

Problematisation of Urban Governance in Shillong City

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Abstract

From a British troop station in 1864 to the capital of Meghalaya, Shillong has grown significantly over 150 years. Designated as Assam's capital in 1874 and later Meghalaya's in 1972, Shillong is now the state's sole city and a hub of urbanisation in the Khasi Hills. As it is today, the city faces pressing challenges, including traffic congestion, environmental degradation, poor sanitation, and inadequate civic amenities, all stemming from ineffective urban governance. Multiple stakeholders in governance create a chaotic scenario, leaving the city in a governance quandary. This paper critically examines urban governance in Shillong through the lens of the Indian Constitution, analysing structural flaws and their impact on the city's administration. Adopting a descriptive and analytical approach, it draws on secondary sources to provide insights into the governance issues plaguing Shillong.

Keywords: Urban, Governance, Municipal, Tradition, Shillong, District Council.