



## JOURNAL OF MASS MEDIA AND MANAGEMENT

ISSN: 3049-3021 (Online)

Journal Website: [www.jmmm.in](http://www.jmmm.in)

SR: JMMM10/12/2025

ISSUE:02

### Research Article

# Reviving the Divine Economy: Role of Tourism and Trade in Sustainable Development of Braj

**Nidhi Sharma**

Tilak School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut

### Abstract:

Braj, the venerated land of Lord Krishna, is a centre of spiritual and cultural significance. The Braj region deeply rooted in religious and cultural heritage associated with Krishna, holds immense potential for sustainable development through tourism and trade. This paper explores how tourism and trade can revive the divine economy of Braj while securing sustainability. This research used a qualitative research methodology, the study examines through document review, relying on content analysis of religious text, tourism reports, journals and articles to investigate the current tourism practices, artisans market and pilgrimage trails identifying both opportunities and challenges. This paper advocates for sustainable development practices firmly grounded in local values, safeguarding benefits for both pilgrims and residents. It emphasizes on policy reforms, community participation, including infrastructure enhancement, and eco-sensitive tourism models to foster equitable growth by ensuring long-term sustainability in the region. The paper offers a holistic development framework integrating heritage, economy and ecology.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Tourism, Braj Economy, Revitalization, Trade Development, Divine Heritage, Policy Reforms, Traditional Livelihoods.

### INTRODUCTION

The Braj region, predominantly located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, encompassing areas like Mathura, Vrindavan, Govardhan, Barsana, and Nandgaon, land of Lord Krishna which holds immense cultural, spiritual and historical significance and the region hold significant strategic value as many leelas took place here are associated with the life of him, making Braj a centre of pilgrimage. Millions of devotees from India as well as abroad visit Braj annually, especially during most celebrated festivals like Holi, Janmashtami and the 84 kos parikrama highlighting its religious and cultural magnetism. The arrival of visitors creates both opportunities and challenges for sustainable development, mainly through Tourism and Trade.





In recent years, the notion of 'spiritual economy' has gained momentum which led policy makers and scholars to explore how divine geography can contribute to local economies without compromising their cultural and spiritual essence. In the context of Braj, the sacred economy encompasses pilgrimage tourism, religious festivals, local handicrafts, its traditional cuisine, and spiritual getaway. In the Braj region, Trade particularly related to religious souvenirs, local people handmade crafts and products and cultural performances interrelates with tourism, creating a distinctive economic network. If it successfully utilized this could help many people as it will generate more employment, boost local business ventures and stimulate heritage conservation.

Local economies thrive on seasonal festivals such as holi and Janmashtami, where demand for traditional attire, religious artifacts and devotional music significantly rises. Local trade practices rooted in braj's spiritual culture not only preserve heritage but also open the pathways for rural artisans through tourism. The surge in tourism has led to serious ecological concerns, particularly in Vrindavan, where the Yamuna river faces frightening levels of pollution. In Braj, Tourism is firmly rooted in community life, with many households depending on temple rituals, accommodation services, and festive trade of livelihood.

The Government of India and Government of Uttar Pradesh have introduced several policies to develop the Braj region as a major religious and trade hub. Initiatives. The Ministry of Tourism launched its flagship scheme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15, PRA-SHAD scheme, Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy 2022, Braj Teerth Vikas Parishad, trade policies and tourism-linked economy, Smart City Mission which focus on

Vrindavan and Mathura. Initiatives promoting green tourism infrastructure, such as plastic-free religious events, solar - power facilities to balance the ecology with economy. There are vital initiatives that especially targets both youth and women of Braj which is Skill-building, it helps expanding income sources and reduce dependency on seasonal footfall.

Integrating tourism with preservation of Braj's cultural heritage which involves folk tradition like Raas Leela, Bhajana, its language and picturesque architecture which adds depth to the development beyond economic benefits.

In nurturing a responsible religious economy in Braj, trade practices help by emphasizing local sourcing, digital marketing and sustainable packaging. The regular monitoring and impact evaluation can ensure the Braj's tourism and trade system remain responsible to the ideals of sustainability and cultural integrity.

The Mathura Vrindavan Development Authority (MVDA), an Authority involved in the development of Mathura Vrindavan region, invited the tremendous proposal of the project titled "Preparation of Tourism Master Plan in the Region of Braj, District Mathura". In accordance with that, the consortium of IL&FS Infrastructure Development Corporation, the Tourism master Plan of Braj region, in a competitive bidding.

The lack of awareness and development the larger portion of Braj region remains unexplored and untapped as most of the tourists visiting Braj remain limited to the popular towns of Vrindavan, Mathura, Goverdhan, Gokul, Mahavan, Baldeo. It is important to understand that the "Braj" is spread in over 5000 sq. Km, in over 600 villages abounding its cultural, ecological and architectural heritage (The Braj Foundation, n.d.).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

In religious region like Braj, Tourism and Trade have been meticulously studied through holistic approaches, encompassing cultural geography, heritage economics, religious studies, and sustainable development. This literature review integrates some key works, scholarly debates, and initiatives started by government that mold the comprehension of sustainable trade and tourism and trade practises in spiritual terrains.

Michael Stausberg (2011) in his book *Religion and Tourism: Crossroads, Destinations and Encounters* provide fundamental understanding into how religious travel transforms sacred landscapes into dynamic socio-economic zones. His work emphasizes the duality of religious tourism, acting as both spiritual pilgrimage and commercial exchange. This dual nature is visible in Braj, where religious practices co-exist with trade in devotional goods and services.

The book *Cultural Economy of Tourism* (2005) written by Gibson and Conell introduce the concept of cultural commodification in tourism economies. They analysed local economies benefitting from cultural branding provides a useful framework for investigating how Braj's legacy profited from crafts, performance, and festivals. These themes are also resonated with Timothy and Olsen's (2006) *Tourism, Religion and Spiritual Journeys*, which explores the interface between tourism and sacred experience, cautioning against over-commercialization.

Singh (2006) in *Tourism in India: Policy, Performance and pitfalls* review the need for sustainable planning in pilgrimage towns, emphasizing over-tourism, pollution, and erosion of sites. Braj region, experiences large-scale influxes of pilgrims during festivals like Janmashtami and Holi was their highly relevant concern.

In *Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage Management* published by Griffin (2017), involving local communities, improving infrastructure, and ensuring cultural preservation for managing divine tourism destination by providing great system.

PRASAD scheme (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive) and Swadesh Darshan scheme are the initiatives led by the government which laid the foundation of spiritual tourism circuits in India and also for Infrastructural improvements. The Ministry of Tourism annual reports (2020-2025) implemented project for Mathura-Vrindavan and other Braj towns, focusing on tourist footfall and provided full valuable data on fund allocation.

The world Trade Organization (WTO) and UNCTAD both emphasizes the integration of MSME'S in heritage economies, which aligns with the artisanal and small-

scale trading ecosystems in Braj. Reports of UNESCO (2021) and UNWTO (2018) highlight that sustainable tourism must respect cultural traditions, saving the environment and empower local people. Their reports emphasize on divine landscapes like Braj require models that are eco-friendly and socially inclusive.

NGO reports, especially from The Braj Foundation and INTACH, document successful models of cleaning river, heritage conservation and local livelihoods. Their field-based analysing supports the idea that sustainable tourism must emerge from grassroot initiatives supported by cultural stakeholders, not just by top-down planning.

## OBJECTIVES

1. How do tourism and trade impact the socio-economic development of braj?
2. What are the challenges and opportunities in promoting sustainable religious tourism?
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of government and community-based initiatives like (PRASAD and Swadesh Darshan) in promoting inclusive and eco-friendly tourism and trade models.
4. To assesses the sustainability of tourism-driven development in Braj with respect to cultural preservation, ecological balance, and community participation.

## RESEARCH GAP

While most existing studies tends to focus on global tourism framework, infrastructure planning or stakeholder-driven insights specific to Braj region, where as government reports (e.g. PRASAD, Swadesh Darshan schemes) highlight development indicators or lived experience of local stakeholders. Similarly, academic research often examines religious tourism as a phenomenon, but fails to connect with sustainable development goals, environment concern and grassroot cultural preservation. This research aims to fill this gap by adopting a qualitative case study approach by analysing documents and reports to comprehend how tourism and trade together can support inclusive and participatory, and sustainable growth rooted in the spiritual and cultural ethos of the Braj region.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a qualitative research methodology to explore the complex and interconnected role of tourism and trade in nurturing sustainable development in Braj region. Offered the cultural, religious, and socio-economic diversity of Braj, qualitative methods provide the indispensable fluidity and depth to capture local narratives, stakeholder experiences, and contextual factors that influence development outcomes.

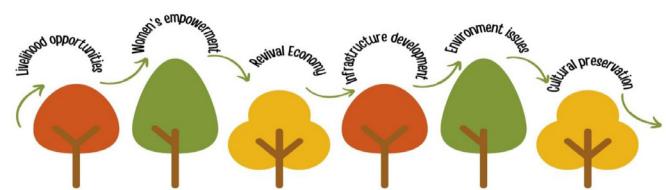
### Research Design

The research follows a case study approach, focusing on key pilgrimage towns within Braj binvolves Mathura, Vrindavan, Barsana, and Govardhan. This approach enables a holistic understanding of how religious tourism and traditional trade practices function within their ecocultural framework. The data has been used in my research paper was collected from secondary data collection methods which includes policy documents such as the PRASAD and Swadesh Darshan schemes. Media reports and historical archives relevant to Braj's trade and tourism evolution. Reports and publication from The Braj Foundation, INTACH, UNESCO and Ministry of Tourism. Scholarly literature from books, journals, (e.g., JSTOR, Scopus, Google Scholar). To analyse qualitative data typically utilized the content analysis for analysing documents like government tourism policies, reports or religious text to assesses how tourism and trade of Braj discussed.

### Impact of Socio-Economic development in Braj

The socio-economic development of the braj region associated with the life of and leelas of Lord Krishna has witnessed transformative shifts due to growth in religious tourism and trade, targeted government schemes, and community-based initiatives. These developments have significantly transformative the social structure, economic practices, and cultural dynamics of the region. The key impact that has been observed through this study are given below:

### Socio-economic development in braj



#### 1. Improved Livelihood Opportunities

Tourism and Trade have stimulated socio-economic growth, leading to increased job opportunities and the expansion of entrepreneurial ventures. Seasonal employment during festivals like Janmashtami, and holi and growth of micro-enterprises through allied sectors like food vendors, prasad sellers, florist, handicrafts makers, and photographers. Rise in hospitality services such as hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, and travel agencies.

#### 2. Women's Empowerment

Tourism connected with the growth of microenterprises especially those run by selfhelp groups (SHG's) and NGO's support which has empowered women economically and socially. These includes: handicraft cooperatives, telling religious stories and showcasing folk performances and promoting ayurvedic, herbal and natural product directly linked to trade.

#### 3. Revival and Cultural Preservation

Trade and tourism have helped revive Braj's cultural heritage Such as temples, birthplace of Lord Krishna and his extraordinary leela, rasleela and devotional music performances, traditional Braj cuisine, rituals and artisanal practices like hand painted Krishna idols. revival of Sacred Geography like Kunds, paths, forest.

#### 4. Infrastructure Development

Government schemes such as PRASAD and Swadesh Darshan have led to improvements in road connectivity to pilgrimage sites, flyovers, public transport, guest houses, sanitation and water facilities. Riverfront beautifications of ghats like Yamuna and conservation of Kunds (holy ponds) and temples surroundings.

## 5. Environmental and Sustainability Challenges

While tourism brings economic benefits, there's seen an unregulated development which leads to waste mismanagement and pollution in the river Yamuna, seasonal overcrowding during festivals to overcome these hurdles socio-economic awareness has led to civil society-led campaigns for Yamuna river cleaning and waste reduction. Promoting discussions on sustainable practices in temple management and hospitality. The Socio-economic development in the braj region driven largely by religious tourism and heritage-based trade had multi-dimensional effects. While they increased employment opportunity, preserve culture and enhance infrastructure, they also introduce sustainability challenges that require community-based planning, policy innovation, and ecological mindfulness.

### Challenges and Opportunities in Promoting Sustainable Religious Tourism

Sustainable religious tourism refers to tourism that refers tourism practices that protect the spiritual, cultural, and ecological integrity of sacred destinations promoting long-term socioeconomic benefits for local communities (Timothy and Olsen,2006). The Braj region, deeply embedded in mythological, devotional which helps sustainable religious tourism to play a transformative role in development.

#### 1. Overcrowding

When there is overcrowding during peak festival season leads to extreme pressure on civic infrastructure, people safety, and public health issues. It can also lead to negative consequences, like spreading of infectious diseases, risk of injuries in crowd environments which is a big concern for tourist as well the local communities.

#### 2. Environmental Degradation

Unregulated tourism leads to pollution of the Yamuna river, improper waste disposal and unauthorized land use which have worsened the ecological footprint of tourism. The overuse of natural resources such as water, leads to depletion of local water supplies.

#### 3. Cultural Commodification

There is a huge risk of religious site in Braj or sacred places to be commodified for tourism that could lead to loss of originality of traditional practices, rituals and performances as they want to meet tourist expectations. There always the fear of religious and culture expressions could be commercialized diminishing their spiritual and historical significance or dilution of sacred places such as temples and pilgrimage routes.

#### 4. Policy Gaps and Weak Implementation

Despite schemes like PRASAD and Swadesh Darshan, many religious tourism projects suffer from lack of clarity of policy goals, fragmented implementation, inadequate communication and coordination, insufficient resources that's lead to misinterpretations, delays and ultimately fiasco to achieve intended goals

### Opportunities in Promoting Sustainable Religious

#### 1. Cultural and Heritage Preservation

Preservation of traditional music, dance, and handicrafts, temple and Braj bhasha literature. Encouragement of festivals and fair like Holi and Janmashtami. This inter-generational transmission of rituals and traditions is sustained through tourism.

#### 2. Digital Integration

There are some tourism apps, QR-coded heritage guides, and online darshan systems, reduce pressure on physical infrastructure as E-ticketing has one option for temple visits and events. Use of social media to promote spiritual circuits of Braj by showing virtual darshan and live aarti. Most of tourist are influenced to visit Braj region by watching REELS on social media platforms which convinced them to travel to this sacred land.

#### 3. Infrastructure Development

As all sightseeing spot are undergoing smart city transformation, focussing on upgraded railway stations, airports, and implementing city beautification projects for more surge in tourism, The development of facilitation centers for tourists.

#### 4. Pilgrimage Economy

It's a major contributor to state tourism revenue through temple entry fees, tourism taxes, donations and pilgrim services. It's a big opportunity implementing transparent fund reinvestment policies for public infrastructure. This also strengthens social cohesion as it's builds spiritual solidarity and supports communal peace in local regions by bringing diverse castes, classes, regions and even countries in shared with faith journeys fostering intercultural exchange.

## 5. Ecotourism and Environmental Awareness

To minimize carbon footprints in pilgrimage zones e-rickshaws, solar powered street lights, and cycle tracks can be used. Green hotels and Dharamshalas can be constructed with rainwater harvesting, improves air quality and preserve sacred silence. Aware the local communities about environment by conducting workshops, making documentaries and using signboards with messages about waste disposal. Restoration and protection of sites like sacred groves, water bodies (kunds) like Radha Kund, Prem Sarovar, and Kusum Sarovar and the Yamuna river which has both religious and ecological significance through afforestation, fencing and biodiversity monitoring.

## Effectiveness of Government led Initiatives (PRASAD, Swadesh Darshan)

The Government of India has launched several initiatives to enhance tourism infrastructure while maintaining ecological balance. Schemes like PRASAD (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive) and Swadesh Darshan have emerged as crucial in shaping a sustainable and eco-friendly tourism framework.

## I. PRASAD (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive)

The National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) was the initiative launched by the Ministry of Tourism in 2015 which aims to develop pilgrimage sites across India in a holistic manner. The Persuasiveness of this scheme has been perceived often involving development of solar lighting, solid waste managements, and eco-friendly transport system like battery-operated vehicles. The scheme also empowers local communities by facilitate training in hospitality and tourism services, and

encouraging sustainable livelihoods (Ministry of Tourism,2021) By rejuvenating heritage and spiritual sites, PRASAD ensures that environmental conservation goes hand-in-hand with cultural preservation, attracting tourists. Pilgrimage and Tourism for driving the tourism footfall in destinations and cities. This scheme meets the need of development covering the various dimensions of cultural heritage sites and as well as acting within the city by concentrating on water supply, sewerage, urban development, water bodies preservations, Roads & Transport, Urban transport, Urban renewal, and heritage conservation etc.

### This schemes objectives:

- Rejuvenation and spiritual augmentation of important national/ global pilgrimage destinations.
- Enhance tourism attractiveness
- Position pilgrimage and heritage tourism as a major engine for its direct and multiplier effects of economic growth and employment generation
- Focus on community-based development
- Employment generation through local communities
- Promote tourism development of heritage city through local arts, culture, handicrafts, cuisine, etc.
- Strengthen the measures for safety and security of pilgrims and tourists and improve the quality of tourism services.



## II. Swadesh Darshan

The Swadesh Darshan scheme was also launched in 2015 by Ministry of Tourism, that emphasizes on the development of thematic tourist circuits with a strong focus on environmental sustainability. Under this green infrastructure emphasis placed on using green building technologies and renewable energy sources, which reduces the carbon emissions of tourism infrastructure. Local communities are cohesive in tourism planning and benefit from increased trade in local product, which integrates with sustainable economic development. The Ministry of Tourism has invited the proposal for “Challenge Based Destination Development”, a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0. This sub- scheme aims for the holistic development of destinations to enhance tourist experience, and to develop sustainable tourism destinations and achieve “Aatmanirbhar Bharat”. Swadesh Darshan 2.0 represents a transformative shift rather than a mere upgrade, redefining the scheme into a comprehensive initiative aimed at developing sustainable and responsible tourism destinations. It integrates tourism infrastructure, services, human capital development, destination management, and promotion, all supported by policy and institutional reforms.

### Objectives of this scheme:

The strategic objective of the scheme are:

- To enhance the contribution of small-scale economy
- To create jobs including self-employment for local communities
- To enhance the skills of local youth in tourism and hospitality
- To increase private sector investment in tourism and hospitality
- To preserve and enhance the local cultural and natural resources

This both schemes have led to increased tourist footfall at religious sites while promoting responsible tourism practices. The regional economy has seen growth in handicraft sales, eco-friendly accommodation and cultural performances, which aligns trade development with sustainability. Moreover, environmental impact assessments (EIA) are now a part of this project planning, and digital monitoring tools are used to ensure consent with green norms (NITI Aayog, 2023).

Assessing the Sustainability of Tourism-Driven

Development The Braj region, known for its rich spiritual and cultural heritage associated with Lord Krishna, has witnessed influx tourism-driven development. Assessing the sustainability of this development involves examining three critical pillars: cultural preservation, ecological balance, and community participation.

### 1. Cultural Preservation

Sustainable tourism in Braj must ensure that both physical and non-physical aspects of a region's cultural heritage are maintained and protected for future generations. This includes temples, local cuisine, folk traditions, festivals, and classical music. Infrastructural projects that overlook formal integrity and spiritual purity often lead to the commercialization and dilution of religious sentiments. Efforts must focus on conserving heritage sites through adaptive reuse, proper documentation, and stakeholder involvement, especially religious institutions and local artisans.

### 2. Ecological Balance

The ecological framework of Braj, especially in areas like Govardhan Hill, Yamuna River, and surrounding forests, is under stress due to unregulated construction or tourism, waste disposal, and exhaust pollution. Sustainable tourism assessments should include Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), promotion of eco-friendly mobility such as e-rickshaws, cycle tracks, and waste management systems. Preserving sacred groves (like 'Kunj' forests) is essential to maintain the region's biodiversity, which is inherently linked to its cultural landscape recognized by Mishra (2021),

### 3. Community Participation

A core signifier of sustainable development is inclusive growth through active community involvement in tourism planning, decision-making, and benefit-sharing. Local residents must be trained and empowered as heritage guides, eco-tourism operators, and craft entrepreneurs. This not only generates livelihoods but also strengthens community preservation over cultural and natural resources (Gupta & Verma, 2020).

## Conclusion

The Braj region, embedded with profound spiritual heritage and ecological significance, be at a turning point of tradition and transformation. While conducting this research, it has become evident that religious tourism and trade serve as dynamic engines for socio-economic development in the region. The pilgrimage economy not only sustains local livelihoods through employment, handicrafts, and hospitality services but also fosters cultural preservation and spiritual cohesion. However, the path to development is not without its challenges. The overcommercialization of sacred spaces, environmental degradation of kunds and groves, lack of community participation, and unreliable policy implementation continue to prevent from sustainable progress. This demands a change toward community-centered, ecologically responsible, and culturally tourism models.

Using a qualitative case study approach, the research explored how grassroots initiatives, government schemes like PRASAD and Swadesh Darshan, and global faith networks like ISKCON contribute to shaping Braj's tourism landscape not in India but also all over the world. The study suggest that inclusive planning, capacity building, and the integration of smart technologies can enhance visitor experiences while reducing ecological stress. Notably, the success of eco-restoration projects and women-led SHGs demonstrates that sustainability in Braj is achievable when development aligns with devotion.

Furthermore, the analysis reveals that trade linked to religious tourism such as cultural products, eco-friendly services, and local cuisine can build sustainable economy in the region, reducing dependence on external resources. Balancing ecological concerns with economic needs forms the foundation of a "divine economy" rooted in both spiritual values and sustainable principles. In conclusion, the revitalization of Braj must go beyond infrastructural beautification. It necessary to involve environmental ethics, cultural integrity, and participatory governance. By shifting focus on Braj not just as a religious destination but also as a model for sustainable spiritual tourism, this research advocates a holistic development paradigm one that respects the sacred, empowers the local, and preserves the eternal.

## REFERENCES

1. Bhargava, R. (2018). Tourism, Pilgrimage and Sustainable Development in Indian Sacred Geography. *Indian Journal of Regional Studies*, 15(3), 45–59.
2. Bhatia, N., & Mishra, R. (2019). Community-Based Tourism in Braj: A Participatory Approach. *Journal of Sustainable Rural Development*, 11(2), 23–39.
3. Desai, M. (2020). Reviving the Divine: Heritage Tourism and Cultural Identity in Braj. *Journal of Indian Culture and Heritage*, 7(1), 56–73.
4. Goswami, R. (2015). Global Devotee Networks and Krishna Consciousness: ISKCON's Cultural Diplomacy. *Journal of Transnational Spiritual Movements*, 2(2), 101–117.
5. Ministry of Tourism. (2022). PRASAD Scheme: Annual Review and Status Report. Government of India.
6. Mishra, A., & Verma, S. (2022). Smart Tourism and Digital Integration in Religious Destinations: A Study of Mathura-Vrindavan. *Journal of Hospitality and Smart Systems*, 4(3), 88–104.
7. Sharma, R., & Jain, P. (2020). Pilgrim Pressure and Infrastructure Strain: A Study of the Mathura-Vrindavan Corridor. *Indian Journal of Religious Tourism*, 8(2), 34–50.
8. Singh, R. (2017). Commodification of Sacred Practices in Religious Tourism. *Annals of Cultural Anthropology*, 9(1), 77–93.
9. The Braj Foundation. (2019). Restoring Sacred Ecology: Kunds and Forests of Braj. Retrieved from <https://www.brajfoundation.org>
10. Timothy, D. J., & Olsen, D. H. (2006). *Tourism, Religion and Spiritual Journeys*. Routledge.
11. UNWTO. (2021). *Religious Tourism and Sustainable Development: Global Best Practices*.

12. Gupta, R., & Verma, N. (2020). Participatory tourism and livelihood opportunities in Braj region: A case study. *Journal of Rural and Heritage Tourism*, 5(1), 45–58.

13. Mishra, P. (2021). Ecological degradation and sacred landscapes: A study of Braj region. *Environmental Management and Sustainability Review*, 12(3), 89–104.

14. Sharma, K., & Yadav, M. (2022). Cultural continuity and tourism in Braj: Balancing development and heritage. *Indian Journal of Heritage and Tourism Studies*, 9(2), 101–118.

15. United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). (2004). Indicators of sustainable development for tourism destinations: A guidebook.

16. NITI Aayog. (2023). Sustainable tourism in India: Strategy and roadmap. Government of India.

17. <https://tourism.gov.in/schemes-guidelines-schemes/swadesh-darshan-scheme>

18. <https://uppcsmagazine.com/the-significance-of-religious-tourism-in-uttar-pradesh-a-focus-on-kashi-ayodhya-and-mathura/>