

A Study of Tourist Problem in Agra

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Abstract

Tourism is not always just for enjoyment, amusement, physical energizing, or mental renewal. Additionally, it is a potent tool for ending unemployment, eradicating poverty, encouraging communication between civilizations, and providing pathways for the mingling of diverse traditions streams. This study emphasizes the government policies and initiatives for promoting tourism in the state. They are concerned with the Agratourism industry in all conceivable dimensions for fostering the growth of tourism in the country. So, it underscores the importance of stakeholder collaboration and community engagement in implementing effective solutions to the tourist congestion problem. By involving local communities, government agencies, tourism industry stakeholders, and conservationists in decision-making processes, Agra can foster a sense of ownership and collective responsibility towards managing tourism sustainably. This paper explores the problem faced by the tourists of Agra with the help of previous research. The study revealed that most of the respondents agreed with the problem and the null hypothesis has been rejected. Thep-value is 0.00, which is less than 0.05 which indicates there is a significant difference in the perception of tourists regarding problems.

Keywords

Tourism, Government Policies, Government Initiatives, Tourist's Problems, and Tourism exchange.

1. Introduction

The Taj Mahal, one of the most famous and breathtaking structures in the world, is in Agra, which is in the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh on the banks of the Yamuna River. This historic and culturally diverse city welcomes millions of visitors from all over the world every year. The increased number of visitors is good for the local economy, but it also brings with it a set of difficulties known as the "Tourist Problem". The sheer volume of visitors, especially to the Taj Mahal, prompts worry about crowd control, the effect on the environment, the strain on the infrastructure, and the general experience of

tourists. Resolving the tourist issue has become critical as Agra works to strike a balance between the advantages of tourism, the preservation of its historical assets, and the welfare of its citizens. There are numerous aspects to this issue, including waste management, heritage site preservation, traffic congestion, and socioeconomic effects on the neighbourhood. The city must find a careful balance between fostering tourism to boost the economy and preserving the natural and cultural heritage that makes Agra a special place to visit as it looks for sustainable solutions. In this regard, comprehending and resolving Agra's tourism issue is essential to the city's long-term health as well as that of its citizens and the millions of tourists who come to take in its architectural and historical wonders. This research calls for a thorough analysis of the difficulties Agra faces as well as creative solutions in the form of laws and policies that would allow tourism and the preservation of the city's natural resources to coexist peacefully. "Tourism encompasses the activity of journeying for leisure, recreation, or the exploration of novel destinations. It entails immersing oneself in diverse locales, appreciating their cultural richness, heritage, and natural splendour, while partaking in a variety of activities designed for relaxation and enjoyment. Tourism is an important industry globally, contributing significantly to the economy of many countries. However, it also faces several problems, and understanding its importance helps in addressing these problems effectively. Tourism plays a crucial role in driving the Indian economy, serving as an essential pillar for its economic growth and development. The central and state governments recognize the value of the tourist sector. A tour is a component of education. India is a very old nation. Historical landmarks and archaeological riches and remnants can be found across the nation. Consequently, citizens of many countries Arrive in India. Every year, there are numerous beautiful landscapes, historic sites, and locations to visit. The tourism industry has been a significant contributor to India's GDP and economic growth. It plays a crucial role in generating revenue, employment, and foreign exchange earnings for the country. Here are some key contributions of the tourism industry to India's GDP and growth:

Contribution to GDP: Tourism contributes directly to India's GDP through various sectors such as hospitality, transportation, travel agencies, and food services. It also has indirect impacts on related industries like agriculture and retail. According to data available up to my knowledge cutoff date in September 2021, tourism's direct contribution to India's GDP was around 6-7 percent at that time.

Foreign Exchange Earnings: For India, tourism is a major source of foreign exchange revenues. The money that international visitors spend on lodging, meals, travel, and other services goes towards the nation's foreign exchange reserves. India has been attempting to boost its foreign exchange gains from tourism in recent years.

Job Creation: In India, the tourism sector employs many people and provides employment possibilities for a wide range of occupations, including hotel personnel, tour guides, drivers, and craftsmen. It is an essential sector for lowering unemployment and poverty since it generates both formal and informal jobs.

Economic Diversification: Through its support of diverse enterprises, ranging from local handcraft merchants to huge hotel chains, tourism fosters economic diversification. By diversifying the economy, one can lessen reliance on a particular industry and improve economic stability.

Infrastructure Development: India has spent in enhancing its road system, airports, and public transport to better serve tourists. These expenditures have aided in regional development in addition to benefiting tourists.

2. Government Schemes for Tourism

Swadesh Darshan: Since the Ministry of Tourism launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2015, 76 projects have been approved. The programme has been updated by the Ministry considering the thorough assessment. Under the motto "vocal for local," the redesigned programme, Swadesh Darshan 2.0, seeks to realize India's full potential as a tourist destination to achieve "Aatmanirbhar Bharat." With the support of institutional and policy reforms, Swadesh Darshan 2.0 represents the evolution of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme into a comprehensive mission to create sustainable and responsible tourism destinations. This mission encompasses tourism and related infrastructure, tourism services, human capital development, destination management, and promotion.

Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development: The development of tourism infrastructure in well-known tourist destinations may provide the required critical mass for the organization to meet its objectives and produce additional socioeconomic benefits for the local community. It may not be possible to develop the tourism infrastructure at all significant tourist destinations holistically through CFA to the States/UTs because many potential destinations are under the jurisdiction or control of central agencies like ASI, Port Trusts in India, ITDC, etc. The overall development of places of tourist

interest under their control may not be possible through their resources and may require a convergence of resources.

Release of Funds: Each of the two instalments that make up the first instalment is equal to 50 percent of the total amount of Central Financial Assistance at the time of approval.

Central Financial Assistance to Information Technology (IT): The Indian government's Ministry of Tourism has recently made major IT-related advancements to better serve travellers. The following objectives guide these initiatives: Better tourist facilitation will motivate the state tourism departments to launch significant IT projects to enhance tourist information and services and to promote and advertise their travel offerings. Increased effectiveness at the Ministry Headquarters and the Government of India's tourism offices. A company known as Central Funding Assistance was established to help the State and UT governments adopt the widespread use of information technology in their marketing, promotion, and advertising campaigns for their tourism-related goods and services.

3. Prashad

Under the Ministry of Tourism, the Indian government launched the programme in 2014–2015. The PRASAD programme stands for Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive. The goal of this programme is to create and identify pilgrimage sites throughout India to enhance the religious tourism experience. Its priorities, plans, and sustainably integrate pilgrimage sites to provide a holistic religious tourism experience. Religious travel is a major factor in the growth of domestic travel. To fully realize the potential of pilgrimage tourism, the government must collaborate with other stakeholders to develop the selected pilgrimage locations in an all-encompassing manner. The goal of the PRASAD programme is to lay the groundwork for the expansion and advancement of religious tourism in India.

4. Review of the Literature

Roodbari, H., & Olya, H. (2024) An integrative framework to evaluate impacts of complex tourism change initiatives. This study also advances Mitchell et al. (1997) stakeholder salience model by including a new attribute of 'sustained perceived value' to introduce a new classification of 'determined stakeholder'. Due to the complexities of tourism change initiatives, CRESA suggests considering stakeholders' sustained perceived value to be engaged throughout the change initiatives. We used the complex social phenomenon of

sustainable development of smart tourism to showcase the application of CRESA in developing impacts on society.

Kumar, N., Kumar, S., & Gupta, N. (2023) Role of Gastronomy in tourists' Overall Experience: A Psychological Study of Agra. In this study, the findings may serve as suggestions for the nation's hospitality and tourism sectors as well as for operators of tourist destinations as they position their strategies for attracting gastronomy visitors in diverse regions.

Srivastava, S., & Srivastava, S. (2020) Agra tourism: challenges and opportunities. In the age of the internet, potential tourists can easily compare the facilities of the different tourist places in the world and expect better facilities. These problems and expectations have created vast opportunities for the government, companies, and entrepreneurs to create both traditional and modern economy businesses that can improve the facilities for tourists. This paper is based on a survey whose objective was to find out the nature of problems faced by tourists and tourism facility providers along with solutions to the problems. The paper identifies and analyzes the problems and suggests solutions keeping in mind the stakeholders of Agra and its monuments.

Chawla, C., & Jain, V. (2017) The study titled "Problems and Prospects of Tourism Industry in India - With Special Reference to Uttar Pradesh" highlights various potential tourist attractions in the state of Uttar Pradesh, along with available job and self-employment opportunities. The study has focused on both the state's problems and tourism prospects. The study also highlights the concepts that are most effective in drawing tourists, despite the numerous factors that affect whether travelling to the state is practical.

Ranga, M., & Pradhan, P. (2017) The paper "Pilgrimage Tourism Marketing Strategy: Special Reference to Destinations of Uttar Pradesh" highlights the various aspects of tourism in the state. The study highlights the effects of tourism on pilgrimage that had not been looked at in earlier research. The study highlights the state's cultural resources and legacy, which also attracts many visitors who come to worship and others who want to learn about different religious communities. The report also highlights the difficulties travellers face on pilgrimages to sites, such as inadequate transportation. The study also identifies the factors that promote religious travel, which provides numerous opportunities to experience the state's richness via pilgrimage.

FCCL, & MRSS. India (2016) released a paper titled "Uttar Pradesh: Changing Perspective," which discusses the state's long and turbulent history as well as its temples and holy sites to provide information about the state's tourism industry from an inbound perspective. The drawbacks of increasing the

number of tourists and visitors to the state are also discussed in this essay. This report also highlights the policies and initiatives implemented by the state government to facilitate tourism, as well as the factors proposing the growth and development of the state's tourism industry.

Mishra, R., Shukla K.K., & Ahluwalia S.I. (2016) The research on the "Development and Scope of Tourism Sector in Uttar Pradesh" highlights the abundant and unique religious culture in the region. It also sheds light on challenges faced by tourists, including insufficient infrastructure, limitations in transportation infrastructure (such as roads and railways), and connectivity issues across different modes of transportation. Despite these challenges, the report identifies numerous opportunities for the city to attract visitors from both within the nation and across the globe.

Rawat, S. V. (2015) According to the author of the report "UP foreign tourist arrival may cross 2.8 Mn by 2017," the state is growing in popularity among both domestic and international tourists, and it is also producing a lot of job prospects. Along with the potential for investment from the public and private sectors in the hospitality sector, the state should also make use of the chance to raise money through indirect and direct tax collections.

5. Objective of the Study

- To determine the problems encountered by the visitors during their visit to selected places in Uttar Pradesh.

6. Hypothesis of the Study

There is no significant difference in the perception of tourists regarding problems.

7. Research Methodology

Research Design

For the present study, a descriptive and analytical research design has been used along with a quantitative research approach.

Selection Criteria

The study focuses on the problems encountered by tourists during their visits to prominent landmarks such as The Taj Mahal, Mehtab Bagh, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, and Akbar's Tomb.

Table 1:- Data Collection

Particular	No. of Respondent
Questionnaire administrative to respondents	750
Respondent who response	360
A respondent who does not respond properly	270
Individuals who perceive problems	120

Source:- Calculating by Author

The present study comprises a total sample of 120. A self-administered questionnaire was utilized to obtain the primary data for the current research. There are two sections to the questionnaire. The respondents' demographic data is included in Part A, while problems that have been identified in the literature are covered in Part B. The respondents must react by selecting one of the options using the Likert scale approach, which indicates whether they view that specific issue as a problem during their visit to the site or not.

8. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 2:- Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.766	10

Source:- Author's Compilation by SPSS

For testing the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha tested 120 respondents. The value of Cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire comes out to be 0.766, which is considered reliable.

Table 3:- Socio-Demographic Profile of Tourists

Socio-Demographic Variables		Frequency	Percentage
Age	Less than 25	0	0
	25-35	120	100
	35-45	0	0
	45-55	0	0
	Above 55	0	0
Gender	Male	57	47.5
	Female	63	52.5
Educational Qualification	High School	0	0
	Graduate	2	1.66
	Postgraduate	30	25
	Higher Education	26	21.66

Socio-Demographic Variables		Frequency	Percentage
Employment Status	Student	46	38.33
	Private Employee	36	30
	Government Employee	0	0
	Retire	2	1.66
Income	Nil	0	0
	10000- 20000	63	52.5
	20000- 30000	10	8.33
	30000- 40000	12	10
	Above 40000	35	29.166
Marital status	Married	34	28.33
	Unmarried	86	71.66
Religion	Hindu	113	94.166
	Muslim	5	4.166
	Sikh	2	1.66
	Others	0	0

Source:- Author’s Compilation by SPSS

To examine the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants, we have computed descriptive statistics across various dimensions, and the findings are elaborated in Table 2. The age of the Maximum respondent is 100 percent Falling in the category of 25-35 years. Among tourists, there were 47.5 percent male respondents and 52.5 percent were female respondents. In terms of educational background, the maximum number of respondents, 21.66 percent, have a Higher Education degree. Whereas 25 percent of respondents have a Postgraduate degree and the rest of the respondents related to Graduation 1.66 percent. Among the respondents 71.66 percent respondents have been unmarried and the rest 28.33 percent were married. If talk about their religion, then the maximum number of respondents who follow Hinduism is 94.166 percent And only 5.826 percent of respondents follow other religions. Only 38.33 percent of respondents are students, 30 percent have private jobs and 1.66 percent are engaged in different other activities.

Analysis of Major Problems and Problems Faced by Tourists, Visiting their Destinations in Uttar Pradesh

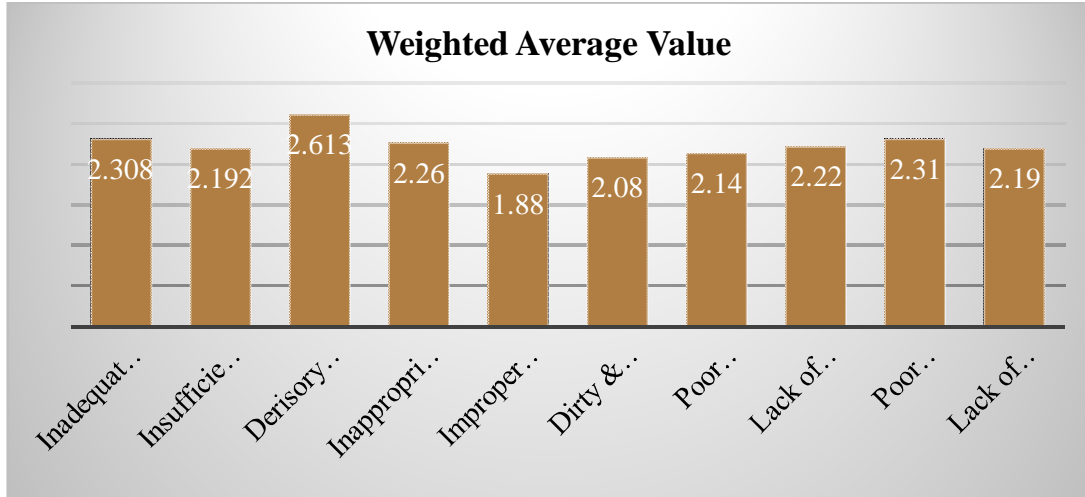
Table 4:- Description of Problems Faced by Tourists

S. No.	Variable		Frequency	%	Product	Wav
1	Inadequate rail and road infrastructure for assistance in tourist areas	(SA)	24	20	480	2.308
		(A)	58	48.33	2803.33	
		(N)	15	12.5	187.5	
		(D)	23	19.17	440.83	
		(SD)	0	0	0	
2	Limited accessibility and inadequate air and rail connectivity to various tourist destinations	(SA)	27	22.5	27	2.192
		(A)	61	50.83	122	
		(N)	19	15.83	57	
		(D)	13	10.83	52	
		(SD)	0	0	5	
3	Derisory of room availability in hotels	(SA)	13	10.83	13	2.613
		(A)	47	39.17	94	
		(N)	34	28.33	102	
		(D)	23	19.17	92	
		(SD)	2	1.67	10	
4	Lack of suitable facilities for featured food outlets, including a shortage of quality restaurants with proper hygiene standards at the location	(SA)	37	30.83	37	2.26
		(A)	41	34.17	82	
		(N)	19	15.83	57	
		(D)	20	16.67	80	
		(SD)	3	2.5	15	
5	Inadequate maintenance and cleanliness of public restrooms at tourist destinations	(SD)	52	43.3	52	1.88
		(A)	46	38.33	92	
		(N)	8	6.67	24	
		(D)	12	10	48	
		(SD)	2	1.67	10	
6	Dirty & untidy surroundings at tourist location	(SA)	37	30.83	37	2.08
		(A)	55	45.83	110	
		(N)	14	11.67	42	
		(D)	9	7.5	36	
		(SD)	5	4.167	25	
7	Poor waste management system	(SA)	31	25.83	31	2.14
		(A)	55	45.83	110	
		(N)	26	21.67	78	
		(D)	2	1.67	8	

S. No.	Variable		Frequency	%	Product	Wav
		(SD)	6	5	30	
8	Lack of safety measurements for tourists	(SA)	33	27.5	33	2.22
		(A)	48	40	96	
		(N)	19	15.83	57	
		(D)	17	14.17	68	
		(SD)	2	1.67	10	
9	Poor healthcare facilities	(SA)	29	24.17	29	2.31
		(A)	47	39.17	94	
		(N)	24	20	72	
		(D)	18	15	72	
		(SD)	2	1.67	10	
10	Insufficient range of activities at sites of national significance	(SA)	31	25.83	31	2.19
		(A)	52	43.33	104	
		(N)	22	18.33	66	
		(D)	10	8.33	40	
		(SD)	4	3.33	20	

Source:- Primary Data

The study's main goal is to understand the problems confronted by tourists while they are visiting Agra District sites. Problems have been identified for this purpose from the current literature, and respondents were asked to Strongly Agree, Agree Neutral, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree responses. From the analysis of the responses, it has been found that the Weighted Average Value of an inadequate rail and road infrastructure is 2.308, followed by insufficient avenue, connectivity via air and rail to numerous traveler locations is 2.192, Derisory of rooms availability in hotels is 2.613, Inappropriate facility of featured food outlets with proper hygiene and quality restaurants at location is 2.26, Improper and untidy public toilets at tourist locations is 1.88, Dirty & untidy surrounding at tourist location is 2.08, Poor waste management system 2.14, Lack of safety measurement for tourists is 2.22, Poor health-care facilities is 2.31, Lack of activities in places of national importance is 2.19. From the above analysis, researchers concluded that most of the respondents of the study agreed with the problems faced by them during their visit.



Source:- Primary Data

Figure 1:- Bar Chart of Different Weighted Average Values Faced by Religious Tourists

Table 5:- KMO & Bartlett’s Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.782
Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-square	584.662
	df	45
	Sig.	0.000

Source:- Author's Compilation by SPSS

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Test measures the suitability of data for factor analysis by assessing sampling adequacy. In this case, the KMO index is 0.782, which exceeds the acceptable threshold of 0.6, indicating the data is suitable for factor analysis. Additionally, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity requires a p-value less than 0.005 to confirm the adequacy of correlations among variables for factor analysis. Here, the p-value is 0.000, signifying a high level of correlation between the variables, making them appropriate for factor analysis.

Table 6:- Total Variance Explained

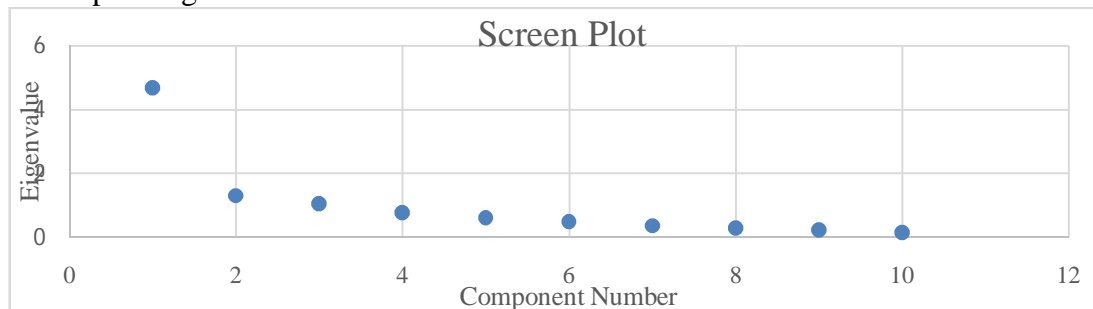
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Loading			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of variance	Cumulative %
1	4.691	46.911	46.911	4.691	46.911	46.911	2.920	29.202	29.202
2	1.309	13.088	59.999	1.309	13.088	59.999	2.243	22.432	51.635
3	1.052	10.523	70.522	1.052	10.523	70.522	1.889	18.887	70.522

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Loading			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
4	0.778	7.781	78.303						
5	0.613	6.129	84.433						
6	0.501	5.014	89.447						
7	0.368	3.679	93.125						
8	0.297	2.965	96.091						
9	0.237	2.370	98.460						
10	0.154	1.540	100.000						

Source:- Author's Compilation by SPSS

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

The table shows that the total variance explained by the first component is 4.691, by the second component is 1.309, and by the third component is 1.052. The Eigenvalues for the components, which measure the variance each factor accounts for, are all greater than 1. This indicates that the original 10 variables can be effectively reduced to 3 factors. These three factors together capture a significant amount of the total variance, confirming their importance in explaining the data.



Source:- Author's Compilation by SPSS

Figure 2:- Screen Plot

In the screen plots, the X-axis represents the components, and the Y-axis shows the corresponding Eigenvalues. Only components with Eigenvalues greater than 1 should be considered. There are three such components, with Eigenvalues of 4.691, 1.309, and 1.052. The component with the highest Eigenvalue, 4.691, is the most significant, followed by the other two. These three factors are crucial to the study because they each have Eigenvalues greater than 1 and collectively account for the maximum variance.

Table 7:- Rotational Component Matrix

Enablers	Component		
	1	2	3
Inadequate maintenance and cleanliness of public restrooms at tourist destinations	0.894		
Dirty & untidy surroundings at tourist location	0.851		
Poor waste management system	0.724		
Derisory of room availability in hotels		0.864	
Lack of suitable facilities for featured food outlets, including a shortage of quality restaurants with proper hygiene standards at the location		0.683	
Insufficient range of activities at sites of national significance		0.718	
Inadequate rail and road infrastructure for assistance in tourist areas			0.622
Limited accessibility and inadequate air and rail connectivity to various tourist destinations			0.920
Lack of safety measurements for tourists			0.58
Poor healthcare facilities			0.578

Source:- Author's Compilation by SPSS

Extraction method: Principal Component analysis

Rotational method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization

In Component 1, The communalities for the given variable such as CP5 were 0.894, CP6 was 0.851 and CP7 was 0.724 all the communality values were more than 0.50.

In Component 2, Only three variables are considered i.e., CP3, CP4 & CP10 who were having the value of 0.864, 0.683 & 0.718 respectively.

Component 3, CP 1, CP2, CP8 and CP9 values were 0.622, 0.920, 0.58 & 0.518 respectively. No variable was removed from the analysis because the value lies below the criteria of 0.50.

Next, it's essential to analyze the pattern of factor loadings to identify variables with complex structures. A complex structure occurs when a variable shows high loadings or correlations (0.40 or higher) on more than one component. Variables that exhibit loadings on only one component are considered to have a simple structure. If a variable shows a complex structure, it should be excluded from the analyses.

Table 8:- Rotated Component Loading and Variance for Factor 1 : Negligence

Factor 1	Variable	Rotated Component Loadings	% of Variance	Eigenvalue
Negligence	Inadequate maintenance and cleanliness of public restrooms at tourist destinations	0.894	46.911	4.691
	Dirty & untidy surroundings at tourist location	0.851		
	Poor waste management system	0.724		

Source:- Author's Compilation

The factors indicate that the eigenvalue of 4.691 is associated with variables related to problems. From all three components, Factor 1 has significant loadings on the variables: assistance with the maintenance and cleanliness of public restrooms at tourist destinations (0.894), dust and untidy surroundings (0.851), and poor waste management systems (0.724). These combined variables can be summarized with the word "Negligence."

Table 9:- Rotated Component Loading and Variance for Factor 2 : Inadequacy

Factor 2	Variable	Rotated Component Loadings	% of Variance	Eigenvalue
Inadequacy	Derisory of room availability in hotels	0.864	13.088	1.309
	Lack of suitable facilities for featured food outlets, including a shortage of quality restaurants with proper hygiene standards at the location	0.683		
	Insufficient range of activities at sites of national significance	0.718		

Source:- Author's Compilation

From Component 2, the tables show an eigenvalue of 1.309 with a variance of 13.088 percent. This component, labelled as "Inadequacy," has significant loadings on the variables: room availability (0.864), lack of suitable factors for restaurant hygiene (0.683), and insufficient range of activities at sites (0.718)

Table 10:- Rotated Component Loading and Variance for Factor 3 : Deficiency

Factor 3	Variable	Rotated Component Loadings	% of variance	Eigenvalue
Deficiency	Inadequate rail and road infrastructure for assistance in tourist areas	0.622	10.523	1.052
	Limited accessibility and inadequate air and rail connectivity to various tourist destinations	0.920		
	Lack of safety measurements for tourists	0.58		
	Poor healthcare facilities	0.578		

Source:- Author's Compilation

Factor 3 represents an eigenvalue of 1.052 with a variance of 10.523 percent. This factor, related to "Deficiency," has the highest loadings on limited accessibility and inadequate air and rail connectivity (0.920) and the lowest on poor healthcare facilities (0.578).

Table 11: Chi-square Table of the Respondent

S.No.	Variable	P Value
1	Inadequate rail and road infrastructure for assistance in tourist areas	0.00
2	Insufficient avenue, and connectivity via air and rail to numerous traveller locations	0.00
3	Derisory of room availability in hotels	0.00
4	Inappropriate facility of featured food outlets with proper hygiene and quality restaurants at the location	0.00
5	Improper and untidy public toilets at tourist locations	0.00
6	Dirty & untidy surroundings at tourist location	0.00
7	Poor waste management system	0.00
8	Lack of safety measurements for tourists	0.00
9	Poor healthcare facilities	0.00
10	Lack of activities in places of national importance	0.00

Source:- Author's Compilation by SPSS

H₀₁- There is no significant difference in the perception of tourists regarding problems.

The Chi-square test outcome reveals a p-value of 0.00, which is less than the significant level of 0.05. As a result, the null hypothesis (H_0) has been rejected, this indicates that there is a significant difference in the perception of tourists regarding problems.

9. Conclusion

In Uttar Pradesh's economy, tourism has its contribution and impact that significantly contributes to the state's GDP. Agra is known as the 'City of Taj'. Therefore, the importance of the tourists visiting Agra places is more. Every year tourists visit the Taj Mahal, Mehtab Bagh, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri and Akbar Tomb, and several people come to Agra from different states. Therefore, the government must focus more on the development of these destinations and provide all the facilities to the tourists. It will not only help in infrastructure development but also help to boost the economy of the state. Also, the administration and management of the destination should be proper, so that many people enjoy the beauty of these destinations and create a good image of the state. Further, it has been identified that the unavailability of proper infrastructure and hygiene is the biggest problem for the tourist and other aspects which have been identified is that the tourist destination required proper attention from the local authorities and the government.

10. Future Implementation

A study on the tourist problems in the Agra district can influence the development and management of the tourism industry because in Agra there is in Taj Mahal is part of the seven wonders so, the importance of the tourists in Agra increases. Some potential future implication of this study is policy development, Government authorities can use the information to create policies that address the specific problems identified, inappropriate facilities of proper hygiene and restaurants at location, dirty and untidy surroundings at tourist locations, quality of the study and the other is infrastructure investment so, here Government of India (GOI) identified infrastructure deficits as a major challenge, it lead to increase investment this might include improving road, public transport and so on and the study may suggest way to market of Agra as a tourist destination highlighting its unique attraction and address any negative perception. Effective management of tourist flows can drive urban revitalization efforts, spur economic growth, and create employment opportunities in sectors beyond traditional tourism. Furthermore, by decentralizing tourist activity and promoting the development of alternative tourism circuits, Agra can foster more

inclusive and equitable urban development, benefiting peripheral areas and reducing the pressure on central tourist hotspots. By reducing overcrowding and improving the management of tourist flows, Agra can enhance the livability of the city for residents, minimize disruptions to daily life, and mitigate social and cultural tensions arising from tourism-related activities. Engaging local communities in decision-making processes and promoting cultural exchange can also foster greater social cohesion and mutual understanding among residents and visitors alike. In summary, A study can have far-reaching implications for the future development and management of the tourism destination. It can influence policies, marketing strategies and community engagement efforts to create a better improvement of these destinations.

11. References

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