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A Review Paper on Aurangabad Tourism Foundation

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***Abstract*— Aurangabad Tourism Foundation commonly abbreviated as ATF, is a body of the government of Maharashtra responsible for development of tourism in the Aurangabad District of Maharashtra.**

In this project we are creating a website for the people in India as well as for the Foreigner's. This website will provide all the necessary information about the festival's which are celebrated in Aurangabad. This website will also provide the information about the specific festival's which are celebrated under the "Ellora Festival" in Aurangabad.

***Keywords*— Tourism, Ellora festival.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Aurangabad Tourism Foundation (ATF) 2016 was established under the leadership of Divisional Commissioner of Aurangabad in association with MTDC. ATF has declared the upcoming 10 years date of Ajanta - Ellora festival's after its establishment as well it has distributed various copy table books. Home tab consists of four categories such as Ellora – Ajanta International Festival, Sports, MTDC and Other Festivals.

Objective:

To find the impact of tourism industry on various economic aspects of Indian economy. To understand the present status and scenario of Indian tourism industry. To enumerate how tourism is important for the overall development of Indian economy.

II. ABOUT FESTIVAL

Ellora-Ajanta Festival Aurangabad! A combination of grandeur, artistry and skill! Soneri Mahal and Ellora will host the festival from 14th October 2016 to 16th October 2016. Soneri Mahal, a 17th century Haveli, built by Pahadsinga Orchha chieftain is an architectural marvel of Aurangabad.

Virtuoso performances from some of the best-known exponents of Indian music and dance will be a treat to the sense. Entertainment will be lavish and diverse; from classical to folk Dancing, Instrumental and Singing.

TA grand dance and music festival, organized by MTDC earlier, then known as 'Ellora Festival' and held at the backdrop of the famous Kailash Temple at Ellora, shifted its venue at the beautiful Soneri Mahal, Aurangabad since 2002, to be known as the 'Ellora-Ajanta Festival Aurangabad'. Not only it shifted its venue but also there has been a shift in the very concept of entertainment since then. This festival has taken a shape as a more people oriented blend of classical, performing arts and popular forms of art. As a result, it has attracted more and more people toward's the program in the recent years. This year onwards 'Kalagram', the 'Crafts Haat' of Aurangabad will also debut as a second venue for the function and would host a performing art's, food and craft festival. The milieu would be such that it would cater one and all, especially the youth. Thus, Ellora-Ajanta Festival, Aurangabad now hosts top artists and encourages handicrafts along with the performing art's, giving an opportunity and exposure to the local artists, and artisans maintaining the integrity of the Specification's.

III. TOURISM DESTINATION

A) Ajanta

This World Heritage Site is located about 107 km from Aurangabad city. Dating from 200 BC, these caves were excavated in two distinct phases and reportedly took more than 800 years to complete. They comprise Chaityas (Shrines) dedicated to Lord Buddha, and Viharas (monasteries) used by Buddhist monks for meditation. The paintings and sculptures depict incidents from the life of the Buddha and various Buddhist divinities, with the Jataka tales, illustrating stories of Bodhisattva, being the most famous. Besides the temple's and monasterie's, there are magnificent murals that attract visitors from all over the world.

B) Ellora

About 30 km from Aurangabad are the world renowned Ellora Caves, known for their Buddhist, Jain and Hindu cultural influences. There are 34 caves containing shrines, monasteries and temples. The Buddhist caves were carved during the period 200 BC to 600 AD. These were followed by the Hindu Caves (500-900 AD), and finally the Jain caves (800-1000 AD).

C) Daulatabad

About 15 km from Aurangabad, on the way to the Ellora caves, is the hill Fortress of Daulatabad - one of the World's best-preserves medieval forts. Once known as Devgiri, meaning Hill of Gods, this magnificent 12th century fortress was the Capital of the Yadava rulers. It was renamed

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Daulatabad (City of Fortune) in the 14th Century by Mohammed Tughlaq, Sultan of Delhi.

D) Mhaismal

Mhaismal is a small hill station in Aurangabad District, located at an altitude of 1067m, about 12kms from Khultabad and 40kms from Aurangabad.

E) Khultabad

The ancient walled town of Khultabad, near Aurangabad, is where the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb was buried. It is a place of pilgrimage for the Indian Muslim community and a major centre for the five-day Urus celebrations held annually.

F) Bani Begum Garden

The Bani Begum Gardens is located about 24km from Aurangabad. The Fluted pillars, huge domes and aesthetic fountains showcase the architectural splendour of a bygone era.

G) Ghrishneshwar Temple

About half a kilometer from Ellora is the Ghrishneshwar Temple, which was built in the 18th century. It is one of the twelve Jyotirlinga's in India, and a place that one must visit in order to make the pilgrimage to the Jyotirlinga's complete. This beautiful temple has 24 exquisitely carved stone columns, which support the main hall.

H) Shahaji Raje Gadhi

The Great Maratha King Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj originally belonged to this place. Maloji Raje Bhosale, grandfather of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj constructed a castle which is now a memorial of the father of Shivaji Maharaj.

I) Bibi-Ka-Maqbara

In 1679, Aurangzeb's son built the inspiringly beautiful Bibi-Ka-Maqbara as a tribute to his mother, Begum Rabia-Ud-Durani. A replica of the Taj Mahal of Agra, it is the only piece of Mughal architecture on the Deccan built towards the end of the Mughal Era in India.

J) Panchakki

This 17th century water mill exemplifies the engineering ingenuity of that age. The mill, which runs on water channelized from a river 6 km away through an earthen pipeline, was used for grinding food grains for the community kitchen. Surrounded by a series of fish - filled tanks, it also serves as a memorial to Sufi Saint Baba Shah Musafir.

K) Soneri Mahal

Situated near the University is the grand historical place called Soneri Mahal, which has once belonged to king from Bundelkhand. The palace now has a library and a small history museum displaying old statues, coins and ancient manuscripts.

L) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum

The Aurangabad Municipal Corporation established the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum, a place where you can get an insight into the life and history of the Maratha ruler, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. It hold some of the weapon's and antiques that were used in the Maratha era.

M) Siddharth Garden

The Siddharth Garden is situated in the heart of the city, near the Station Road. The garden is spread over large area and abounds with greenery.

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY

There are various website available for various festival as Aurangabad is growing city. Ellora and Ajanta is a world heritage as tourist from all over the world visits these places every year. So for the development and to increase the number of tourist to visit such place's, if the information is available easily then it's easy to increase the count of tourist to visit. So for this website we study the working and information present on various website of different tourist places. We also use the CDNs algorithm to increase the efficiency of the web server.

Throughout the most recent years, clients have seen the development of the internet. As an outcome, there has been a huge development in network movement, determined by quick acknowledgement of broadband access, alongside increments in framework complexity nature and content lavishness. The over-advancing nature of the internet brings new difficulties in overseeing and conveying content to clients

Most or all of the operational CDNs are developed by commercial companies which are subject to consolidation over time due to acquisition and/or mergers. Hence, in the survey, we focus on studying those CDNs that have been in stable operation for a significant period of time. In this context, it is worth mentioning that many CDN-specific information such as fees charged by CDNs, existing customers of CDNs are ignored since they are highly likely to change quickly over time. Therefore, the information provided in this section is expected to be stable and up-to-date. However, for readers' understanding on how a CDN charges its customers, we provide a brief discussion on the pricing policies used for CDN services.

V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

This algorithm definitely represents the fastest solution since they can adopt any sophisticated selection process. Control law balancing algorithm is able to effectively face anomalous (means order) events like flash crowds. This algorithm supports URL rewriting and HTTP redirections are typical solutions based on this approach. Our proposed algorithm can provide either a single surrogate address or a record of multiple surrogate address in a real packet network where the processing of arriving request is continuous.

a) Proposed Method: Load Balancing in CDN Network

Firstly, we have designed a suitable load-balancing law that assures equilibrium of the queues in a balanced CDN by using a fluid flow model for the network of server's. Further, we have discussed the most notable implementation issues associated with the proposed load-balancing strategy.

B. Algorithm Description

The implemented algorithm consists of two independent parts: a procedure that is in charge of updating the status of the neighbors load, and a mechanism representing the core of the algorithm, which is in charge of distributing requests to a node's neighbors. The pseudo code of the algorithm is reported. Even though the communication protocol used for status information exchange is fundamental for the balancing

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process, in this paper we will not focus on it. Indeed, for our simulation tests, we implemented a specific mechanism: We extended the HTTP protocol with a new message, called CDN, which is periodically exchanged among neighboring peers to carry information about the current load status of the sending node. Naturally, a common update interval should be adopted to guarantee synchronization among all interacting peers. For this purpose, a number of alternative solutions can be put into places, which are nonetheless out of the scope of the present work.
Every second, the server sends its status information to its neighbors and, at the same time, waits for their information. After a well-defined interval, the server launches the status update process. We suppose all the information about peers' load is already available during such a process.

- Pseudo code description of the proposed algorithm

```
//peer status update
prob_space[0] = 0; load_diff_sum = 0;
for ( j=1; j<=n; j++ )
{
   if ( load_i< peer [j].load)
          {
                //assign to load_i
          }
         else
           {
                //assign to peer[j].load
           }
    //normalize the vector element
    Update_prob_space (load_diff_sum, prob_space);
}

//balancing process
    if (prob_space[] == NULL) //no neighbors
    serve_request ();
    else
 {
       int x = rand () // random number generation 0 or 1
      while ( queue.hasElement)
    {
        if ( x == 1)
        {
           send_to( right_node )
        }
       else
       {
          send_to( left_node )
       }
    }
 }
```

- *Algorithm :*

Input: Load, Queue Buffer length.
Output: Least loaded server
Step 1: Network Creation;
Step 2: Create Queue [] at each server local and remote.
Step 3: For Each Node Find neighbour
Step 4: At every T seconds
Step 5: Update load status of neighbour's Node
Step 6: Get Current Queue Length for each neighbour.
Step 7: Find neighbour with least loaded.
Step 8: End For
Step 9: Request client Request
Step 10: Add Request in Queue
Step 11: Start Scheduling
Step 12: Send request to Local or Remote Server.
Step 13: Distribute the request to Least Loaded neighbour.
Step 14: Request Processing.

CONCLUSION

Tourism Industry has emerged as important instrument in the economic development of Indian economy, particularly in remote backward rural areas. Due to its strong backward and forward linkages it generates employments in different profiles and thus increases living standard of people who are directly or indirectly linked with this economically profitable activity. The Indian tourism has a clear bright future because the demand for the travel and tourism in India is expected to grow by 8.2 per cent between 2010 and 2019 and will place India at the 3rd position in the world. Besides huge foreign exchange earnings and escalation of world class infrastructure development India's travel and tourism sector is expected to be the 2nd largest employer in the world.

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