

Spatiotemporal Analysis of Urban Agglomeration: A Case Study of Hyderabad City, Telangana State, India

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Abstract

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread consisting of a defined town with neighboring outgrowths of the city. The concept was first introduced in India in 1971. The outgrowth is an adjacent town with minimum 20000 population and does not qualify as an independent town. Hyderabad city is 425 years old and it is the capital city of newly formed Telangana state in India. The rapid growth and uneven pattern of development rooted from the 1970's. Hyderabad city is located between 17° 22' N latitude and 78° 28' E longitude with the elevation of 600 m. The area has increased from 172 Km² to 650 Km² from 1971 to 2011 and the population increased from 1, 58, 162 to 67, 31,790 during the same period. This research paper explains the spatiotemporal study of urban growth.

Keywords

Urban agglomeration Land use patterns Urbanization

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