

3.1 Introduction

Community facility is the basic requirement of urban life. Spatial distribution of facilities and its adequacy and accessibility are important ingredients and key contributors in the up gradation and enrichment of quality of urban life which is the primary objective of any planned development effort. It is to be ensured that these community facilities have wider coverage and equitable distribution for the society as a whole and the vulnerable sections of the society in specific.

The adequacy of the facilities can be judged by comparing it with the norms and standards developed in this regard. UDPFI (Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation) guidelines by Ministry of Urban affairs, GOI, New Delhi has suggested Norms and Standards for providing social infrastructure (Refer **Table 3A**). The norms and standards for community facilities are the most important as they determine the quality of life of people and also verbalises the future potentialities of human as well as economic development. Following community facility have been provided in the CDP of SDA area considering these Norms and standards.

Table 3A
Norms adopted for Community Facilities as per UDPFI Guidelines

	Population	Unit Area
Primary School	4000 1 in each village	0.4 Ha
Secondary School	7500	1.6 ha
College	125000	4.0 Ha
Hospital	100000	1.00 Ha
Health center	15000	0.20 Ha
Community Room	5000	660 sq.m
Community Hall & Library	15000	2000 sq.m
Sector Level (upto 25000)	3-4 Parks	1.00 Ha
Community Level (25000 - 125000)	3-4 Parks	2.00 Ha
District Level (125000 - 500000)	1 Park	5.00 Ha
No. of Shops	1 for 300	880 m ² per 1000 persons

On the basis of above norms and standards, the requirement of these facilities in the target year 2030 have been estimated considering the census population of 2001 and projected population by 2030 both for urban and rural component of the SDA area.

Refer **Figure 3.1** for the location of Community / recreational facilities existing and proposed in the CDP of SDA area. Existing Cinema hall / theaters, Railway station, yard, bus stop, terminus, playground / stadium, monument / archeological sites, Govt. / semi govt. / other offices / institutions, medical / health center, educational centers, Library, Social / cultural centers / clubs / puja mandap etc., Waste dump / dumping ground, Water

tank / over head tank / pump house / water treatment plant / pipeline, Electric station / grid station / distribution unit, sewerage drain / sewage treatment plant / public toilet, Fire station, Post office / telegraph offices / telephone exchange/ bank / transmission Tower, broad casting center / tv center / studio, Police station / help center / outpost / jail, Cremation ground / burial ground, Temple, Mosque, Church, Gurudwara, Ashram, Roundabout / parking areas / traffic island etc. have been shown in the map.

3.2 Educational facilities

Education has been proved to be a determining factor for economic growth and quality of life of the people. Educational facilities in terms of number of primary school, secondary schools, and colleges have been estimated for the CDP in the SDA area. As per the data obtained from the census report of 2001, the educational facilities available for the 219241 urban populations and 130673 rural populations in 2001 are shown in the **Table 3B** below. Based on the population projection discussed above, the educational facilities required in the SDA area by 2030 are also tabulated in the same table below.

Table 3B
Educational Facilities required in the SDA area by 2030

		Population		Educational Facility Existing, 2001			Educational Facility Required for Projected Population, 2030		
		2001 Census	2030 Projected	Primary School	Secondary School	College	Primary School	Secondary School	College
URBAN	Sambalpur Municipality	153643	261500	50	17	4	65	35	2
	Burla NAC	39204	69000	13	6	3	17	9	
	Hirakud NAC	26394	38000	11	6	1	10	5	
	SDA Urban	219241	368500	74	29	8	92	49	2
RURAL	Sambalpur	27305	39000	22	20	1	18	5	0
	Burla	3618	5000	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Hirakud	7313	12000	9	3	0	4	2	0
	67 Villages	92437	150500	90	62	4	70	20	1
	SDA Rural	130673	206500	121	85	5	93	28	2

As per the above table, in 2001 there were 74 primary schools in the urban area of SDA, and as per the norms adopted, the requirement for projected population of 368500 by 2030 is only 92 primary schools. That means only 18 more primary schools will be required in next 20 years. The new schools can come up in the residential use zone where such activity is allowed.

Similarly, in 2001 there were 29 secondary schools in the urban area of SDA, and as per the norms adopted, the requirement for projected population of 368500 by 2030 is only 49 primary schools. That means only 20 more primary schools will be required in next 20 years. The new schools can come up in the residential use zone where such activity is allowed.

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separately

Following Higher level Education facilities are available within SDA.

- (1) Sambalpur University
- (2) Subhash Bose graduation Arts and Science College
- (3) Sambalpur Gangadhar Neher Post Graduation Arts, Science and Commerce College
- (4) Sambalpur Women's Science and Arts College
- (5) Burla General Arts and Science Graduation College
- (6) Burla V.S.S. Medical College and Hospital
- (7) Burla Engineering College
- (8) Hirakud Industrial training Institute (standards IX to XI)

In addition to the above mentioned important education facilities other colleges are also available for higher education

Within the area of 67 villages, there are in all 90 primary schools, 32 middle schools, 22 secondary schools, 8 senior secondary schools and 4 colleges. To serve the population of 92,437 as per the planning standards, at the rate of 1 primary school for the population of 3000, 30.81 primary schools are required and at the rate of 1 high school for the population of 7500, 12.32 high schools are required. As such the numbers of schools were adequate enough to serve the population of 92,437.

So far as number of Colleges is required, in 2001 there were 8 colleges in the urban area of SDA, and as per the norms adopted, the requirement for projected population of 368500 by 2030 is only 2 colleges. Thus, there are sufficient colleges in the SDA area and as per norms no new colleges is required in the urban SDA area by 2030.

In the rural area of SDA, the situation is far better so far as educational facilities are concerned. In 2001 there were 121 primary schools in the rural area of SDA, and as per the norms adopted; the requirement for projected population of 206500 by 2030 is only 93 primary schools. So no new primary schools are required in the rural areas of SDA by 2030.

Similarly, in 2001 there were 85 secondary schools in the rural area of SDA, and as per the norms adopted; the requirement for projected population of 206500 by 2030 is only 28 secondary schools. So no new secondary schools are required in the rural areas of SDA by 2030.

So far as number of Colleges is required, in 2001 there were 5 colleges in the rural area of SDA, and as per the norms adopted, the requirement for projected population of 206500 by 2030 is only 2 colleges. Thus, there are sufficient colleges in the SDA area and as per norms no new colleges is required in the rural area of SDA area by 2030.

Thus, the requirement for the educational facilities in the SDA area by 2030 for the projected population is not so considerable that specific provision has to be made in the CDP.

3.3 Health facilities

Human health is another most important parameter of development.

District Head Quarter Hospital is located at Sambalpur to serve the population of entire district of Sambalpur. Chief District Medical Officer administers 43 hospitals like DHO (Sambalpur), AH (Hirakud and Rengali) SDH, CHC, UGPHC, PHC, and PHC at various

settlements in the district. In fact PHC are working at following Settlements which look after 167 Sub-Centres in Sambalpur District.

- (i) Debeipali
- (ii) Laida
- (iii) Kuntara
- (iv) Themmera
- (v) Charmal
- (vi) Fasimal
- (vii) Jujomura
- (viii) Naktideul
- (ix) Garposh

Ambulance services are available at DHH Sambalpur; CHC Laida, Kuchinda, Bamra, Naktideul and Jujumura; PHC fasimal; SDH Rairakhol and Kuchinda. Government Medical Hospital at Sambalpur has 221 beds and 34 doctors and Chief District Medical Office is equipped with Radio Grapher, Dental Yechnician, Matron Nursing Staff Attendants etc. to look after the patients and providing them necessary service. The District Head Quarter Hospital at Sambalpur and V.S.S. Medical College and Hospital at Burla are assets to the population of the Sambalpur Complex and Sambalpur District.

Health facilities in terms of number of Hospitals and Health Centres have been estimated for the CDP in the SDA area. As per the data obtained from the census report of 2001, the health facilities available for the 219241 urban populations and 130673 rural populations in 2001 are shown in the **Table 3C** below. Based on the population projection discussed above, the health facilities required in the SDA area by 2030 is also tabulated in the same table below.

Table 3C
Health Facilities required in the SDA area by 2030

		Population		Health Facility Existing, 2001		Health Facility Required for Projected Population, 2030	
		2001 Census	2030 Projected	Hospital	Health Center	Hospital	Health Center
U R B A N	Sambalpur Municipality	153643	261500	1		2	
	Burla NAC	39204	69000	1		1	
	Hirakud NAC	26394	38000	0		0	
	SDA Urban	219241	368500	2		3	
R U R A L	Sambalpur	27305	39000	0	6	0	3
	Burla	3618	5000	0	0	0	0
	Hirakud	7313	12000	0	1	0	1
	67 Villages	92437	150500	1	23	2	10
	SDA Rural	130673	206500	1	30	2	14

As per the above table, in 2001 there were 2 hospitals in the urban area of SDA one in Sambalpur and another in Burla NAC area. As per the norms adopted, the requirement for projected population of 368500 by 2030 in the urban area of SDA is only 3 hospitals. That means only 1 more hospital will be required in next 20 years. The new hospital can come up in the residential or commercial use zone where such activity is allowed.

Data for health centers in the urban area is not available in the census, hence they are not analyzed. In fact, in towns, many clinics, dispensaries, nursing homes etc. could be found in the residential areas in the private sectors. Hence, there is no need to show separately the space for the health centers in the CDP. The new health centers can come up in the residential and commercial use zone where such activity is allowed.

In the rural area of SDA, the situation is far better so far as adequacy of health facilities are concerned. As per 2001 census, one hospital at Rengali serves the population of 92,437 in 67 villages. as per the norms adopted; the requirement for projected population of 206500 by 2030 is only 2 hospitals. So, only one more hospital is required in the rural areas of SDA in next twenty years by 2030. A big hospital on 11.18 hectares of land is proposed in the Bhaktpali area adjacent to the SH-10 for catering to the need of the proposed satellite township as well as the population of 67 villages.

Similarly, in 2001 there were 30 health centers in the rural area of SDA, and as per the norms adopted, the requirement for projected population of 206500 by 2030 is only 14 health centers less than what is already existing in the rural areas of SDA. So no new health centers are required in the rural areas of SDA by 2030.

Thus, the requirement for the health facilities in the SDA area by 2030 for the projected population is not so considerable that specific provision has to be made in the CDP.

3.4 Parks, Gardens and Grounds

In the name of recreation the town has nothing to boast of except for the few parks and play grounds which are though open but are not easily accessible to the general public. Parks are the lungs of the urban areas where residents can get the fresh air and children can find the place for enjoyment and doing the physical exercise. Community / sector level parks of about 1 hectare each have been provided in the SDA area. Twelve such parks have been proposed in the Sambalpur municipality, 3 parks in Burla and 2 in Hirakud. Moreover, three City level parks have also been proposed in the Sambalpur municipality area of 2 hectares each. Many local parks and open spaces with or without ponds have been proposed in the Burla and Hirakud towns also.

- 3.5 **Regional Level Park** is proposed in the Tumbesingha area having access from NH-6/53. Vrundavan type garden can be developed in this park.

It is proposed to have a big **Botanical Garden** of about 14 hectares near the junction of NH-6 and SH-10 in Ainthapali area. Ayurvedic plants can be grown in this garden.

- 3.6 **Mela / Festival Ground** of about 10 hectares have also been proposed and strategically located in the SDA area in Sambalpur near the railway crossing on NH 6 in Ainthapali area where on different occasions lot of local and people from outside can gather for recreation and festivities.
- 3.7 **Stadium** for rural sports has also been proposed on around 10.5 hectares of area just outside the municipality limit of Sambalpur on the east side near Sankarma. The stadium will provide space and facilitate the tribal sports.

3.8 A huge Environment Complex have been proposed in the Khetrampur area on the south of the railway line having approach from the proposed 18 m and 24 m road. The complex comprises of land specifically designated for **urban forestry, Environment Education Park, Zoo and Spiritual Hall**. Vehicular parking space has also been proposed in this complex. This complex will serve as regional recreation center and will be the main attraction of the SDA. An 18.0 meter flyover bridge is essential as the area is low lying and undulating.

3.9 A Water Park of about 25 hectares has also been proposed on the bank of Mahanadi River in the Hirakud town which shall have access from the Burla town also through newly proposed bridge over the Mahanadi River. The park shall have the wider access form the proposed 24 mts wide road.

3.10 Shopping Centers

Location and adequacy of shops is the main parameter to assess the convenience of the local people who have to depend on them for a daily purchases. As per the rough estimate, in 2009 there were 550 shops in the Sambalpur Municipality area, 150 shops in Burla NAC and 100 shops in the Hirakud NAC. The requirement of shops in the SDA area considering the norms and standard of the UDPFI guidelines, for the projected population by 2030, is shown in the **Table 3D** below. Considering the norm of one shop for 300 persons, 322 more shops will be required in the Sambalpur municipality area, 80 more shops in Burla NAC and 27 more shops in Hirakud NAC area by 2030 to cater to the local people.

Table 3D
Shopping Centres required in the SDA area by 2030

	Population	No. of Shops			
		Existing	Required by 2030	Additional Requirement (No. of Shops)	Additional Requirement Units (20 shops per unit)
Sambalpur Municipality	261500	550	872	322	16
Burla NAC	69000	150	230	80	4
Hirakud NAC	38000	100	127	27	2
SDA Urban	368500	800	1229	428	22

Instead of providing single shops scattered in the area, it is proposed to provide in the CDP, shopping centers with 20 shops. 16 such unit will be required in Sambalpur municipality, 4 in Burla NAC and 2 in Hirakud NAC area. One unit of shopping center will have 20 shops in an area of 220' X 160'. It is proposed to have a prototype of shopping centers so that it will be easy to replicate wherever it is required without going for detail design and estimate for each such commercial centers. Shops are proposed to be 200' X 50' arranged in the inverted U shape. The front can be used for vehicular parking. First and second floors can be used for offices. The prototype of such commercial center is shown in **Figure 3.2** on the next page. These commercial centers can be provided in the

commercial zone as well as in the residential zone. SDA can either develop themselves or guide the development as per the proposed design.

The prototype of Local shopping center with 10 shops in linear fashion on the ground floor and offices on the second and third floor are also proposed in the area of 200' X 50' as shown in the **Figure 3.3** on the next page. These Local shopping centers can be provided or permission may be granted as per the design in the residential zone to cater to the daily need of the citizens.

3.11 Public Toilets

It is found that most people in the urban area of SDA either defect in the open along the nalas or use whatever public toilets are available. The sanitation condition is not found to be satisfactory in the urban areas of SDA. Situation in Sambalpur municipality is bad. Burla and Hirkud NAC have slightly better situation so far as open defecation is considered. Community Toilets, latrines, bath rooms for males and females is in awful conditions exists at following places. These facilities are required to be renovated and supplemented by additional units. Additional facilities should be built to serve the requirements of the population which is more in demand due to the absence of such facilities at home.

Sambalpur	Near Government Bus stand/ taxi stand – 19 nos. Marwadipara / Ring road (under construction) Nandipara. Ring road – 15 nos. KamliBazar/ Ring road – 12 nos Samleshwari Mandir/ Ring road – 15 nos. Government Hospital / Modipara – 9 nos. Private Bus Stand / Anthapali – 6 nos. Mopijhra – 9 nos. Gole Bazaar – 12 nos.
Burla	Municipal Sauchalaya at ward no 7 (toilets etc. – 14 nos.).
Hirkud	Nil

Approximate number of WC and bath places available in the urban area of SDA is shown in the **Table 3E** below. Well planned layout of public conveniences Block has been suggested to take care of the general health and hygiene of the people living in the SDA area. Considering that 40 percent of the total population in the urban areas of Sambalpur, Burla and Hirkud are defecting in the open for which the public conveniences are required, the number of WC and Bath places required is calculated for the population of 2001 and 2030 assuming one WC and one bath place is required for 400 people.

Table 3E
Public Toilet Blocks required in the SDA area by 2030

	Town	Year	Total Population	Target Population (40% of the total population who defect in open)	Approx. No. of WC \ Bath Place Required @ 1 per 400 persons	No. of Blocks@ 1 per 20 WC & 20 bath Places (approx.)	No. of Blocks provided
1	Sambalpur Municipality	2030	261500	104600	262	14	19
2	Burla NAC	2030	69000	27600	69	3	3
3	Hirakud NAC	2030	38000	15200	38	2	2
4	SDA Urban	2030	368500	147400	369	19	24

Considering one Block to have 20 WC and 20 bath places then as per the calculation shown in the above table, 14 more such Blocks shall be required in the Sambalpur Municipality by 2030. But considering the floating population coming in the Sambalpur municipality for area for day to day work another 5 such units have also been considered. Thus, total 19 such toilet blocks have been proposed in the Sambalpur development area. Similarly, 3 new toilet blocks having 20 WC and 20 bath places shall be required in the Burla NAC and 2 in the Hirakud NAC by 2030. The prototype of such Toilet Block with 20 WC (ten each for gents and ladies) combined with 20 bath places (ten each for gents and ladies) along with the septic tank and cesspool is proposed in the area of 75' X 45' as shown in the **Figure 3.4** below. The block shall be open to sky with water closets to be provided in 4' X 5' and bath places also in the size of 4' X 5'. Taps are also provided for washing and bathing purpose. Toilet blocks are very important in the SDA area as there is no proper sewerage system. The maintenance of such toilet block is also important. The septic tanks and cess pools have to be cleaned and maintained atleast once in six months for the efficient functioning of the toilet block and maintaining the proper hygiene and the surrounding environment. It is recommended that the public toilets shall be provided in all the public places in the SDA area especially in the CBD at Hirakud and Burla.

3.12 Cultural Center

Cultural Center and the Art Gallery (CCAG) have been proposed in the Putibandh village just outside the municipal area having approach from the 18 m road and convenient access to both the national Highways passing through the Sambalpur.

Socio-cultural center has been proposed on the north of the existing Coal India Limited Township in the Burla town.

It is also proposed to have a big scale Cultural center on the south of the Hirakud having wider approach from the 24 m road to attract tourists and other residents of the SDA area. The location is just near the proposed Burla Hirakud Bridge over Mahanadi River and adjacent to he proposed Town Center. This 24 m road will connect the Burla with Hirakud through a proposed bridge over the Mahanadi River.

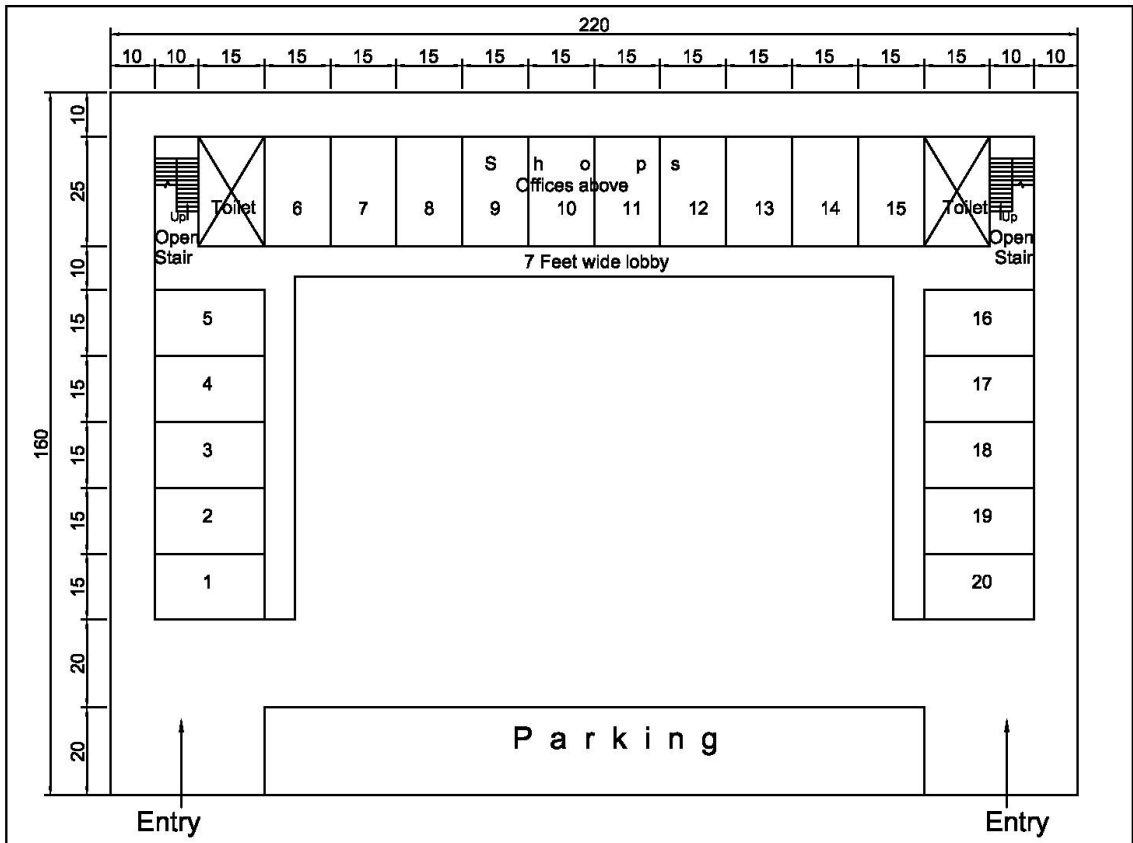
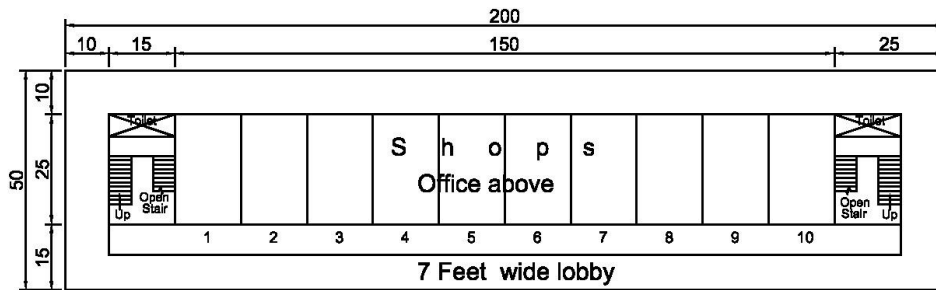


Fig. 3.2 Zonal Commercial Centre - Line Diagram



**Fig. 3.3 Commercial Centre - Line Diagram
Street Shops and Offices**

All dimensions
in Feet

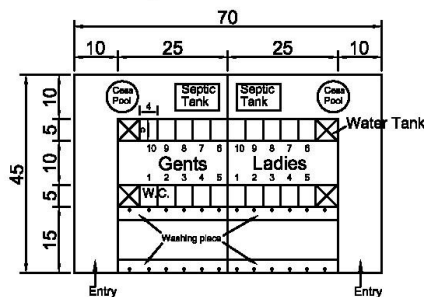


Fig. 3.4 Toilet Block - Line Diagram

3.13 Miscellaneous

Kalyan mandap, town hall, party plot, library, aquarium, etc. have been proposed in the Sambalpur town. Puja mandap, clubs have been proposed in the vicinity of residential area for the benefit of residents of Burla town. Socio-cultural center, puja mandap, clubs may be provided in the Central villages for the benefit of residents.

Burial grounds, Dhobi ghat, library, cinema hall, stadium, play grounds, fire station, historical monuments, archaeological sites, post office, banks, transmission tower, studio, police station, jail, religious buildings etc, which are existing in the SDA area have been shown in the **Figure 3.1** attached.

The local level community facilities once provided at considerable cost tend to lose their efficiency owing to neglect, inefficient management, lack of funds for upkeep, encroachments and at times misuse. It is imperative to encourage local community participation in management of local level facility units. The user community should have a stake in proper functioning and maintenance of these facilities.

3.14 Tourism Development

The river Mahanadi, which is having a higher order of religious value, is the central lifeline of the development area. World famous Hirakud Dam built over the Mahanadi River is a multipurpose project with the objective of flood control, irrigation, generation of electricity, navigation, soil conservation etc. But it has lot of potential for tourism development also. Sambalpur is endowed with much natural splendour unspoilt by modern Tourism. It is fascinating to be in the midst of nature in all its glory. There are many places of interest. A twenty-one Kilometres drive on the dyke offers a unique experience of calm serenity and majesty of nature. One can enjoy the sight of mighty Hirakud dam and the fantastic expanse of water from the top of the revolving minaret called Gandhi Minar. The area around Nehru Minar and Gandhi Minar attracts lot of tourists. There is ample scope of utilizing the religious and cultural resources to develop the tourism potential of the SDA area.

Of all the regional cultures, Sambalpur played a very conspicuous and vital role in the cultural matrix of Indian civilization. Situated on the bank of Mahanadi River it succeeded in developing a distinct identity of its own in the realms of creative arts. The Sambalpuri culture has a three tiered structure with interfaces and interpolation, the tribal/ethnic, the folk/peasant and the urban/classical which existed side by side enriching and enlarging the cultural dimensions. Sambalpur is famous for its handloom textile works which has earned international fame in recent times. The textiles for their unique pattern, design and texture commonly come under the patent of Sambalpuri. Tribal centres, exhibition ground shall provide space for tourists to interact with these artisans for the economic development of these people and the SDA area as whole.

Sambalpur serves as the gateway to the bewitching western zone of Orissa, abounding in lush green forests, colourful wild-life, exquisite array of hills, waterfalls of streaming pearls, rich tribal life and culture, folk songs and dances and a variety of monuments. Sambalpur retains its classic sleepy charm, even in the face of rapid, albeit unplanned expansion and a deluge of retail establishments. Some of the houses along the old part of Sambalpur are still maintained, and used, like they were, a century ago. A peculiar way the houses in the older parts of town are arranged is the gulli system, literally, mazeway. Houses in Marwaripara, Patnaikpara, Nandpara, and along the parallel streets of Sansadak and Badsadak are examples of the above. The streets of Badasadak

and Sansadak extending from Kunjelpada chowk to the office of the Sambalpur municipality have a proud heritage and have contributed immensely to make Sambalpur World famous and enriched the cultural heritage of the country. Heritage walks can be arranged along these paths as part of tourist attraction.

The Sambalpuri culture has a three tiered structure with interfaces and interpolation, the tribal/ethnic, the folk/peasant and the urban/classical which existed side by side enriching and enlarging the cultural dimensions. There is no better evidence for this religious-spiritual yearning in its popular form than the string of festivals that is spread over the year. Sambalpur is a confluence of the Aryan, Dravidian and Adivasi cultures all of which by the quest of the numinous. Sambalpur is famous for its handloom textile works which has earned international fame in recent times. The textiles for their unique pattern, design and texture commonly come under the patent of Sambalpuri. It has also got some rare places and items which are somewhat unique in nature.

The tourism potential of the SDA needs to be properly exploited by utilizing the religious, cultural and historical importance of the tourist places. Keeping in view the above facts to revive the consciousness of the people, lands for the Department of Tourism, Government of Orissa is reserved at strategic locations for the following activities.

- a) A 5 hectares plot for **Cultural Centre and Art Gallery (CCAG)** in Sambalpur has been proposed in the Putibandh village just outside the municipal area having approach from the 18 m road and convenient access to both the national Highways having the display space for tribal/ethnic items prepared by then local artisans, space for the folk dance and cultural activity and also a cultural library can be built. Marriage hall with a party plot can also be accommodated on this land. Tribal culture can be displayed here. Exhibition on temple architecture and ancient city development techniques can be permanently displayed. Prototype of houses in Patnaikpura, Nandpura, samsadak, Badasadak etc. can be displayed here in the exhibition hall or in the campus itself. Auditorium for performing arts like theater, folk dances, musical performances, classical dances etc. can be part of this complex. Sambalpuri textiles and art work can be displayed and sold to the tourists and locals as well. A tourist guest house can also be constructed here.
- b) A **Festival / Mela Ground** with about 10 hectares of area and a hall to hold religious-spiritual activities and couple of rooms to display religious monuments and art pieces is proposed near the railway crossing on NH 6 in Ainthapali area of Sambalpur. The open ground will be equipped with the facilities where celebrations of various strings of religious festivities are held throughout the year.
- c) A land has been reserved for the well designed world class **Aquarium** on about 0.4 hectares of land to attract the tourist in the Sambalpur town, which will add to the economic development of the town as well.
- d) It is proposed to have a big **Botanical Garden** of about 14 hectares near the junction of NH-6 and SH-10 in Ainthapali area. Ayurvedic plants can be grown in this garden. This will attract not only the tourist but the students of the educational institutes also.
- e) **Regional Park** on about 10 hectares of land is proposed in the Tumbesingha area of Sambalpur having access from NH-6/53. Vrundavan type garden with musical fountains can be developed in this park.
- f) A huge **Environment Complex** on about 17 hectares of land have been proposed in the Khetrampur area of the Sambalpur town on the south of the railway line having

approach from the existing 18 m and 24 m road and from the proposed 18 m road which pass through the proposed complex. A flyover is proposed on this proposed 18 m road so as to cater to the other surrounding areas. The complex comprises of land specifically designated for **Urban Forestry (UF)**, **Environment Education Park (EEP)**, **Zoo** and **Spiritual Hall (SH)**. Medical herbs, flora and fauna can be on display on permanent basis. The complex shall be developed as lush green with aesthetically appealing landscape and waterfalls. Colorful wild life can be an added attraction. Vehicular Parking Space (VPS) has also been proposed in this complex. This complex will serve as regional recreation center and will be the main attraction of the SDA.

- g) Sambalpur lacks any signature structure which can identify the town. It is proposed to have a **City Symbolic Spot** on about 0.7 hectares of land near Police Line on 18 mts road. Here statue can be erected and decorated with the works of local artisans using traditional design and building materials. History of Sambalpur can be written on a stone or rock and can be placed here. Small Park can be developed around the structure.
- h) Similarly, a spot for **City Emblem** is proposed in Botanical garden at a place when one enters the town from the Jharsuguda SH so that they feel that now they are entering the Sambalpur town. This can be developed by public participation and can be sponsored by giving advertising rights to the person or company maintaining this structure.
- i) **Tourist Offices** with ample parking spaces on about 1.65 hectares of land have also been proposed in the CDP so that tourism activities can be streamlined and developed in a well planned manner with sufficient facilities for the tourists. The parking spaces can be used exclusively for the parking of the tourist vehicles. The bus trips to the tourist places can depart from here.
- j) A town hall / auditorium, shopping center, local parks and other open spaces and extension of Ainthapali bus stand are also proposed in the CDP to be built on the designated spots for the convenience of the so city and the tourists as well.
- k) In Burla it is proposed to have a big scale **Central Business District (CBD)** in the north Burla having wider approach from the 24 m road on the south of the Mahanadi. This 24 m road will connect the Burla with Hirakud through a proposed bridge over the Mahanadi River. On the north of Mahandi in Hirakud town it is proposed to have a big **Cultural Center** on the south of the Hirakud having wider approach from this 24 m road. This pocket will attract lot of tourists and local residents of the SDA area. The location of these two Centers is just near the proposed Burla Hirakud Bridge over Mahanadi River. **Water Park** on the bank of Mahanadi and adjoining this Cultural Center of Hirakud is also going to be a major tourist attraction in the SDA area. One big Commercial Center is also proposed in the Hirakud adjoining the Water Park and the Cultural Center. Once these pockets are developed on both sides of the river Mahanadi and a communication is provided by means of new river bridge, Burla – Hirakud is going to become a **Tourist Hub** with facilities for cultural activities, educational campuses, place for traditional folk dances, recreational facilities and lot of commercial activities. This tourist hub is going to attract the tourists not from the region but also from the other part of the nation also. SDA can develop this project on priority. Proposed activities can be developed on both sides in the initial stage and later on when the finance is available with the SDA, the construction of bridge can be taken.

- l) A twenty-one Kilometre **drive on the dyke** along the Hirakud dam offers a unique experience of calm serenity and majesty of nature. The Government Tourism Department should organize a bus trip on this dyke and a visit to Gandhi Minar.
- m) A peculiar way the houses in the older parts of town are arranged is the gulli system, literally, mazeway. Houses in Patnaikpara, Nandpara, and along the parallel streets of Sansadak and Badsadak are examples of the above. The streets of Badasadak and Sansadak extending from Kunjelpada chowk to the office of the Sambalpur municipality have a proud heritage and have contributed immensely to make Sambalpur world famous and enriched the cultural heritage of the country. Heritage walks can be arranged along these paths as part of tourist attraction.
- n) There are many tourist spots in and around SDA area like Rock paintings at Ullapgarh, The Dumri (Hillock), Pujharipalli, Dadhivamana temple, Tilting Temple of Huma, Government Library, Samlai Mandir, Bells Galore- Ghanteshwari, Gopalji Math, Wildlife Sanctuary at Ushakothi, Wild life sanctuary known as Badrama sanctuary, Budharaja Temple, Gudguda waterfall, Hanuman Batika, Mandira Dam, Khandadhar (Rourkela), Nursinghnath Temple, Harishankar, etc. The Tourism Department of the State Government must take initiative and organize the following existing private 7 Tour and Travel offices who can undertake the touring trips to the above mentioned places. The Government Tourism Department can also build and organize a tourist Guest House and run it through participation of private entrepreneurs.
- Jagannath Tour and Travels
 - Maa Tarini Travels
 - Nalin Travels
 - Sonaly Travels and Tours
 - Satyam Travels
 - Maharaja Travels and Transport
 - Swati Travels

The location and extent of the proposed community facilities like Zoo, Spiritual hall, Environment Education Park, Botanical garden, Rural sports ground, Mela ground, Urban forest, Regional park, Community center, Local park, Cultural center, Sambalpur bus station, Aquarium, town hall, Vehicular parking space, Water park, Tourist office, etc. have been depicted in **Figure 3.1**.