



## GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

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### ABSTRACT

*The most predominant characteristics of Thailand's terrain are high mountains, an upland plateau and a central plain (Wikipedia 2014) overlooking the topography and drainage of Thailand. Northern Thailand contains many mountains, which extend along the Myanmar border down through the Kra Isthmus and the Malay Peninsula. The central part of Thailand covers a lowland area drained by the Chao Phraya River and its tributaries, the country's principal river network, which flows into the delta at the head of the Bay of Bangkok. The Chao Phraya river network drains approximately one-third of the nation's territory. In the northeastern part of the country the Khorat Plateau, a region of gently rolling low hills and shallow lakes flows into the Mekong River via the Mun River. The Mekong river network empties into the South China Sea and includes a series of canals and dams. Therefore, the Chao Phraya and Mekong river networks sustain Thailand's agricultural economy by supporting wet-rice cultivation and providing waterways for the transport of goods and people.*

**Keywords:** - River, People, Urbanization, Topography, Buri Dihing.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Cities and towns as sites of agglomeration, with rapid economic development and tertiary career prospects, are experiencing urbanization in both economically developed and developing nations. Although urbanization is often associated with industrialization, it is also connected to modernization and the three are sometimes complementary to one another. Agricultural and industrial revolutions, higher per capita income, and a high standard of living have accompanied urbanization in developed nations.

However, in developing nations, urbanization is occurring at a much faster rate, and it is not accompanied by industrialization but by the rapid growth of the service sector in the economies. Rapid urbanization over the last century has been a major socioeconomic shift for human cultures. Rising urban populations are exacerbated by a lack of affordable housing and other municipal services, pushing already impoverished individuals farther towards the urban fringes. In 2001, more than 900 million people throughout the globe called slums home. A projected 2



billion people will be living in slums by 2030 (Un -Habitat, 2030) if slums continue to expand at their current pace.

## **2. LOCATION**

Tinsukia district is situated in Assam's far eastern region. Tinsukia has borders with Arunachal Pradesh in the north, east, and south. To the south lies the Changlang district, to the north are the districts of east Siang and lower Dibang valley, and to the east is the Lohit district. Tinsukia district has Dhemaji district to the north-west and Dibrugarh district to the south. Tinsukia district has an area of 3,790 square kilometers, which is about the size of South Georgia in the United States. The district covers the coordinates 27°23N and 27°48N, as well as 95°22E and 95°38E. The elevation ranges from 143 to 124 meters. Six significant cities make up the Tinsukia district. Tinsukia city, Makum, Doomdooma, Margherita, Digboi, and Ledo are among examples.

The coordinates for Tinsukia town are 27°30'00"N, 95°22'01E, and 27°50'00"N, 95°36'7E. Located between 27°30'N and 95°27'E in latitude and 95°30'E and 95°45'E in longitude, the towns of Makum and Tinsukia are barely 5 kilometers apart. The towns of Digboi, Margherita, and Ledo are all quite near to one another and located along National Highway 38. After Margherita, whose borders are located at 27°17' N and 95°41' E and 27°28' N and 95°68' E, comes Digboi, whose latitude and longitude ranges are 27°23' N and 95°63' E and 27°38' N and 95°63' E, respectively.

The little settlement of Ledo spans the coordinates 27°18'0"N and 95°44'0"E in latitude, and 27°30'00"N and 95°73'33"E in longitude. The settlement of Doomdooma can be found along the NH37, which runs from 27°34'N to 95°57'E longitude.

## **3. PHYSIOGRAPY AND SOIL**

There is a large, flat area in the Tinsukia district to the south-east of the Brahmaputra River. Hills form the northern and southern edges. The hills are tertiary outcrops of the Himalayan mountain range.

It is possible to classify the topography of the Tinsukia area into three main groups: (i) the Brahmaputra plain or the middle plain; (ii) the active floodplain and 'Charland;' and (iii) the Foothills to the south and east. The district's physiography consists of a wide range of ecosystems, from flood plain and marsh to the rare highland. The Brahmaputra is often 10 kilometers broad in this region.



The district of Tinsukia is located on the banks of the Dibru River, which is itself surrounded by the Brahmaputra and the Buri Dihing. There are more Brahmaputra tributaries that cut across the plain and not just these two big ones. The Brahmaputra plain is several thousand meters deep, and it is made up of a layer of thick alluvium from the late tertiary, sub recent, and recent periods.

The first zone is so huge because significant alluvial land was added to the Brahmaputra plain by the headward erosion of big tributaries like the BuriDihing, the Dibru, and others. The fertile tea and rice growing regions are found on the plain. This plain contains all the blocks and mouzas except for a portion of the block of Margherita. As many as 478 tiny wetlands in the shape of bogs and marshy ground have been carved out by the winding BuriDihing and Dibruriver here.

The Brahmaputra's expansive and dynamic floodplain makes up the second zone. It stretches from Dhola-Sadia to the Dibrusaikhowa National Park. Mustard and other vegetables may be grown on the Sadia floodplain, while tropical grassland covers the charland of Dhola and Dibrusaikhowa. Wintertime grazing is possible on these charlands.

From the Brahmaputra River in the south, up to the Upper Dihing Reserve Forest, Tinsukia district is characterized by flat, monotonous landscape that gradually rises into the broken hills that compose the foothills of the Tirap district in Arunachal Pradesh. Digboi and Margherita, located in the southeast of the region, are surrounded by the southern and eastern foothills. There are five distinct hill ranges in this area. These include the Patkai, Tikak, Borail, and Dihing ranges. Tertiary processes formed each of these hills. It's worth noting that this particular area in Assam is the only one in the state to be a major producer of both coal and oil.

#### **4. DRAINAGE SYSTEM:**

Tinsukia district is focused on the rivers. It has a variety of big and small rivers, including the Brahmaputra River and its principal tributaries, the Buri, Lohit, Kundil, Dibang, Noa, Dihing, Dibru, Laikajan, Doomdooma, Dangori, Dohla, Namchik, Tirap, Tingrai, and Sesarivers, among others.

River Buri Dihing In upper Assam, Buri Dihing is one of the river Brahmaputra's principal south bank tributaries. The river travels through Tinsukia and Dibrugarh before beginning in the Patkai mountain range of the Eastern Himalaya in Arunachal Pradesh. It is created by joining the Namphuk and Magaton rivers, both of which originate in the Tirap area of Arunachal Pradesh. Actually, Namchik, Namphuk, and Khaikhee merge to form the Magaton River, which is where Buri Dihing gets most of its water. At Lidu, where the Tirapriver and Maganton River merge, the river also goes by the name Buri Dihing. Up till Joypur, it runs through a steep



region covered on both sides by trees, after which it passes through an alluvial plain. Between the river's origin and Joypur, the river bed is stony with boulders, and between Joypur and Dihingmukh, it is sandy with clay and silt banks. The Digboi, Tipling, Tingrai, and Sesa Rivers in the plain feed the river in its lower sections. Buri Dihing has a circumference of 360 kilometers. The 5457 sq. km. catchment area is its. Buri Dihing is 200 meters wide at Margherita and 180 meters wide near Khowang. Buri Dihing is 12.2 meters deep. 878 cubic meters of water are produced per second on average.

**Dibang River:** The River Dibang rises at a height of 5355 meters on the snow-covered southern face of the Himalaya, not far from the border with Tibet. It was once called the Adzon River. Even though it travels just 50 kilometers from its source to Aanini, Arunachal Pradesh, the river is always referred to as the Dibang River. Along the boundary with Assam, the Dibang reaches the plains and unites with the Lohit River near Sadia in the Tinsukia district. Dibang River's watershed area is 12270 square kilometers.

**NoaDihing:** It is the river Lohit's principal southern bank tributary. The Changlang district in Arunachal Pradesh is the source of the NoaDihing River. This river's original name is the Diyun River. It gains popularity as NoaDihing in the vicinity of Arunachal Pradesh's Mao district. It enters Assam close to the Tinsukia district's Dhonekhona region, where it combines with the Lohit River.

**River Lohit:** The river, which has its source in the snow-covered areas of eastern Tibet, has India's most eastern river basin with a catchment area of 29,487 square kilometers, of which 14,453 square kilometers are in India. The river travels through the Indian states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, adding an average of 44,243 m. c. m. of water every year to the Brahmaputra river system. The river is known as Krawnaon in the higher parts and as Lohit when it approaches the rich plains of Sadiya in Assam. The Dibang joins it as soon as it leaves Sadiya. At Kobo, the combined flow meets the Siang, and from there it continues as the Brahmaputra. The river has a total length of 413 km, of which 243 km are in India.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Rapid urbanization, poor planning, and default policies cause the growth of slums with appalling living conditions. According to UN-HABITAT (2003), slums are "run-down areas" of a city with poor housing and a lack of tenure security. If they relocate on railroad property without following any appropriate government housing policies, they are referred to as encroachers.

Although most slum dwellers are economically impoverished and live below the poverty line, they constitute a vital part of the urban labor force and significantly increase overall productivity



and labor market competitiveness. All urban local government entities must acknowledge the role that the urban poor play in fostering urban prosperity.

According to the data shown above, slums have become more prevalent as a result of rapid urbanization, particularly in emerging nations. As the number of individuals born in cities rises and more people move to urban regions from rural ones, the population of cities will continue to grow. Therefore, it is a fact that slum construction, expansion, and population growth will all continue as a result of ongoing migration from rural areas, nearby districts, and states. Furthermore, it will exacerbate the issue as social disputes in the area worsen.

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