

অসম



ৰাজপত্ৰ

THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃত্বৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

নং ১৭০ No.170	দিশপুৰ, Dispur,	সোমবাৰ, Monday,	২১ এপ্ৰিল, ২০০৩, 21st April, 2003,	১ বহাগ ১৯২৫ (শক) 1st Vaisakha 1925 (S.E.)
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NOTIFICATION

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

DISPUR, GUWAHATI-6

The 15th March, 2000

No. TCP.2/89/111 - In exercise of the power conferred by Sub-Section(2) of Section 10 of the Assam Town and Country Planning Act 1959 (as amended) and the Assam Town and Country Planning (Amended) Act 1994 (Assam Act XXIII of 1994) read with the Assam Town and Country Planning [Publication of Master Plan and Zoning Regulations] (Amendment) Rules, 1995 the Governor of Assam is pleased to publish the following notice regarding the publication of the Final Master Plan and Zoning Regulations of Golaghat.

Notice for publication of the Final Master Plan and Zoning Regulations for Golaghat.

1. It is notified that the Final Master Plan and Zoning Regulations for Golaghat prepared by the Director, Town & Country Planning, Government of Assam and adopted by the State Government under Section 10 (2) of the Assam Town & Country Planning Act 1959 (as amendment) for the area described in the schedule below is hereby published.

2. The Final Master Plan and Zoning Regulations together with all relevant papers and maps may be inspected free of cost during office hours at the office of the Director, Town and Country Planning, Govt. of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-6, Deputy Director, Town and Country Planning, Jorhat, The Deputy Commissioner, Golaghat District and in the Chairman, Golaghat Municipal Board, Golaghat. Copies of Final Master Plan with Zoning Regulations are also available at the office of the Director, Town and Country Planning, Govt. of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-6 for sale on payment.

SCHEDULE

SITUATION AND AREA :-

A.	District	---	---	Golaghat
	Sub- Division	---	---	Golaghat
	Thana	---	---	Golaghat
	State	---	---	Assam

Approximate Master Plan Area = 31.6 Sq. Km (3160.54 Hectors)

B. DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARY :-

North : Bogarijangaon, Kachugaon, Karbargaon and Jagibarigaon.

South : Bengenakhowa Grant Gaon, Chakradhara gaon and Hachragaon.

East : Kacharihatgaon, Taffatgaon.

West : No. 1 Kaibortagaon, Dhansiri-Par Gaon, Kathkatia Gaon.

Revenue Areas included in the Master Plan of Golaghat Town.

1. Golaghat Municipal Area
2. Other Revenue Area included in the Master Plan of Golaghat Town.

MOUZA	VILLAGE
Moukhowa :	All revenue blocks of Golaghat Town from Block No. 1 to Block No. 22
Moukhowa :	Bongaon Part-I
Moukhowa :	Bongaon Part-II
Moukhowa :	Chinatoli gaon
Moukhowa :	Golampatty Gaon Ist Part
Moukhowa :	Golampatty Gaon IInd Part
Moukhowa :	Bengenakhowa Grant and Gaon
Moukhowa :	Chelangi Gaon.

CHAPTER – 1

1 INTRODUCTION :

Golaghat is the District Head Quarter of Golaghat District. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Dhansiri. A part from its importance as a centre of Administration Golaghat is also playing a vital role as a commercial and educational centre in the entire Dhansiri Valley. It becomes a Municipal Town with the establishment of Municipal Board in 1920. The Municipal limit has increased from 1.91 sq.km to 7.38 sq. km in 1971. The population of the town has increased from 2655 in 1921 to 18590 in 1971. The population within the Municipal limit is estimated to be about 27500 in 1984.

Golaghat is directly connected with other Districts and State by a number of P.W.D. Roads and High Ways. A branch railway line of the N.F. railway is passing through the town and connects Jorhat in the East and Furkating in the West.

Golaghat a commercial place on the bank of the river Dhansiri has experienced phenomenal growth after independence of the Country due to the enhancement of administrative machineries, educational institution and expansion of the major commercial activities with rapid development of many fold economic activities and expansion of the process of urbanization to the new areas without development of related infrastructural facilities have brought many related problems to the town, such as traffic and transportation, population, shortage of living accommodation, lack of sanitation and other civic amenities.

In the process of urbanization a number of new development have taken place in new areas have opened up for development without consideration for future and overall development strategy of the town.

Taking into consideration the trend of development and future expansion of the town together with the availability of the Government land in excessive pockets lying vacant in and around the town and Master Plan area of Golaghat covering an area of (31.6) sq. km has been prepared.

CHAPTER – 2

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

2.1 HISTORY

Historians are of the opinion that the name “GOLAGHAT” come into existence during the British period. In the 18th Century the Ahom brought this area under their control from the Headembial Kacharies of the Dhansiri Valley and they named covering a vast area including the existing Golaghat Town as “Dayang”. Therefore the identity of the area was

“Dayang” in the 18th Century. In the 19th Century the whole area was gone into the control of the British and they have extended some administrative and economic activities to the present site of the town. As a result shopping centre had grown on the bank of river Dhansiri. Thus the name Golaghat-Gola, means shop and Ghat means bank came into existence. Hence the literal meaning of the Golaghat is shop on the river bank.

2.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTIC :

Golaghat is situated in South Western side of Jorhat Town and at distance of 50 Kms from it. It is solemnized by agricultural fields and villages, in the west river Dhansiri, in the east series of tea gardens and agricultural fields, in the north and southern sides. The town lies at an altitude 60m above the mean sea level with the cordinal points 26.42'/26.42' north and 93.18'/94.94' south latitude and longitude respectively. It also lies on a flat plain with undulated character in topography. The slope of the earth is towards the river Dhansiri. The river Dhansiri in the western side of the town acts a barrier for the development beyond the river. However the river depicts a beautiful natural scenary and has a prospects of the development of the river side as a place of tourist interest.

2.3 CLIMATE :

The climatic condition is characterized by a highly humid atmosphere with abundant rains during the monsoon seasons. July is the month having maximum rainfall with an average of 336-3mm.

CHAPTER – 3

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

3.1 GROWTH OF POPULATION :

The growth of population in the planning area has experienced a gradual change after British annexure of Assam in 1826. Constantly high rate of growth of population after the independence of the country may be attributed to the high rate of immigration due to the partition of the country and the availability of other social and economic pursuits in the area. The population of the town has increased from 82.82 in 1951 to 18590 in 1971 and 28848 in 1991. The population of the town is estimated to be 33500 in 1998. The Table No. 1 shows the population growth of the town as well as the planning area.

TABLE NO. 1
POPULATION GROWTH OF THE GOLAGHAT MASTER PLAN AREA
1951-1998

Year	Golaghat Municipal Area		Planning Area		Master Plan Area	
	Population	P.C. increase	Population	P.C. increase	Population	P.C. increase
1951	8282	--	10705	--	18988	--
1961	14699	77.45	14982	39.95	29681	56.31
1971	18590	26.47	19241	28.42	37831	27.45
1981	24890	33.88	26800	39.28	51690	36.63
1991	28843	15.90	32694	21.99	61542	19.05
1998	33500	16.12	40000	22.34	73500	19.43

Source : Census of India 1971 and 1991. Town & Country Planning Survey.

The Population of Master Plan area has increased from 18988 in 1951 to 61542 in 1991. The average rate of growth is estimated to be 5.60% per annum. The population average growth rate in the Municipal area is compiled to be 6.20% per annum during the period from 1951 to 1991. The rate of population growth in the Municipal area is about 1% high or than the Master Plan area population growth due to new establishment of administrative setup as well as growth of economic activities in the Municipal area.

3.2 POPULATION DENSITY :

The population density of Golaghat town area was 2519 per sq. km in 1971 and 2713 per sq. km in 1991. The rate of increase of population density of Golaghat town is not significant and population density of the town is much lower in comparison to the other town of the state. It connects that the process of urbanization is slow in the area and growth is natural.

3.3 AGE-SEX COMPOSITION :

The sex ratio of a settlement is expressed by the number of females per 1000 males. The analysis of sex ratio of Municipal area, Master Plan area and the urban population of undivided Sivasagar district revealed that the planning area has balance population as compared to the district. This may be attributed to the population exploration in the town in is largely due to the natural growth and the immigration to the area by means of shifting of families rather than individual persons.

Percentage of age distribution of existing population in Municipal area & Master Plan area of Golaghat by broad age group is shown in table No. II. It reveals that percentage distribution of young aged male and female are less than the working age group. High composition of working age group male population may be attributed to the event of immigration of that age group people to the town.

Table No. II

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BROAD AGE GROUP
GOLAGHAT MASTER PLAN AREA 1984**

AGE GROUP	P.C. OF MALE	P.C. OF FEMALE	TOTAL
0-19	22.32	20.67	42.99
20 – 59	32.47	21.51	53.58
59 and above	1.93	1.10	3.03
TOTAL	56.72	43.28	100.00

Source : Town & Country Planning survey, 1984.

CHAPTER – 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & OCCUPATION PATTERN

4.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT :

Sound economy base with optimum use of local and regional resources is a basic requirement for all-round development. A town like Golaghat acts as a powerful link between rural settlement and more urbanized centers with regards to collection and distribution of economic inputs of the region and these influence of the physical development of the region. Economically Golaghat occupies a fairly good position being rich in agriculture and forest with a view to assessing the scope of the urbanization as well as local cum regional potentiality, it is also necessary to examine the occupational pattern of Golaghat Master Plan Area.

4.2 OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN IN MASTER PLAN AREA :

The Table-III shows the occupational pattern of Golaghat Master Plan Area.

Table No. III

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS
IN GOLAGHAT MASTER PLAN AREA, 1971**

SL. NO.	CATEGORY	P.C.
1	Cultivation	2.34
2	Agricultural Labour	0.64
3	Live stock and Forestry	1.82
4	Mining and Quaring	--
5	Manufacturing etc.	14.12
6	Construction	3.95
7	Trade and Commerce	33.59
8	Transport and Communication	8.25
9	Other	35.29
	Total	100.00

The above table shows that high percentage of workers prevails in the tertiary sector and it clearly indicates that Golaghat is Service cum Trade & Commerce oriented Town.

CHAPTER – 5

HOUSING

5.1 HOUSING ENVIRONMENT :

Housing in one of the vital sectors of human settlement. Quantity & quality of house reveals the overall economic profile of the settlement. A house to house survey was conducted to understand the type and condition of house in 1984.

There is 283 holding within Municipal limit. The survey depicted the prevalence of service latrines with unhygienic surroundings. In most cases these latrines are used by more than one family.

About 50% of total houses within the Municipal area are of Assam Type and nearby 40% of the houses are temporary type. Almost all houses are of single storeyed. Most of the houses are of dilapidated condition with unhygienic surrounding in the central commercial area of the town.

5.2 RESIDENTIAL DENSITY :

Residential density is a measure of housing space and helps in assessing the efficient use of urban land. There are 4283 housing units in the Municipal area accommodating about 27500 population in 1984. The average occupancy is calculated to be 6 persons per house.

5.3 STRUCTURAL CONDITION :

The Table No. IV presents the Ward wise structural condition of Houses within the Municipal limit.

Table No. IV

STRUCTURAL CONDITION OF THE HOUSE IN GOLAGHAT MUNICIPAL AREA, 1994

Ward No.	Housing Type				Total
	R.C.C.	Semi R.C.C.	Assam Type	Kutchha	
1	2.85	1.00	49.37	46.78	100.00
2	4.98	0.98	45.20	48.84	100.00
3	7.00	1.75	49.27	41.98	100.00
4	9.02	1.86	49.87	39.25	100.00
5	4.52	2.13	52.39	40.96	100.00
6	4.77	1.33	50.93	42.97	100.00
7	16.71	2.59	64.98	15.72	100.00
8	3.87	1.55	45.80	48.78	100.00
9	3.14	3.14	48.11	45.60	100.00
10	4.31	5.74	54.34	35.41	100.00
11	7.52	2.25	42.86	47.37	100.00
12	2.60	3.53	53.99	39.88	100.00
Total	5.95	2.33	53.59	41.13	100.00

CHAPTER – 6
EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITION

6.1 LAND USE ANALYSIS :

Study of the existing land use pattern became inevitable in order to understand and analysis systematically the functional relationship among various uses particularly the places of working, living, marketing and recreation. This also helps in identifying the various activities influencing the quality of life in the town. A detail land use survey of the area was conducted in 1984 and (reviewed the use change taken place in 1997). The existing land use in the Master Plan area has been broadly grouped into the following categories and is presented in Table No. VI.

Table No. VI

EXISTING LAND USE PATTERN OF GOLAGHAT MASTER PLAN AREA, 1997

Sl. No.	Land use Category	Area in Hectare	P.C. of total developed area
1	Residential	503.21	15.92
2	Commercial	71.50	2.25
3	Industrial	75.67	2.40
4	Public & semi Public	92.55	2.93
5	Transportation & communication	74.08	2.30
6	Park & Play ground	7.85	0.30
7	Vacant land	515.18	16.30
8	Water bodies	43.82	1.40
9	Agricultural land	1776.68	56.20
	TOTAL	3160.54	100.00

Source : Town & Country Planning survey, 1997

6.2 LAND USE PATTREN :

The above table depicts the land use distribution in Golaghat Master Plan area and percentage of area covered by each type of land use. The residential use occupies the major land use within the town and its immediate out skirts, while the rural gone is predominantly covered by the tea gardens, paddy fields and low lying area. The residential area in this belt are in isolated pockets developed whenever high lands are available.

The existence of adequate transportation facilities is the prime factor for social and economic development of a region. So, despite the availability of ample resources low level of development in this region is mainly due to inadequacy of transport facilities.

6.3 PUBLIC UTILITIES AND SERVICES

6.3(a) WATER SUPPLY :

At present water supply plan for Golaghat town is situated near the Assam State Transport Corporation. Drinking water within the Municipal limit is supplied by Municipal Board. The total number of private connection in 1997 was 3500. The general public opinion reveals that the supply of water is insufficient. In addition a number of localities within the Municipal Area have no provision for water supply. People in these localities depends upon the unpurified water form tanks, ring well, tube well and river.

6.3(b) POWER :

The town is served by electricity supplied by the A.S.E.B. The source of power is Namrup Thermal power station, Namrup. There are five electric sub station in the town and the total installed capacity in general is 4493 K.W.H. There are 114 street light post in the town. The number of domestic connection within Municipal limit is 3733. The industrial and commercial electricity consumption together within the Municipal area are 717 Nos. Average consumption of electric power during the peak month was 556 K.W.

6.3 (c) PARKS AND PLAY GROUND :

The whole planning area is lacking organized parks and playgrounds in spite of the extensive pockets of Government lands. The social and cultural institutions in the town are two cinema hall, One public hall, one public library and some community halls. There is an indoor and outdoor stadium in the hearth of the town. In addition to these there are number of small play ground and few religious buildings in the town.

6.3 (d) HEALTH :

There is Civil Hospital with 120 beds strength in the town. Twenty two doctors and 89 Para medical staff working in the hospital. Within the Municipal limit there are 4 number of Private Nursing Home and a few private medical profession in the town. The facilities available in the Civil Hospital as well as private Nursing Home are not sufficient to fulfill the requirement of amounting demands of people as because Golaghat is only district town for the district well as for Karbi Anglong and Boundary district of Nagaland.

6.3 (e) EDUCATION :

The town is a centre of higher level educational facilities in the entire Dhansiri Valley. The town has General Colleges, Law colleges and one Girls Polytechnic at Pulibor near the town. The number of educational institutions with their enrolment is presented in the Table-VII.

Table No. VII**DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION**

Level of Education	No.	Nos. of Boys	Nos. of Girls	Total nos of Student
1. Primary	20	1549	1463	3012
2. Middle School	6	465	638	1103
3. High School	3	428	506	934
4. Higher Secondary School	5	765	529	1294
5. College	4	2407	1154	3561
TOTAL	38	5614	4290	9904

6.3 (f) DRAINAGE :

Golaghat has practically no Drainage and Sewerage System. Like many other towns of Assam during raining seasons low-lying areas are water logged with a shower. There is no channalised drainage system in the town. Existing drainage system comprises of open road side Nallas which carries a affluence to the small natural nallas. The shop of the earth of the town is towards western side. In order to keep the town free from water logging a drain system should be planned and natural stream flowing through the area should be utilized for this purpose.

6.3 (g) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM :

The N.H. 37 passes at a distance about 25 k.m. on the eastern side of the town. It is connected by Public Highway road. Another P.W.D. road passes in the southern side of the town and connects important railway junction Furkating, Golaghat, Dimapur roads connects the town with the neighbouring State Nagaland. These are the major roads which connects the town with the other parts of the States as well as the neighbouring State which influence the economic development of the area. There are many other small roads in the town. The total length of roads within the municipal limits was 59.78 K.M. The roads within the Municipality are managed by P.W.D. (R) and local body. The responsibility of development and maintenance of about 71% of the total roads length within the local body

was Municipal Boards Golaghat. The existing mass transportation system in Golaghat is required to be re-organised and improve further to facilitate better improvement of the people within the town as well as outside the town.

6.3 (h) TRADE & COMERCE :

It has already been indicated that in the Golaghat town is a trade & commerce oriented town with District Head Quarter administration setup. The main trade & commercial activities both retail and wholesale have sprung up along Dhodar Ali and other important urban roads with the improvement of regional transportation system and increase in population the field of the trade and commerce of Golaghat town is expected to increase.

6.3 (i) INDUSTRY :

Except a few Saw Mills, Rice Mills, Oil Mills, Nail industry and Biscuit making industry Golaghat town has no other industrial establishment. Since the Master Plan occupies vast pockets of Government land and the region is rich in Agriculture and Forest, the scope for establishment of agro based and forest based industries is wide if these resources are intensively tapped.

CHAPTER – 7

POPULATION PROJECTION

7.1 IMPACT OF POPULATIOON GROWTH :

The future rate of growth of population primarily influenced by the degree of Industrialization of the area because over and above the natural increase of force of urbanization pull people from outside the area resulting in increasing in commercial and allied activities.

The population projection provide a means of estimating the magnitude of the development problems the resource that will be required and identity or land use that will be required to serve the future community.

7.2 FACTORS CONSIDERING FOR POPULATION PROJECTION OF PLANNING AREA :

In projection the future growth of population upto 2020 the following factors have been taken into consideration.

- (A) Golaghat as an administrative centre.
- (B) The planning area location is an area where abundant forest and agriculture resources are available.
- (C) Availability of massive pockets of Govt. land.
- (D) Availability of Tea garden.
- (E) In fact of N.R.L. to the District town over and above of declaring Golaghat as the district Head Quarter town will act as an attraction for influx of population in near future. Taking all these factots in to consideration the population projection has been estimated as follows :

Table No. V

POPULATION PROJECTION OF THE GOLAGHAT MASTER PLAN AREA

YEAR	POPULATION	P.C. OF VARIATION
1961	29681	
1971	37851	27.52
1981	81690	37.63
1991	61542	19.05
2000	74800	21.54
2010	95000	27.00
2020	120000	26.31

7.3 SOURCE :

1961, 1971, 1991 from the Census of India, 1981 and 2000 to 2020 Town and Country Planning estimate increase of population is due to the extension of Municipal Boundary creation of new district and impact of N.R.L. to the district town.

CHAPTER – 8

PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN

8.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVE :

The main aims and objective which are attempted to achieve in the Master Plan for Golaghat are as follows :

- a) To give impetus for the existing town to act as a growth centre for its surrounding region.
- b) To develop inter-town and regional transportation and communication net work to discharge its function as a for with centre.
- c) To give shape to the urban structure that would involve in the process of growth of Golaghat town.
- d) To minimize travel distance by functional distribution of work centre and living areas.
- e) To achieve harmonious and co-herent inter relationship among various use and activities through efficient and judicious utilization of land.

8.2 BASIC CONSIDERATIONS :

Studies in respect of land use pattern, traffic and transportation, physio-graphy housing, services and working centres have brought out many significant problems being experienced by the town. This studies has also brought out opportunities available for proper development of Golaghat town in future. A circumstances study of both, problems as well as opportunities, has thrown up following basic points which will from guiding factors for preparation of Master Plan for Golaghat Town. .

- a) Development of new town level shopping centre to relieve congestion in the present centre and provide for growth of commercial activities.
- b) Development of “Civil Centre” and specific areas for social and cultural activities to provide a cultural and emotional integration of various area.
- c) Development “Administrative Centre” to accommodate various public and semi-public offices.

- d) Significant use of Government land and properties by putting them to the most proper use.
- e) Encouragement for establishing of small industrial units.
- f) Development of land for industries in such a way that future growth is possible without creating conflict in land use pattern.
- g) Provision of proper circulation pattern which will enable the through traffic to bypass the town.
- h) Provide as far as possible direct linkage among various areas.
- i) Provision of utilities and services in area integrated manner for the whole town.

8.3 PLAN CONCEPT :

The plan is conceived basically on the following concepts.

A. The town is going to attract most people from its surrounding region due to the declaration of Golaghat town as a District Head Quarter and the process of urbanization will be accelerated in the near future, resulting in tremendous pressure of land for various uses.

B. The basic need of people in the growing urban centre can be met efficiently and economically if it is developed in a planned manner based on a long term physical plan. The land use map will serve the genuine line for planning streets, utilities, recreation and other facilities and services programme of the Master Plan area.

C. In course of its development as a growth centre it will behest the socio-economic development of its hinter land and its own size and function as an urban centre can be fitted into the hierarchy in the context of regional development.

D. Since the process of urbanization is directly related to industrialization, it is conceived that in order to attract industries all kinds of incentives like electricity availability of water supply and infrastructural facilities should be provided and for which sufficient land has been reserved in the planning area.

8.4 LAND USE PATTERN :

In general land use pattern for Golaghat town has been evolved in the following consideration.

- 1) Mixed land use particularly in new town centre to minimize use of services and minimize movement.
- 2) Minimum dislocation of present land use pattern.
- 3) Inter relationship of various land use classification.
- 4) Establishment of a new organised work centre.

8.4 RESIDENTIAL USE :

The Master Plan envisages distribution of residential area in terms of self contained residential entities around the work centre. In order to meet the deficiencies of existing requirement as well as accommodate an additional population of 50 thousand (approximately) by 2020 and additional area of 9.92 hectors proposed. Thus the total area of 1494.63 hectors provided for residential uses which covers to 47.29 p.c. total Master Plan Area.

8.4.2 COMMERCIAL USES :

Most of the commercial activities are at present concentrated along the Dhodar Ali. Both the retail and whole sale activities are functioning in this area leading to congestion and creating traffic bottleneck on the road. The central business district situated at present should be developed to cater the need of commercial development. The following list shows the location and approximate areas of proposed commercial centres Golaghat Master Plan Area.

COMMERCIAL CENTRE :

A. Central Business District area cover by :-

North :	Kushal Path
South :	Cross road & R.K. Baruah
East :	Panch Ali
West :	Railway Station.

B. 4 Nos of shopping centre

C. 6 Nos of shopping centre

Total area earmarked for this use s 114.86 hectors which occupies 3.63 percentage of the total planning area.

8.4.3 PUBLIC & SEMI PUBLIC USE :

Public and semi public uses included a wide range of activities such as educational institution, Government offices, Health and Cultural centres etc A total area of 338.50 hectors have been earmarked for this purpose, Special consideration have also been made for District Head Quarter.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Category	Existing Nos	Proposed Nos.	Total in P.C. Area
Primary School	20	50	70
High School	10	5	15
Colleges	4	2	6

PROPOSED HEALTH FACILITIES

Dispensary	--	4	4
Hospital	1	1	2

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

The Government office which are now accommodated in rented house to be shifted to administrative complex in Jonaki Nagar and also in available Government land within the planning area. It is estimated that about 253 hectres of land area is office floor space will be required in addition to present floor spaces, It is proposed that a central area development scheme should be taken up to organize this requirement.

8.4.4 INDUSTRIAL USES :

At present there are no major industry in the town. However based on agriculture and forest product of the surrounding region. There is scope for developing industry and for this purpose land has been earmarked at suitable location. The advantage of Government land lying unutilized is also considered to develop industrial area considering its suitability. In such areas infrastructural facilities should be provided to give incentives to the private entrepreneurs.

8.4.5 PUBLIC UTILITIES & SERVICES :

1. Water Supply :

It is suggested that the Municipal Authority should be arrange necessary fund to solve the acute problem of drinking water for Municipal areas as well as its surrounding areas. The necessary scheme may be taken up with the department of P.H.E. and Urban Water Supply Department which all covers the 8 Planning area.

2. Drainage and Sewerage :

The need for a good drainage system should got top priority. The existing natural streams should be kept clean for free flow and their measure and encroachment should be strictly dealt with. It would be necessary to connect the major drains to there system.

It is necessary to mention here that with the increase of built up area the drainage would create a serious problem unless specific action is taken early by preparing advance scheme for greater Golaghat.

The disposal of night soil by manual labour will continue till all services latrines are removed and provided with sanitary type latrines. The Authority must insists for Sanitary latrines to new buildings with necessary assistance where necessary.

3. Solid-Waste Disposal :

In Golaghat the solid waste collected by Municipal truck are dumped in the trenching ground and low-lying land in Ward No. 3 As these areas are being gradually build up due to increase of population this may create serious health's problems and environmental pollution. For which Sanitary method should be introduced to reclaim low-lying areas at suitable locations and for which land has been reserved at Chelengi gaon. Further in this connection local N.G.O.s may be invited for their full participation in implementing the schemes like vermin-culture for scientific disposal of solid waste.

4. Power :

The source of electric power for Golaghat town is from Namrup Thermal Power Station. Almost 90% of the villages which are included in planning area are electrified. The future demand of electric power in the planning area can be made by the same sources.

8.4.6 GREEN BELT :

It generally happens that physical developments takes place when a town grows in the natural process. In order to achieve expected growth it is necessary to impose certain restrictions on natural process of growth.

In case of Golaghat town a green belt zone along the planning area boundary has been provided which include some existing settlements and mostly agricultural land. In this zone normal expansion of existing villages will be allowed with community facilities and other services. This will serve not only as a buffer to continuous urban expansion but also a device to maintain ecological balance of the area.

All developments within the green belt zone shall be controlled by the zoning regulation provided separately in the report.

8.5 LAND USE DISTRIBUTION :

Land use analysis of the present urban area gives urban spread at the rate of 11.62 hectors per 1000 population. In view of the in addition and future requirements the proposed rate is adopted 18.27 hectres per thousand persons. The table below gives the detail proposed land use of Golaghat Master Plan Area up to the year 2020.

Land Use	Area in hectors	P.C. total planning area	P.C. total developed area
1. Residential	1298.87	41.10	55.41
2. Commercial	143.31	4.53	6.11
3. Industrial	83.00	2.62	3.54
4. Public & Semi Public	338.50	10.71	14.44
5. Transportation and communication	455.12	14.40	19.42
6. Recreational (Parks & play grounds)	25.40	0.80	1.08
7. Water bodies	43.82	1.40	
8. Tea gardens	231.75	7.33	
9. Green belt	540.77	17.11	
TOTAL	3160.54	100.00	
Total development Area	2044.20 Hector		100.00

9.2 PROPOSED CIRCULATION PLAN :

Proper functioning of the greater town and its efficient management is very much dependent on the circulation pattern by efficient transportation systems.

9.2.1 CIRCULATION PLAN CONCEPT:

Efficient functioning of the town can be achieved by evolving functionally integrated land use pattern connected by a circulation movement pattern with minimum travel distance. Besides this basic consideration various other factors which have governed the design of proposed circulation pattern of Golaghat Town as follows :

1. Effective linkage within the region and within the town.
2. Within the constraint of physical barriers the district linkage between different areas and functionally inter related traffic generators for easy accessibility.
3. Segregation of regional and town traffic.
4. Formation of efficient traffic operation plan for maximum utilization of the road network and the transportation system.

9.3 REGIONAL LINKAGE:

9.3. (A) ROAD LINKAGE :

Dhodar Ali passes through the town in east west direction. The N.H. 39 passed at a distance of 5 km towards west to Nagaland State. There are other major district road which connects Golaghat with other town of the State.

9.3. (B) RAIL LINKAGE:

The railway station is located within the Golaghat town and it is connected with the Furkating Junction. The process of converting Meter gauge to Broad gauge rail way line is going on for Furkating Golaghat Railway line by N.F. Railway Department. In completion of broad gauge linkage with Golaghat will boost up the transportation through Railway.

9.4. TOWN CIRCULATION PATTERN :

The circulation pattern envisage a classification of roads as indicate below :-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Major distributor road | 19 M to 24 M |
| 2. Sector distributor road | 12 M to 15 M |
| 3. Sub sector distributor road | 11.0 M |
| 4. Local distributor road | 6.0 M |

A truck terminus near Dhansiri bridge and a bus terminus near Golaghat Dergaon road are proposed in the circulation plan to reduce the gravitation of Traffic towards central business district. Proposed for improvement certain road junctions in Golaghat Master Plan Area are made in the circulation plan which are mentioned below.

1. Dhodar Ali – Dimapur road and Dergaon Road Junction.
2. Road Junction near Public Bus Stand.
3. Dak Bunglow road – Club road & Park road Junction.
4. Furkating road – Dhodar Ali Junction.

At present parking problem of Golaghat town is not acute but with the growth is vehicles. There will be problem of parking in future. So concerning authority will plane out parking space within the town time to time with the changing nature of the town.

CHAPTER – 10

10.1 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION :

The Master Plan is not an end itself. It is a long range programme and it must be kept constantly with the tune of changing condition.

10.2 PLAN PERIOD :

The proposal contains in the Master Plan will be implemented by preparing and execution detail scheme in a phase manner. The Master Plan prepared here is merely the first stage of the total programme. It contains the plans and policies for the improvement and development of Golaghat Master Plan upto 2020. The complete work of plan since initiating to realization will be carried out within the frame work of the Assam Town & Country Planning Act, 1959 and as amended from time to time and the Assam Slums Areas (Clearance and Improvement) Act, 1959.

Experience has shown that carrying out of major public improvement can be accomplished soundly and consistently only through long range programming of capital investment. Each project should be co-ordinated with the proposal of development plan and should be within the spending capacity of the agency to enforce.

The most important tools of planning administration in connection with private development are zoning sub-division control and mapped street lines. Zoning is a very effective tool of the development Plan and therefore should be conformity with the goals and principles set forth in the plan. Though subdivision control quality of new residential developments including the proper location of streets and public facilities may be determined.

10.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION :

Development of a town in the ultimate analysis depends on the hope and aspirations of the people for the speedy realization of the Master Plan objectives. It is important to have fullest co-operation of the citizens. Public consciousness is thus necessary to ensure clean administration and development of healthy traditions of Public conduct such as house construction, their maintenance, the preservation of public properties and cultivation of good habits etc. This alone may ensure healthy neighbourhood and social and cultural life of the town.

10.4 ZONING PLAN :

A zoning plan as been prepared for the entire planning area of the Golaghat for smooth, integrated development among the different zones, when preparing the zoning plan the following basic factor are taken in to considerations. .

1. Locational advantage.
2. Availability of Govt. land.
3. Existing infrastructure.
4. Trend of development.
5. Accessibility.

10.5 CONCLUSION :

The Master Plan for Golaghat has been developed after considering the town's current problems & needs. And effort has been made to draw up a list of priorities and opportunities for future needs and requirement of Golaghat Master Plan Area. Only a moderate level of facilities and services is provided for the planning area.

ZONING REGULATION

Zoning Regulation play a very important role in controlling and promoting urban development on rational lines. They are also useful in limiting urban growth and in a broader sense can also be useful for lying down broad directions of growth in a regional plan. Zoning Regulation form an integral part of any Master Plan. These have been used extensively to control development of urban areas.

Zoning Regulation also help in controlling density of development and land use in ensuring light and ventilation standards and in providing scope for future development in each zone in an orderly manner.

ZONING REGULATIONS FOR DERGAON MASTER PLAN AREA

1. SCOPE :

1.1 The Schedule lays down regulations for the use of land and building built thereon, consistent with maintaining minimum 'standards of density of building' protection of open space, sanitation and environmental hygiene.

1.2 The Zoning regulations should be read in conjunction with zones proposed in the Master Plan.

2. DEFINITIONS:

For the purpose of these regulations the following definitions shall apply.

2.1 Words used in the present tense shall include the future, the singular number also include the plural and the plural also singular.

2.2 "Agriculture" includes horticulture, farming, growing of crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers, grass fodder trees of any kind of cultivation of soil breeding and keeping of livestocks including cattle, horses, donkey, mules pigs, fish, poultry and bees, the use of land which is ancillary to the farming of land or any other agricultural purposes, but shall not include the use of any land attached to the building or the purpose of a garden to be used along with such building and Agricultural purposes, but shall not include the use of any land attached to the building of the purpose of a garden to be used along with such building and "Agriculture" shall be construed accordingly.

2.3 "Authority" shall mean local regional or any other authority appointed by the State Government for the purpose of Administering the Act unless otherwise appointed by the State Government, the Authority in case of Municipal area constituted under the Assam Municipal Act. 1956 (Assam Act, XV of 1957).

2.4 "Basement" shall mean the lowest floor of a building with maximum ceiling height of 2.50 mtr with a maximum height of 1.50 mtr from ground level. Basement can be used for parking and such other use of the building for installation of electrical equipments, pump house etc. but not for habitation or any commercial/industrial use.

2.5 "Boarding House" means a building or part of a building in which, carried on wholly or partially the business of supply of meals to the public or a class of the public for consumption on the premises.

2.6 "Building" means any construction for whatsoever purpose and of whatsoever materials constructed and every part thereof whether used as human habitation or not and include foundation, plinth walls, chimneys, drainage work fixed platform, verandah, balcony cornice or projection, part of a building or anything affixed thereto or any wall enclosing or intended to enclose any land or space.

2.7 "Building of Accessory Use" means a subordinate building, use of which is incidental to that of a principal building on the same plot such as garage, coal or woodshed, guard room, power installation, pump house etc.

2.8 "Building, Height of" means the vertical distance measured in the case of flat roof from the average level of the center line of the adjoining street to the highest point of the building adjacent to the wall and in the case of pitched roof up to the point where the external surface of the outer wall intersects the finished surface of the slopping roof and in the case of cable facing the road, the mid point between the caves level and the ridge. Architectural features serving no other function except that of decoration shall be excluded for the purpose of taking excluded heights, **if the building does not above on a street the height shall be measured above the level on ground and contiguous to the building.**

2.9 "Building Set Back" means the distance by which any building or structure shall be separated from the boundary lines of the plot.

2.10 "Commerce" means carrying on any trade, business or profession, sale exchange of goods of any type whatsoever and includes the running of with a view to make profit, nursing homes, vocational educational institutions and also **includes hostels, restaurants boarding house not attached to any educational institutions and "Commercial" shall be constructed accordingly.**

2.11 "Commercial Use" includes the use of any land or building or part thereof, for purpose of commerce as defined or for shortage of goods, or as an office, where attached to industry or otherwise.

2.12 "Coverage" is the percentage ratio of the plinth area of the main and accessory building to the total area of plot.

2.13 "Customary home occupation" means occupation other than that on an eating or drinking place offering services to the general public carried on by a member of the family residing on the premises and in accordance with which there is no display that will indicate from the exterior that the building is being utilized in whole or in part of any purpose other than that as a dwelling and in connection with which no article or service is sold or held up for sale except that produced by a member of the family residing on the premises and no mechanical equipment is used as it customary for purely domestic or household purpose.

2.14 "Development" means the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operation in, on or over the level, making any material change in the use of any building or of land.

Provided that following operations or used of land shall not be deemed for the purposes of this regulation to mean development of the land that is to say.

a). The carrying out of works for maintenance, improvement or other alternative of any building which effect only the interior of the building or which do not materially effect the use and the external appearance of the building.

b). The carrying out by a Local Authority any works required for the maintenance improvement or roads works carried out on land within the boundaries of the road.

c). The carrying out by a Local Authority any works for the purpose of inspecting renewing any sewers, main pipes or cables or other apparatus including the breaking open of any street or other land for that purposes.

d). The use of any building or other land within the cartilage of a dwelling house for any purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwelling house as such.

2.15 "Development of scheme" means a development scheme and include a plan together with the descriptive matter if any relating to such a scheme.

2.16 "Dwelling" means a building or a portion thereof, which is designed or used wholly or principally for residential purposes. This shall not include boarding or rooming houses, tents, tourist's camps, hostels, **or other** structure designed or used primarily for transit residents.

2.17 "Floor Area Ratio (FAR)" means the quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) of all floors and 100 by the area of the plot.

$$\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{Total covered area all floor} \times 100}{\text{total plot area}}$$

2.18 "Green Belt Zone" means the area in the periphery of the Master Plan area to restrict normal urban expansion.

2.19 "Ground Level" means the height of the central line of the adjoining developed road.

2.20 "Hotel" means a building or part of a building used for boarding and lodging purpose.

2.21 "Industry" includes the carrying of any manufacturing process as defined in Factories Act, 1948 and "Industrial" shall be construed accordingly.

- (i) "Industrial Use" includes the use of any land or building or part thereof for industry as defined.
- (ii) "Industry clean" means industries, which do not throw out any smoke, noise, offensive odour or harmful wastes and employing not more than 25 workers with or without power. However, subcommittee may consider such industries employees up to 40 workers considering the performance of the industry.
- (iii) "Industry Light" means industries which do not throw excessive smoke, offensive odour or harmful wastes, employing not more than 100 workers and using power of not more than 100 HP. Such industries except in the case of foundries and smithies do not consume any solid fuel.
- (iv) "Industries medium" includes industries, which employ more than 100 workers and may use any kind of motive powers or fuel subject of course to noxious features, factories which are classified as heavy industries under the Factories Act, 1948 do not come under this category.
- (v) "Industry Service" means industries which are not engaged in the manufacture of goods or articles, but are mainly concerned with repairs, maintenance, servicing and for other jobbing work.
- (vi) "Industry Obnoxious" are those industries, which are associated with such feature as excessive smoke, noise, vibration stench, unpleasant or injurious fumes, effluents, explosives, inflammable industries etc. and not such other which are hazardous to health and safety of the community.

2.22 "Mezzanine" means an intermediate floor above ground level having maximum height of 2.20 Mtr and minimum height of 180 Mtr. From the floor and having proper access to it from the lower floor. A mezzanine floor must not cover more **than one-third floor area of the Ground Floor.**

2.23 "Non conforming building or use" includes a building, structure or use of any land existing at the time of commencement of those regulations and which do not conform to the regulations pertaining to the zone in which it is situated.

2.24 "Occupier" includes :-

- a) a tenant.
- b) an owner in occupation of or otherwise using his land.
- c) a rent free tenant of any land.
- d) a licensee in occupation of any land, and
- e) any person who is liable to pay to the owner damages for the use and occupation of any land.

2.25 "Open space" means any land whether enclosed or not of which not more than one twentieth part is covered with building and whole of the remainder has been laid out as public garden or used for purpose of recreation or lies waste and unoccupied.

2.26 "Owner" includes a mortgagee in possession a person who for the time being is receiving or is entitled to receive, the rent or premium for any land whether on his own account or on behalf or for the benefit to any other person or as an agent, guardian or for any other person or for any religious or charitable institution, or who would so receive the rent or premium if the land were let to a tenant; and includes the head of a Government department, General Manager of Railway, the Secretary or other Principal Officer of a Local Authority, Statutory Authority or Company, in respect of properties under their respective control.

2.27 "Parking Space" means an area enclosed or unenclosed sufficient in size to store an automobile or any other conveyance together with a drive way connecting the parking space with a street or alley and permitting ingress or egress to all such conveyances.

2.28 "Plinth" means the portion of a structure between the surface of the surrounding ground and surface of the floor, immediately above the ground.

2.29 "Plot" means a piece of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a main building or use together with its accessory building and use customary and incidental to it, including the open space required by those regulations and having frontage upon a private way that has officially been approved by competent Authority.

2.30 "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules and regulations under the Assam Town and Country Planning Act, 1959 (as amended).

2.31 "Prescribed Street Line" means the line on one or both sides of any road or street prescribed in the Master Plan or by the Authority showing the proposed site limits of the road or street.

2.32 "Public and Semi Public Place" means any place or building which is opened to use and enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not, and whether the entry is regulated by any charge or not.

2.33 "Repairs" means any renovation applied to any structure which does not in anyway change the specification of the structure but saves the structure from the further deterioration.

2.34 "Residence" includes the use for habitation of any land or building or part thereof, includes garden, grounds, garage stables and out houses, if any appertaining to such building and residential shall be construed accordingly.

2.35 "Road and Street" means any highway, street, pathway, alley, stairway, passageway, carriageway, footway, square place or bridge, whether a thoroughfare or not over which the public have a right or passage or access or have passed and had access uninterruptedly for a specified period, whether existing or proposed in any scheme and includes all bunds, channels, ditches, storm water drains, culverts sidewalk, traffic, island, roadside tree and hedges, retaining walls, trenches, barriers and railway, within the road line.

2.36 "Shop Line" means shops when allowed irrespective of any zone in between the space of the prescribed street line and line drawn paralleled to the street, which is demarcated as shop line. The maximum depth of shop line should not be more than 6 meter.

2.37 "Site" of a building includes not only the land actually covered by building but also the spaces around the building required under this rules.

2.38 "Storey" the portion of a building included between the surface of a floor and the surface of the floor next above it or if there is no floor above it then the space between any floor and ceiling next above it, when measured, the height of a habitable basement extending at least 5 feet above ground level or a habitable attic shall be counted as storey.

2.39 "Structure" means any combination of material including building constructed or erected, the use of which requires location the ground including among other things, signboards, fences and wall that are more than three feet high.

2.40 "To Abut" means to abut on a road such that any portion of the building is on the road boundary.

2.41 "To construct" means to create, re-create make material alternation.

2.42 "To create" means to construct a building for the first time or to reconstruct existing building after demolishing it according to some fresh or revised plans.

2.43 "Total Floor Area" means the area of all Floors of a building including habitable attics.

2.44 "To make material alternation" means to make any modification in any existing building by way of an addition or alternation or any other change in the roof, window and door, compound, sanitary and drainage system in any respect whatsoever. Opening of a window and providing inter communication door shall not be considered as materials alteration. Similarly modification in respect of gardening and white washing, painting, retailing and other decorative works shall not be deemed to be materials (it further includes):

- (a) Conversion of a building or a part thereof for human habitation as one dwelling house into more than one dwelling house and vice versa.
- (b) Conversion of building or a part thereof suitable for human habitation into dwelling house or vice versa.
- (c) Conversion of dwelling house or a part into a shop warehouse or factory or vice versa; and
- (d) Conversion of building used or intended to be used for one purpose such as shop warehouse, or factory etc. into one or another purpose.

2.45 "To re-erect" means to construct for a second time or subsequent times a building or a part of building after demolishing it on the same plan as has been previously mentioned.

2.46 "Water Course" means a natural channel or an artificial one formed by draining or diversion of a natural channel means for carrying storm water either from a single property or several properties draining thereto in combination.

2.47 "Warehouse" means a building, the whole or substantial part of which is used or intended to use storage of goods whether for keeping or for sale for any similar purpose but does not include storeroom attached to and used for the proper functioning of a shop.

2.48 "Yard" means an open space on ground level between a building and the adjoining boundary line of the plot unoccupied and unobstructed except by encroachments or structure specifically permitted by those bye laws on the same plot with building. All yards measurements shall be the minimum distance between the front, rear and side yard and plot boundaries, as the case may be and the nearest point of the building including enclosed and covered porches. Every part of the every yard shall be accessible from every other part of the same yard.

2.49 "Yard Front" means a yard extending across a front of a plot between the side yards lines and being the minimum horizontal distance between the street line and the main building and any projection thereof other than steps, unenclosed balconies and unenclosed porches.

2.50 "Yard rear" means a yard extending across the rear of a plot boundary and being the minimum horizontal distance between the rear plot boundaries and the rear of the building or any other projection, other than steps, unenclosed balconies and unenclosed porches. In a corner plot rear yard shall be considered as paralleled to the street upon which the plot faces and the rear yard shall be at the opposite end of the plot from the front yard.

2.51 "Yard side" means a yard between the building and the side line of the plot and extending from the front line to the rear line of the plot and being the minimum horizontal distance between the said boundary line and the side of a building or any other projection other than steps.

2.52 The definition of the term, which are not covered by this regulation, shall be covered by the definition prescribed by the Assam Town and Country Planning Act and the rules framed there under.

3. GENERAL REGULATIONS :

3.1 The requirements of these Regulation within each zone shall be the minimum requirement and shall apply uniformly to each class and each kind or structure or land except as herein and after provided.

3.2 No building, structure and land shall hereinafter be used or occupied and no building or structure or part of the building shall hereinafter be erected, re-erected or materially altered unless in conformity with all of the regulations herein specified for the zone in which it is located.

3.3 No building or any other structure shall hereinafter be erected or materially altered;

(a) to exceed the height:

(b) to accommodate or a house a greater number of families :

(c) to occupy a greater percentage of lot area :

(d) to have narrower or smaller rear yard, front, yards, side yards, other open space than herein required or in any other manner contrary to provision of, this regulations.

3.4 Non conforming plots non-conforming use of land non-conforming structure and non-conforming use of structure and premises.

3.4.1 Within the zones established by these regulations or amendments that may later be adopted therein, existing plot structure and use of land and structure which were lawful before these regulations came in force or were amended, but which would be prohibited, regulated, or restricted, under the terms of these regulations or future amendments, shall be permitted to continue until they are removed, Such uses are declared by these regulations to be incompatible with permitted uses in zone.

3.4.2 A non conforming use of a structure, non conforming use of land or of a non conforming use of a structure and land shall not be extended or enlarged after coming in the force of this regulations by attachment on a building premises, of additional sign intended to be seen from the premises or by the addition of the other uses of a nature which would be prohibited generally in the zone involved.

3.4.3 Nothing in those regulations shall be deemed to require a change in the plan, construction, or designated use of any building on which actual construction was lawfully began prior to the coming in to the force of this regulation has been differently carried on. Actual construction hereby defined to include the placing of construction materials in permanent position and fastened in a permanent manner; except that where demolition or removal shall be deemed to be actual construction provided that work shall be diligently carried on until completion of the building involved.

3.4.4 Non conforming uses of a land where, on the date of coming into force of these regulation or amendments, thereto lawful use of land exists that is made no longer permissible under the terms of this regulations as enacted or amended, such use may be continued, so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subject to the following provisions:

(a) No such non conforming use shall be enlarged, or extended to occupy a greater area of land than was occupied on the date of coming into force of those regulation or amendments thereto.

(b) No such conforming use shall be moved in whole or in part to any other portion of the lot or parcel occupied by such use on the date of coming in to force of these regulations or amendments thereto.

(c) If any non-conforming use of land ceases for any reason for a period of more than 30 days, any subsequent use of such land shall conform to the requirements specified by these regulations for the zone in which such land is located.

3.4.5 Non conforming structure where a lawful structure exists on the date of coming in to force of these regulations or amendments thereto, that could not be built under the terms of these regulations by reasons of restrictions on area, plot coverage, height, yards or other characteristics of structure of its location on the plot, such structure may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subjects to the following provisions.

(a) No such structure may be enlarged or altered in a way in which it is non-conforming.

(b) Should such structure be destroyed by any means to an extent of more than 50 percent of its replacement cost at the time of destruction, it shall not be reconstructed except in conformity with the provisions of these regulations.

(c) Should such a structure be move for any reason any distance whatsoever, it small thereafter conform to the requirements for the zones in which it is located after it is moved.

3.4.6 Non conforming uses of structure if a lawful use of a structure, or of structure and premises in combination, exist on the date thereto, of coming in to force of these regulations or amendments that would not be allowed in the zone under the terms of these regulations, the lawful use may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subject to the following provisions.

(a) No existing structure devoted to a use not permitted by these regulations to the zone in which it is located shall be enlarged, extended, constructed, reconstructed moved or structurally altered except in changing the use of the structure to the use permitted in the zone in which it is located;

(b) No such non-conforming use shall be enlarged or increased or extended to occupy a greater area of the building than occupied by use such at the time of the coming in the force of those regulations of amendments to.

(c) Any structure, or structure and land in combination, in which a non-conforming use is superseded by, a permitted use, shall thereafter conforms to the requirements of these regulations for the zone in which such structure is located, and the non conforming use may not thereafter be resumed; when a conforming use of structure, or structure and premises in combination, is discontinued or abandoned for a six consecutive months or for a 18 months during any three years period, the structure and premises in combination, shall not thereafter be used except in conformance with the regulations of the zone in which it is located.

(d) Where non conforming use status applies to a structure and premises in combination, removal and destruction of the structure shall eliminate the non-conforming status of the land.

3.4.7 Repairs and maintenance of any building devoted in whole or in part to any non conforming use, work may be done in any period of 12 consecutive months for ordinary repairs, or on repairs or replacement of on load bearing walls, fixtures wiring or plumbing , to an extent for exceeding 10 per cent of current replacement value of the building., provided that the cubic contents of the building as it existed at the time of coming into force of these regulations or amendments thereto shall not be increased.

Nothing in these shall be deemed or prevent of strengthening or rescuing to a safe condition of any building or part thereof declared to be unsafe by any official charged with protecting the public safety upon order of such official.

3.4.8 Uses under exception provisions not non-conforming uses, any use for which a special exception is permitted as provided in this regulations shall not be deemed a non-conforming use, but shall without further action be deemed a conforming use, in the zones which it is permitted.

3.5 "Accessory Use" the term accessory use shall not include :

- (a) Any use on the same plot, with the use to which it is accessory, unless authorized by the Authority.
- (b) Any use not customarily incident to a permitted use,
- (c) Any use detrimental to the neighbourhood by reason of emission of smoke, noise, odour, vibration, dust or fume.
- (d) Storage of more than two automobiles except on an agricultural piece of land.
- (e) A secondary dwelling on the same plot with a main dwelling, unless each building shall have at least open space and plot size as required under these regulations,
- (f) Advertising sign excepting signs not more than 10 sq. ft. or 0.9 sq. mtr. In total area pertaining to the lease, sale or use of a plot or building on which they are placed. On the plot occupied by a dwelling there shall not be more than two sign with a total area of 2 square feet or 0.18 meter per sign for each family house.
- (g) Electric transformer room and security / sentry room.
- (h) 30% of the front and rear open yard may be used for accessory use of single storey construction.

3.6 Yards and open spaces:

- (a) Each structure hereafter erected, re-erected or materially altered shall be provided with the front side or rear yard as specified with zoning regulations.
- (b) No open space of plot required for building of structure shall during its life be occupied or counted as open space for another building of structure.
- (c) On plot occupied by building only not exceeding 30 percent of the rear yard may be occupied by one storeyed building as accessory use.
- (d) Special type of buildings, subject to the requirement of the set back from prescribed street lines and side and rear yards under the respective rules no building used for theatres, cinema hall, concert or assembly halls, stadium, building intended for religious worship, hospital, dispensary building, market, exhibition halls or museum and other such building shall have an open space of not less than 25 ft or (7.5m) from the front boundary and 15 ft (4.5 mtr) from the side and rear boundaries of the plot on which such are constructed.

3.7 Visibility at Intersection in residential Zone :

On a corner plot in any residential zone, nothing shall be erected placed, planted or allowed to grow in such a manner as materially to improved vision between height two and half feet and 10 feet (0.75M and 3M) above the center lines of such plot and the joining points along the said lines 20 ft or 6.0 meter minimum from the point of the intersection.

3.8 Building abutting two or more streets : When a building abuts two or more streets the setback from the street shall be such as if the building was fronting each such street.

3.9 Means of access:

- (a) No building shall be constructed on any plot for any use where there is no means of access to such plot.
- (b) Notwithstanding anything prescribed in the Master Plan, the width of such access or lanes, road etc to one individual plot or plots whether private or public shall be prescribed by the Authority.

3.10 The Authority may prescribed a line on one or both sides of any public or private road or street and no person shall construct, re-construct or materially alter any portion or any portion of any building or any structure on land within such prescribed street line.

3.11 If any building or structure or part of a building or structure abutting on a public or private road or street is within such line “ of the street, the authority may require such building or structure to be set back beyond such prescribed line to a distance as prescribed in these regulations whenever it is proposed.

- (a) To build such building or structure or to take down such building or structure.
- (b) To re-construct or to make any addition to or structural alteration in any portion of such building or structure which is within such regular prescribed line of the street.

3.12 When any building or structure or any part thereof within such prescribed line of the street fall down or is burnt or is taken down, the authority may at once take possession of portion of land within the prescribed line of the street previously occupied by the said building or structure and if necessary clear the same under the provision of the Assam Town and Country Planning Act, 1959 (as amended).

3.13 Land sub division and layout except as otherwise provided, no land will be developed or sub divided and no layout of the land shall be prepared, altered and executed unless in conformity with this regulation therein specified for the zones in which the land is located.

3.14 Fences, Walls and Hedges :

- (a) Notwithstanding and other provisions in this regulations, fences, walls and hedges may be permitted in any required yard or along the edge of any yard provided that no fence, walls or hedge along side or front edge of any front yard shall not be over 1.5m in height from the central line of the nearest developed road.
- (b) Provided in Commercial Zone the height of the fences, walls hedges along the front boundary and up to 3 meter along the side boundary from the edge of the road or from the prescribed street line shall not exceed 3'.0” or 0.9m.

3.15 Off-street parking space for motor vehicles, scooter cycle etc.

- (a) Off street parking shall be provided on any plot on which any structure is proposed as specified in the table-I and hereafter established and such parking space shall be provided with the adequate vehicular access to a street.

(b) Each off-street parking space provided shall not be less than of (2.7m x 5.4m), (2.5mx1.0m) and (2.0m x 0.5m) for car, scooter and cycle respectively. The area of drivers, aisles and such other provisions required for adequate access shall not be counted as part of the parking space.

(c) Off street parking space provided shall be not less than requirement specified in the Table-I for each type of use.

(d) If a vehicle parking space required by these regulations is provided in parking areas by a group of property owners by their mutual benefit, the Board of zoning appeal may construe such use of this space as meeting the off street parking requirement of these regulations.

(e) If off-street vehicle parking space can not be reasonably provided in the same plot on which the principal use is conducted, the Authority may permit such space to be provided on their off street property, provided such space lies within 400 feet or 120 meters of the main entrance to such principal use. Such vehicle parking space shall be deemed to be required open space associated with the permitted use and shall not therefore be reduced or encroached upon in any manner.

4. PERMISSION

4.1 Written permission for development works and sub division of land.

No person shall use any land, sub divide any land or develop any land or set up any new structure on any land or create, or materially alter or change the existing structure of any building or land within the limit of the Master Plan area without the written permission of the Authority, as defined in the section 13 of the Assam Town and Country Planning Act., 1959 (as amended).

4.2 Manner of obtaining permission :

4.2.1 For the purpose of obtaining permission for the erection, re-erection, renovation and material alteration of any building or structure the applicant shall submit the following plans, in triplicate and documents together with an application as prescribed by the Authority.

(a) A block plan of such building or structure and site, which shall be drawn to the scale of largest revenue survey maps at the time in existence for the locality and shall be shown the position and appurtenances of properties, if any immediate adjoining streets and the means of access, Dag No, Patta No., Name of village.

(b) (i) a site plan of 1 inch to 16 ft (1 cm to 2 mtr) scale indicating the plot boundaries, and position of the existing structure if any, line plan of the proposed structure with its location, set back, side yard projection dimensions.

(ii) For special type of building such as Cinema Hall, Apartment Buildings, Nursing Home, Market, Commercial Building etc. parking layout plan and service plan in detail must be submitted.

(c) The detail floor plans for each floor on 1 inch to 8ft or 1 cm to 1 mtr scale with projection if any, showing the use of every room or portion of the building or structure and full and detail dimensions of the structure, height, plinth above and below the ground level and each floor and or roof over the staircase.

(d) All the plans and sections shall be signed by the applicant.

(e) Any other information's, documents, required by the Authority.

4.2.2 In case of plans pertaining erection, re-erection, renovation and material alteration of any building or structure the Authority may either grant or refuse the approvals of the plans if it is not conformity with the Master Plan or zoning Regulations and shall communicate its decision to the applicant giving the notice within a period of one month from the receipt of the applicant or such other information as may be called for by the Authority.

4.2.3 For the purpose of obtaining permission for sub-division of any plot of land, the applicant shall submit following plans in triplicate together with necessary statement to the Authority.

(a) A block plan of such land which shall be drawn to the scale of largest revenue survey map at the time of existence for the locality showing location of land, boundaries of the proposed land, shown on the map and sufficient description to define the same location, name and present width of the adjacent road and lanes and major physical characteristics of the land proposed to be sub divided, including topography, the location and width of any water course and location of any areas subject to inundation or floor and north line.

(b) A plan such land which shall be drawn to suitable scale showing the complete layout of the proposed subdivision including location and width of all the proposed streets, dimensions, uses of all plot, location of all drains, sewers and other utilities, building line permissible and north line.

(c) A key plan drawn on a suitable scale including north line.

(d) Any other items or information, which may be required by the Authority from time to time.

(e) All the plans shall be signed by the applicant (the seller) and the buyer.

4.2.4 In case of plans pertaining to sub division of land, the Authority may either grant or refuse the approval of plans or may approve them with such modifications as it may deem fit and thereupon, shall communicate its decision to the applicant giving the notice within two months from the date of submission of the plans to the Authority.

5. CLASSIFICATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONES :

5.1 The following land use zones have been prescribed for the Dergaon Master Plan Area.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (i) Residential Zone | (a) Low density
(b) Medium density
(c) High density |
| (ii) Commercial Zone | (a) Retail commercial
(b) Wholesale commercial |
| (iii) Industrial Zone | (a) Light industry
(b) Medium industry
(c) Obnoxious industry |
| (iv) Public and Semi Public Zone | |
| (v) Recreational and open space zone | |
| (vi) Green belt zone | |
| (vii) Circulation | |
| (viii) Government land | |

Note – No regulation is required to be specify in these zones, only in land use and zoning maps, these zones be specify.

5.2 The zone designed under 6.1 above may be further divided into sub-zones by the Authority where it deems it expedient, the designation of such sub-zones being dependant on the special use to which each such sub-zones is being utilized.

5.3 Boundaries of zones : The boundaries of each zone shall be as established in the Master Plan and a copy of the plan shall be kept on record at the official premises of the Authority. Unless otherwise shown on the master plan, the boundary line of the zone shall be plot lines, the centre line of the streets or such lines extended, the Railway right of way lines or corporate limit lines, at it exists at the time of enactments of the regulations.

5.3.1 All disputes and differences with respect of the exact boundaries of the zone shall be referred to the Director of Town and Country Planning, whose decision shall be final and binding.

6. REGULATION FOR DIFFERENT ZONES :

6.1 Regulations for different zones regarding size of plot, minimum set back of the building or structure from the prescribed street line, minimum yard width, maximum height and maximum coverage shall be according to the Table-II.

6.2 Regulations for different zones regarding size prohibited shall be as following. All other use not specifically mentioned herein shall be permissible in respective zones.

6.2.1 Regulations for Residential zones :

Use prohibited :

- (a) Cinema Theatre.
- (b) All Industries not covered by Annexure-I.
- (c) Sanatoria treating contagious diseases or mental patients.
- (d) Petrol filling station having a plot area less than 1340 sq. mtr (1 bigha).
- (e) 'Show room' for motor vehicles and machineries.
- (f) Coal, wood and timber depots.
- (g) Motor repairing garage.
- (h) Manufacturing unit using more than 5 HP and employing more than 5 persons.
- (i) Godowns and warehouses.
- (j) Bus/truck parking area.
- (k) Wholesale shop.
- (l) Mechanical workshop/ welding shop.
- (m) Industries creating noise, smoke, odour, vibration and pollution.
- (n) Saw mills.
- (o) Dairy farming and milk processing.
- (p) Printing press (However, modern offset printing press etc using less than 5 HP may be allowed).
- (q) Storage of petroleum and other inflammable materials.
- (r) Bakeries and confectioneries using power other than electricity.
- (s) Stone crusher and quarrying.
- (t) Storage and drying of fertilizers and pesticides.
- (u) Burial ground and cemetery.
- (v) Junk yards.

6.2.2 Regulations for General commercial zones :

Use prohibited :

- (a) Sanatoria treating contagious diseases or mental patients.
- (b) Coal, wood and other timber depot.
- (c) Manufacturing unit using more than 5 HP and employing more than 5 persons.
- (d) Wholesale godowns and warehouses.
- (e) Bus and truck parking area.
- (f) Wholesale shop.
- (g) Mechanical workshop/ welding shop with motive power more than 15 HP.
- (h) Industries creating noise, smoke, odour, vibration and pollution.
- (i) Saw mills.

- (j) Dairy farming and milk processing.
- (k) Printing press (however, modern offset printing press etc using less than 5 HP may be allowed).
- (l) Storage of petroleum and other inflammable materials.
- (m) Bakeries and confectioneries using power other than electricity.
- (n) Stone crusher and quarrying.
- (o) Storage and drying of fertilizers and pesticides.
- (p) Burial ground and cemetery.
- (q) Junk yards.

6.2.3 Regulations for Wholesale commercial zones :

Use prohibited :

- (a) Hospital and Sanatoria treating contagious diseases or mental patients.
- (b) Manufacturing unit using more than 15 HP and employing more than 15 persons.
- (c) Bus parking area.
- (d) Mechanical workshop/ welding shop with motive power more than 15 HP.
- (e) Industries creating noise, smoke, odour, vibration and pollution.
- (f) Saw mills.
- (g) Dairy farming and milk processing.
- (h) Stone crusher and quarrying.
- (i) Burial ground and cemetery.
- (j) Junk yards.

6.2.4 Regulations for Light Industrial zones :

Use prohibited :

- (a) Sanatoria treating contagious diseases or mental patients.
- (d) Mechanical workshop/ welding shop with motive power more than 75 HP.
- (c) Industries creating pollution.
- (d) Burial ground and cemetery.

6.2.5 Regulations for Medium Industrial zones :

Use prohibited :

- (a) Sanatoria treating contagious diseases or mental patients.
- (b) Industries creating noise, smoke, odour, vibration and pollution.
- (c) Burial ground and cemetery.

Note :- Industry Department norms may be followed.

6.2.6 Regulations for Public and Semi Public zones :

Use prohibited :

- (a) Cinema Theatre.
- (b) All Industries not covered by Annexure-I.
- (c) Sanatoria treating contagious diseases or mental patients.
- (d) Petrol filling station having a plot area less than 1340 sq. mtr (1 bigha).
- (e) 'Show room' for motor vehicles and machineries.
- (f) Coal, wood and timber depots.
- (g) Motor repairing garage.
- (h) Manufacturing unit using more than 5 HP and employing more than 5 persons.
- (i) Godowns and warehouses.
- (j) Wholesale shop.
- (k) storage of building materials.
- (l) Mechanical workshop/ welding shop with motive power more than 5 HP.
- (m) Industries creating noise, smoke, odour, vibration and pollution.
- (n) Saw mills.
- (o) Dairy farming and milk processing.
- (p) Printing press (However, modern offset printing press etc using less than 5 HP may be allowed).
- (q) Storage of petroleum and other inflammable materials.
- (r) Bakeries and confectioneries using power other than electricity.
- (s) Stone crusher and quarrying.
- (t) Storage and drying of fertilizers and pesticides.
- (u) Burial ground and cemetery.
- (v) Junk yards.

6.2.7 Regulations for Recreational and open space zones :

Use prohibited :

- (a) All Industries not covered by Annexure-I.
- (b) Hospital, Nursing Homes, and Sanatoria treating contagious diseases or mental patients.
- (c) 'Show room' for motor vehicles and machineries.
- (d) Coal, wood and timber depots.
- (e) Motor repairing garage.
- (f) Manufacturing unit using more than 5 HP and employing more than 5 persons.
- (g) Godowns and warehouses.
- (h) Wholesale shop.
- (i) storage of building materials.
- (j) Mechanical workshop/ welding shop with motive power more than 5 HP.
- (k) Industries creating noise, smoke, odour, vibration and pollution.

- (l) Saw mills.
- (m) Stone crusher and quarrying.
- (n) Storage and drying of fertilizers and pesticides.

6.2.8 Regulations for Green Belt zones :

Use prohibited :

- (a) All the industries other than cottage industries, Horticulture/Agriculture industries and Dairy farming and milk processing industries.
- (b) Manufacturing unit using more than 5 HP and employing more than 5 persons.
- (c) Godowns and warehouses.
- (d) Wholesale shop.
- (e) Mechanical workshop/ welding shop with motive power more than 5 HP.
- (f) Industries creating noise, smoke, odour, vibration and pollution.
- (g) Urban housing and residences. However, rural residence in existing villages with its normal extension is allowed with condition given 6.2.8 (h)
- (h) When any development is allowed in this zone this should be limited to 35% coverage and 100 FAR with maximum height of 4 mtr with minimum plot size of 2.5 Katha (567 sq.m).

6.2.9 Regulations for Agriculture zones :

Use prohibited :

- (a) Cinema Theatre.
- (b) All Industries not covered by Annexure-I.
- (c) 'Show room' for motor vehicles and machineries.
- (d) Motor repairing garage.
- (e) Manufacturing unit using more than 5 HP and employing more than 5 persons.
- (f) Godowns and warehouses.
- (g) Wholesale shop.
- (h) Mechanical workshop/ welding shop.
- (i) Industries creating noise, smoke, odour, vibration and pollution.
- (j) Printing press.
- (k) Storage of petroleum and other inflammable materials.
- (l) Stone crusher and quarrying.
- (m) Junk yards.

7. EXCEPTION :

7.1 Exception to height , yard and set back limits :-

7.1.1 The height limitations of these regulations should not apply to churches, schools, hospitals and other public and semi public buildings provided that the minimum depth of front and rear yards and minimum width of the side yard required in the zone are increased by one ft. or 304.8 mm per feet or meter by which the height of such public and semi public structure exceeds the height limits in the feet or meter prescribed for the structure, other structure in the zone.

7.1.2 Chimneys, elevators, poles, spires, overhead water tanks and other such projections not used for human occupations are allowed to a height not more than 1.5 meter from the minimum permissible height of a building in a particular zone.

7.1.3 Steps, gallery or balcony, weather frame, sun breaker cornice, eaves, windowsills, or other ornamental projections may project into any yard provided such projections are not more than 0.6 meter from plinth of a building.

7.1.4 In any zone, on plot less than 60 ft. or 18 meter deep, the rear yard may be reduced by 1% for each feet or 304.8 mm. if the plot depth is less than 60 ft. or 18 meter.

7.1.5 Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, the front set back in any zone can be prescribed by the Authority **in pursuance of any street schemes.**

7.1.6 Height of compound wall of any zone modified in these regulations shall not exceed 5.6 ft. or 1.65 meter from the ground level.

7. 2 Group Projects :

7.2.1 In case group housing projects containing of a group of twenty or more buildings, notwithstanding anything contained in the regulations, the Authority may prescribed special requirements in harmony with the character of zone.

7.3 Plinth height and finished Ground level :

7.3.1 The maximum and minimum height of plinth of any structure shall be 2'-6" or 0.75 mtr and 1'6" or 0.45 mtr respectively from the nearest developed road.

7.3.2 The maximum height of finished ground level must not exceed 9" or 0.23 mtr from the nearest developed road.

7.4 Boundary wall / compound wall :

(a) Except with the special permission of the Authority the maximum height of the compound wall shall be 1.5 m above the center line of the front street compound wall up to 2.4 m height may be permitted if the top 0.9m is of open type construction of a design to be approved by the Authority.

(b) In case of a corner plot the height of the boundary wall shall be restricted to 0.75m for a length of 10m on the front and side of the intersections and balance height of 0.75m if required in accordance with (a) may be made up of open type construction (through railing) and of design to be approved by the Authority.

(c) The provisions of (a) are not applicable to boundary walls of jails, in industrial buildings, electric sub-stations, transformer stations, institutional buildings like Sanitaria, hospital, industrial buildings like workshop, factories and educational buildings like school, colleges, including the hostels and other uses of public utility undertakings and height up to 2.4m may be permitted by the Authority.

(d) Compound gate should open entirely inside the property and shall not open any access / pathways / roads/ street.

8. SUB COMMITTEE ON ZONING APPEALS :

8.1 Sub Committee shall be constituted from out of the members of the Authority by the Chairman, and if no Authority is constituted, in such cases by the Director of Town and Country Planning, which shall be called the "Sub Committee on Zoning Appeals".

8.2 The Sub Committee shall consists of a least five members. The Chairman of the Authority, Director of Town and Country Planning or his nominee, the Town Planning Officer and two other members of whom one representing the local Authority and other member representing Commerce and Industry (private sector) shall be the members subject to the approval of the Government, when the authority is superseded, the Administrator, or when no Authority is constituted the Deputy Commissioner / Sub-Divisional Officer or his nominee, and the Director of Town and Country Planning or his nominee, the Town Planning Officer of the Authority and two other member one of whom representing the Local Authority and the other presenting commerce and industry (private sector) to be nominated by the State Government shall be the members.

8.3 The Chairman, Administrator, Deputy Commissioner/Sub-Divisional Officer or his nominee or in his absence, Director of the Town and Country Planning or his nominee shall preside over such meeting and the quorum shall consists of at least three members.

8.4 The Chairman of the Administrator or when no Authority is constituted the Director of the Town and Country Planning or his nominee shall convene such meetings or the Sub Committee of zoning which will normally meet once in a month to consider any cases of zoning Appeals.

8.5 The Sub-Committee shall have the power to grant variance with respect to front rear or side yard or building height and area requirements. If at the time of adoption of these regulations a plot of land is smaller than the minimum size specified for the land in which it

is located and compliance with front rear side yard and height and area regulation is not feasible because topography or other special consideration, the case may be brought before the sub committee on zoning appeals. The Sub-Committee can grant variance and permission given with such modifications as are necessary but should conform as closely as possible to the requirements specified for the zone in which the plot is located. In all cases the particulars reasons for the variance should be recorded by the Sub-Committee.

8.6 The Sub-Committee on zoning appeals shall not have the power, however to grant use variance, where a change of use other than that specified in the zone in such the plot located is permitted.

9. PENALTIES :

9.1 Appellate Authority : Any person, firm, body or corporation aggrieved on the order of the Authority may appeal to the appellate Authority as provided in the Assam Town and Country Planning Act, 1959 and as amended.

9.2 Penalties to be revised for violation of provision of Master Plan / Zoning Plan Regulations and Byelaws.

9.2.1 All provision of Zoning Regulations except items given below shall not be compounded / regularized and shall have to be rectified by alterations/demolition at the risk and cost of owner.

Compoundable item :

1. Coverage – Maximum of 15%.
2. FAR-Maximum of 10%.
3. Set back – up to 2'-6".
4. Open space – Maximum 10% reduction.
5. Total height of building 1.5%.

Non-compoundable item :

1. Use of building.
2. Addition of extra floor.
3. Parking norms.
4. Projection /encroachment of public land.

9.2.2 Rate for building constructed prior to approval of this regulation

1. Rs. 25.00 per sq. mtrs. of area constructed unauthorisedly for residential building up to 110 sq. mtrs. Also for all public and semi public and utility building religious institution and educational building
2. Rs. 100.00 per sq. mtr. of area constructed unauthorisedly for residential building above 110 sq. mtr Group housing and apartment building etc.
3. Rs. 500.00 per sq. mtr. of area constructed unauthorisedly for commercial building (Office, Hotel, Shop etc) Industrial, Cinema, Petrol Pumps etc The building not specially covered under above categories shall be compounded as decided by the Authority considering the merit of each case individually.

9.2.3 For building constructed after the approval date of this regulation the rates will be double the rates given 9.2.2

9.2.4 Additional penalties will be levied for infringe of set backs as per the rates in addition to the penalties proposed in CL (ii) & (iii).
Residential & Non residential buildings.

- (i) Up to 0.15 mtr – No penalty.
- (ii) Above 0.15 mtr – to 0.30 mtr Rs. 10.00 per sq. mtr.
- (iii) Above 0.30 mtr – to 0.75 mtr Rs. 20.00 per sq. mtr.

Note : Considering the local of the towns the fines proposal in the zoning Regulations may be suitably adjusted & modify by the sub-committee on zoning Appeals with approval of the Authority concerned who will be implementing the zoning Regulations.

10. The minimum floor area ratio (FAR) for residential, commercial, institutional and other industrial building according to plot size abutting road width from 12m and above and special norms for plotted development for **minimum size of residential plots will be governed by the local condition of the town.** And accordingly the Zoning regulation for the particular town should incorporate their provision over and above the requirement given in this Regulations it is deemed required by local Authority.

**TABLE – I
MINIMUM OFF STREET PARKING SPACE**

Type of Use	One parking space shall be provided for every		
	Car (Sq. Mtr/Sq. Ft.)	Scooter (Sq. Mtr/Sq. Ft.)	Bicycle (Sq. Mtr/Sq. Ft.)
(a) Residential building	93 sq. mtr (1000 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area	--	--
(b) Group Housing	Each dwelling unit or Part thereof	--	--
(c) Theatres & Auditorium and Marriage Hall	40 seats of Accommodation	25 seats of Accommodation	25 seats of Accommodation
(d) Retail Business	93 sq. mtr (1000 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area	46 sq. mtr (500 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area	9 sq. mtr (100 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area
(e) Office Building	93 sq. mtr (1000 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area	46 sq. mtr (500 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area	9 sq. mtr (100 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area
(f) Hospital	30 beds of Accommodation	20 beds of Accommodation	10 beds of Accommodation
(g) Hotel	93 sq. mtr (1000 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area	46 sq. mtr (500 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area	9 sq. mtr (100 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area
(h) Restaurant	30 seats of Accommodation	10 seats of Accommodation	--
(i) Industrial Building	Considering the type of Industry the parking space requirement will be determined by the Authority.		
(j) Wholesale & Warehouses	93 sq. mtr (1000 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area <i>(On car parking space shall mean 3.6M x 7.5M or (12'.0 x 25'.0))</i> .	46 sq. mtr (500 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area	9 sq. mtr (100 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area
(k) Nursing Homes	46 sq. mtr (500 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area	46 sq. mtr (500 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area	9 sq. mtr (100 Sq. ft.) of Floor Area
(l) Any other special type of building to be determined by the Authority.			

Note : One car parking space shall normally mean 3.0 x 6.0m (10'.0" x 20'.0")

The parking space to be provided in the Building shall be as per the details given in the Table-I. In providing the car parking it has to be taken that 50% of the open space is left for landscaping and not counted for the parking calculations. At least 25% of the open space reserved as organized open space, which should be clearly shown in the service plan.

For calculation of car space the following shall be considered.

Area of each Car space.

- | | | |
|-------|------------------|---------------|
| (i) | Basement parking | - 30 sq. mtr. |
| (ii) | Stilt | - 25 sq. mtr. |
| (iii) | Open parking | - 20 sq. mtr. |

**TABLE – II
REGULATIONS FOR DIFFERENT ZONES**

Requirement	Residential Zone (Dimension are indicated as M/F)	Wholesale, commercial zone	Commercial Zone
1. Minimum set back of the Building or structure from the edge of the road/prescribed street line for plots with minimum size.	Low density - 3.70/12'.0" Medium density – 3.00/10'.0" High density – 3.00/10'.0"	6.00/20'.0" cantilever projection of the ground floor & upper floors may be allowed leaving 45M. (15'.0") clear to sky over front open yard.	3.00/10'.0" for corner plots plinth set back on both roads. Cantilever projection of ground floor may be allowed leaving 1.50 mtr (5'.0") clear to sky over front open yard.
No posts, walls or any other projections of the building or structure shall be allowed within the set back line, for Ground floor of a building or structure which is permitted for shop, any projection or canopy from it may however be allowed up to 1.50M (5'.0") from the edge of the road/prescribed street line.			For construction of buildings meant for residential uses in the commercial zone, the requirements shall be same as that of High density Residential Zone.

But for all upper floors the minimum set back prescribed must be maintained.

The range of density may be as follows :

Low density-below 75 P.P.H.

Medium density -75-150

P.P.H.

High density – above 150

P.P.H.

2. Minimum yard	Low density :	Rear 3.0 Mtr (10'.0") Side 1.8 m (6'.0") Side 2.4 m (8'.0")	Rear 3.0 Mtr (10'.0") Side 1 mtr
	Med. density :	Rear 3.0 Mtr (10'.0") Side 1.5 m (10'.0")	
	High density :	Rear 3.0 Mtr (10'.0") Side 1.5 m (10'.0")	
In low Density Zone minimum yard on one side may be 1.5 mtr. (5'.0") provided the yard width on other side shall be 2.1 mtr (7'.0").		If minimum side yard is 1.5 mtr on one side than the side yard on the other side shall be 3.6 mtr (12'.0").	If any part of the upper floor is used for residential purposes or for human habitation the side yard shall be as per the high-density residential zone.
3. FAR & Coverage	FAR Max Coverage	FAR Max Coverage	FAR Max Coverage
Low density : 125	55%	240 60%	320 80%
Med. Density : 175	60%	A. Mezzanine to the extent of 33% of plinth Area shall not be counted for FAR calculation	321
High Density : 225	60%	B. Basement not used for human habitation shall not be counted for FAR calculation	
Green belt : 100	35%		

Note : Maximum Height of Building

Building shall not exceed three storey or a height of 10.70 mtr (35'.0") without the following additional provisions for open spaces all around the building.

- (a) The side and rear set back should be increased by 0.30 mtr (1'.0") for every 1.50 mtr (5'.0") of additional height of the building in addition to the set back already prescribed in these rules.
- (b) Building shall not exceed 1.5 times the width of the road plus front open space.

Special requirements of High Buildings :

- (a) When a building is erected or raised to a height greater than four storey (Maximum height of 16.0 mtr or 52'.6") at least one lift should be made available.
- (b) When a building is erected or raised to a height greater than four storey (Maximum height of 16.0 mtr or 52'.6") the following requirements shall be completed with:
 - (1) The requirement for fire prevention and fire fighting shall be carried out a No Objection certificate from Fire Services to be furnished with the application.
 - (2) Water storage tanks and pumps of approved size shall be provided and maintained in working condition.
 - (3) A service plan indicating the following shall have to be furnished with the application.
 - (i) Solid waste / waste water disposal system and internal drainage.
 - (ii) Source of water.
 - (iii) Location of septic tank, soak pit etc.

Requirement for special types of buildings :

- (a) The following shall apply for special types of building viz Cinema House, Nursing Homes etc.
 - (1) The requirement for fire prevention and fire fighting shall be carried out a No Objection certificate from Fire services to be furnished with the application.
 - (2) Water storage tanks and pumps of approved size shall be provided and maintained in working condition.
 - (3) A service plan indicating the following shall have to be furnished with the application.
 - (i) Solid waste / waste water disposal system and internal drainage.
 - (ii) Source of water.
 - (iii) Location of Septic Tank, Soak pit etc.

(b) For Petrol filling station :

- (1) The minimum area of plot shall be 2K 10 L.
- (2) The minimum distance between underground tank and outlet point must not be less than 10 mtrs. and yard requirements shall be as per the requirements for Light Industrial Zone.

(c) Electric High tension Line :

For areas over which electric high tension line passes the norms specified by ASEB from to time to be followed.

(d) Special regulations for construction in hilly areas.

(i) The authority may ask for detailed topographic survey map of the site, showing the proposed ground levels of the plot and the remedial conservation measures to check the un-desired erosion that may effect the adjoining area. The Authority may also give special direction for farming the proposal in such a way, which involves least disturbance to the natural terrain and keeping of bare land, which is not allowed.

(ii) If Terrace cutting is done for Building constructed on hill the depth and slope of the cut should be restricted according to the soil characteristics of the area.

(iii) Adequate drainage provision should be kept to the satisfaction of authority so that rainwater and waste water can drain out from the plot without causing soil erosion.

(e) Set back line, yard width, coverage and other particulars will be according to the standards as below :-

E. 1 MINIMUM PLOT SIZE FOR RESIDENTIAL USE :

Density	Plot Size	Far	Coverage
(a) High	15 Lessa i.e. 200 sq. ft.	225	60%
(b) Medium	01 Katha i.e. 268 sq. ft.	175	60%
(c) Low	01 K-05L i.e. 335 sq. mt.	125	55%

E. 2 MINIMUM WIDTH OF PLOT :

- (a) Up to 15 Lessa i.e. 200 sq. mt. - 7.5 mtr.
- (b) 15 Lessa to 1 L-10L i.e. 400 sq. m. - 10 mtr.
- (c) 1 K-11L to 2 K-10 L i.e. 600 sq. m. - 11.5 mtr.
- (d) More than 2K-10L i.e. 670 sq. m. - 12 mtr.

E. 3 SET BACK REGULATIONS :

(a) Minimum set back of the building or the structure from the prescribed street line.

(i) Front set back

Every building fronting a street shall have a front space from the prescribed street line forming an integral part of the site as below :-

Width of street fronting the plot	Minimum front open space for building	
	Below height of 11.5 M	Above height of 11.5 M or three storeyed
Up to 6.6 meters	3.0 mtrs	3.0 mtrs
Up to 15 meters	3.0 mtrs	4.5 mtrs
Above 15 meters	3.0 mtrs	6.0 mtrs

The **proposed width of the street** will be taken as street width for consideration of these set backs.

In case of building abutting two or more streets the **wider street** shall be considered for determining front set back.

(ii) Side set back

For high density zones side setbacks shall be 1.5 meters.

For medium density zones side setbacks shall be 1.5 meters.

(iii) Rear setback for all density zones shall be 3.0 meters.

E.4 REGULATIONS FOR APARTMENT BUILDINGS :

Minimum plot size 803 sq. mtr	- 3 Katha in high & medium density zone and 1338 sq. mt 1 bigha for low density zone.
Maximum coverage	- 35%
Minimum front set back	- 4.5 meters
Minimum rear set back	- 4.5 meters
Minimum side set back	- 2.4 meters

A plot abutting a street with a width of above 15 meters, the front set back shall be calculated according to the width of the abutting street as given in the clause No. E.3.

E.5 REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL USE IN COMMERCIAL ZONE :

Minimum plot size	- 167.4 sq. mtr
Set back upto the height of 11.5 mtr	
Minimum width of the plot	- 5.0 mtr
Minimum front set back	- 1.5 meters
Side set back	- A minimum of 1.0 mtr has to be maintained in each side which can be relaxed to only one side if the adjoining plot owner agrees to have a common wall with his buildings.

Minimum rear set back

Up to plot depth of 18 mtrs

- 1.5 mtrs.

Above plot depth of 18 mtrs

- 3.0 mtrs with maximum 1.5 mtrs Projection on the Upper floors.

If any part of the ground floor or any other upper floor is used for residential purpose or for human habitation the side set back of the building shall be as per the **high-density residential zones**.

A plot abutting a street with a width of above 15 mtrs, the front set back shall be calculated according to the width of the abutting street as given in the clause No. E.3 For commercial zone the maximum FAR shall be 320 and maximum coverage shall be 80%. But for a building mixed use in this zone the maximum FAR should be limited to 275 in this zone.

E.6 REGULATIONS FOR WHOLESALE COMMERCIAL ZONE AND FOR WHOLESALE:

Minimum plot size

- 670 sq. mtr

Minimum plot width

- 15 mtr

Minimum coverage

- 55%

Minimum front set back

- 6 meters

Maximum height

(a) 15.0 mtr for building of wholesale use.
(b) for other building the height will be given as per Table-II

Minimum side set back

- 1.8 mtr. On one side and the setback on the other side will be 3.6 mtr.

Rear side set back

- 3.0 mtr.

F.A.R.

- 175 for building of wholesale zone.

E.7 REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC ZONE AND PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC USE:

Minimum plot size

- 400 sq. mtr

Maximum coverage

- 45%

Minimum set back

-

Front set back

- 6 meters

Side and rear

- 3.0 mtr

F.A.R.

- 175 for building of public and semi public use.

E.8 REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONE:

Requirements	Light Industry are in Sq. mtr.	Width in mtrs.	Medium Industry Area in sq. mtrs.	Width in mtrs.
1. Minimum size of plot	744.00	15.50	1800.00	27.5
2. Minimum setback of the building or the structure from the prescribed street line.	All structure	6.00	All structure	9.0
3. Minimum width	Rear Side	6.0 3.0	Rear Side	6.0 6.0
	If any structure or building is permitted for human habitation under the provisions of these rules the yard conditions shall be same as prescribed for medium density residential zone.		If any structure or building is permitted for human habitation under the provisions of these rules the yard conditions shall be same as prescribed for medium density residential zone.	
4. maximum height	15		15 mtrs.	
5. Maximum coverage	50%		50%	

E.9 REGULATIONS FOR SPECIAL TYPES OF BUILDINGS :

(To be applicable for all zones where the particular use is permissible)

(A) NURSING HOMES/HOSPITALS :

(in all zones where it is permitted/permissible on appeal)

Minimum plot size	- 1000 sq. mtr i.e. 0.75 Bigha
Maximum coverage	- 45%
Minimum set back	-
(a) Front set back	- 7.5 meters
(b) Rear and Side	- 4.5 mtr
(c) F.A.R.	- 200

(B) PLACE OF WORSHIP :

(applicable for new proposals)

Minimum plot size	- 804 sq. mtr i.e. 3K
Maximum coverage	- 50%
Minimum set back	-
(a) Front set back	- 7.5 meters
(b) Rear and Side	- 5.0 mtr
(c) F.A.R.	- 3.0

(C) CINEMA HAL AND AUDITORIUM :

- Minimum plot size - 1860 sq. mtr i.e. 1B-3K-9L
- Maximum coverage - 40%
- Minimum set back -
- (a) Front set back - 9.0 meters
- (b) Rear and Side - 4.5 mtr
- (c) F.A.R. - 125

(D) FILLING STATION :

- (a) Minimum plot size - 31 mtr x 17 mtrs
- (b) Petrol filling station with servicing bed
- Minimum plot size - 37 mtr x 31 mtrs

E. SCHOOL BUILDING :

	Minimum Plot size	Maximum coverage	Minimum front setback	Minimum side setback	Minimum rear setback
(a) Pre nursery/ Nursery	535 sq. mtr 02 Katha	50%	6.0 mtr	3.0 mtr	3.0 mtr
(b) Primary	804 sq. mtr 03 Katha	50%	7.5 mtr	3.0 mtr	3.0 mtr
(c) High School	2677 sq. mtr 02 Bigha	50%	7.5 mtr	3.0 mtr	3.0 mtr
(d) College	4015 sq. mtr 03 Bigha	50%	7.5 mtr	3.0 mtr	3.0 mtr

Organized parking – 20% of the total plot area.

Organized recreation – 20% of the total plot area of open space.

For Government institutions regulations adopted by education Department will be followed.

E.10.1 Mezzanine to the extent of 33% of plinth area shall not be counted for F.A.R. calculation.

The height of the mezzanine shall not be less than 2.2 mtr and not more than 2.7 mtr.

E.10.2 Basement shall not be counted for F.A.R. calculation for following uses.

- (i) Storage of household goods of non-inflammable materials.
- (ii) dark rooms, strong rooms and bank cellars etc.
- (iii) Air conditioning and other machines used for services and utilities of the building.
- (iv) Parking places and garages.
- (v) Stock rooms and libraries.

If the basement is used for office or commercial purpose it shall be counted in F.A.R.

E.10.3 (a) Partial unenclosed balcony projections for a length $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the building Length/breadth in upper floors up to a minimum setback line of 1.5 mtr from plot boundary will be allowed subject to a maximum width of 1.5 mtr.

(b) The projection of cantilever of cupboard or shelve up to 0.75 mtr in depth shall be permitted and exempted from covered area calculation. This will be allowed only from the first floor and shall not exceed 20 mtr per habitable room and cupboard under windows.

(c) A canopy not exceeding 4.5 mtr in length and 2.5 mtr in width in the form of unenclosed cantilever over the main entrance with a clear height of 2.2 mtr below the canopy shall be allowed.

(d) Light and Ventilation :-

When any habitable room exception bath, W.C. store room Kitchen and dining are not abutting on either the front side or rear open space it shall about in an interior open space where minimum width will be 3 mtr.

For ventilation the spaces for W.C. bath store, kitchen and dining if not opening or any open space shall open on the ventilation shaft the size which is given below:

		Height of Building	Minimum area of shaft	Minimum width of shaft
(1) W.C. & Bath & Store	(a) Upto	18 m	4.6 sq.m	2m
	(b) Above	18 m	6.25 sq.m	2.5 m
(2) Kitchen & Dining	(a) Upto	18 m	6.25 sq.m	2.5 m
	(b) Above	18 m	9 sq.m	3 m

E.10.4 The parking space to be provided in the building shall be as per the details given in the appendix-I in providing the parking, care has to be taken that 50% of the open space is left for landscaping and not counted for in the parking calculations. At least 25% of the open space reserved as organized open space which should be clearly shown in the service plan.

For calculation of car space the following shall be considered :

Area of each car space –

- (i) Basement Parking - 30 sq. mtr.
- (ii) Stilt - 25 sq. mtr.
- (iii) Open parking - 20 sq. mtr.

E.11. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MULTISTOREYED AND SPECIAL TYPE OF BUILDING :

(A) Service plan showing the following details private water sewerage disposal system and detail of building services where required by the Authority shall be made available on a scale not less than 1:100 and it should also include the following :

(a) For outlet from the soak pit to municipal drain if provided an intermediate treatment chamber should be installed, details of which is to be shown in service plan subject to approval of authority.

(b) Garbage vet.

(c) Organised open **space as specified by clause 2.25** Details of building services include –

(i) Air conditioning system, if any

(ii) details of exists including provisions of raps etc for hospital and special risk building.

(iii) location of generator, transformer and switchgear.

(iv) Smoke exhauster system and fire alarm system, if any.

(v) Location of centralized control of al fire alarm system, if any.

(vi) Location and dimension of static water storage and pump house.

(vii) Location of fire protection installation sprinklers, wet risers, etc if any.

N.B. These should generally be as per specifications of national building code.

(viii) Size (Width) of main and alternate staircase along with balcony approach, corridor and ventilated lobby approach.

(ix) In case of nursing homes and hospitals detail of incinerator for treatment of hospital waste is to be submitted and clearance from appropriate Authority under Assam Health Establishment Act 1993 and 1995 will be required before its clearance by Dev. Authority.

(x) The height of the ground level and the plinth level from the nearest developed road level.

(B) NOC from the State Fire service shall be required for building above the height of 15.8M.

(C) Specifications :- General specifications of the proposed construction giving type and grade of materials for public use along with soil testing report and structural details duly signed by architect/engineer/supervisor/group should accompany the application for building above three storey.

(D) Supervision :- Application shall be further accompanied by a certificate of supervision by the licensed architect engineer groups as the case may be.

E.12 For the hazardous and industrial building Authority may ask for NOC from the **State Pollution Control Board**.

E.13 All other regulations not specifically mentioned here will be applicable as per the provision of zoning regulations.

E.14 Authority may ask for any other information considering special nature of building and location of the plot.

E.15 Penal action for violation of Master Plan & its zoning regulations and Bye Laws. The Authority under provision of T & C.P. Act, 1959 shall take penal action for violations of Master Plan / Zoning Regulations or Bye laws which may include stoppage of construction activity, demolition/alteration and in paying fine and by having penalties as given in the Act.

E.16 The structural design, construction standard etc. of all multi storeyed buildings are required to be supervised during construction at three stages at (1) foundation, (2) Plinth / Ground floor, (3) Upper floor in the manner described below.

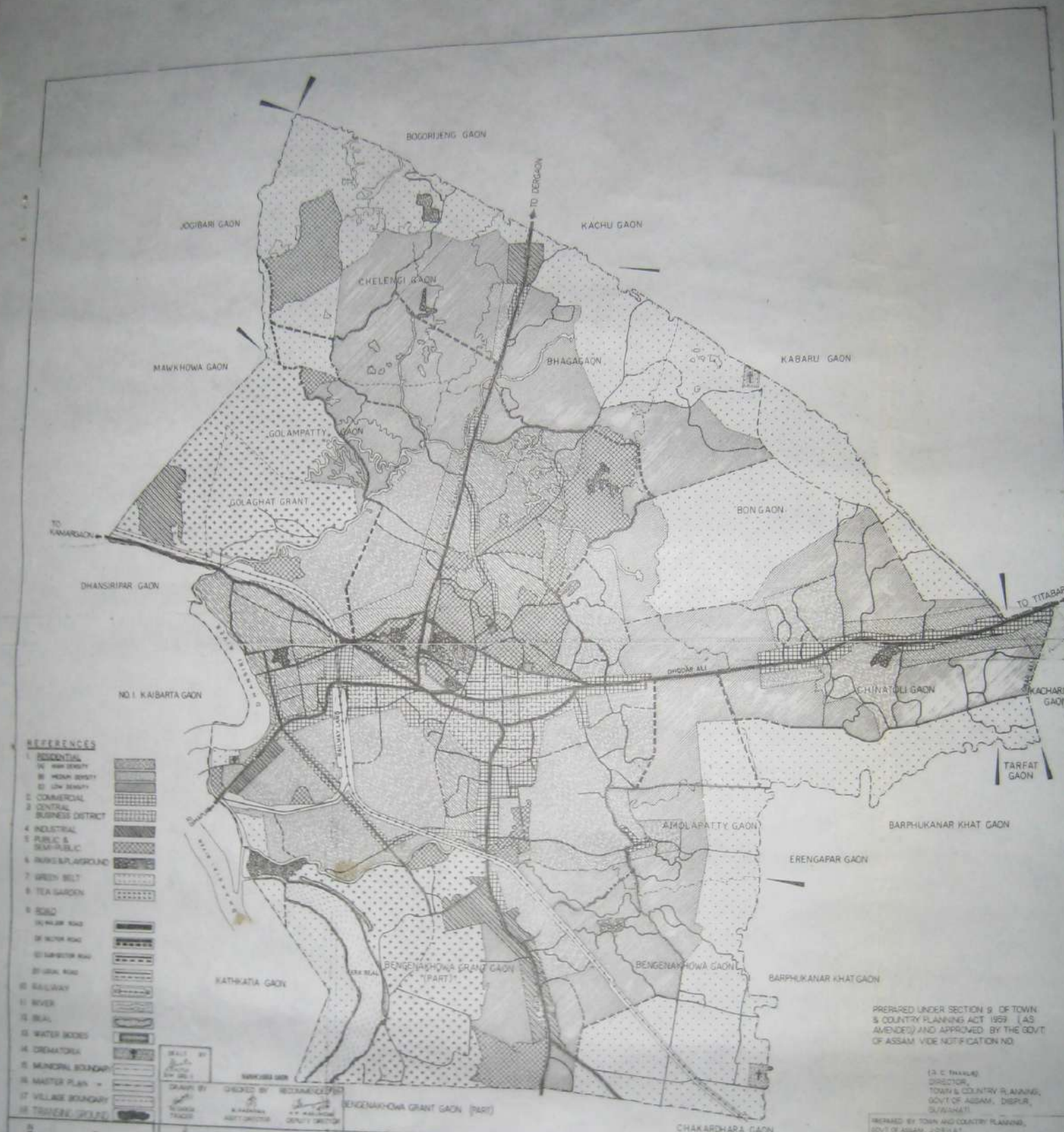
(i) The individual promoter so required to get their construction checked as mentioned in three stages of construction through licensed technical firms of Authority before proceeding with next stage of construction failing which the Authority may revoke the permission.

E.17 Any dispute arises about the interpretation of any definitions of provisions of these rules, the decision of the Authority shall be final, However, aggrieved persons may appeal to the Appellate Authority against such decisions and the decisions of the Appellate Authority shall be final and binding to all concerned.

ANNEXURE-I

**AN INDICATIVE LIST OF INDUSTRIES WHICH COULD BE PERMITTED IN
RESIDENTIAL AREA AS STATED IN ARTICLE 7.2.1**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 01. Cosmetic Products | 02. Agarbati |
| 03. Writing ink | 04. Sealing wax |
| 05. watch, pen and spectacles repairing | 06. Acrylic sheet button |
| 07. Plastic covers (Dairy and Files etc.) | 08. Knitted plastic bags |
| 09. Shoe repairing and manufacturing | 10. Rubber stamps |
| 11. Rubber moulded goods | 12. Food products |
| 13. Creamery & Dairy product | 14. Atta chakki & Masala grinding |
| 15. repacking of Medicines | 16. Paper products |
| 17. Card board boxes | 18. Book binding |
| 19. Assembly of Furniture units | 20. Readymade garments |
| 21. Making of Lac Bangles | 22. Batik painting |
| 23. Ivory carrying | 24. Embroidery |
| 25. Watch straps (Nylon) | 26. Canvas bags& products |
| 27. Hosiery items | 28. Surgical bandages |
| 29. Shoe laces etc | 30. Thread rolls |
| 31. Tailor labels | 32. Mirror & Frame making |
| 33. Decorative Glass articles | 34. Chalk sticks |
| 35. Tailors shop | 36. Cycle repairing shop. |
| 37. Basket making | 38. Wire brushes |
| 39. Umbrella assembly | 40. Wooden toys |
| 41. Paper pins, Gem clips | 42. Hair pins |
| 43. Wire staples | 44. Wire stands for kitchen |
| 45. Wire for curtains | 46. Wire loops |
| 47. Decorative key rings | 48. Link clips |
| 49. File clips | 50. Shoe & tent eyelets |
| 51. Brass jewelry | 52. File cover Accessories |
| 53. Garments Hooks & eyes | 54. Link chain |
| 55. Heating elements (for domestic appl). | 56. Decoration lighting series |
| 57. Transistor Radio covers | 58. Decorative Leather goods |
| 59. Industrial Leather hand gloves | 60. Manufacture of Bidis. |
| 61. Processing of suparis | 62. Laundry, Dry cleaning & cleaning |
| 63. Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms | 64. Metal polishing |
| 65. Repairing of Electronic Instruments | 66. Gold & Silver thread, Zari work, jewellery,
Gold ornaments. |
| 67. Manufacture, repairing & tuning of Musical
instruments. | |



REFERENCES

- 1. RESIDENTIAL
 - (a) HIGH DENSITY
 - (b) MEDIUM DENSITY
 - (c) LOW DENSITY
- 2. COMMERCIAL
- 3. CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- 4. INDUSTRIAL
- 5. PUBLIC & SEMI-PUBLIC
- 6. PARKS/PLAYGROUND
- 7. GREEN BELT
- 8. TEA GARDEN
- 9. ROAD
 - (a) MAIN ROAD
 - (b) WATER ROAD
 - (c) SANITARY ROAD
 - (d) LOCAL ROAD
- 10. RAILWAY
- 11. RIVER
- 12. CANAL
- 13. WATER BODIES
- 14. DRAINAGE
- 15. MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- 16. MASTER PLAN
- 17. VILLAGE BOUNDARY
- 18. TOWNSHIP

SCALE BY
 DRAWN BY
 CHECKED BY
 APPROVED BY

PREPARED UNDER SECTION 9 OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1959 (AS AMENDED) AND APPROVED BY THE GOVT. OF ASSAM VIDE NOTIFICATION NO.

(S. C. THAKUR)
 DIRECTOR,
 TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING,
 GOVT. OF ASSAM, DISPUR,
 SILCHAR

PREPARED BY TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING,
 GOVT. OF ASSAM, DISPUR AT
 MAP NO. 279-16P-1-1993, SHEET 1

GOLAGHAT MASTER PLAN AREA :: PROPOSED ZONING PLAN 2020



EXISTING LANDUSE PLAN
GOLAGHAT.

LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- ADMINISTRATIVE, PUBLIC/SEMIPUBLIC
- PARKS/PLAYGROUND
- OPEN SPACE
- ORCHARDS & GRAVETIND
- RAZDY FIELD
- JUNGLE
- TEA GARDEN
- RAILWAY LAND
- RAILWAY LINE
- HALDIA ROADS
- WIVERS
- BRIDGES
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- WATER PLAN BOUNDARY
- VILLAGE BOUNDARY
- ROAD

DRAWN BY: [Signature]
 CHECKED BY: [Signature]
 APPROVED BY: [Signature]

PREPARED BY:
 TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING
 UNIT OF ASSAM JOURNAL

GOLAGHAT MASTER PLAN AREA : EXISTING LANDUSE PLAN



REFERENCES

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
RESIDENTIAL	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
COMMERCIAL	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
INDUSTRIAL	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
PUBLIC & SEMI-PUBLIC	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
PARKS & PLAYGROUND	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
OPEN SPACE	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
CREMATORIUM	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
PADDY FIELD	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
JUNGLE	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
TEA GARDEN	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
ROAD	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
RAILWAY	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
RIVER	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
BEAL	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
WATER BODIES	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
MASTER PLAN BOUNDARY	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
WELLING BOUNDARY	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
TRANSFER BOUNDARY	[Pattern]	[Pattern]

DEALT BY
A. CHITRA
D.W. 18/02

CHECKED BY
M. K. SAHA
ASST. DIRECTOR

RECOMMENDED BY
A. K. MALHOTRA
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

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TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING
GOVT. OF ASSAM, DISPUR

MAP NO. JTV/19/1972
DATE

GOLAGHAT MASTER PLAN AREA : PROPOSED LANDUSE PLAN 2020

