

TABLE-2

## COMPOSITION OF URBAN POPULATION IN THE HINTERLAND OF GREATER GUWAHATI IN 1971

Name of District	Total Population	Urban Population	P. C. of Urban Population to total population
<b>ASSAM</b>			
Kamrup	28,54,183	3,35,155	11.74
Darrang	17,36,188	1,03,743	5.96
Nowgong	16,80,895	1,19,337	7.09
Goalpara	12,25,103	1,72,294	7.73
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>			
K. & J. Hills	10,11,699	1,41,492	13.19
Garó Hills	4,06,615	15,489	
<b>Total :</b>	<b>95,08,068</b>	<b>8,72,021</b>	<b>9.1</b>

Source: — Statistical hand book (Assam) 1980.

### 3. 2. POPULATION GROWTH IN THE MASTER PLAN AREA :

With a population of 1,23,783 in 1971 which lived within an area of 14.19 Sq. K. M., Guwahati was considered as the only class I town in Assam. During the same period the total population of the Guwahati Master Plan Area was 2,91,119 comprising an area of 261.77 Sq. K.M., Table 3 shows the growth of population in the Guwahati Municipal Area (GMA) and Guwahati Master Plan Area (GMPA).



It will be seen from the above table that growth of population in Guwahati Municipal area and in the Guwahati Master Plan area during the decade 1951-61 was very high. This is due to the establishment of many educational institutions, location of N.F. Railway Headquarter, Refinery etc. etc. which attracted a large population to this town. However in the decade 1961-71 rate of growth of population in the Guwahati Municipal area and Guwahati Master Plan area had declined and recorded only 22.90 p.c. and 72.3 p.c. respectively.

With the establishment of the Guwahati Municipal Corporation in the year 1974, the entire Guwahati Master Plan area excluding some portion in the west and Amingaon—North Guwahati in the north, came under the jurisdiction of this Municipal Corporation. The area of Guwahati Municipal Corporation is 216 Sq. K.M. and according to 1971 Census operation it has a population of 2,53,851 could not be held till now the present population of the Guwahati Municipal Corporation is not available. However, it is estimated that the present population of Guwahati Municipal Corporation is about 5 lakhs.

### 3.3. SEX RATIO :

The sex ratio of an Urban settlement is often influenced by the migrational trends of working force and the housing conditions prevailing in the town. The sex ratio of Guwahati according to 1971 census was 637 female per 1000 males which is very low in comparison to other big cities in India except Calcutta. The lowest sex ratios are found among the population of working age groups starting from 25 to 59. The reason for this low sex ratio may be attributed to the migration of low earning male workers from other places who have not brought their families to the town due to scarcity of accomodation.

### 3.4. AGE SEX COMPOSITION :

It is observed that more than two-fifth of the total population consists of infants and children falling in the age group of 0-14 which mainly comprises of Primary and High School going children. About one fifth of the total population constitute of youth in the age group of 15-24, a substantial portion of which comprises Pre-College and College going persons. This factor needs special consideration while projecting the population.



### 3.5. MIGRATION :

According to 1971 census, about 59.27 p.c. of the total population of Guwahati had migrated to this town while the non-migration constitute only 40.73 p.c. The primary sources of migration with their percentage to the total migration of population are as follows from Kamrup district (17.07%), from other district of Assam (15.12%), from out side Assam (16.92%), and from out side India (10.62%). The migration of population from Bihar (41.90%), West Bengal (12.62%), Rajasthan (10.47%), Meghalaya (10.20%) and Uttar Pradesh (9.62%) constitutes the main source of migration from out side Assam. Further, out of the total migrants from out side India, about 70% came from East Pakisthan (now Bangladesh) and 15.5% from Nepal.

### 3.6. OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE :

The capacity of the city to provide variety of jobs and to absorb its working population in various sectors of economy is an indication of the economic viability of the City. The participation rate also gives an idea of the share of gainfully occupied persons against the dependant and non-working population. City's commercial activities and its involment in trade and commerce and industrial sector is known by the occupation and employment structure of the population. Table 4 shows the occupation pattern.

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TABLE-4  
 OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF FORMER GUWAHATI MUNICIPAL AREA AND  
 GUWAHATI MASTER PLAN AREA-1961-1971

Sl. No.	Category	No. of workers				P. C. to total workers	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
			G. M. A.	G. M. P. A.	G. M. A.	G. M. P. A.	
1	Primary Sector (Agriculture and its allied activities)						
	I. Cultivator	586	731	11,584	10,037	1.37	12.9
	II. Agriculture Labour						
	III. Live Stock Forestry etc.						
	IV. Mining and Quarrying						
	Total	586	731	11,584	10,037	1.37	12.9
2.	Secondary Sector—						
	V(a) Household Industry	1,057	634	6,050	1,279	2.18	6.7
	(b) Manufacturing	4,738	5,453	6,589	13,255	11.40	7.4
	VI. Construction	872	1,913	2,639	3,086	2.05	2.9
	Total	6,67	8,000	15,278	17,620	15.67	17.0
3.	Tertiary Sector—						
	VII. Trade and Commerce	6,268	11,225	9,934	17,588	14.74	11.0
	VIII. Transport etc,	8,506	6,945	20,300	17,328	20.00	22.6
	IX. Other service	20,508	17,027	32,713	31,287	48.22	36.5
	Total—	35,28	34,497	62,947	66,203	82.96	70.1
	Grand Total—	42,538	43,228	89,860	93,860	100.00	100.0



## CHAPTER : 4

## 4. PHYSICAL GROWTH AND EXISTING LANDUSE PATTERN :

## 4.1. PHYSICAL GROWTH TREND :

Urban spread is often conditioned by the natural landscape like hills, water bodies forests, and man made impediments like railway line, major roads, canals etc. It is also conditioned by the resources and technology employed in overcoming the growth impediments and constraints.

The growth of Guwahati has primarily been conditioned by its physical features. Physigraphically the planning area can be divided into the following division.

- i. The river Brahmaputra.
- ii. Guwahati Plain.
- iii. Central hill ranges.
- iv. Beltola Plain.
- v. Jalukbari-Azara Plain.
- vi. North Guwahati-Azara Plain.

Early settlements took place in the Guwahati Plain along the river Brahmaputra and gradually extended upto the railway line in the south which acted as a barrier. However, during the fifties and sixties inspite of this barrier the city expanded beyond the railway line and new settlements developed in areas like Sarania, Gandhibasti, Lachitnagar, Santipur etc., and even in low lying areas which have now caused extensive waterlogging and drainage problems to the inhabitants. Also during the same period Maligaon and Jalukbari area were also developed



out side the Guwahati Plain through the Kamakhya corridor due to establishment of N. F. Railway Headquarter and the University. During the seventies in the area like the city further expanded into the Beltola Plain through the narrow corridor like Fatasil, Dispur and Noonmati that exists in the Central Hill ranges and new settlements took place in Dispur, Khanapara, Basistha, Kahilipara, Kalapahar, Narangi etc. However, further expansion of the city beyond the Beltola Plain in the east and south is restricted due to the existence of K & J. hill ranges. The Beltola Plain is the only potential area for future expansion of Guwahati city.

In the course of development of Guwahati, its beautiful natural resources like hills, water bodies, forests etc. have not been fully utilised so far. The development proposals will have to fully utilise this potential in achieving elegant urban land forms.

#### 4. 2. EXISTING LAND USE ANALYSIS:

Quality of city life and its functional efficiencies are governed by its land use pattern. In order to understand and analyse systematically the functional relationship between various uses particularly the places of working, living and recreation, a detailed land use survey of the planning area was conducted. This land use survey has also helped in identifying the incongruous activities influencing city life and its efficient functioning. While the detailed land use analysis of the inhabited areas reflect the problem of inadequacy of urban land for various uses, the land use analysis of the planning area presents the picture of available land resources. Remedy to most of the cities present problems lie in organising the land use pattern.

#### 4. 3. LAND RESOURCES:

Guwahati Master Plan covers an area of about 262 Sq. Kms. of which 61.8% is only usable. Unusable land constitutes mainly the hills water bodies and pockets of low lying areas. Table 5 shows the extent of present urban spread and the buildable Urban land within the Planning area limit. Thus the Table reveals that nearly 9,726.58 hectares of buildable land is available for future expansion of Guwahati.

**TABLE--5**  
**LAND RESOURCES--GUWAHATI MASTER PLAN AREA**

Sl. No.	Land Use	Area (in Hectares)	P. C. of total area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
1	Inhabitated Area	6447.00	24.63
2	Unusable land		
	(i) Water Bodies	2234.83	
	(ii) Hills	6031.86	38.21
	(iii) Low lying area	1737.00	
3	Usable land	9726.58	37.16
<b>Grand Total--</b>		<b>26177.33</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## 4. 4. EXISTING LANDUSE PATTERN:

It is very essential to take note of the existing land use pattern in order to formulate policies so that every urban use finds the right place and they function together in a harmonious any. In order to make detail analysis, existing land use in the Guwahati Master Plan area has been grouped into the following nine categories which is shown in the table-6.

TABLE—6

## EXISTING LAND USE IN GUWAHATI MASTER PLAN AREA 1980

Sl. No.	Mazor land use	Area in Hectares	P. C. to the total Developed area	P. C. to total Planning area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Residential	2908.90	45.11	
2	Commercial	291.92	4.52	
3	Industrial	406.21	6.30	
4	Public and Semi-Public	913.64	14.17	
5	Transport & Communi- cation	10,71.74	16.62	
6	Special use	828.67	12.85	
7	Parks & Recreation	26.79	0.45	
	Total of Developed area	6447.06	100.00	24.63
8	Vacant & other usable land	9726.58	...	37.16
9	Unusable land	10003.69	..	38.21
	Total Planning area	26,77.33	...	100.00



It is seen from the above table that more than 45 P. C. of the total developed area has been utilised for residential uses. But land utilised for commercial and industrial purposes are exceptionally low. The high percentage of land developed for transport and communication is primarily due to the location of the Headquarter Office of the N. F. Railway at Maligaon. The extreme deficiency of land under parks and recreation is also revealed from the table. Following table gives the existing land utilisation rate of Guwahati.

**GUWAHATI EXISTING LAND UTILISATION RATE :**

Sl. No.	Classification	P. C.	Hectare per 1000 persons
	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Residential	45.11	5.82
2	Commercial	4.52	0.58
3	Industrial	6.30	0.82
4	Public and Semi-public	14.17	1.83
5	Parks and play ground	0.43	0.05
6	Transportation	16.62	2.14
7	Special use	12.85	1.65
	Total	100	12.89

**4.5. LANDUSE VARIATION:**

Landuse surveys undertaken by the department in the year 1956, 1974 and 1980 enables an assessment of the land use variation which has taken place in the city during the period. The table below reveals that the pressure of growth of population has been higher throughout this period on Residential, Commercial, Public and Semi-Public and Recreational uses. City's transportational uses grew from its formative stage to nearly balanced land use proportion.

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## GUWAHATI: LAND USE VARIATION (DEVELOPMENT AREA)

Sl. No.	Land use Classification	1956 Area (H)	P. C.	1974 Area (H)	P. C.	1980 Area (H)	P. C.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Residential	882	5.5	2754.47	40.56	2908.09	45.11
2	Commercial	139	8.6	226.33	3.33	291.92	4.52
3	Industrial	10	0.6	185.00	2.73	406.21	6.30
4	Public and Semi-public	258	16.3	640.82	9.43	913.64	14.17
5	Parks and Playground	33	2.0	70.34	1.03	26.79	0.43
6	Transportation	279	9.9	1781.09	25.50	1071.74	15.62
7	Special use	...	...	1182.57	17.42	128.67	12.85
Total		1601	100	6790.62	100	6447.06	100

## CHAPTER : 5

## 5. HOUSING :

## 5.1. HOUSING ENVIRONMENT :

Shelter is one of the basic human needs and its condition deeply effect the character of human life. As housing constitutes the largest land use element in a city, it makes significant impact on its proper functioning and urban form. Housing environment, e.g. living conditions within and outside dwelling unit is utmost importance for human life. While site condition, water supply, drainage, road network, provision of amenities such as education health recreation are significant aspects of external housing environment, the dwelling unit space per person, nature of utilities within the house tenure status, occupancy, age and structural conditions are vital aspects of internal housing condition. Since data on housing are not available for the entire Master Plan area, the present analysis will confine to 1971 census relating to only the former Municipal area and urban agglomeration of Guwahati. However this analysis will reflect the condition of housing that prevails in the entire planning area. From this study it appears that Housing conditions in Guwahati are mainly characterised by excessive overcrowding and extreme inadequency of physical amenities that are required for minimum living standard.

## 5.2. RESIDENTIAL DENSITY :

Residential density is a measure of housing space and helps in assessing the overcrowding as well as in efficient use of urban land It is also used as a basis for assessment of land required for living including amenities and services.

In 1971 there were approximately 56,650 housing units in the planning area and 23,796 units in the Old Guwahati Municipal area, accommodating 56,767 and 24,015 household respectively. Within the Old Guwahati Municipal area there exists extreme overcrowding within the buildings and in some areas it is as high as 10 persons per residential building. At present the gross residential density within the Master Plan area is 172 persons per hectare. However the residential density in the old city is about 254 persons



per hectare. The low residential density in the planning area is primarily due to the inclusion of a large rural area within the Master Plan which has the potential for urban use.

### 5.3. HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFICATION AND TENURE STATUS :

Out of the total household of 24,015 in the old Guwahati Municipal area in 1971, 33.83 per cent lived in their own houses while the rest e.g. 66.17 percent lived in rented houses. Households are again classified into four different categories according to the size of persons, which is shown in Table-7.

TABLE—7

#### HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS: GUWAHATI MUNICIPAL AREA—1971

No. of persons in each household	P. C. distribution	
	Own house	Rented house
1 Person	16.43	83.57
2-3 Persons	19.47	80.53
4-5 Persons	28.47	71.53
6 or more Persons	51.42	48.58

The above table reveals that more than 80 p.c. of household having less than 3 persons live in rented houses. However, this figure decreased as the household becomes bigger in size. It is revealed by a survey conducted by this Organisation, that 60 percent of the people living in rented houses paid monthly rent which is less than Rs. 150.00. It indicates that majority of the people neither can pay sufficient house rent for standard housing nor they can afford to build their own houses. This low rent paying capacity of the migrants has led to the private investors to construct sub-standard houses for rental purpose or to sub-let portion of their own houses.

#### 5. 4. OCCUPANCY RATE :

A sample survey conducted in 1971 shows that 23.66 percent of the population in Guwahati had less than 3 Sq. metres. (30 Sq. ft. approx) per capita floor space which is considered as below the minimum standard of living in our condition. Only about 17 percent of the total sampled population occupied more than 10 Sq.m. (100 Sq. ft. approx.) floor space per person.

The occupancy rate i.e. the number of persons living per room indicates the nature of overcrowding. Study of occupancy rate in Guwahati Urban Agglomeration in 1971 reveals that almost 60 percent of the total population lived in one or two room houses while only 13 per cent of the people lived in more than 5 room houses. Table 8 shows the occupancy rate of Guwahati Urban Agglomeration in 1971.

TABLE—8

#### OCCUPANCY RATE-GUWAHATI URBAN AGGLOMERATION-1971

	Total	Percentage with				
		1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 or more rooms
Households	24,005	48.30	25.57	12.82	6.52	6.79
Population	1,25,465	34.02	26.79	16.38	9.61	13.20

#### 5.5 STRUCTURAL CONDITION :

The structural condition of houses are classified on the basis of materials used for wall and roof. Of the total houses numbering about 30,970 in the old Guwahati Municipal area in 1971, only 13 per cent are of Pucca construction and the remain 49 per cent and 36 per cent are respectively of Semi-pucca and Kutcha construction. The Table 9 shows the structural condition of houses in old Guwahati Municipal area in 1971 based on wall and roof materials.



TABLE—9

## STRUCTURAL CONDITION OF HOUSES-1971

Type	No. of houses	P. C. to total No. of houses	Wall and roof material used
Kutcha	11,440	36.94	Thatch, grass or wooden roof, with grass, leaves reeds or bamboo wall with or without mud plaster.
Semi-pucca	15,312	49.73	G. I., A. C. sheets or tile roof, with bamboo reeds or brick with cement plastered wall.
Pucca	4,218	13.33	R. C. C. column and R. C. C. roof, brick with cement plastered wall.
<b>Total :</b>	<b>30,970</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

The most striking feature of the housing problems are the environmental conditions. The survey conducted by Town Planning Organisation in 1970 in old Guwahati Municipal area, shows that only about 50 percent of the total household had municipal water supply connection of which 28 percent had individual connection while in remaining 22 percent had shared the water supply. Further only about 53 percent houses had both rooms and 27 percent had sanitary latrines. During that period 54 percent of the total houses had no electricity. Besides these, lack of drainage facilities which create water logging and stagnant pools, in the compounds, mud over the roads in monsoon and dust in the dry season makes the living environment in Guwahati almost intolerable.

#### 5.6. HOUSING SHORTAGE:

Population growth and house building activities seldom keep pace with the requirements, resulting in the housing shortage. Besides, the existing houses are rendered unfit for living due to dilapidation, and obsolescence. Housing stock, has, therefore, been successively reduced. The

basis of calculating the habitable housing stock is given below :—

- a. The backlog generally revealed by the gap between existing households and existing houses. In case of old Guwahati Municipal area the 1971 census revealed that this backlogging is only 100.
- b. City slum areas exhibits relatively poor housing condition. Nearly all the thatch houses and about 20 p.c. of the Assam Type houses are considered uninhabitable which needs replacement.
- c. Again 50 p.c. of the existing Kutcha houses within the old Guwahati Municipal area but outside the slum areas are considered unacceptable and needs immediate replacement.
- d. It is also assumed that nearly 10 p.c. of the existing Semipucca house which are mostly Assam Type in construction will be unacceptable due to obsolescence and gradually dilapidation.

Table 10 below shows the housing shortage in old Guwahati Municipal Area in 1971.

TABLE—10

HOUSING SHORTAGE IN GUWAHATI-1971

Sl. No.	Description	Total	Housing units required in 1971
1	Backlog upto 1971	..	100
2	Unacceptable houses		
	A. Slum area		
	i. Kutcha houses	2909 @ 100%	2909
	ii. Semi-pucca (Assam Type)	3500 @ 20%	700
	B. Kutcha houses in other areas of the Town.	8531 @ 50%	4765
3	10% of existing Semi-pucca houses to be replaced due to dilapidation.	11823 @ 10%	1182
	Total	...	9656

Thus, total housing shortage in 1971 within the old Guwahati Municipal area is estimated to be around 9656 units.



## CHAPTER 6

## 6. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES :

## 6.1. COMMERCE :

Guwahati is the principal city of the State of Assam as well as for the N.E. States of India. It has attained more importance in the status of serving the N.E. Region as a trade and commerce centre after partition of the country in the year 1947. Its economic structure was further activated on becoming the capital of the State of Assam in 1972. Since then the economic activities and industrial activities in the city of Guwahati has been increasing at a significant rate. Although the main function of the city happens to be administrative at present yet because of its strategic location within the region as well as in relation to the country, Guwahati has been gradually attracting attention of the entrepreneurs both in commerce and industries. Problems out of this gradual but all the important aspect of development, is reducing the functional efficiency of the city which in turn is likely to hamper the economic progress. Growth of commerce and industries in a planned manner needs to be provided for a healthy development of the city, and for this purpose analysis of existing economic base in terms of trade and commerce, industries, etc. are necessary so that the development plan proposals could take cognizance of this vital sector in a more comprehensive manner.

## 6.1.1. COMMERCIAL-CUM-SHOPPING AREAS :

Commercial establishments in the city of Guwahati may be divided into 4 broad categories viz. Wholesale, Wholesale-cum-Retail sale, Retail sale Service shops. A general study of the commercial areas reveals that a few number of areas are developing on commodity-wise of trade only in contrast to the normal feature of a regional city.



## 6. 1. 2. WHOLE SALE TRADE:

The wholesale trading is mostly concentrated in-and around Fancy Bazar area. This trade is functioning along with the retail shopping areas mostly. Identifiable sectors are found in only few pockets. In fact no market in the city have been planned to function as a wholesale market. Eventually problems of overcrowding, intermixing of goods traffic with others, haphazard godown development are found to be chronic in nature for Guwahati. The total number of wholesale shops in 1974-75 were around 326. Specific problems are summarized as below :

- i. **Wholesale cloth market.**—The wholesale trading in cloth is mostly concentrated in the Fancy Bazar area. The area is over crowded and needs space for expansion.
- ii. **Hardware.**—The city has significant number of shops dealing with Hardware and Building Materials. Most of these trades are located in Fancy Bazar, A.T. Road, and Athgaon Road. The traffic congestion and overcrowding is again a general scene in these areas which is mainly because of spillover of these activities on to the roads and occupation of the right of way by idle trucks, thellas, etc. The city needs new market areas with material yards for storage for these trades.
- iii. **Food and food-stuff market.**—This business is mainly carried out in Fancy Bazar areas. Due to nonavailability of space for loading and unloading, parking and storage most of the trucks which brings goods are parked on the roads leading to the bazar areas: Godown and warehouses have been established along the narrow streets. Loading and unloading activities and transportation of goods through trucks, hand cart, etc. create traffic and environmental problems and calls for alternative arrangements.
- iv. **Timber and Coal trades.**—No specific categorised wholesale markets for Timber etc. is existing at present at Guwahati. Timber trading is scattered over all the places in the city. A new wholesale trade area dealing with Coal is coming up on both



the sides of the N.H. Bye-pass on South of Guwahati. Presently stockyards so existing will be around 90 in numbers in total. Unexpected spurt of such development without proper regulation is leading to growing problems of traffic hazards.

#### 6.1.3. WORKSHOPS AND REPAIR SHOPS :

There is a sizable increase in the numbers of fast moving vehicles in the city of Guwahati over the last decade. Scooters and Motor Bikes have become a popular mode of transportation because of long distances of intra-city travels. This has resulted in haphazard growth of workshops and repair shops in various parts of the city. The areas mainly with concentration of these activities are along G.S. Road, G.B. Road and part of Zoo Road. These activities are to be rationally allocated with reserved areas to increase the efficiency of this trade and urban life of Guwahati.

#### 6.1.4. TRANSPORT AGENCIES :

The transport agencies are mainly located in the Fancy Bazar area, towards Machkhowa. These are no doubt main centres of commercial activity, but forwarding agencies along the narrow roads creates immense problems. Adequate space for loading and unloading, parking for trucks are not available. It is imperative to shift these transport agencies from these areas for better efficiency of urban system in conjunction with new wholesale market creation consideration.

#### 6.1.5. CENTRES OF RETAIL TRADE :

- i. **City level** :—The Fancy Bazar area is the parent city centre for retail trade and commercial activity. Due to non-availability of proper and viable new shopping areas elsewhere in the city the impact of growth of trade and commerce over the years had to be absorbed to a great extent by this area only resulting to unorganised spilling over of commerce as well as invasion of non-conforming uses. Fancy Bazar areas having narrow roads and limited infrastructure seems to start crippling with bad environment and loss of original characteristics. It will not



be possible therefore for this area to cater for unlimited commercial activities. The trade will tend to specialise commodity-wise and the present area will continue to play an important role in trade and commerce of the city, provided selective commercial development is encouraged in the area to maintain its character and enhance its utility to the city and the region. The future city will therefore need a new city level commercial centre to absorb the trade growth impulses.

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**ii. Other shopping centres :—**Around fifteen numbers of retail shopping areas are presently functioning within the Guwahati Master Plan area. None of these shopping areas are developed by fitting the needs of the serving population. Almost all the areas are incapable of providing adequate numbers of shops required in the formal sectors leading to extra-spillover of shopping activities creating congestion, traffic bottlenecks, and environmental problems. This phenomenon can perhaps be accounted for the reason of non-providing scientific approach in planning the shopping areas and also perhaps for the fact that there is an unprecedented rise of commercial activities in the informal sector of the city. Organised shopping and workcentres need to be developed at various planning unit levels also so as to ascertain proper relationship between living areas and distribute the activities throughout the city. In addition to the above there are around five numbers of temporary daily categorised markets functioning on the bank of Brahmaputra River with vital importance. They are mainly dealing with live stock, Vegetables and Building materials e.g. Bamboo, thatch etc. From time to time these markets are being shifted from one place to another without giving much thinking to its location and needs. An attempt is needed to be made to locate them in a conducive place to enhance the utility of them to the city.

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