CHAPTER - XVI

CONCLUSION

A city is composed of land, people, major streets, transportation facilities, recreation facilities, schools, housing, public buildings, commercial and industrial areas all arranged in such a way that could function most efficiently and economically enhance the appearance of the city at the same time.

Guwahati town with its present structure needs more attention of the town planner for being developed into a good city. The location of streets, parks, public buildings, and all other aforesaid organs are so intimately connected that it is necessary for the local authorities to proceed in a very calculated way for future expansion and co-ordination. All activities of the town must conform to some guiding principles. For these an intelligent planning must be designed in order to arrive at a desirable objective to the best advantage of the city dwellers of Guwahati to-morrow.

During our discussion of the physical basis of the town, we have pointed out that there is scarcity of available living space. There are still some wastelands, swamps, which can be reclaimed by proper drainage and to be filled up to proper level by bringing lands from the hill slopes.

Apart from its physical and other drawbacks it suffers from another defects. The main railway line terminates at Pandu and after ferrying across the Brahmaputra the line resumes its course for the rest of India, from Amingaon which is on the opposite bank. At present it appears, Guwahati has to depend
must on Pandu for its commercial activities. From all points Pandu’s presence is not questionable. The present structure of Gauhati, Pandu and Amingaon will be altered after the completion of the Brahmaputra Bridge. Therefore it is high time for the town-planner is to lay his hands here. Gauhati, Pandu and Amingaon may be developed on a joint plan making them triple town.

Gauhati is the most populous town in Assam containing more than One Lakh people accounting for a density of 22629.64 (1961) per square mile. This is quite a high figure in an small unplanned town like Gauhati where scope for employment is less. So Gauhati requires a scheme of development which embraces not merely the establishment and maintenance of the minimum services but also a plan for economic development for the future. A Master Plan for Gauhati necessarily embodies also a view of population growth, industrial location, provision of housing, extension of education and other services.

Unemployment is most visible in Gauhati as in other towns of India. This forms everywhere is a reflection of the malaise common both to the urban and to the rural economy, namely the inability to provide employment for the potential labour force. This and other problems can be solved if for each composite urban and rural area there is a well-knit economic and social plan of development based on the maximum utilisation of local resources and a complete identity of interests.

The construction of local rural population in Gauhati town occurs mainly because the neighbouring smaller towns such as Rangia, Nalbari, Tihu, Palasbari, Hajo etc. fail to offer