In a fast-growing city, the place of nature is very challenging. On one hand, it is a city that accommodates and absorbs the growth of nature on its peripheries, providing green spaces and parks. On the other hand, it is facing challenges due to urban sprawl and environmental degradation. The city's natural heritage, including its water bodies and green spaces, plays a crucial role in maintaining the balance between human activities and nature. The city's unique topography and climate also contribute to its natural beauty and biodiversity.

The city is known for its rich cultural heritage, with a blend of traditional and modern architecture. The city's traditional architecture includes intricate wooden carvings, terracotta tiles, and colorful murals. The modern architecture is characterized by the use of glass and steel, creating a unique skyline. The city is also known for its festivals, including the Agra Mela and the Agra Fair, which attract visitors from all over the world.

The city is also known for its rich history, with several historical monuments and sites. The city was once the capital of the Mughal Empire, and several Mughal emperors were buried here, including Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan. The city's most famous monument is the Taj Mahal, which was commissioned by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

The city is bordered by the Yamuna River, which is a major source of water for the city. The river is also a popular spot for boating and other water activities. The city is known for its rich artistic and cultural traditions, including its music, dance, and theater. The city's famous festival, the Agra Mela, attracts visitors from all over the world.