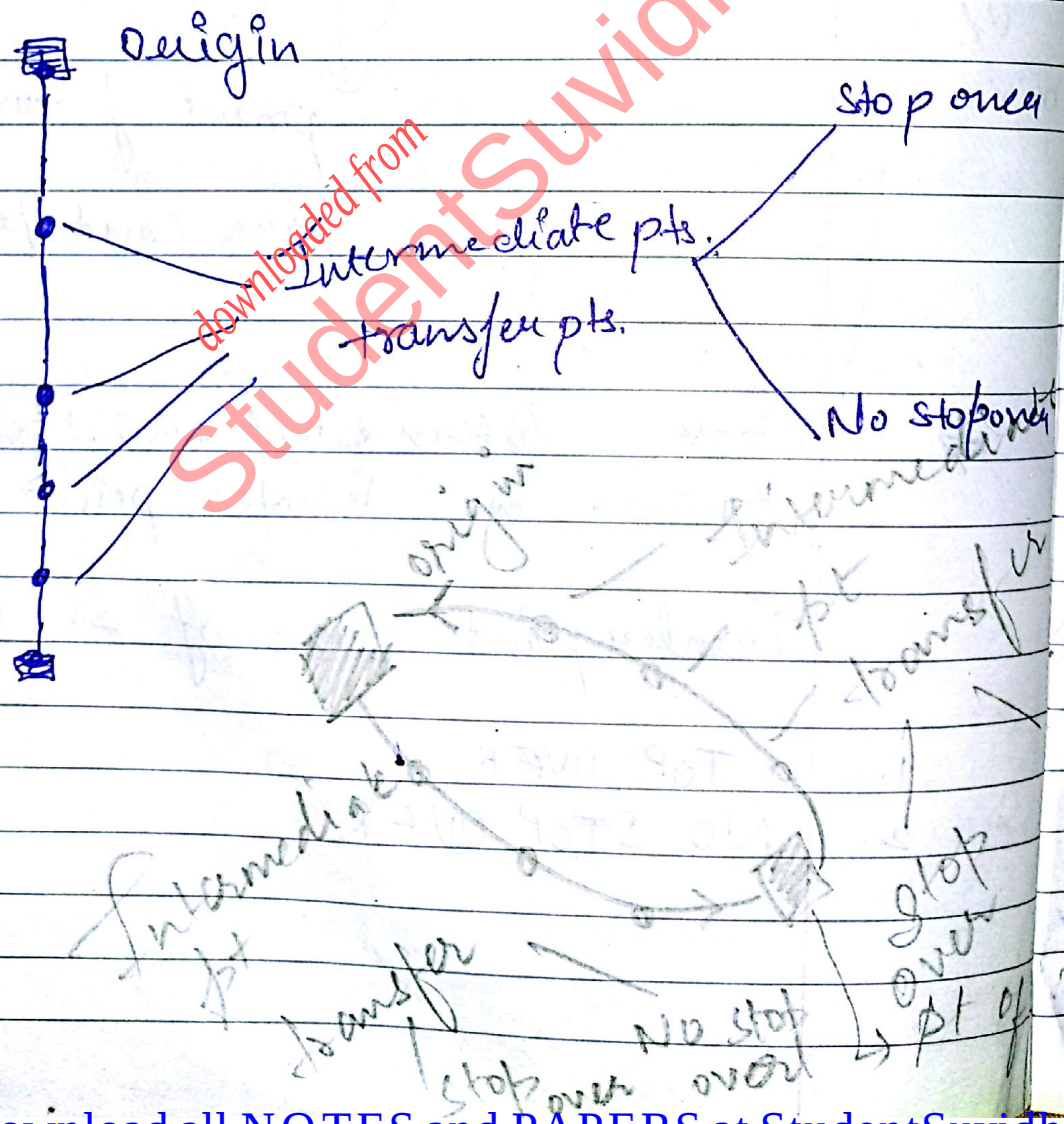
⇒ These intermediate point are also known as transfer point:

Transfer point are of 2 types:-

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 1. | STOP OVER. |
| 2. | NO STOP OVER |

- A No stop over pt. is where a passenger arrives & leaves within 24 hrs.
- A Stop over pt. is where a passenger arrives & leaves after 24 hrs.

Fare Component is a portion of the itinerary b/w two consecutive



Ques Write the total number of :

1. Ticketed pt.
2. Stop over
3. No stop over

1. HKG - x/BKK - SIN - DEL - KUL - HKG
 origin T → 6 destination

2. DEL - LON - ROM - x/NYC - WAS - SFO

3. MEX - NYC - YVR

4. KTM - DEL - x/BOM - DXB - x/BOM -
 DEL KTM.

5. JNB - HRE - x/SIN - SYD - AKL

Ques

Look at the given mountings
 and name their origin and
 destination & pt of turnaround
 (if applicable)

1. Ticketed pt $\rightarrow 6$
 Stopover $\rightarrow 2$
 No stopover $\rightarrow 1$
 origin $\rightarrow HK$
 Destination $\rightarrow$

	Ticketed pts	Stopover	No.	origin	Desti	pts of transcript
1.	6	2	1	HK	HK	DELHI
2.	6	3	1	DELHI	SFO	—
3.	3	1	0	MEX	YVR	—
4.	6	2	2	KTM	KTM	DXB
5.	5	2	1	INB	AKL	3 —

No of transcript — 3

To show that No stopover is taken that
 at a point show and X follows
 by an / beside such point