

“The study of land use: The case of Cuttack city, Odisha”

Khyati Patel¹, Himanshu Padhya²

¹ Post Graduate Student, Town and Country Planning, Sarvajanic College of Engineering & Technology, Surat – 395001

² Associate Professor in Faculty of Civil Engineering, Sarvajanic College of Engineering & Technology, Surat – 395001

Abstract:

The objective of this study to understand the concept of land use planning. It is very important for people who live in that city area. To increase the standard of living all facilities and utilities like physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, employment, level of congestion and transport, environmental standards, etc. are provided in different zones with proper planning. Due to this city will grow rapidly without any negative impacts on its environment, economy and citizens. Nowadays land use planning is getting over populated. This study is about on land use planning of Cuttack city in Odisha state. In this city various disasters like flooding, thunderstorms, cyclones, etc an alarming rate in the last two decades due to climate change. During flooding urbanization, migration rural areas invited problem to city. This study is about removal of shoals and creation of new land in area. The study points towards need for the master planning of critical infrastructure in any city to attract tourists to visit the cities. The different aspects of growth, development and planning of the city with a focus on issues related to land management, environment and development. The paper also tries to discuss the role of different organizations in the context of overall growth and redevelopment of the city.

Key words: *Cuttack city, land use planning, critical infrastructure, Tourism, Festival, Cuttack master plan 2030, sustainable development*

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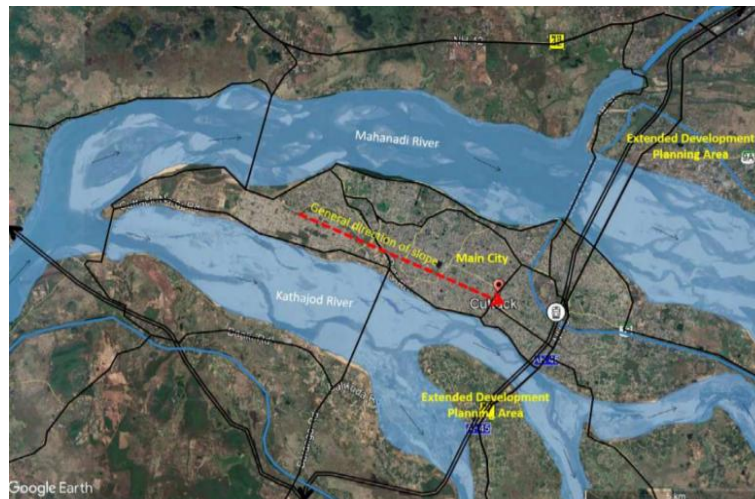
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I. INTRODUCTION:

The historical city Cuttack is capital city of Odisha. As per census of India 2011 the city has a population of 6.66 lakh and the area of the city is spread across 738.43 sq.km. The main city is located at Mahanadi River and Kathajod River. The city has a tropical wet and dry climate, with maximum temperature exceeding 45°C in May and minimum temperature of 10 °C in December. It receives an average rainfall of 1,515 mm, with over 80 per cent of total rainfall occurring in the monsoon season. Cuttack is a city of heritage importance with history of more than 1000 years. The city is well connected by rail and road (NH 5). The frequency of natural hazards are increasing in Cuttack. Now a days tourism is considered as a source of income in many countries. Therefore it is necessary to promote it well so as to make it more profitable. Festivals and cultural events play an important role in the promotion of cultural tourism or tourism. In addition to that festivals contribute to the cultural and economic development of a country. Festivals provide tourists with the opportunity to see how the local communities celebrate their culture and how this affects the community development. It also helps the

Visitors to interact with the host community and help people enjoy and meet their leisure needs.. Migration of people is very high in Cuttack city. Due to migration of people and gives better life to them Cuttack Development Authority (CDA) focused on master plan of Cuttack city. It gives proper land use planning, proper services and facilities are provided to people, proper transportation network, job opportunity and attract tourist which will make overall growth of the city.

Location of Cuttack city:



II. FESTIVAL TOURISM IN CUTTACK

Tourism in Cuttack, India has grown considerably in recent years due to the various attractions of Odisha, ranging from wildlife reserves and beaches to temples and monuments and the arts and festivals. Tourism has been now recognized as an industry in Orissa and sizeable revenue is earned for the State from domestic as well as foreign tourists. The idea of tourism was first mooted by the Government during the 3rd Five Year Plan. It was revamped during the 5th Five Year Plan. The creation of Department of Tourism, Govt. of Orissa dates back to 1973. Odisha being a land of ancient and sacred temples, and a state where three religions flourished, is thronged by pilgrims throughout the year. There are a large number of fairs and festivals celebrated in the state. There are festivals relating to each religion, tribal festivals, and festivals relating to Lord Jagannath, the presiding deity of the Puri Temple, and many seasonal exhibitions and fairs as well as special festivals such as the Konark Festival, the Rajarani Music Festival, the Puri Beach Festival etc. Odisha is the bastion of rich cultural heritage with its historical monuments, archaeological sites, traditional arts, sculpture, dance and music. From the time immemorial Odisha attracts a large number of scholars, artists and tourists. For the development and promotion cultural tourism in Odisha, the Government has been giving special emphasis on rich cultural festivals of the state.

2.1 Attracting tourism:

Festivals are a great anchor for attracting tourism. While the destination is always available, having a time-limited event encourage visitors to take advantage of this opportunity and visit the place during the event. Festivals are also a prime opportunity to get to know the local culture and experience the essence the place. During the event, visitors have a unique chance to interact with the local community, gaining a deeper experience of the ambience, customs and local culture.

2.2 Balijatra Festival:

Balijatra Cuttack Utsav is a hugely popular fair held for about seven-eight days on the banks of Mahanadi River in the fort area of Cuttack city from where the traders of Odisha used to take voyages, along the sea trade route, on huge boats called Boita. To celebrate the glory of the ancient times, the people in Cuttack as well as of the rest of Odisha sail small boats made out of cork, coloured paper and banana barks etc in the river and water bodies. The ritual of launching said tiny paper boats lit by lamps placed inside it is known as Boita Bandana. One can marvel at the spectacle of thousand lamps floating in the rivers and water bodies.

2.3 Kartikeswar Festival:

In the city of Cuttack and other places huge images of “Kartikeswar” the son of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati are built and worshiped. At night they are taken out in procession and are immersed in the river Mahanadi near a Shiva temple. Some are of opinion that on this day the Sadhabas were sailing off to Bali and therefore, the name. Some others believe that ‘Sri Chaitanya’ the great Vaishnavite saint of Bengal on his way to Puri landed on this day at Cuttack after crossing the sand-bed of the river Mahanadi. It is festival where huge of People congregate at the fairground where innumerable varieties of goods are bought and sold. People also enjoy boating with friends and family in the moonlit night. Over the year in sociological parlance this huge

market with commodities and appliances signifying traditional crafts to modern amenities and appliances, signifies rural-urban continuum which attract tourist in the city.

III. CUTTACK MASTER PLAN 2030

Cuttack is a fastest growing city. As per census of 2011 population of Cuttack city is 6.06 lakhs. It has been estimated that population of Cuttack city increases in 2030 is 26 lakhs. To provide best facilities to all people live in Cuttack, Cuttack Development Authority (CDA) planning a master plan of the city. This provides improved infrastructure and services, increased employment opportunities, health and hygiene along with social amenities that can assure better quality of life to the people. Cuttack city is a historical town which is grown organically. Most of the city has high-density built-up areas. Some of the areas in the city are planned townships developed by the CDA. The Comprehensive Development Plan for Cuttack 2030 is prepared by the CDA for the development planning area of the city. Due to the organic nature of the city the city has neighborhood parks. The riverfront areas provide the recreation spaces of the city. However, the city has various city-level parks and playgrounds. Bhubaneswar Cuttack Urban Complex (BUCU) into a leading destination in terms of investment with better infrastructure and quality of life.

3.1 The blue print of vision 2030:

The area of the city is spread across 738.43 sq.km. To development of Cuttack city the Government is decide eight sectors to improve land use planning.

1. Economic growth to 10-12 percent per annum:

It focuses on high end services like financial services, healthcare, entertainment, telecom etc. It also focuses on job opportunities and adjust tax rates to make BUCU a consumption centre.

2. Improve and expand mass and private transport infrastructure:

It focuses on transportation network. There are three initiative are recommended programme for 8-10 years. (1) Inner LRTS between Nirgundi and Jatani area. (2) Inner freeway linking future airport (3) Tactical initiatives to optimize the current and road network.

3. Increase housing availability and affordability

It is focus on availability and affordability of housing and create new houses for low income group. It built 35,000 low income houses for slum dwellers. It build 1, 40,000 low-income housing units by creating "Special Housing Zones"

4. Upgrade utility and services:

The various elements of physical infrastructure like water supply, wastewater, drainage and solid waste management are improved. It fulfill water supply coverage in the whole area. It include that systematic collection and management of waste water. Upgrade storm water drainage facilities. Create more viable options for disposing of solid waste and bio-medical waste.

5. Augment social infrastructure facilities:

It focuses on improvement of educational facilities and healthcare facilities. The release of land to set up higher order learning centers. To built municipal schools by NGO's and communities to reduce dropout rates. Setting up both quality and quantity of vocational training facilities. Improvement in healthcare services could be well handled through proper utilization of primary health care facilities and encouraging public-private partnership in large hospitals.

6. Revival of cultural heritage and boost in tourism:

It focuses on new tourist travel circuits linking important festivals, use for potential but underutilized heritage structures, boost adventure tourism along with religious tourism and nature based tourism, Create adequate infrastructure like accommodation, parking, and services to attract international tourists, Implement Heritage Regulations of intangible heritage resources, Provide measures for management of heritage sites and resources.

7. Raise adequate financing:

These sources can be grouped into three groups. (1) Increase in user charges and collection efficiency. (2) Improvement in the Development Authority's and Municipalities own efficiency. (3) Better utilization of Govt. Land assets in an around BCUC.

8. Make governance more effective, efficient and responsive:

In this term government will need to focus on three main areas. (1) Create a single co-ordination body led by the Chief Minister. (2) Streamline key processes by redesigning the building approval process. (3) Using IT interventions at all levels of Government interaction.

3.2 Bhubaneswar Cuttack Urban Complex statement:

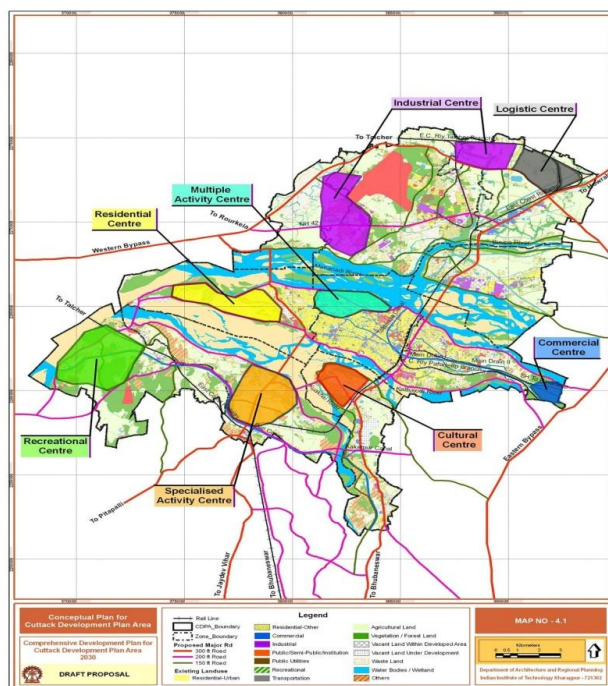
A major image of the region is essential which would depend on investment, opportunities of employment and consequently, raise the economy of the region.

- **Economic Growth:** The real growth needs to jump from 4.39 percent that it was between 1993-1994 and 2001-2002 to 8-9 percent over the next decade, thus creating more than one million additional jobs.
- **Transportation:** whole development of the city depends upon transportation facilities. It is necessary to improvement of both mass and private transportation.
- **Housing:** Private developers to be encouraged to meet the housing shortfall. Some of the slum development and improvement with a view to provide shelter for the people living below the poverty line which will taken by CDA.
- **Utilities & Services:** The availability of safe drinking water adequate in quantity to the complete population can be rated as one of the most critical issues of BCUC. For example, the distribution system coverage should increase from 57% to 100% in BMC. The level of infrastructure available for sanitation and drainage is to be drastically modified for effective management. The total solid waste generation expected in BCUC would be 2347 MT/day as on 2031 and the collection performance should increase from <10-50 to 100% in most of the areas of BCUC.
- **Governance:** An improvement is needed in governance. Capacity building of all tiers of institutions, adopting GIS and internet based functioning would facilitate the time required for the key process of planning and building approvals to be reduced from 100 days to less than 30 days.
- **Social Infrastructure:** In BCUC, distribution of facilities at all levels need to be stressed to satisfy the varying demands for health, education, culture and recreation for all who live in the city.
- **Tourism & Heritage:** Heritage and cultural aspects can play significant roles in the future growth and development of the BCUC region. Both local and international tourism offers scope of promotion of heritage in BCUC. Various festivals, crafts, skills and events are to be integrated in the main stream of development.
- **Finance:** One of the benchmark of vision 2030 would involve mobilizing capital for infrastructure as well as adopting all innovative financial options for mobilizing resources including efficiency in augmenting revenue finance.
- **Environmental Management:** It is important to have meaningful interactions between the public, industries and the authorities to provide sustainable alternatives to reduce the industrial pollution and provide a clean air environment for healthy habitations.

3.3 Perspective plan for 2030:

The main objectives of the plan are,

- (1) Provide improved quality of life in urban areas with particular focus on the poor and other under - privileged sections of the population.
- (2) The plan should be environmentally sustainable.
- (3) Remove the regional disparities between the urban areas and their hinterland for a balanced development.



IV. CONCLUSION

Balijatra Festival can be a major catalyst to increase the footfall of Tourism from ASEAN region because of its international reach showcasing the rich maritime tradition of India. So, the event should not be looked upon as a local festival only. This will be the responsibility of Odisha Tourism to develop this as an event based tourism product.

This plan is one of the best example of land use planning. Strategic planning is a critical component for CDA because of natural disaster attack on Odisha several times. Strategic planning is a systematic process of deciding key decisions for an organization to successfully in 2030 in Cuttack city with proper housing facilities, transportation facilities and other civil services to gives better life of people.

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