

1. POPULATION

The extent of infrastructure requirements and urban services mainly depend on size of the population residing in the city. Bhubaneswar, with a population of 6,57,477 lakhs is the highest in the state.

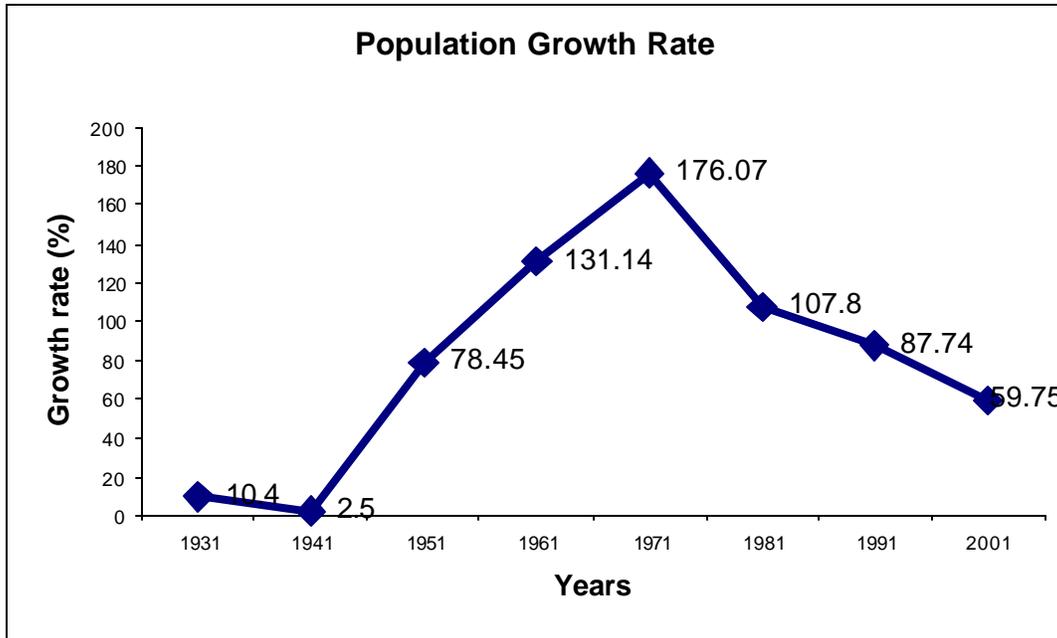
According to 1991 census, the literacy rate in the city was 67% and the participation of males was found to be 58% and that of the females was 42%. Nearly, 25.8% of the population belongs to the scheduled cast and scheduled tribes. The city has a sex ratio of 755 males for every 1000 males. The occupational patter of the workers in the city is given in Annexure 3. The population growth trends of Bhubaneswar is shown in Table 4.1

**Chapter 4
Social &
Economic
Aspects**

**Table – 4.1
Population Trends In Bhubaneswar**

Year	Population	Growth Rate (%)	Density (sq. km)
1921	8,170	--	371
1931	9,024	2.5	444
1941	9,253	78.32	532
1951	16,512	178.45	638
1961	38,211	131.14	764
1971	1,05,491	176.07	1622
1981	2,19,211	107.80	2359
1991	4,11,542	87.74	3299
2001	6,57,477	59.75	3500
2011*	13,14,954	---	---
2021*	26,29,908	---	---
2031*	52,59,816	---	---

*Projected considering the natural growth rate



OBSERVATIONS

There has been steady growth of population in Bhubaneswar city except for the first two decades when there was a drop in the population. This was mainly due to epidemics like cholera, plague etc.

- There has been sudden rise since 1941. The sudden rise in population was due to the migration of the people from all over Orissa to Bhubaneswar.
- The city experienced the highest growth rate in 1961-1971. This was the highest growth (176.07%) rate experienced by any other capital cities in the country. This was due to expansion of the administrative, liaison, and institutional and industrial activities.
- Later on the city experiencing a fall in the population growth rate. The reduced population growth during 1981 to 1991 could be the restricted industrial development due to the declaration of the Bhubaneswar Urban Area as the 'Air Pollution Control Area'.
- The increase in population from 1991 to 2001 at the normal rate is the normal urbanization trend as is happening in other cities of the country.
- The projections for the year 2011,2021 and 2031 have been made on the basis of population growth rate.

However, if any policy decision to boost economy of the area is taken without proper planning, the growth rates will be much higher. Hence for improvement of environment in the area, it is very important to plan developmental activities for achieving sustainable development.

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

The population of Bhubaneswar as per 1991 and 2001 census is 4, 11, 542 and 6, 57, 477 respectively. The ward wise population distribution along with their areas as per 1999 census is given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Ward Wise Population Distribution

Ward No	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Residential Area	Population	Population Density	
		In Sq. Km.		Total	Residential (Sq.km)
1	11.74	6.65	39371	3353.58	5920.45
2	8.13	3.99	40635	4998.15	10184.21
3	8.63	1.48	39592	4587.72	26751.35
4	4.21	2.11	33679	7999.76	15961.61
5	0.90	0.70	16539	18376.67	23627.14
6	2.51	0.61	23962	9546.61	39281.97
7	3.51	0.80	22826	6503.13	28532.50
8	0.80	0.40	17474	21842.50	43685.00
9	0.90	0.50	16855	18727.78	33710.00
10	1.71	0.61	17815	10418.13	29204.92
11	1.00	0.42	15982	15982.00	38052.38
12	1.10	0.74	15814	14376.36	21370.27
13	2.21	1.25	17046	7713.12	13636.80
14	2.21	1.21	21630	9787.33	17876.03
15	0.85	0.43	17593	20697.65	40913.95
16	2.31	0.92	26441	11446.32	28740.22
17	7.52	0.71	21339	2837.63	30054.93
18	13.94	7.99	31304	2245.62	3917.90
19	9.23	6.03	32818	3555.58	5442.45
20	7.93	2.07	21554	2718.03	10412.56
21	1.66	0.80	16911	10187.35	21138.75
22	1.55	0.80	16383	10569.68	20478.75
23	0.90	0.45	15047	16718.89	33437.78
24	2.21	0.90	27331	12366.97	30367.78
25	3.21	1.32	20426	6363.24	15474.24
26	1.71	1.45	16054	9388.30	11071.72
27	2.71	1.87	16046	5921.03	8580.75
28	0.75	0.64	17098	22797.33	26715.63
29	2.01	0.69	9587	4769.65	13894.20
30	2.91	1.07	10240	3518.90	9570.09

Based on the above table, the city has been categorized into the following zones;

- Very Dense Areas (20000-25000)
- Dense Areas (15000-20000)
- Moderately Dense Areas (10000-15000)
- Medium Dense Areas (5000-10000)
- Low Dense Areas (0-5000)

Details are given below in Table 4.3 and the zones are shown in Map 2.

Table 4.3
Population Density & Distribution

Category	Population Density Range	Areas Falling Under
Very Dense Area	20000-25000	Ward 8, 15, 28, Unit-28, Unit-7, Unit-14
Dense Area	15000-20000	Ward 5, 9, 11, 23, Unit-2, Unit-3, Unit-9, Unit-11, Unit-30
Moderately Dense Area	10000-15000	Ward 10, 12, 16, Unit-8, Baramunda Bus Terminal Surrounding Area, Unit-6 (Ganga Nagar, Bapuji Nagar) Unit-4 (Bhouma Nagar), Unit-30, Unit-31 (Buddha Nagar), Forest Park Area, Ram Mandir Area
Medium Dense Area	5000-10000	Damana, Gadakan, Mancheswar, Vanivihar, Unit-13, Unit-15, Unit-16, Unit-17 (Nayapalli Area), Koradakanta, Unit-35, Tankapani Road, Unit-29, Kedargouri Area, Bindusagar Area, Lingaraj Nagar Area, Mahabhoi Sasan
Low Dense Area	0-5000	Unit-22, Unit-20, Unit-19, Khandagiri, Udaygiri, Aiginia, Dumuduma, Begunia, Jadupur, Ransinghpur, Bharatpur, Sampur, Ghatikia, Ekamrakanan, Chandrasekharpur, Sikharchandi, Patia

OBSERVATIONS

- i) Ward 8, 15, 28, Unit-28, Unit-7, Unit-14 areas are having high population density and categorized as very dense area.
- ii) Ward 5, 9, 11, 23, Unit-2, Unit-3, Unit-9, Unit-11, Unit-30 are under the moderately dense areas.
- iii) The Central part of the City falls under the category Dense Area.

3. SLUM POPULATION

Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Orissa has remained no exception of slums. As per a study on slum population by the Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA), considerable population amounting to 2,00,097, i.e. 30% of total population is living in slums. The slum settlements in the city can be classified into slum colonies belonging to industrial workers, common slums, population squatting on the land belonging to Indian railways and other govt. agencies. Lack of civic services, unhygienic living conditions coupled with increase in housing stock deficit gave raise to slum dwellings and its population. The growth of slum pockets, number of slum households and the slum population in Bhubaneswar over the years is given in Table – 4.4. There has been a very high growth of slum population in Bhubaneswar.

Table – 4.4
Slum Pockets Of Bhubaneswar City

Year	No. Of Pockets	Households	Households Growth rate	Slum Population	Population Growth rate
1971	7	na	na	na	na
1981	23	na	na	na	na
1989	70	17,175	na	86,901	na
1991	86	21,003	7.68	1,10,112	26.7
1993	101	24,318	24.68	1,17,000	28.82
1999	145	30,000	23.33	2,00,000	78.57

Source: 1. Bhubaneswar Development Authority

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2. Bhubaneswar Municipality
3. General Administration Department

A study by the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation reveals that there are 99 no's of unauthorized slum pockets and 47 no's of authorized slum pockets in the City. The total no's of slum families identified for authorized slum pockets is 6, 093 and the total slum population of the Bhubaneswar town is 65,988. The ward wise slum distribution of the authorized slums in the city in the year 1988 is given in Table 4.5. The detailed list of the slums in the city is given at Annexure 4 and shown in Map 3

Table – 4.5
Ward wise Slum Distribution Of Bhubaneswar City

Ward No.	Areas Covered Under the Ward	No. of authorized Slums	Total Slum Families Identified by BMC	Population of Slums
1	Sikharachandi, Patia Hadi Sahi, Patia Bhoi Sahi, Radhakrushna Lane (Near Patia)	4	813	3252
2	Bhatupada Station Close to Canal	1	114	456
3	Rasulgarh Bhoi Sahi, Sabarsahi, Sameigadia, Chakeisiani Tangi Sahi, Pandara	4	480	1920
13	Nuapalli Sabarsahi, Bhoi Sahi	2	175	700
16	Baramunda Sabara Sahi/ Bhoi Sahi	1	144	576
17	Behera Sahi, Biju Nagar (Bharatpur)	2	231	924
18	Jokalandi Bharatpur, Ghatikia Gada Sahi, Tala Sahi, Baramunda Sahi, Sampur Bhoi Sahi	5	1481	5924
19	Pokhariput Bhoi Sahi, Jadupur (A & B), Jadupur Begunia, Puruna Sahi, Odia Sahi, Aiginia Bhoi Sahi, Dumuduma Raghunath Nagar, Bhoi Sahi	11	1439	5756
20	Siripur Sabar Sahi	1	102	408
24	Laxmisagar Upper Bhoi Sahi, Tala Bhoi Sahi, Jharpada	3	247	988
25	Badagada Bhoi Sahi, Paschima Badagada Sabara Sahi	2	153	612
26	Jaydev Nagar (At Lewis Road)	1	62	248
27	Brahmeswar Patna Bhoi Sahi, Jambeswar Patna (Behera Sahi and Bharati Matha Bhoi Sahi)	2	86	344
28	Kancha Bhoi Sahi, Huda Bhoi Sahi, Mati Bhoi Sahi	3	154	616
30	Kapilprasad Bhoi Sahi, Nuagaon Khuruda Sahi, Nuagaon Jena Sahi, Kapileswar Bhoi Sahi, Nuagaon Upper Sahi	5	412	1648
TOTAL		47	6093	24372

Source: 1. Bhubaneswar Development Authority
2. Bhubaneswar Municipality
3. General Administration Department

OBSERVATIONS

- Slum Population is 30% of total city population and is distributed throughout the city.
- The last decade has shown tremendous growth (78%) of the slum population. This is mainly due to the vast devastation caused by the super cyclone in the other parts of Bhubaneswar, which has lead due to huge migration from the rural hinterland, and other parts of the state as well as outside state in search of employment particularly in construction sector.
- Most of the slums of the city are located an unutilized Government land/ Railway land. These Government land remained temporarily vacant where development could not be done

immediately. This provides favorable opportunities to the lower economic groups specially belonging to the labor classes who came to Bhubaneswar in quest of new opportunities and employment facilities.

- iv. Slums are usually devoid of services, prone to all types of natural hazards, have poor living conditions and hence can pose severe environmental problems, including health risks. It is observed that the housing conditions in all slum settlements are poor. The over all socio-developmental aspects are extremely poor along with low-level income and productivity.
- v. The increasing trend in slum population from 1991 to 2001 leads to deteriorate living condition due to the absence of planned economic activity and physical infrastructure. In the absence of appropriate economic activity, the ongoing urbanization can lead to economically weaker sections of the migrant population settling in slums, thereby further increasing the existing slum population.
- vi. The slums population initially will settle in meager jobs mainly in service sector, but if the opportunities in service sector are also not adequate enough, as it can happen at a certain stage if the current trend goes on, some of this population may resort to crime. This will lead to severe problems to the city, as tourism is an important activity of the city.
- vii. A study on slums conducted by the BMC reveals the following :

- About 56% of the total slum population are schedule caste and schedule tribes. The sex ratio is found to be 821, which indicates the selective migration in all the slum settlements. About 53% of the slum populations are illiterate.
- About 39.78% of the slum-households were residing in their own houses built on their own lands while the majority of 52.33% had built their tenements encroaching on Government lands. Rest of the households were living in tented houses.
- 78% of the slum families lived in Kutcha houses with thatched roof and the balance 22% of houses were built of more permanent materials.
- slum houses had an area of 90 sft. on an average. The slum pockets are characterized by their unhygienic living conditions devoid of any basic service and amenities. Also as the photographs would indicate, much of the household activities take place in the community space due to lack of space and overcrowding of persons and their belongings in the rooms.
- 21% of the slum households could have availed of electricity facility, in case they wished to take connections. But for the rest 79% there was no facility for availing the electricity connection.
- Wells, road wise taps and tube-wells were the source of drinking water in the slum areas. The survey indicated that out of 23 slum pockets covered, 20 pockets had no public and such other sources thus inviting water-borne gastrointestinal diseases. Besides majority of hand-pumps had gone out of order for maximum days in a year causing acute shortage of drinking water.

4. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Bhubaneswar city is favorably situated in commanding administrative, economic and cultural influence over a very large area. It has famous monuments attracting tourists from all over the world. Bhubaneswar has developed in crafts, especially in stone carving, toy making, zari work and appliqué work. The city can thus be said to be located against the background of administrative, educational, industrial, commercial and tourists activities and such activities are expected to flourish more in the near future.

The major economic activities of the city are;

1. Industry;
2. Tourism;
3. Trade and Commerce;

1. INDUSTRY

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Bhubaneswar enjoys the status of an important place in India in the production of various handicrafts items like zari work, stone inlay, marble craft and carpet craft. The stone inlay and appliqué work of Bhubaneswar are famous for their uniqueness not only in India but abroad also.

Apart from the handicrafts industries there are 4 Industrial Estates in Bhubaneswar namely Rasulgarh, Mancheswar, Chandaka Nuclear Industrial Complex (CNIC) & Bhagabanpur. Since the Master Plan Area of Bhubaneswar Development Authority has been declared as “Air Pollution Control Area”, there is strict restriction on the use of fossil fuel. These industries are now facing threat of closure owing to critical problems such as old technology and high production cost. However, declaration of Bhubaneswar as electronic city has attracted some industries in electronic sector, which are not polluting in nature. Types of industries operating in Bhubaneswar area are given in the following Table 4.6.

Table – 4.6
Types of Industries Operating in and around Bhubaneswar

Name and Location of Industrial Estate	Total No. Of Industries Operating			
	Large	Medium	Small	Total
Rasulgarh IE, Rasulgarh	1	1	4	6
Mancheswar IE Mancheswar	--	22	23	45
Chandaka IE, Chandaka	2	5	3	10
Bhagabanpur IE, Bhagabanpur	--	1	8	9
Other than IE	--	5	13	18
Total	3	34	51	88

There are all total 88 nos. of Industries operating in Bhubaneswar area, out of which the no of Large, Medium and Small industries are 3, 34 and 51 respectively.

Observations

1. There are not much large scale Industries operating in the city.
2. Most of the industries are operating inside the 4 Industrial Estates. (Bhagabanpur IE, Chandaka IE, Rasulgarh IE and Mancheswar IE)
3. Most of the small-scale industries are operating inside the city. These are specially the small-scale industries that do not have requisite pollution control measures and have pollution impact potential of 2 to 5 km.
4. Mixed type of land use can be seen in the areas adjoining the industrial estate. The problem becomes more chronic as the city is densely populated.
5. The industrial areas do not have proper infrastructure including green belts, drainage/ sewerage system, waste disposal facilities, proper roads for transportation of materials/ goods etc.
6. The location of industries vis-à-vis the other land uses and especially the tourism activity of the city and the likely impacts on the monuments are to be critically viewed.

2. TOURISM

Bhubaneswar has a number of monuments. Bhubaneswar epitomizes the rise and ascendancy of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism with the magnificence of three monuments viz., Lingaraj temple with its soaring pinnacle, the White pagoda of the Dhauli hill and the pink temple of Mahavir Jain on the Khandagiri hills. These monuments reflect the Orissan style of sculpture flowered from its very inception to its fullest culmination extending over a period of one thousand years.

Bhubaneswar has not only its monumental wonders of architecture but also it has some of the best sites for nature lover tourist. The nearness to Nandankanan Zoo and the Chilka Lake, makes it the destination of the interaction and national tourists. It is estimated that around 17.2 lakhs tourists have visited the temple city Bhubaneswar including both local and international during the year 2001.

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However, the areas within and outside the tourist spots need improvement and integration with the city functions, the socio-economic aspects, the environmental aspects and land use. But tourist inflow declined in the last two years due to then Super Cyclone of 1999 that devastated the Coastal belt of Orissa. Bhubaneswar comes under the World famous Golden Triangle of Orissa. Bhubaneswar has the vast potential for developmental of tourism but lack of infrastructure facilities like roads, cleanness, air links with other countries stands as major hurdles for inflow of tourist to Bhubaneswar. Further details on the number of visitors, type of visitors and the facilities available are given below.

a) Number of Visitors

Bhubaneswar city offers diverse attractions to tourists, such as

- temples in Ekamra Khetra, the old city of Bhubaneswar;
- the Jain Caves of Udaygiri and Khandagiri, eight kms away;
- The Ashokan Rock Edict and the shanty stupa at Dhauli, on the picturesque banks of the River Daya, at a distance of eight kms. From the city;
- The Zoo at Nandankanan, 12 kms. From the city centre, situated among the Chandaka forests, where animals are kept in their natural habitat;
- The Chilka lake ;
- The Tribal Research Museum; and
- The State Museum.
- The Handicrafts

The number of visitors to the City (tourist place wise) per year as the data of Tourism Department, Government of Orissa is given in the following Table 4.7

Table – 4.7
Place Wise Tourist Visits In Bhubaneswar City

Name Of Tourist Centre / Year		Bhubaneswar	Dhauri	Khandagiri & Udyagiri	Rameswar
1996	DOMESTIC	344123	615068	757787	8631
	FOREIGN	15005	11327	11284	--
	TOTAL	359128	627395	769071	8631
1997	DOMESTIC	360099	629621	774458	25445
	FOREIGN	16784	11587	11543	--
	TOTAL	376883	641208	786001	25445
1998	DOMESTIC	363832	636545	778375	25712
	FOREIGN	15605	10532	10511	--
	TOTAL	379437	647077	788886	25712
1999	DOMESTIC	340680	577825	680230	24140
	FOREIGN	11763	8325	8240	---
	TOTAL	352443	586150	688470	24140
2000	DOMESTIC	364999	606220	698420	29108
	FOREIGN	11654	8095	7920	16
	TOTAL	376653	614315	706340	29124

From above tables it is seen that the number of visitors to the Bhubaneswar city is increasing year wise from 1996 to 2000.

b) Type of Visitors

The type of visitors to the Bhubaneswar city includes 30 % international visitors and 70 % by domestic visitors. The visit of international tourists is concentrated between October and March, with some touring in September and April. The countries of origin of the international tourists, among others include United Kingdom, United States, Germany, France, Italy, China and Japan. The visit of Indian tourists is heavy in May and June (when schools are on vacation) and in August and September (during festival periods). The local people used to visit the monuments and other places in holidays and in festive occasions.

The number of International visitors from affluent groups does not stay longer in Bhubaneswar because they used to visit different tourist places of Orissa. Generally budget groups stay longer in Bhubaneswar in budget hotels or lodges. It is necessary to make the city attractive for tourists with higher income levels.

c) Duration of Stay

Generally the duration of the stay at Bhubaneswar is for 2 to 3 days. Duration of stay of the tourists is crucial for income due to tourism. Lacks of infrastructure facilities like roads, cleanliness, air links with other countries are the major hurdles for inflow of tourists to Bhubaneswar. Due to lack of the adequate facilities the tourists used to stay few days. So the development of tourism in Bhubaneswar area has to be integrated with urban development planning, to provide the facilities and infrastructure (roads, water supply, sewerage, power) to support existing and increased levels of tourist arrivals.

d) Transportation and Access

Tourists generally visit to Bhubaneswar city by air, train or buses. The Train facilities from all parts of the country to Bhubaneswar are also good. Bus services to the city from other States is not adequate except from Bhubaneswar, Raipur, Tata, Ranchi and Kolkata. In local transportation other than buses includes hired taxis, Cars, Commando, sumo, safari etc; are also available.

e) Infrastructure for Tourism

Accommodation

As per the department of Tourism, in Bhubaneswar City there are 24 High spending Group of Hotels, 53 Moderate Group of Hotels and OTDC Panthanivas. Besides the high spending and moderate group of hotels there are some low spending group of hotels. However, most of them are unapproved by the government. The list of the hotels and the restaurants in the city are given at Annexure 4.

Most of the hotels facilities are concentrated in the Ashok Nagar, Bapuji Nagar, Kharvel Nagar and the Kalpana Square. These are the major commercial areas and the main traffic corridors of the city. The new hotels facilities are now coming up in the northern part of the NH-5 along the road leading to the Nandan Kanan.

Any plans for the increase in tourists and their stay in Bhubaneswar will require analysis of the type of the tourist, their income levels and needs and to provide suitable accommodation to them.

Commercial Facilities

For food, several eateries are available. However, the poor sanitary conditions and the pathetic conditions prevailing make it difficult to find a suitable eatery close to the Tourist Spots. There is a potential for organizing eateries with Indian and Continental Cuisine but in a hygienic way. A few large and small miscellaneous shops are located near by to the tourist places and monumental sites.

There is a high potential to sell a number of handicrafts and goods that are locally made and made from other parts of the State. However the spaces for selling them need to be organized. Even the

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places where these handicrafts etc. are made have tourism potential. There is a need to properly integrate these areas with tourist spots.

Information

Information and interpretive services are provided by agencies in Bhubaneswar are the State Tourism Department, the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation, the State Archaeological Department and the Archaeological Survey of India. Information and orientation makes the visitors aware before and during their visits of opportunities and services, timing and cost of activities, safety precautions, regulations and resource protection considerations. Interpretation is the process of relating the historic, cultural and natural values of the resource in terms visitors can understand. It educates, promotes appreciation and provokes further interest in the subject at hand.

If tourism has to be taken up a major thrust area for socio-economic development, then information plays a very important role.

Observation

Observations on the tourism of Bhubaneswar are summarized below;

1. Bhubaneswar, today attracts about 1.7 million tourists per year. It has high potential to attract more tourists local, domestic and international.
2. The areas within and outside the tourists spots need improvement and integration with the city functions and other aspects including socio economic, environmental and the land use.
3. The quality of environment in Bhubaneswar and other infrastructure for improving sanitary conditions, living conditions of the people, access etc. are to be planned to suit the tourism function of the city.
4. It is necessary to make the city attractive for tourists with higher income levels and to make the city attractive for longer stays.
5. The traffic situation inside Bhubaneswar is haphazard with some congested areas.
6. Any plans for increasing tourists and their stay in Bhubaneswar will require analysis of the type of tourist, their income levels and needs and to provide suitable accommodation to them.
7. It is necessary to make all arrangements to find a suitable eatery closed to the tourists spots. There is a potential for organizing eateries with Indian and continental cuisine but in a hygienic way.
8. There is high potential to sell a number of handicrafts and goods that locally made or from other parts of the state. However, the spaces for selling them need to be organized. There is a need to properly integrate these areas with the tourists spots.

3. TRADES AND COMMERCE

Bhubaneswar city, in addition to being a temple city, is also an important center for trade and commerce in the state. In the recent years, the existing trade & commercial activities w.r.t. medicines, stationeries, graces series have expanded to cater to the needs of the region. Handicrafts occupy an important place in the economy of the City and contribute to the earnings of foreign exchange. The crafts include that of silver filigree works, colorful appliqué works, stone images, wood carvings, patta paintings, brassware, horn works, bamboo articles etc.

The growth of commercial activities in Bhubaneswar 1971-1988.

Table 4.8
Growth Of Commercial Activities

SI	Commercial Establishment	Functional Category	Number		Growth Rate
			1971	1988	
1	Food & Grocery articles	Food-grains, vegetables & fruits, fish, meat and egg milk, bakery, grocery and others	536	4267	696.08
2	Cloth	Miscellaneous textiles, readymade garments, tailoring embroidery and others	152	1052	592.10
3	Construction	Building materials, water supply and	7	189	2600.00

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SI	Commercial Establishment	Functional Category	Number		Growth Rate
			1971	1988	
4	Household goods	sanitary goods etc. Metallic utensils and waters, earthen pots, crockery and glass, furniture and carpentry, sheet metal articles, ornaments, jewelers and other associates items	117	454	288.03
5	Other consumer goods	Item of general merchandise, eg. stationery, umbrella, buttons, cosmetics etc., shoes, others.	58	488	741.37
6	Medical	Medicines of all varieties	61	122	100.00
7	Educational	Books and publications and others	37	45	21.62
8	Recreation & hobby	Sports goods, photo-materials, photographic work, items of light refreshments beginning from soft drink centers to shop of pan, bidi and cigarettes etc.	465	988	112.47
9	Transport	Cycle and Repairs, automobile parts & repairs, petrol pumps and others.	227	415	82.82
10	Tools, Equipments, Electric Goods and Machinery	Agricultural tools and implements, items of particular trade, eg. air-conditioning and refrigeration, wrist-watches and repairs and others	50	51	2.00
11	Sweetmeat shops	All types of confectionery goods	116	1007	768.10
12	Tea stall	Tea and Snacks	279	725	159.85
13	Restaurant and Hotel	Lodging and Boarding facilities	13	347	2569.23
14	Others	Hair-dressing salons, washing, dyeing and dry-cleaning and others	163	1023	527.60
			2,281	11,073	341.29

Source: CDP - Final report

The trade and commerce activities in the city can be divided into two broad categories namely the organized and the unorganized markets.

Presently there are 6 sectoral market complexes and 8 local markets functioning in the city. Also street shopping has developed along some of the major roads, such as Janpath, Cuttack-Puri Road, Ekamra Marg and also at Bapuji Nagar. The total survey indicates that a total of 1878 commercial establishments functioned as part the organized.

Table 4.9
Organized markets in Bhubaneswar

No. of Markets	Chemist	Optician & watches	Grocery	Gen Store	Hard Ware s	House holds	Green Grocer	Clothes	Tailors /saloon	Rest aurant	Garage	Petrol Pump s	Others	Total
Unit1-Daily market	1	4	54	66	0	60	195	134	17	30	0	0	134	646
Unit II Market Building	9	0	2	11	0	4	0	42	11	1	0	1	18	99
Ashok Market Unit III	8	10	4	7	0	10	195	8	11	5	0	0	8	90
Lalchand Market Unit III	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	17	26
Priydarshini Market CRP	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	26	58
Saheed Nagar Market	13	1	20	23	0	17	0	24	21	9	0	0	32	170
Surya Kiran Market	4	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	1	0	0	0	1	7

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No. of Markets	Chemist	Optician & watches	Grocery	Gen Store	Hard Ware	House holds	Green Grocer	Clothes	Tailors /saloon	Rest aurant	Garage	Petrol Pumps	Others	Total
Siripur Market	1	0	17	5	2	0	10	0	11	6	0	0	18	60
Laxmi Sagar Market	6	0	3	5	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	6	29
Janpath	15	2	5	23	58	0	0	48	15	19	0	0	99	299
Cuttack-Puri Road	20	0	8	63	122	11	0	22	47	68	84	0	60	506
Raj Mahal to Sisupal Chak	3	0	0	6	0	5	0	9	4	1	0	0	18	46
Bapuji Nagar lane I	8	10	7	12	0	9	0	13	11	11	0	0	16	97
Unit II Market Building	7	6	22	12	0	14	26	33	24	6	0	0	50	201
Total	98	33	147	240	185	131	440	337	184	159	84	1	503	2334

Source: CDP - Final report

The major commercial activities of Bhubaneswar City include;

- Central business activities located near Rajmahal and Bapuji Nagar, Unit – II market and I.
- Retail shopping activities located in the market complex developed in different residential areas. (Surya Kiran market, Municipal market, Housing Board Market at Saheed Nagar, Market at Station square, etc)
- Wholesale commercial activities located in various market complexes of the city.
- Local shops (known as Weekly Hats) in newly developed colonies



Other than the organized sector there are a number of unorganized markets in the city. According to the survey by BMC about 4,500 temporary shops are presently functioning at the following 45 locations. Table- 4.10 shows the location and size of the unorganized markets . A certain degree of concentration was observed in location of these unorganized markets for planned construction for market complexes / shopping centers / kiosks in the developed parts of the city within from work of Development Plan.

Table - 4.10
Location, Size Of Unorganized Markets

Sl.	Name of the Area	Total No. of Shops	No. of Shops Surveys
1	Punama Gate Junction	34	14
2	Rupali Junction	41	11
3	Rasulgarh Canal Crossing Junction	20	8
4	Aerodrome Gate Junction	27	8
5	C.R.P. Junction	38	14
6	Chandrasekharpur Junction	39	29
7	Delta Junction	26	9
8	Sahidnagar vegetable Market	129	37
9	Ashoknagar Vegetable Market	412	83
10	Siripur Market	97	31
11	Banadurga Temple Junction	133	29
12	Unit-9 Market	35	11
13	Gandhi Market, Nayapalli	329	72

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Sl.	Name of the Area	Total No. of Shops	No. of Shops Surveys
14	Gandamunda Junction	12	5
15	Unit-4 Market (a.G. Colony)	163	54
16	Railway Overbridge near Raj Mahal Junction	58	16
17	Siripur Junction	31	8
18	Malisahi vegetable Market	139	27
19	Samantarapur & Sriram Nagar Junction	89	23
20	Vani Vihar Junction	125	31
21	Old Station Area	76	21
22	Laxmisagar Market Junction	64	10
23	Ram Mandir Junction	58	14
24	V.S.S. Nagar Vegetable Market	269	47
25	Bargarh (High School)	21	12
26	Jagamara Junction	17	11
27	Bargarh (Canal Crossing)	31	11
28	Mausima Temple Junction	32	14
29	Acharya Vihar Junction	81	22
30	Ravi Talkies Junction	67	20
31	Kalyan Mandap, Unit-VIII	39	15
32	Unit-I Vegetable Market	480	71
33	Baramunda Junction	18	11
34	Sastrinagar Junction	65	14
35	Sisubhaban Hospital Junction	71	27
36	Tankapali Road Junction	44	13
37	Kalpana Junction	64	18
38	Khandagiri Junction	81	21
39	Regional College of Education Junction	57	16
40	Resulgarh Junction	42	10
41	Old Town Market Temple Junction	57	23
42	Sundarpada (Kapilprasad) Vegetable Market	196	29
43	Unit-6 Hospital Market Junction	49	26
44	Railway Station Area Junction	93	29
45	Old town Vegetable Market	252	50
	Total	4202	941

Source: Bhubaneswar Development Authority, Bhubaneswar

Observations

- i. The growth of the commercial sector has been very rapid. The shops dealing with the construction (2600 %) material and the hotels (2587%) have shown the maximum growth in organized shopping sector.
- ii. Meat shops (Tin Boxes), Food & Grocery items and clothes are the other organized commercial sector showing increase.
- iii. Unit 1 Market and the markets at Cuttack – Puri Road have maximum number of shops. The vegetables, fish and other green groceries dominate the material at the Unit 1 market where as the hardware's especially the autos spare parts are the pre dominant material at the shops at Cuttack Puri Road.
- iv. Several of the commercial activities such as wholesale markets are located too close to the monuments. These activities are not related to tourism and hence activities attract a number of vehicles for transportation of goods/materials thereby adding to congestion and traffic problems.
- v. The land occupied by these activities has higher potential due to tourism being in proximity to the monuments and hence land use conversions can be considered.
- vi. A number of informal shops are there in the city. Findings from the survey of informal shopping can be cited as follows:

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- Most of the shops functioned over Government land with about 78.25% occupying Government land, 15.78% functioned on right-of-way of roads while only 5.81% of the shops were functioning on private land. The survey also helped in locating suitable Government land for building organized markets in a planned way.
- As much as 47.61% of the shops were cabins and 25.45% functioned in open with no permanent establishment of their own. Also 5.45% of the shops were mobile and 18.87% of the shops had thatched roof with only 2.68% functioning in pucca buildings.
- Most of the shops of functioned over small pieces of lands with 48.80% of the shops occupying areas measuring upto a maximum of 50 sft.
- The informal shopping activities engaged a total of 6600 persons, 80% of whom being migrants from smaller towns and villages within the district of Puri. Only 1.63% of the shops employed 5 and only one person managed more persons and majority of the shops.
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