

Decongesting Three Crowdie Outskirts of Serried Achieves of Odisha, India

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Abstract: *The Indian archives swear craftsmen's artistry, cultural and religious assortment irrespective of religion. Population growth from 1960's around the Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar cities has made it congested, unhygienic. The unplanned utilities, boulevards, with improper waste management, and safety are distracting the flourishing tourists. These ancient antiquities had easy thoroughfare for the pilgrims by well-connected road systems. Presently these roads are under encroachment by the hawkers, traders, vendors, vehicles and a little open space is left for traffic. The congestion and heavy traffic threatens the safety and security of the age-old archives of terrorist attacks. Prioritization of evacuation of the encroachments around those monuments and giving them a panoramic view is demanded to convert the pilgrims to tourists and shall add to the economy of the state. The present search is to analyze the three cities; Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar for major development in Odisha tourism. The R&R plan for oustees and landholders after remodeling with provision for tourist utilities are elaborated. The historical development, gradual decay, hydrodynamic and geotechnical failure of Sun temple is discussed from 17th century AD. The present development of the three towns along with integrated tourism management plan for the Golden Triangle of Odisha is focused.*

Keywords: Jagannath, Lingaraj, Sun Temple, Tourism, Safety & Security, Business Hubs

1. Introduction

India is a country where townships are grown up in the banks of rivers and are associated with temples, masjids or churches. The old cities like Rishi Kesh, Hardwar, Lucknow, Delhi, Ajmer, Agra, Ajodhya, Bikaner, Mathura, Goa, Thiruvananthapuram, Allahabad, Banaras, Ajanta & Ellora, Amritsar, Guwahati, Kolkata, Konark, Puri, Bhubaneswar, Madurai, Hyderabad, Rameswaram and many places are sources for attraction. Those melancholies with various architectures of ancient times are at present surrounded by dense settlements. They are the representatives of livelihood of from past to present. Slums developed gradually around are monuments and pilgrims creating huge garbage's without any/little provision for waste disposal. The area has become the breeding-grounds with growing middle-class settlements and is incubators of disordered indifferences and disorientations. Most of the old achieves give a scenery of beggars asking for alms and coupled through street hawkers with transient commodities in outskirts of these holy monuments. It certainly gives a clumsy picture of ancient traditional Indian culture. Hence these cities must be reoriented to clusters of well-developed business hubs and attract tourists but not pilgrims.



Figure1: The golden triangle of temple cities Odisha

In such a tardy atmosphere, it is highly essential to rebuild the old ruining set up to give a stable protracted panoramic architectural view so that our forth coming generation should not condone us and our life style. Presently the federal units have in a march to reconstruct the townships in the outskirts of achieves on a war footing basis with a contemporary concept.

1.1 The area of study

The golden triangle comprises of three old but major sculpture towns of Odisha i.e. Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar of Odisha, India. The Jagannath temple, the sun temple and the Siva (Lingaraj) temple are the epi-centers

which epitomizes the Hindu culture of Odisha in ancient times. The areas surrounding the temples are characterized by slums, low cost hotels, hawkers with local crafts, beggars, cattle's amidst pilgrims from far and near, occasionally foreigners, cars, taxis and busses. It is unplanned and unhealthy so that it gives impression of an old daily market in India with scattered wastes in a noxious atmosphere. It is very difficult to make the proper zoning of the area and to renovate/ rebuild the structures with innovative architecture (Fig 1).

2. Review of Literature

During medieval period i.e. 8th to 19th centuries, the Indians constructed a large number of temples, mosques and churches at different places and towns mainly on river/sea corridors that have developed circumscribing the epitomes like Tanja-our in the bank of the Cauvery river, Sun temple and Jagannath temple along coasts of Bay of Bengal in Odisha and Krishna temple at Dwarka on Arabian sea coast and many others in India (NCERT books^[1]). The economy of the local people is influenced by the people's acceptance, gathering on normal auspicious days related to the topography, role of the temple on local culture, landed properties. The golden triangle is prime example of influence on development and guides the morphology of the towns, a burning example of structuring past activity outline, where the foci are the high rise architectures, (Guilmoto et al. 1990^[2], Eric Denis et al., 2017^[3]). The urban areas and thoroughfares around the shrines and the infrastructures are the streets, hotels, markets and dwelling complexes, foot paths, walk ways, street sizes, high-rise buildings, depending population, vehicles and traffic size & volume, canopy, vegetation and climate of the areas (Lynch (1960)^[4], Bentley et al. (1985)^[5], and Mehta, V. (2013)^[6]. Tandon M. et al., 2017^[7]). The Hindu temples in India are different from other architectural structures in shape, size and mostly based on local sculpture and culture, Alexander et. al., 1977^[8], Vardia S., 2008^[9]. Bhaduri and Swamy (2012)^[10] mentioned about the heritage tourism includes historical monuments, artifacts of the mother nature that has adorned Odisha tourism especially the golden triangle..

2.1 Aim of the study

A large number of research works have been accomplished on the town planning, cultural triumph and modern comforts of temple cities of India like Banaras, Madurai, Mathura, and Ajodhya etc.. But the famous temple cities of Odisha are one among the epitomes of its architecture and sculpture from religious point of view but the township around the archives are in dark. The major peripheral roads of the temples are neglected. They determine the vital areas for retail trade which attracts many tourists abroad. Primarily these roads adorned with shops for sell of religious offerings, local crafts, food hubs, near the entrances to the temples. The adjoining cross roads have many other business premises and trade centers well placed in market complexes based on socio-religious customs. The sanctity of Hindu culture imposes many commodities are to be banned or restricted. The strategic infrastructural frame work need a dynamic planning for clustering developmental network for

the stake holders including religion tourist and business related activities for future setting.

2.2 Methods and Methodologies

The present work has stressed interest on the reorientation of the nomenclature of the old cities in Odisha. They include shopping zones, old shrines, Lodging houses, Jatri-Niwas, small shops and foot path hawking, slums and beggary around the three temples of the golden triangle. Many of them have become old and dilapidated without maintenance, and some declared unsafe. The land owners have neither renovated their old structures nor demolished them for smart dwelling for the tourists, legends, site visits. Interactions with local people are the base line studies. The methodology is given in Fig-2

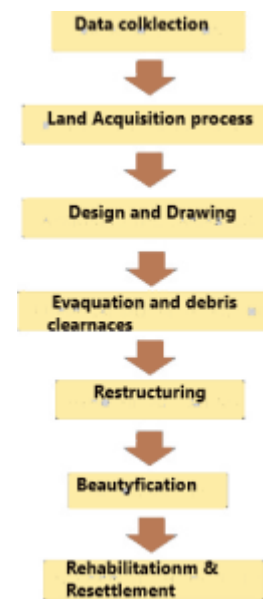


Figure 2: Methods & Methodology

The GDP growth of Indians due to increasing incomes, fewer struggles for live hood, urbanization and industrialization has created more leisure period among the Indian middle class earning groups encouraging family religious tourism. The pilgrims have been transformed to tourists. The tourists visit the places not only for religion shake, like to visit nearby magnanimous places, leisure pass with comforts, modern amenities on a recreational mood.

The millennium old temples are the sources for livelihood of its stake holder communities like Pandas, Hoteliers, local inhabitants and with their lodging houses and Jatri Niwas, small shop owners (Sahukar and Mahajans), hawkers, small grocery units, medicine shops and vegetable vendors, solid waste dump yards and some beggars. The street is ever crowded from early dawn to late night and the tourists are squeezed for trespassing amidst the sleeping dog's cows that obstruct them. The roads demand widening, titivation with proper lightning to attract the tourists. The Land scape of the towns and their plot sizes as received from the area map indicate congestion, Fig 3 (a), (b) and (c).

The business complexes around these cities only can attract tourist from domestic and foreign on commercial development. The risk involved in renovating the cities with innovative ideas and future infrastructural development is

must concentrate on the tourist comfort by achieving modern resettlements and rehabilitating the old small and medium business community for their better livelihood based on the tourist economy. The growth of organized

retailing units under modern shopping formats should emerge based on tourists demand and the local residents.

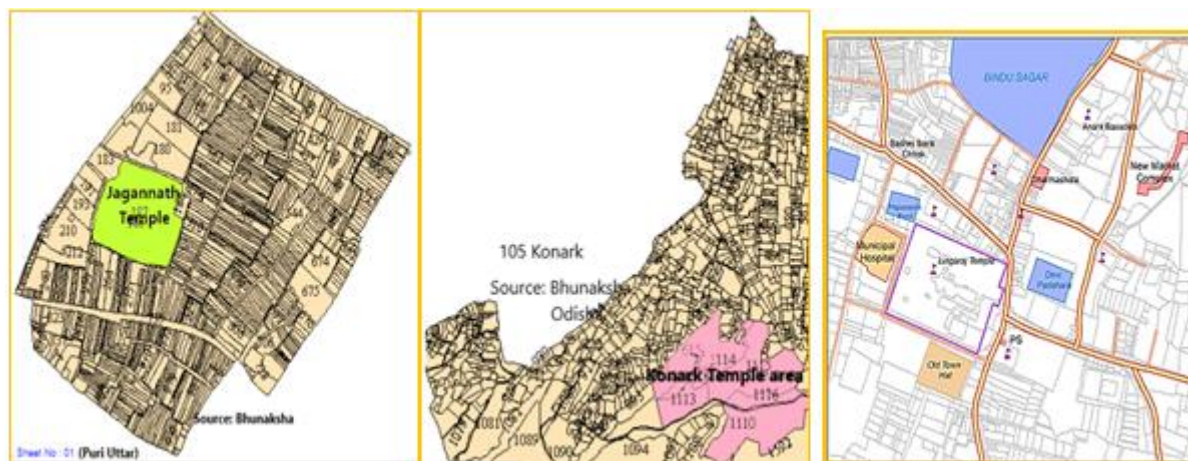


Figure 3 (a), (b) & (c): The congested cluster of plots about the Temples (Puri, Konark & Bhubaneswar)

3. Project planning

As the land around the temples is preoccupied, so expansion is a difficult task and a hard nut to crack. Instead of horizontal expansion only the chances of vertical expansion can be feasible with altitude restrictions imposed in the temple towns laid by federal government from time to time. The environment clearances from the departments must be concurred. The environment impact assessment studies must be conducted with concurrence of necessary no objection certificates from the line departments. After acceptance of the pre-feasibility report and the Administrative Approval (AA), the DPR must be prepared and submitted as ab-initial work to the Government for fund allocation and budget provisions. After receiving the AA, the geo-technical investigation and land acquisition processes should be geared up after reconnaissance survey but attending to social, political, Judicial and economical protests. The procurement processes of materials, labour and machineries need to be started for the reorientation.

The reconstructions processes should include enumerations and identifications of land holders, recording the oustees. Since ancestral properties and the land owner’s livelihood

are dependent on the nearby archives, the land acquisitions (LA) processes are complex. The demolitions should accompany the LA process followed by landscaping. The infrastructural activities and management of building with picturesque view considering the local culture, pilgrims demand and renovation of the workplace of local people with innovative ideas shall be a hard task.

Population study of the temple cities:

The permanent demography must be added with floating population of 4 to 12hours /day and even for few days during festive periods like car festival, the month of Kartika, Jhulan, dance festivals and Jagar period. The number of tourists and the permanent population is gradually increasing in these towns about @2 to 3%/ annum. The location related advantages have surged up filling the gaps within the vacant places in the town. So it is essential to have land, geography and demographic studies of the town during the past few years. The population forecast is to made to provide the public and tourist amenities. The purpose of this research is to find out positioning related factors influencing complexes and suggest apposite positioning for business complexes (Table 1).

Table 1: The geography, demography and the related administrative control of the temple towns

Temple town	Urban status Lat. E/ Long N)	Area	Census populn	Census populn	Census populn	Populn den/km2	Status
	Year	Km2	1991	2001	2011	2011	Constituted date
Puri	Municipality 19.798/85.825	16.84	125199	15837	200564	11938	1.4.1881 Bengal Municipality Act
Konark	NAC(19.89/86.1)	35.10	10889	15013	16779	478	On 17.12.1983 GOO.
BBSR	Municipality (20.30/85.83)	135	411542	658220	885363	6558	On 12 Mar.1979 GOO

3.1 Growth of Tourists Odisha 21st Century

The visit to the golden triangle of Odisha is the tourist’s paradise from ancient times. It is well visited by the tourists of WB, Assam, UP, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and states of Andhra and TN. The local people have a regular visit on festive time to see the lords and taking holy baths. The domestic tourists in Odisha have augmented from 3162533

in 2001-02 to 15509529 in 2018-19 (incremental annual about 8-9%). The Foreign tourist in Odisha has been varying from year to year and rose from 21971 in 2001-02 to 113721 in 2017-18 (Table 2).

From the tourist inflow to Odisha 3.2mn (2001) to 15.62mn (2018), indicate that the tourism in Odisha must have surge in future along with the economic growth in the trade. More

infrastructural facilities must be created for the upsurge in the tourism. To preserve the old sculpture it is the utmost need of the state to save the dilapidating monuments and make the infrastructure tourist catching (Table-2).

Table 2: The inflow of domestic and foreign tourism in Odisha in the 21st century

FY	Domestic tourists	% of total	Foreign tourist	% of total	Total tourists
2001-02	3162533	99.31	21971	0.69	3184504
2002-03	3429027	99.32	23488	0.68	3452515
2003-04	3805968	99.26	28556	0.74	3834524
2004-05	4326002	99.30	30300	0.70	4356302
2005-06	4695647	99.24	35731	0.76	4731378
2006-07	5377123	99.27	39407	0.73	5416530
2007-08	6210586	99.31	43311	0.69	6253897
2008-09	6482213	99.35	42303	0.65	6524516
2009-10	7104079	99.34	47105	0.66	7151184
2010-11	7770741	99.32	53212	0.68	7823953
2011-12	8472208	99.26	62816	0.74	8535024
2012-13	9291734	99.30	65522	0.70	9357256

2013-14	10064072	99.33	67400	0.67	10131472
2014-15	11051351	99.35	72215	0.65	11123566
2015-16	12067695	99.44	67364	0.56	12135059
2016-17	13112728	99.41	77496	0.59	13190224
2017-18	14261546	99.28	102995	0.72	14364541
2018-19	15509529	99.27	113721	0.73	15623250

3.2 The Lord Jagannath: Puri (Srikhetra)

The Jagannath culture was started at Puri with animism and later followed by Vedic Brahmanism, Jainism, Buddhism and Puranic Brahmanism (Saivism, Vaishnavism etc.). The strong cast prejudice proclaimed by the Brahmins and worshipers (Panda's) of the lord had fluctuated geospatially with rise in population of Muhammadans, Baptists, aboriginal tribes along with natural calamities and apocalyptic vector and viral diseases. From 1919 to 1924, the lowest birth rate were 26/ 1000 people at Puri whereas 5 years av. were 47.1/thousand (Gazetteer Puri, 1929) **Fig 4.**

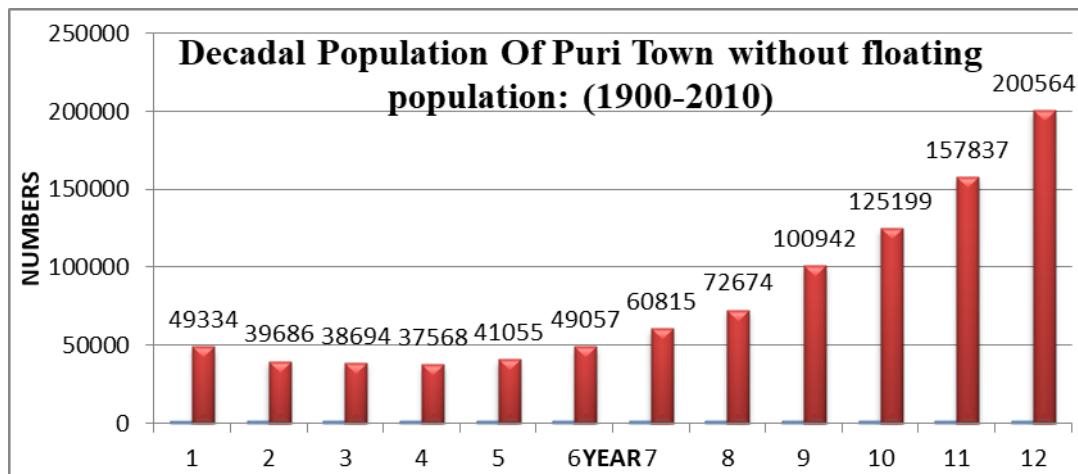


Figure 4: The population of Puri Town (urban areas) without floating population

The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang reported Puri as Che-li-talo as a symbol of Vaisnavism when Anantavarman Chodaganga Deva re-build the Jagannath temple 1229-30 A.D. and the image of the deities were throne sitted later. But the temple was initially built by the King Indradyumna prior to 12th century. The temple was evacuated several times (Gazetteer Puri, 1929). As history reveals there were 18 major ransacks and lock downs to the town and the lord was shifted with the siblings from the sanctum for 22 times (two times within and 20 times outside) from 670-675 AD for 162.33 years (Sri Jagannath Sanskruti Parishad 2019). However the main attractions Puri are the Jagannath Temple, the golden sea beach and the scenic view of the Chilika Lake.

During 2006, some of the buildings were declared old, dilapidated and unsafe for dwelling. In the year 2011 as an attempt a portion of the Emar Math was demolished and

18MT of silver tablets (522 pieces) were found. On the question of safety and security the lodging houses, market complexes, Math's and shrines were demolished for titivation both interior and exterior areas to give a glimpse of look that of Kashi Viswanathan temple at Varanasi. The protagonists had made remarkable protests to maintain the status-quo proponents of the culture (Fig 6)

After demolition of many a endowment structures and public places; there is an urgent need for a parking place and market complexes at puri. The state Government has thought for remodelling by constructing a flyover from Malatipatpur to Market Chhak, Market complex in the old evacuated Jail premises, Taxi stand at Market Chhak area Mochhi Sahi. <https://ruralindiaonline.org/library/resource/bihar-and-orissa-district-gazetteers-puri/>.



Figure 5: The Singha Dwar during 2020 but the Mirror image after a heavy shower (26.4.2020) after renovation:

The small shopkeepers need to be rehabilitated near to the temple and an open space for the public meetings and vajan samaroha in front of singhdwar. A small plan has been prepared which may be considered in the SE corner of Emar Math to maintain the heritage of the town. The plan and the location for the same is shown in Fig 8.

Since terrorism obeys no religion and sanctity, the Government have taken a step to evacuate the 75m curdon around the main temple premises. In view of keeping the hermitage corridor and the iconic city for our upcoming generation and the future tourism prospective, the new city should support ease access, comfortable amenities like safe and standard drinking water, proper illumination, waste free city and wider roads. The Government has proposed development plan of 5000mn INR Puri town as a holy city of legacy for future generation. The compendium includes structural framework, drives for multi-lane roads, parking

and water bodies, pilgrim utilities, revival of the River Musa and overall titivation standard of World Heritage.

3.3 Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar (Ekamr Khetra):

Out of numerous temples at Bhubaneswar, the Lingaraj temple is considered the largest. It was built during the reign of Jajati Keshari (Soma Dynasty) during (1025AD to 1065AD) of 54.564m high projected within a laterite campus of (160mx142m) and ensembles the Kalinga architecture. The temple is well communicated by rail (5kms), road and air (3km). The shrine is preserved and protected under AMASR (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites & Remains).It is surrounded by Devipadahara Pond, Ananata Basudev, Ekamreswar Temple, Ganga-Yamuna temple and many small temples. AMASR act provides 100m and 200m as regulatory zone.

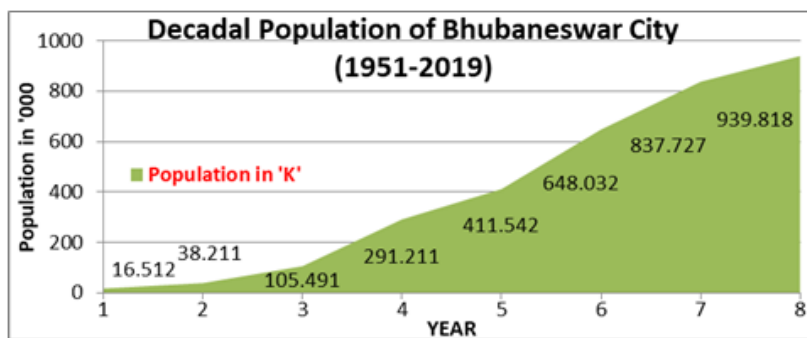


Figure 6: Population growth of Bhubaneswar from 1951 to 2019 (Start of the capital)

The archives should be well protected for the rest of its life span of about another millennium. For the safety and security the temple due to growing population (Fig 6), the

state federal institution made a proclamation of 75m demolition from the boundary wall of the temples.



Figure 7 (a), (b), (c): The demolition around the Lingaraj temple, for renovation; during 3/20. 2020

The main temples at Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar were ordered to demolish all live structures within the restricted area. After the land acquisition, Math's and Lodging houses, all private structures were demolished in the year 2020 by paying befitting land acquisition but resettlement and rehabilitation of the oustees were given less importance. As an ameliorative measure for the resettle and rehabilitate the small stake holder business community and temporary bus shelter has been constructed by the Bhubaneswar Municipality (Fig 7(a), (b), (c)).

According to news papers government has evacuated the illegal constructions and occupied 66 acres of land around the Lingaraj temple and started with redevelopment activities as edifice of entry plaza and heritage complex. <https://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/bhubaneswar/2020/feb/04>. The Project "Ekamra Kshetra" in its 1st phase comprises of access Roads, Bindu Sagar resurgence plan, Vehicle parking plaza, Kedar Gouri-Mukteswar complex, and heritage construal centres.

Odisha government has planned and simultaneously geared up mega transformation and redevelopment the congested and encroached areas around Lingaraj temple, with approach by small bylanes after initiatives taken at Puri. About nine

projects have been initiated comprising of restoration holy pond Bindusagar, contemporary parking, Lingaraj Heritage Project, innonativation of Kedar Gouri/ Muketswara temple *etc.* near by. The 12th century shrine demands immediate attention including renovation of the DEVIPADAHARA tank adjacent to the town but was concealed by coverage of shrubs and creepers (Fig 8(a) and (b))

Some dilapidated temples were about to lost their importance and urge for immediate renovation by the archeology department was attending for last 20 to 30 years. The urban renewal of the old serried archives of Odisha and 1000 years old town area of Old bhubaneswar whose expanse is around 25sqkm has been started from 2008 under revitalisation project of Bhubaneswar financed by JNNURUM Projects. Some math's like Bharati, Gopal Tirtha and Sankarananda math's around the temple are under decrepit condition either to be renovated or decorated with innovative heritage concept. The Temple City, about 700 units of temples constructed from chiselled laterite and Sand stone is clustered around which were constructed between 300BC to 1500BC but about 150-200 in numbers existing on date.

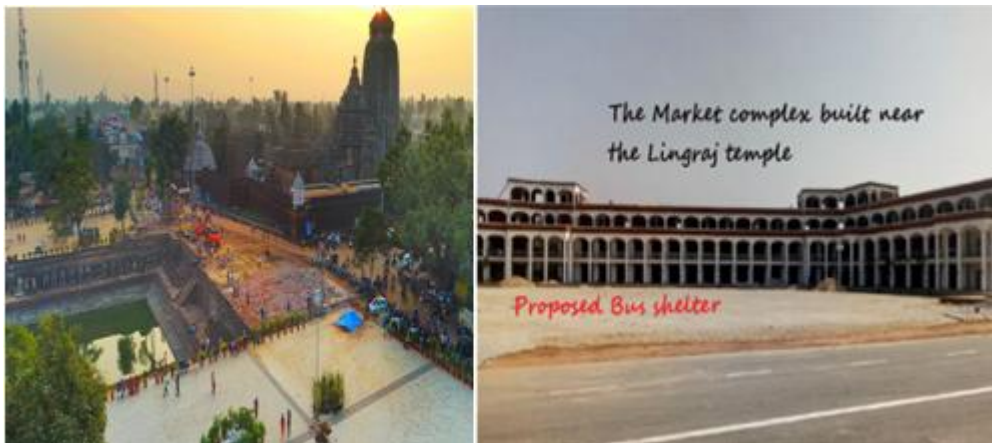


Figure 8 (a) & (b): Present demolition of encroachment, and the new market complex around Lingaraj Temple; 2020

3.4 The Sun Temple Konark (Arka Khetra)

The Exotic Indian Architecture represents the Black Pagoda (Konark Temple) was constructed by Narasimha Deva I (Ganga dynasty) in the year 1244 - 1250AD and considered as a world heritage site from 1984 (by UNESCO). The Vimana (sanctum sanctorum) was 70m high which was derelict in the year 1837 due to incompetent soil. The sandstone built sanctum was warped along with the rooftop of the pavilion at ground level in 1848 but the 30m high Jag Mohan had survived (Fig 12)

The river bed at the confluence points are depository and have slippage activities at the confluence point. Such type of movement of soil bed is presently noticed at the Devi river mouth which is 15km from the temple. Still the 30m high Jaga Mohan of the sun temple exhibits the marvel and gigantic of the architecture even today. One of the lost wonder of 13th century still attracts tourist from inside and outside India and the rate of inflow have increasing trend.

The temple was adjacent to the coast Bay of Bengal and the confluence point of an old defunct distributary of the Mahanadi-Kathajodi system on the bank of the river Chandrabhaga. The geomorphological changes had closed of the old Kathajodi system (Weakening of the Prachi and the Ratnachira rivers) had made their distributaries like Chandra. Bhaga, Pathar Buha, Kadua and many distributary drainage systems to dry up, Mishra et al., (2018)^[11].

The drying of Chandrabhaga drainage channel at its debouching point was dried up in summer and charged with water during rainy season. The positioning of the temple at the apex of the coastal and riverine front has made the foundation soil to become loose and liquidation to withstand the live load and the wind load. Unequal settlement of the foundation of the temple might have faced causing fractures in the wall and demolishing partwise which was noticed from the mid-seventeenth century (Mahalik et al., 1996^[12] and Mishra et al., 2016^[13]). By early 18th century 70m high the main Chariot was decayed gradually as per different reports and photographs. (Sterling 1820 reported Chariot

height as 35m, Markham Kittoe, during 1838 as 25m-30m, in 1848 was mentioned that the structure lamented on the ground as a heap of stone (Sterling et al 1846^[14]).

Though youngest among the three major temples of the golden triangle; the sun temple started eroding and ruined fast after 300-400 years of construction. The positioning of the temple, the ferruginous sand stone (sedimentary rock) used as construction material and natural saline weather had started deteriorating due to erosion of the temple walls and the geotechnical failure of foundation from 16th century were reported. The little ice age midway was in 17th century. The global cooling had exhibited retreat of the strand line seaward by 2000 to 3000 meters along the coastal front along Odisha coast of India (examples: Beleswar temple, Konark temple, Jagannath temple were away inland from coast by 2-3Km). It was the globally last climate

predicament when the human survival embraced stringent economic and social change not only in cold countries but also in India (Fig 12). The Konark is a small town 3km from the coast and has permanent NAC population of 16799 as per 2011 census Mishra S. P. 2016^[15].

There is declining trend in inflow of both domestic and foreign tourist to Konark as per unofficial records. It is reported that about 1.4mn tourists visited Konark in the year 2000, comprising of 13000 foreign tourists. Whereas the numbers of foreign tourists has declined to 8500 numbers in the year 2010-11 and further there was a little rise to 9,137 in the year 2011-12. The current statistics tells that the visit of domestic tourists in the FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 were 2846092 and 2461359 respectively and the foreign tourists were 6443 and 5477 respectively.



Figure 9 (a), (b), (c): The Konark temple in 18th, 19th and 21st century from waste to world heritage Icon. (Amudu Collection 2012^[16])

The present development of beach tourism (beach festivals, heritage dance or beach safari *etc.*) has encouraged more domestic tourists in spite of natural disasters along Odisha coast. If the process continues with the augmentation of integrated Tourism management, shall allure more tourists to pour to the Arkakeshtra. Its positioning at the cutting edge of Bay of Bengal, slamming of intense storms and saline aeolian effect had eroded the temple and resolved as gradual derelict. The eroded and derelict temple of 17th & 18th century has been renovated and present monument is in Fig 9 (a), (b), (c):

Like lord Jagannath Temple and Lingaraj Temple, the Sun Temple is not well presented by the federal body in the world forum. Towards fag end of 2018, the Centre has requested the state administration to gear up the heritage process of the heritage site by inviting different entities, inclusive public sector institutions individual firms to chalk out developmental plan of the spectacular site around the Sun temple. Recent visit of %T team of state Govt have opined to make attempts and to bring the tourists to Arkakeshtra as a smart city and attract the tourist to be engaged for a long period in the iconic area. Fani during 2019 and present Covid-19 has delayed the process of modernization. The cost of restructuring the infrastructure shall cost less as the areas are part under ICZM area and casuarina forests.

4. Discussion

Urban areas around in question need immediate infrastructural design qualities like safe guard enclosures, pilgrim scaling, zero transparency, zoning linked commercial units, coherent, appealing and complex life in such temple cities. Attempts are made by federal responses has made some changes in the infrastructure around the cities considering safety of the antique archives, comfort/interest of local culture. To progress on the issue, the local govt. has evacuated 75m around these three temples on the issue of safety and security where a large numbers of old shops, bazars, Math's and guest houses have been acquired including land acquisition and development.

Depicting history, the shabby and antique narrow roads of Puri and old town of Bhubaneswar lead the tourists the glimpse of past culture of Odisha. During travel through the wobbly, zigzagging alleys provide dashing with cycles, rickshaws, bicycles with smells of rotten vegetables and funky pilgrim's dash against your body. These cites tell about the culture, craftsmen ship to know about India's Hindu customs and provide Odisha's dark and ruining future of Jagannath or Siva culture but business-focused around the temples at the center.

The temples in golden triangle are significant players in the growth of urbanization and source of communication and irrigation in medieval period but the old theme has been of

the development of zones for settlement has less importance and old shrine cities has been left primitive in comparison to modern cities. Still temples are the real actors for the local urban expansion in 21st century even as these deities are proclaimed having omniscient and omnipotent personality of progress, education, wealth, health and everything under religious trust.

In 21st century, the golden triangle is well communicated with road, rail and air. There is lack of affordable hotels by the middle income group tourists at Konark and Bhubaneswar near the temples except some Dharma Sala and lodging houses. Odiyas are considered as most hospitable persons by birth (Atithi Devo Bhava). The business temperament and amalgamated tourist persons other than Odiyas but posed to be permanent residents of the golden triangle areas are harassing the tourist during their short stay. The waste management methodology of the three cities has been developed but the management of municipality solid waste (MSW) and Liquid waste management of the three towns are lagging which need immediate attention. The tourist management is still in the custody of Sebayats and Pandas of the major temples of Odisha. The old tradition, their temporal arrogance towards community decisions demands democratic sovereignty of the common people and the tourists. The integrated PPT mode of spectral management of industry in Odisha shall welcome the numbers of tourists and will bring fiscal development of the local government.

4.1 Risks in the innovation projects

The jeopardies in these innovative processes are analyzing risk identification, assessment, selection, and the stakeholder's responses to the planning. The risk management in the renovation and innovative procedures are recording, monitoring, and control of the state of the art and implementation of the renovation activities. Initially a checklist is to prepare and strict adherence to the alterations is monitored. The basic needs communication during lean and crowdie days, lightening, water supply and waste management of the localities should be given prime importance. However the federal Government has efficiently evacuated the encroachers and has paid appropriate compensation to the oustees. This is high time to chalk out a master plan, finalize and give a novel shape to the cities.

The local government has chalked out plan by doubling its budget to improve the golden triangle. The improvement wok planned opening new archeology directorate, Bay improvement at Puri (Samuka beach), earmarking the EKAMR (Ekamra Kshetra Amenities and Monuments Revival) for 2020-21 and making Puri an icon city associated with Eco tourism development along Marine drive road from Puri to Konark. The work was taken up with full swing but the epidemic COVID-19 has smashed the war footing actions and the work progress is in stalemate position.

5. Conclusion

The Odisha state can be one of the epitomes of visitor's hotspot if tourism is exhilarated by transforming from

pilgrim business to tourism trade. The federal/state government should renovate and rebuild the old cities of sculpture from commercial, spectral, and cultural aspect. Like other heritage cities like Somnath (Prabhas Patan), Mathura, Allahabad, Dwarka, Ajmer, and many other old congested temple cities of India. Odisha should not run parallel to those pilgrim cultured tourism. Amidst the open sandy beach of Bay of Bengal, should advance by shaping the temple cities of the golden triangle of Odisha by empowering the infrastructure and the stake holders. The shrine culture need to be cracked down. An ethical and acceptable religious heritage to be adopted with modern tourist management policies like comfortable hotels, good market, amenable food, wide roads with well communication without concentrating on the income generation source. For a total station development and overall episodic cultural heritage, the government, the administrative improvement along with integrated tourism and peoples participation is essential.

Odisha as a whole can be the epicenter of heritage and tourism hub with it's panoramic lakes, zoo's, beach. The golden triangle in the maritime state is under employing its potential in the tourism sector for its economy to surge. Infrastructural manipulations, eviction of illegal encroachment in the heritage cities, proper transport, public utilities, safety/ security to the monuments/ tourists, affordable but comfortable accommodation with facilities shall promote integral tourism in the three cities (Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar) through integrated and spectral management. These iconic cities are under renovation/reconstruction and after implementation shall make the stake holders in the city more rich and prosperous and also their coming generation.

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