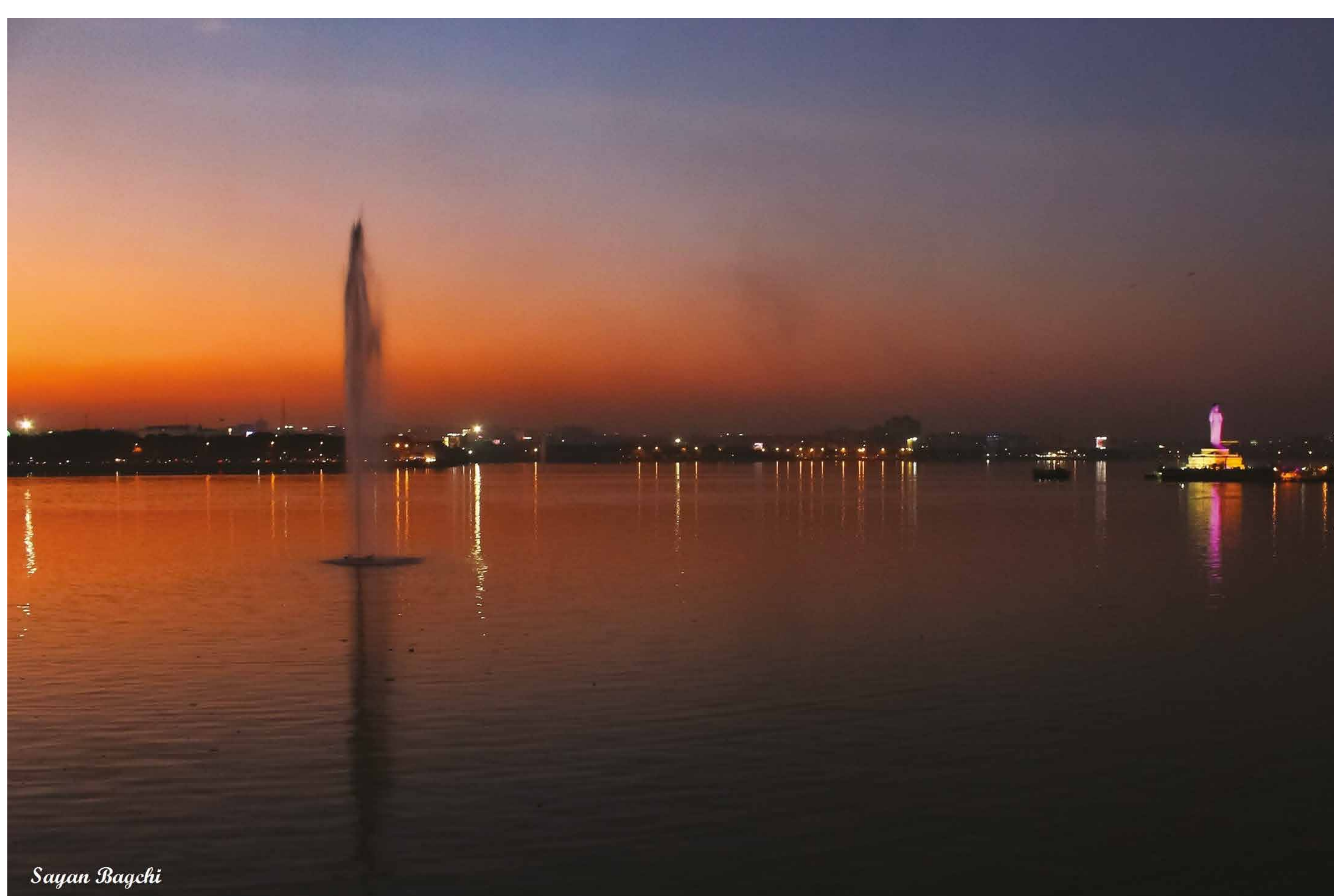
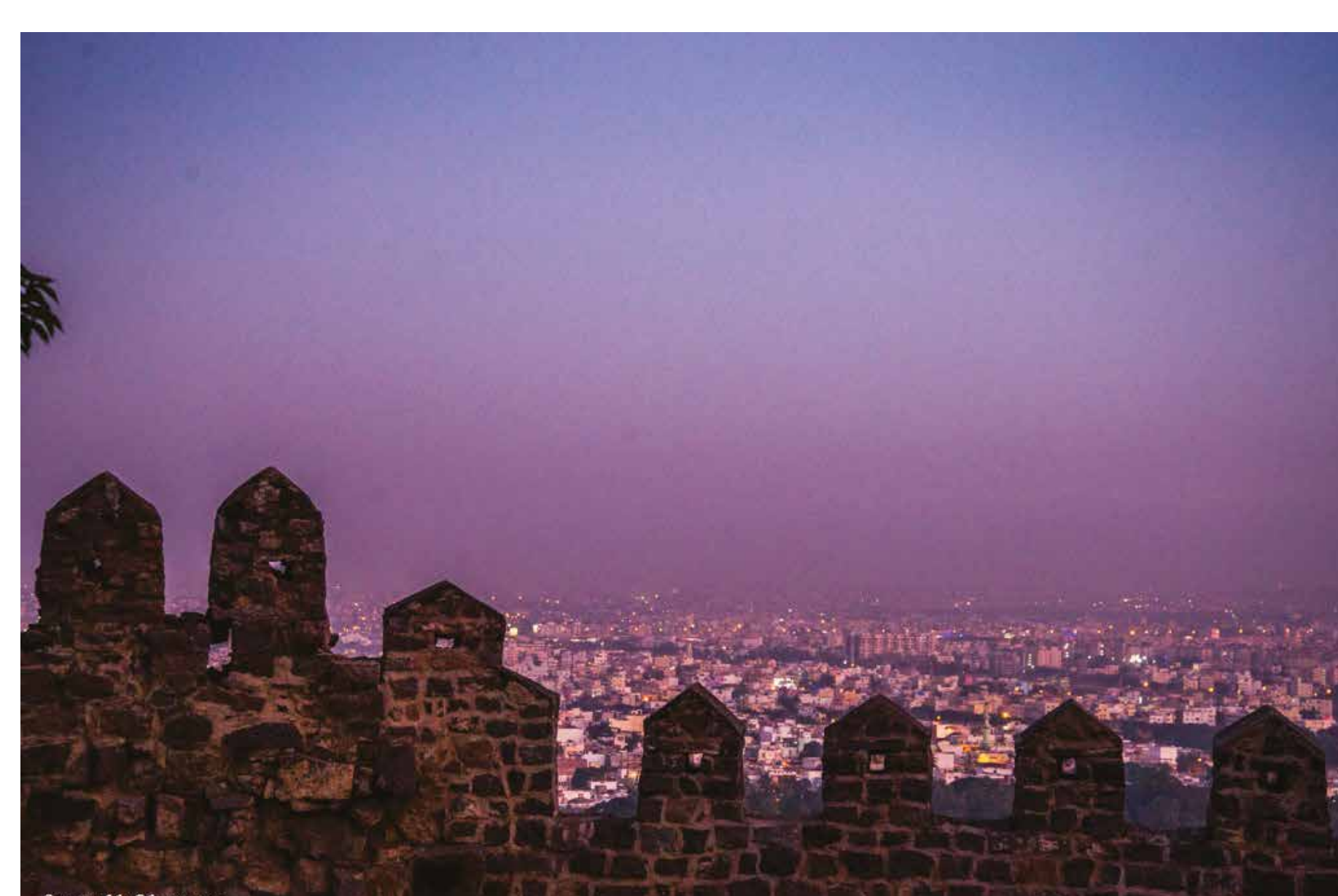
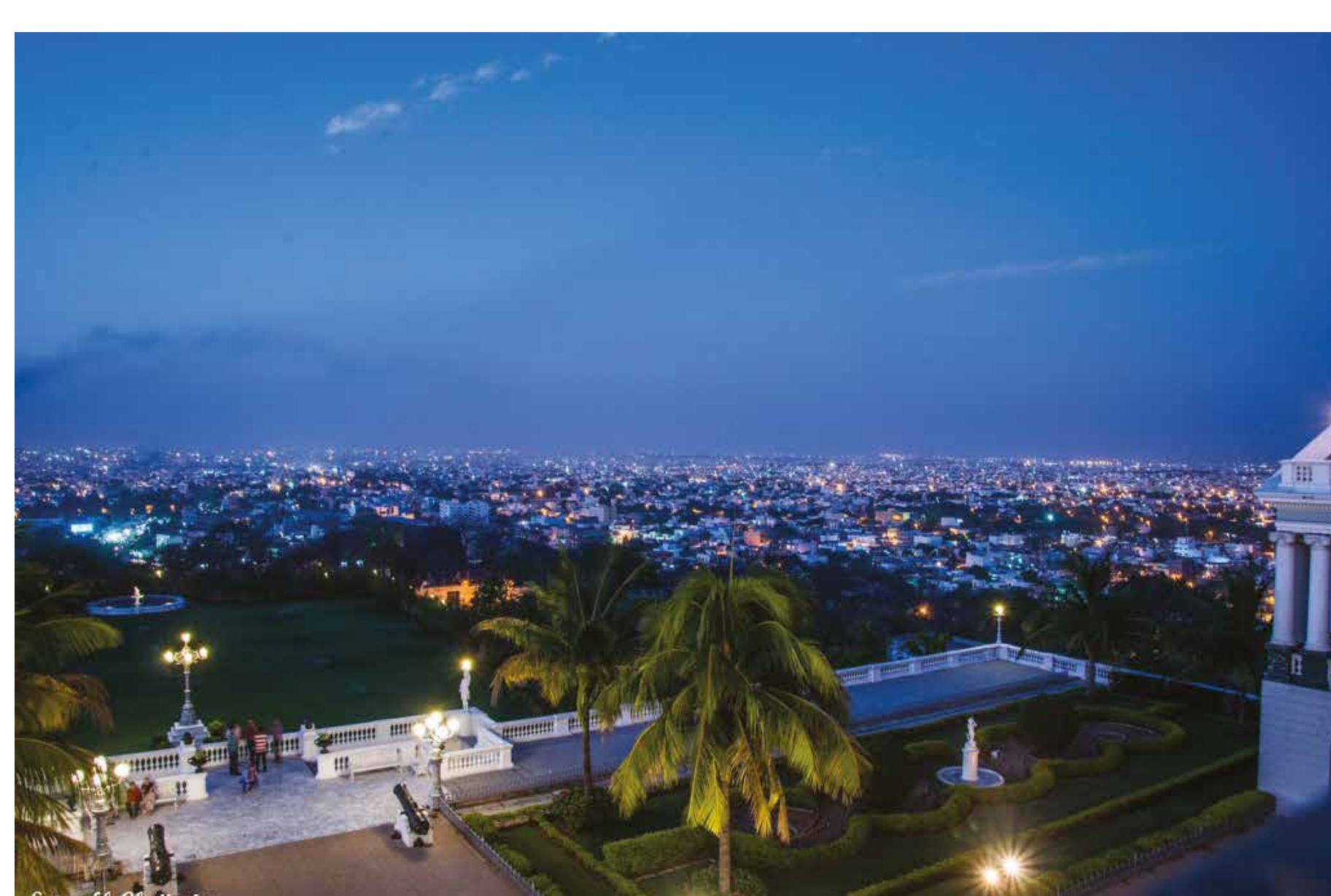


Apprendre des métropoles du monde

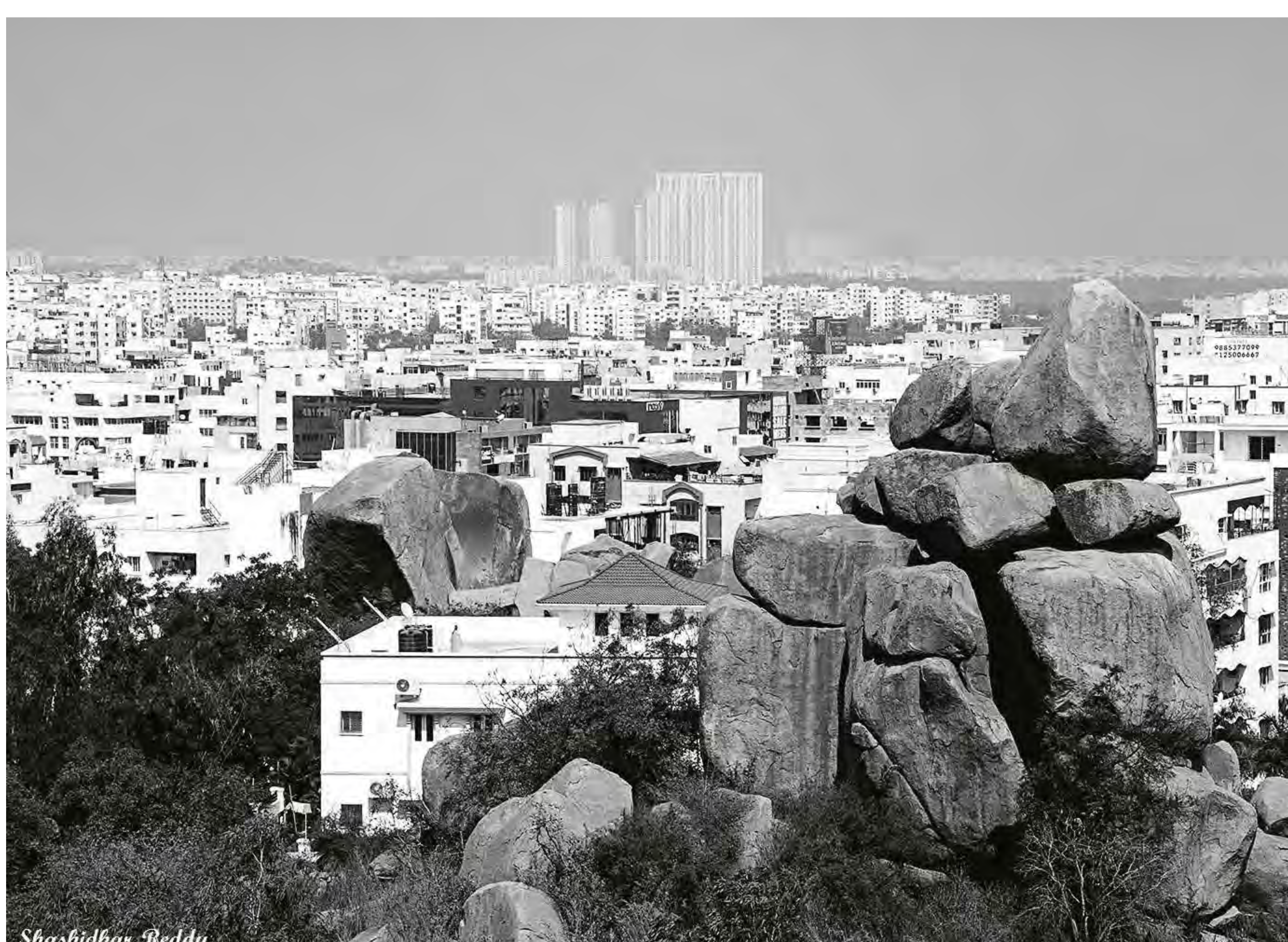
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PAYSAGE



2,500 million year old rock-formations lend Hyderabad its unique natural landscape, with rocks arranged in forms that seem precariously balanced, but which have weathered the elements for centuries. The city is located in the Deccan shield area and the grey and pink granite found here are among the oldest in the world. Dotted with small hills, the highest point is Banjara Hills at 672 metres (2,205 ft). The area is seismically stable.

The city lies on the banks of the Musi River, originating in the Anantagiri Hills (located 70 km south west of Hyderabad). The region's natural contour levels, that fall from west to east, created a trough near the river and ensured gravity-aided water supply to the historic city. As of 1996, the city had 140 lakes and 834 water tanks (ponds). Hussain Sagar is the biggest lake in Hyderabad, built in 1562, as a water supply source. It is spread across an area of 5.7 square kilometres, right in the middle of the city.



PATRIMOINE



The modern city of Hyderabad continues to retain its old world charm. In 1591, the Qli Qtub Shah sultanate, a dynasty of Persian culture shifted their capital city of Golconda Fort (nowadays part of Hyderabad Municipality) on the banks of the Musi river to create Hyderabad. They built the iconic structure of Charminar as the symbol of this new town. The city was conquered by the Mughal empire at the end of the 17th century, but soon administered by the Asaf Jahi dynasty, the Nizams of Hyderabad, who ruled until the integration of Hyderabad state in the Indian Union in 1948.

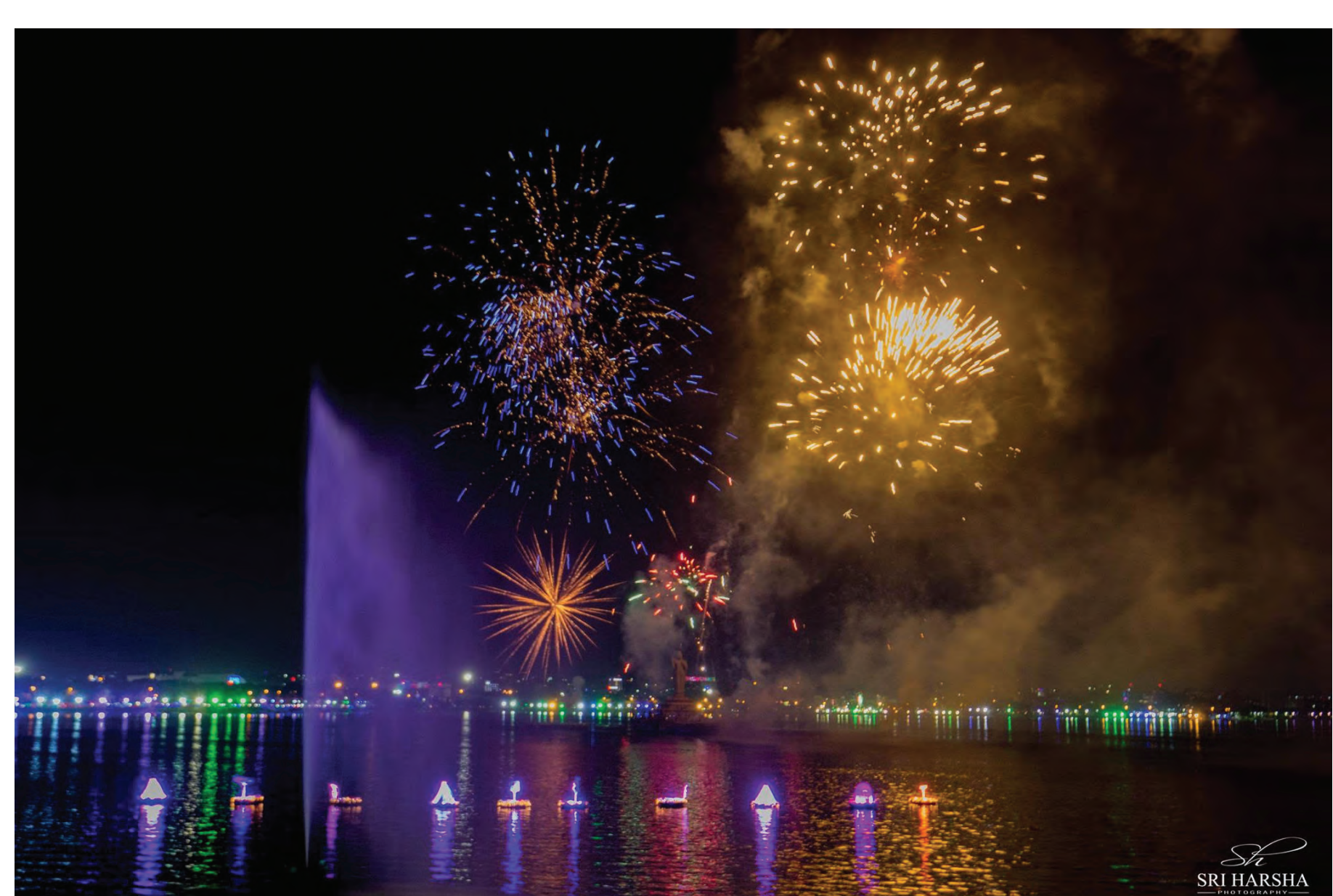
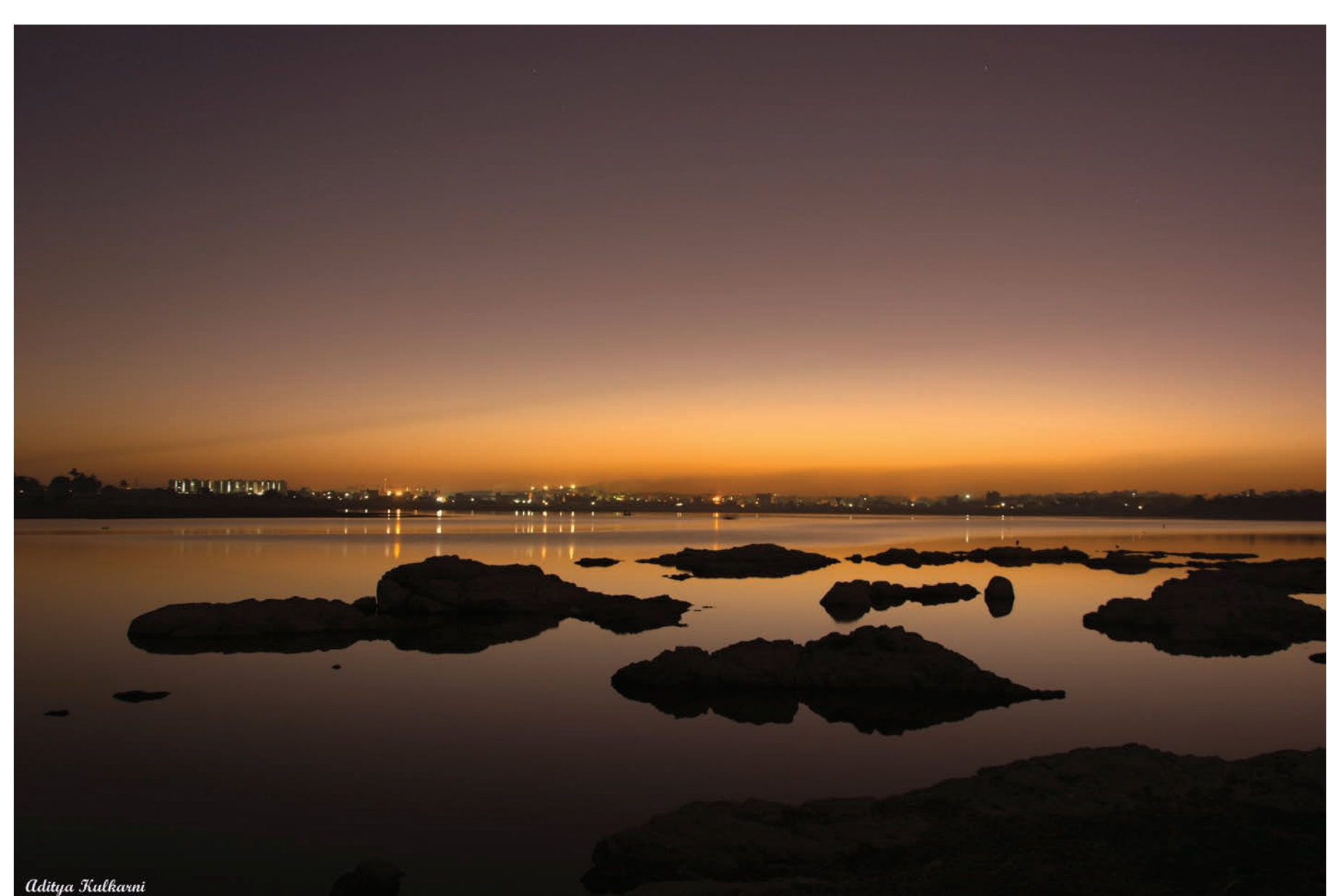
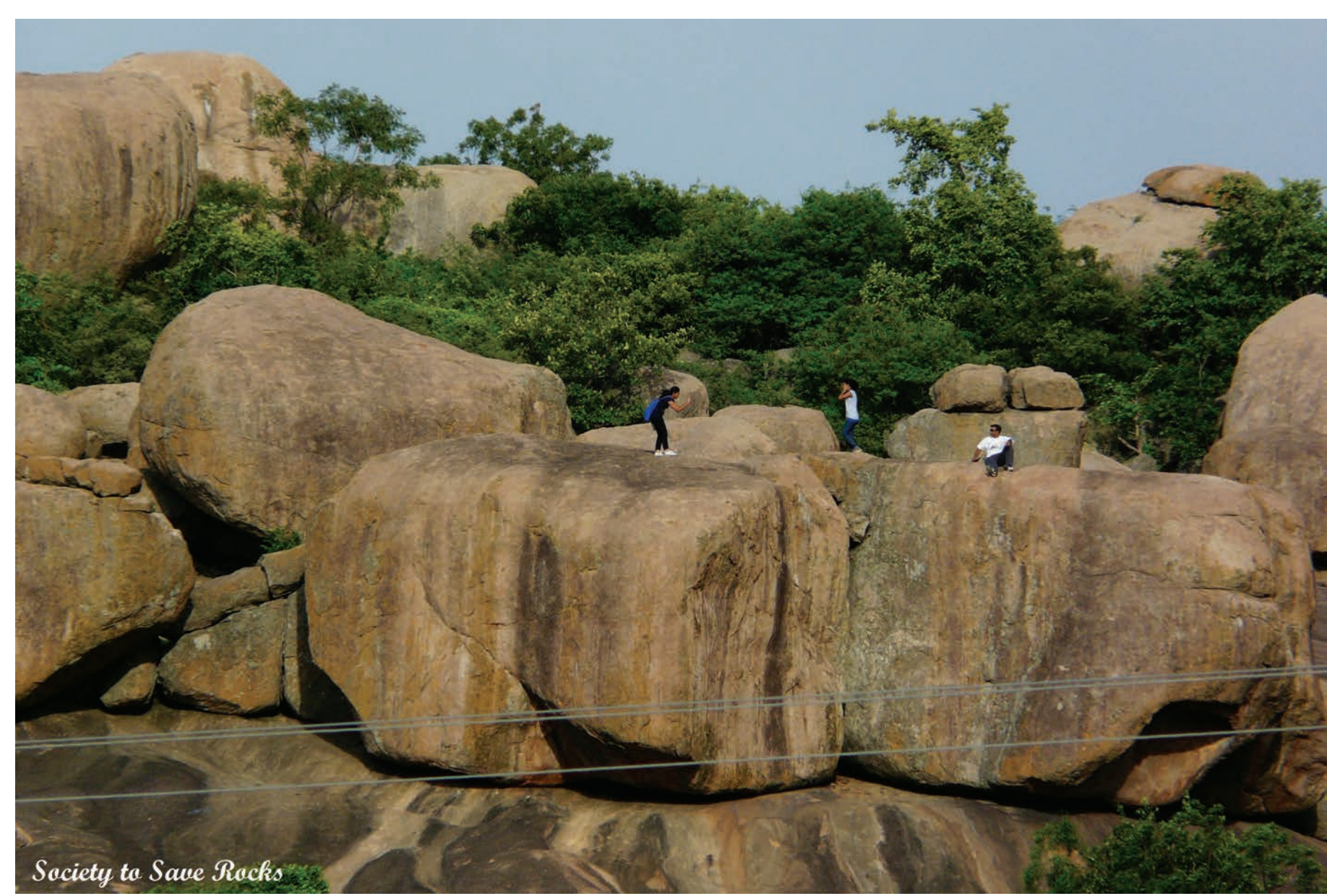
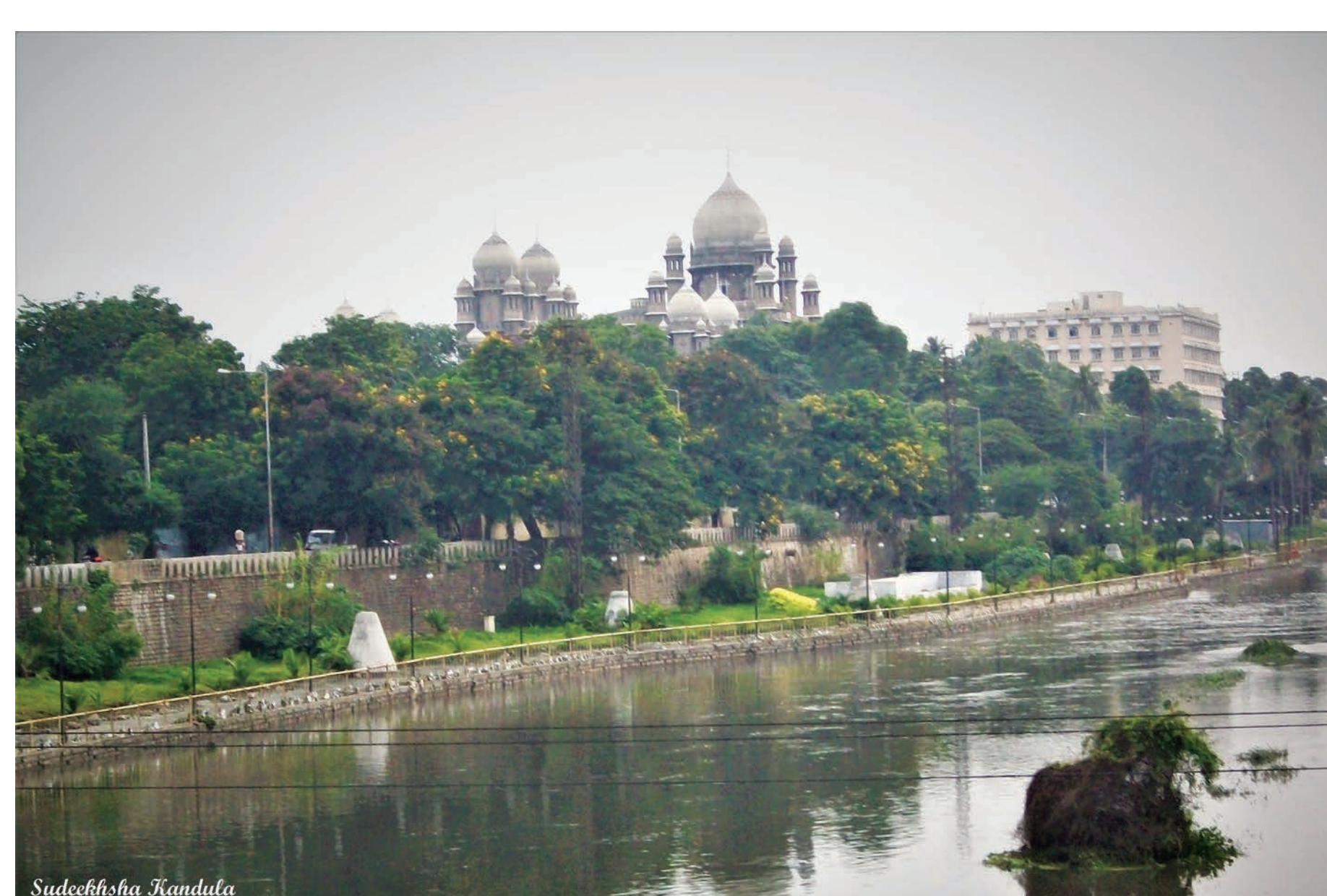
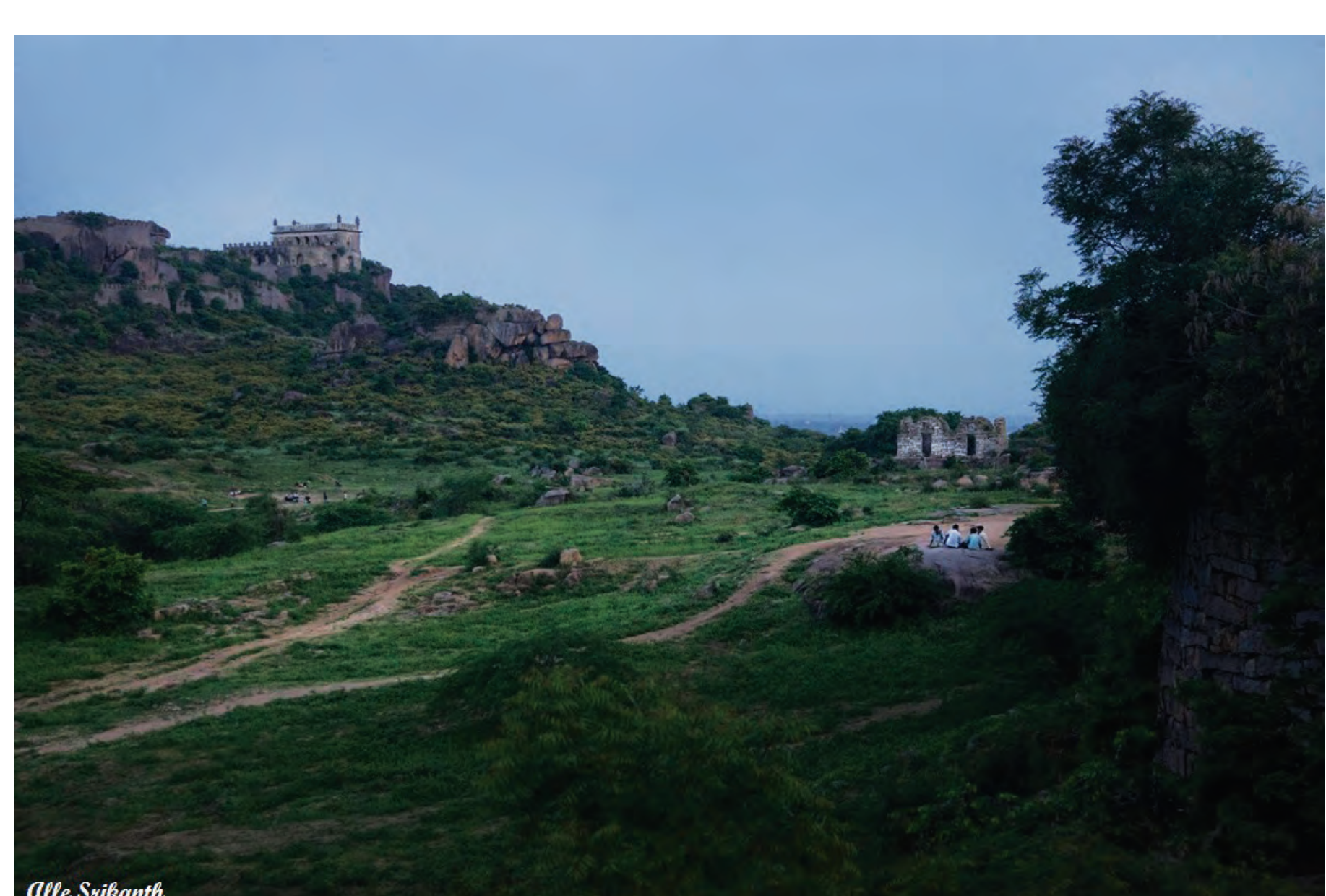
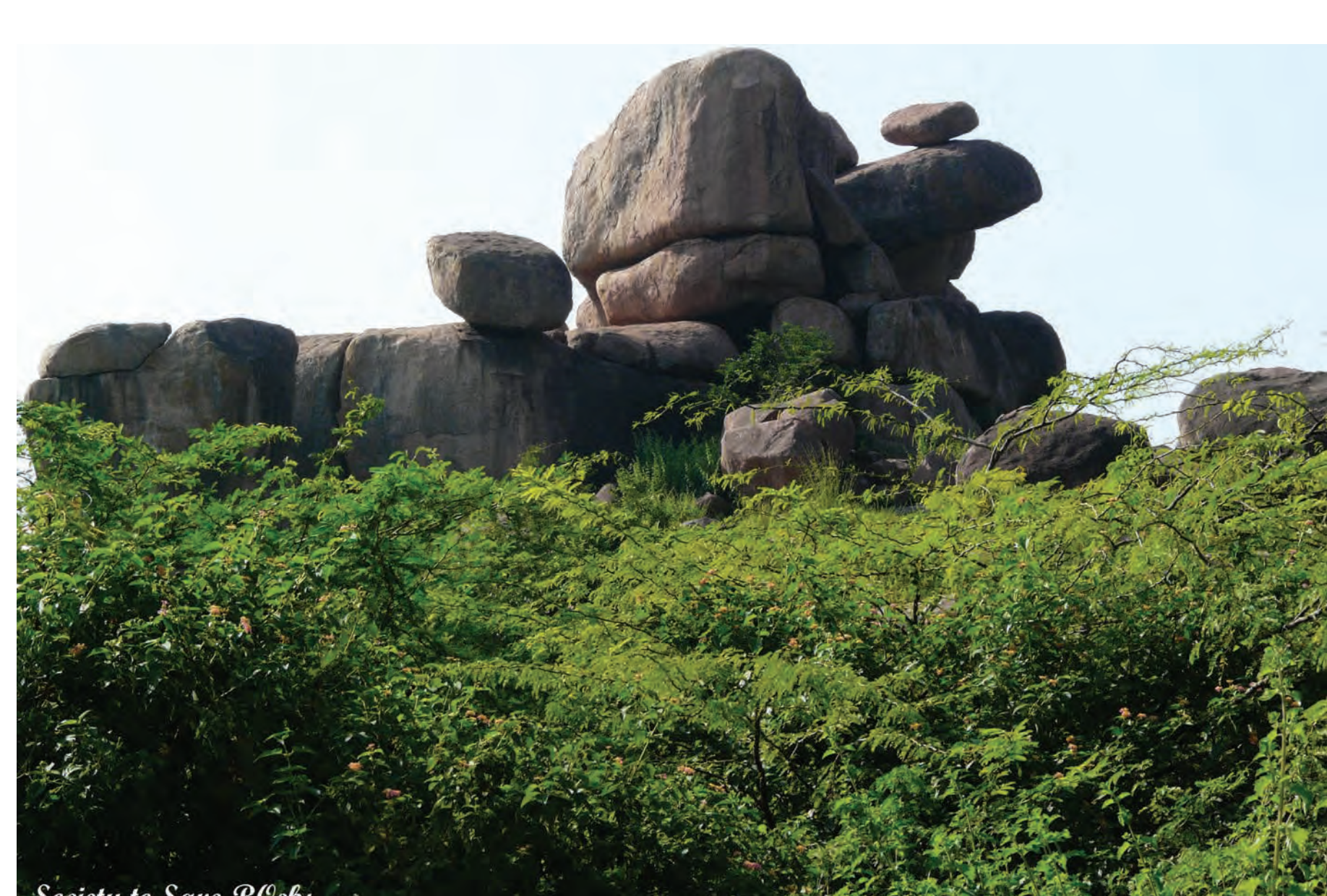
The city boasts of hundred of heritage structures. Royal and nawabi residences, old temples and mosques (including a Spanish mosque), tombs, museums full of unique treasures from across the world, Colonial structures and pre-Independence buildings dot the city. Different art forms, including music, dance, literature, theatre and traditional crafts have enhanced the city's character. The city also has a very vibrant community of artists.



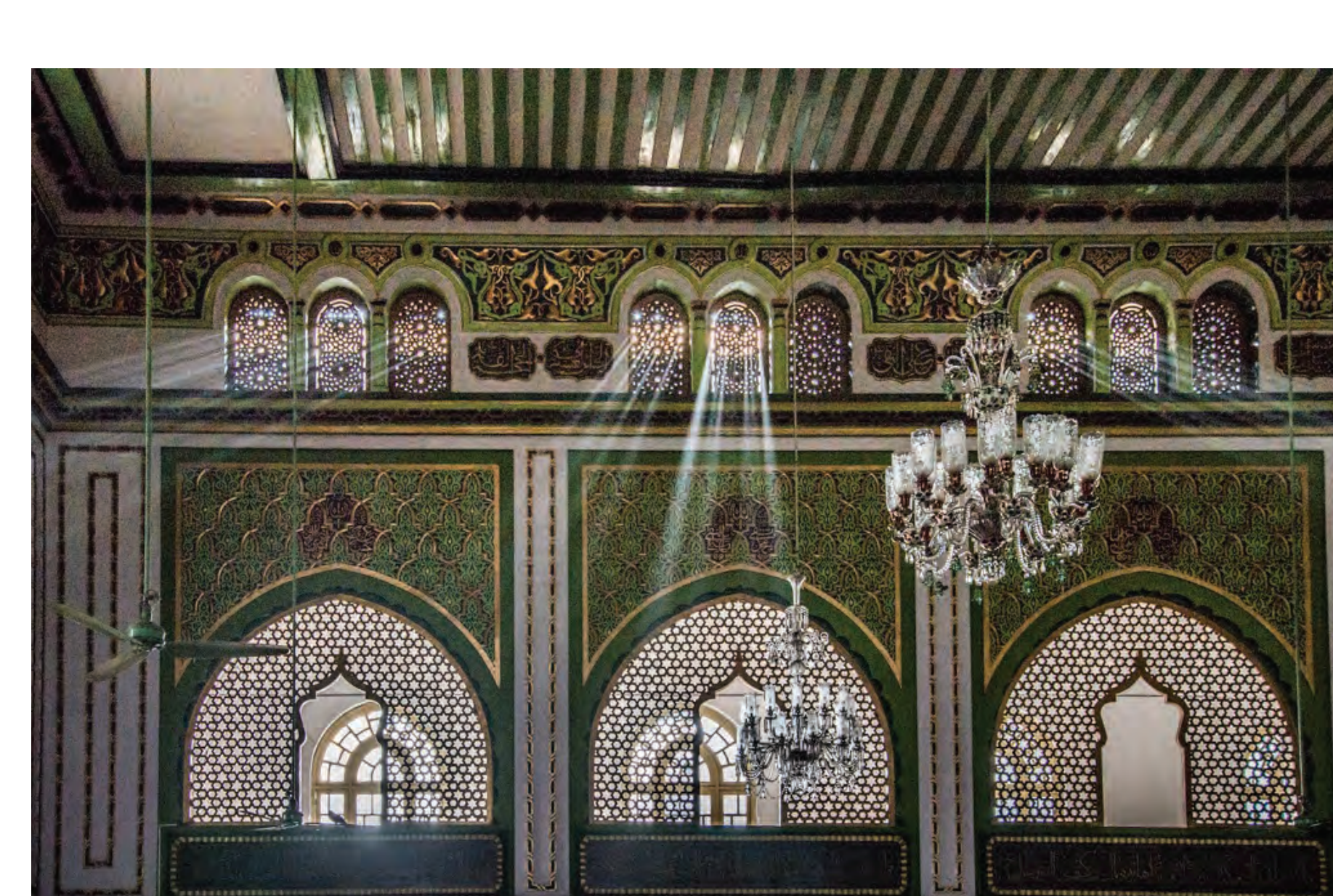
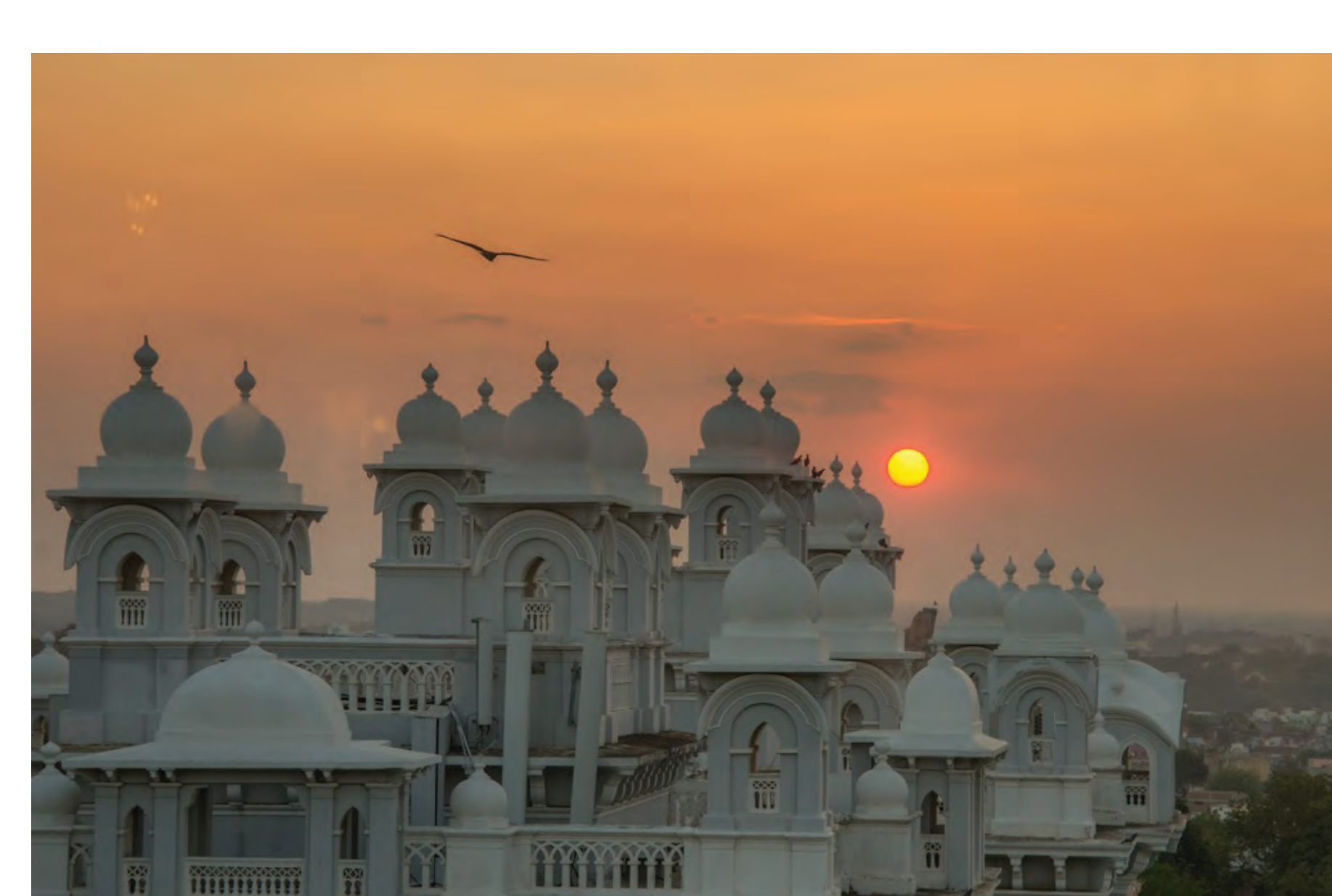
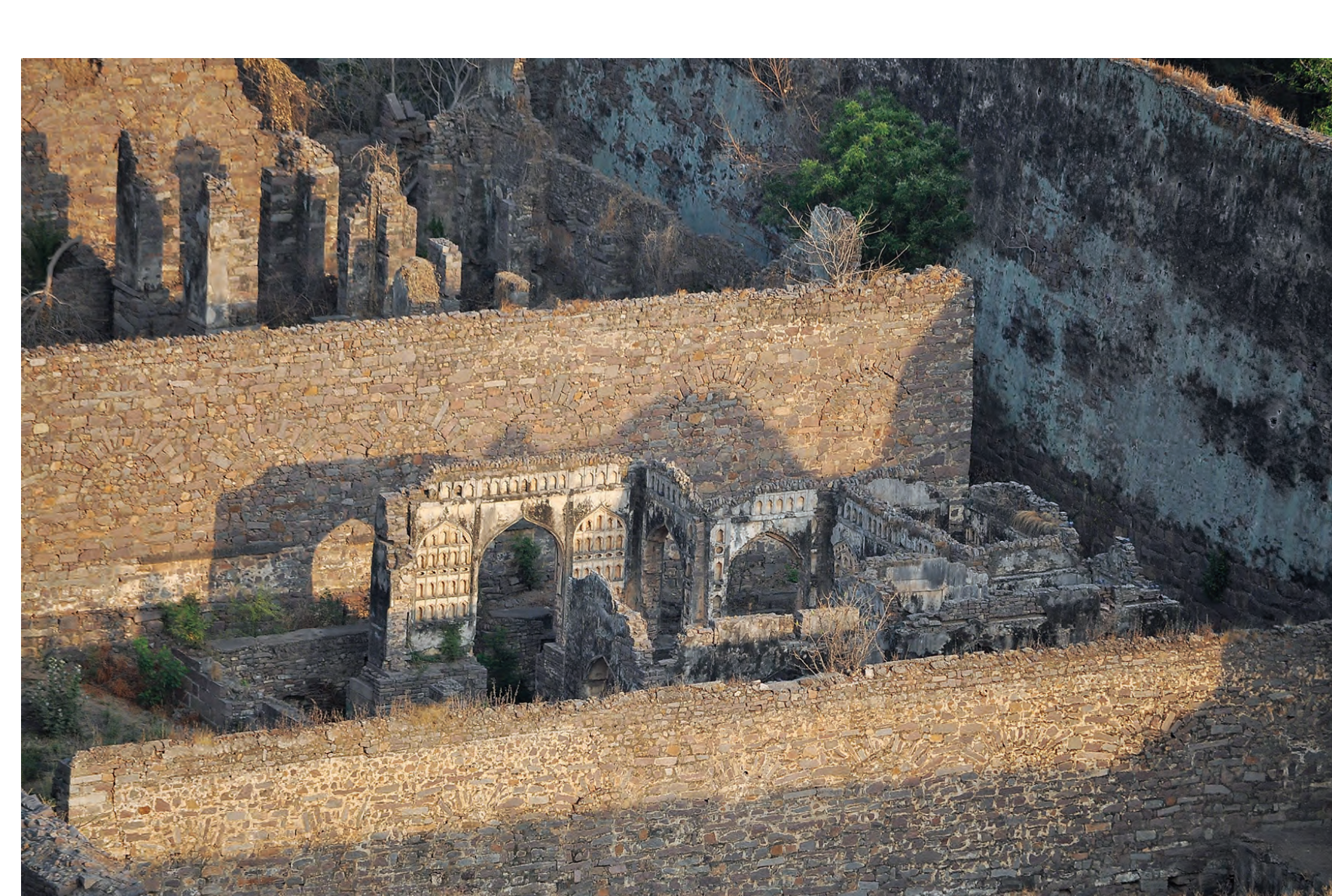
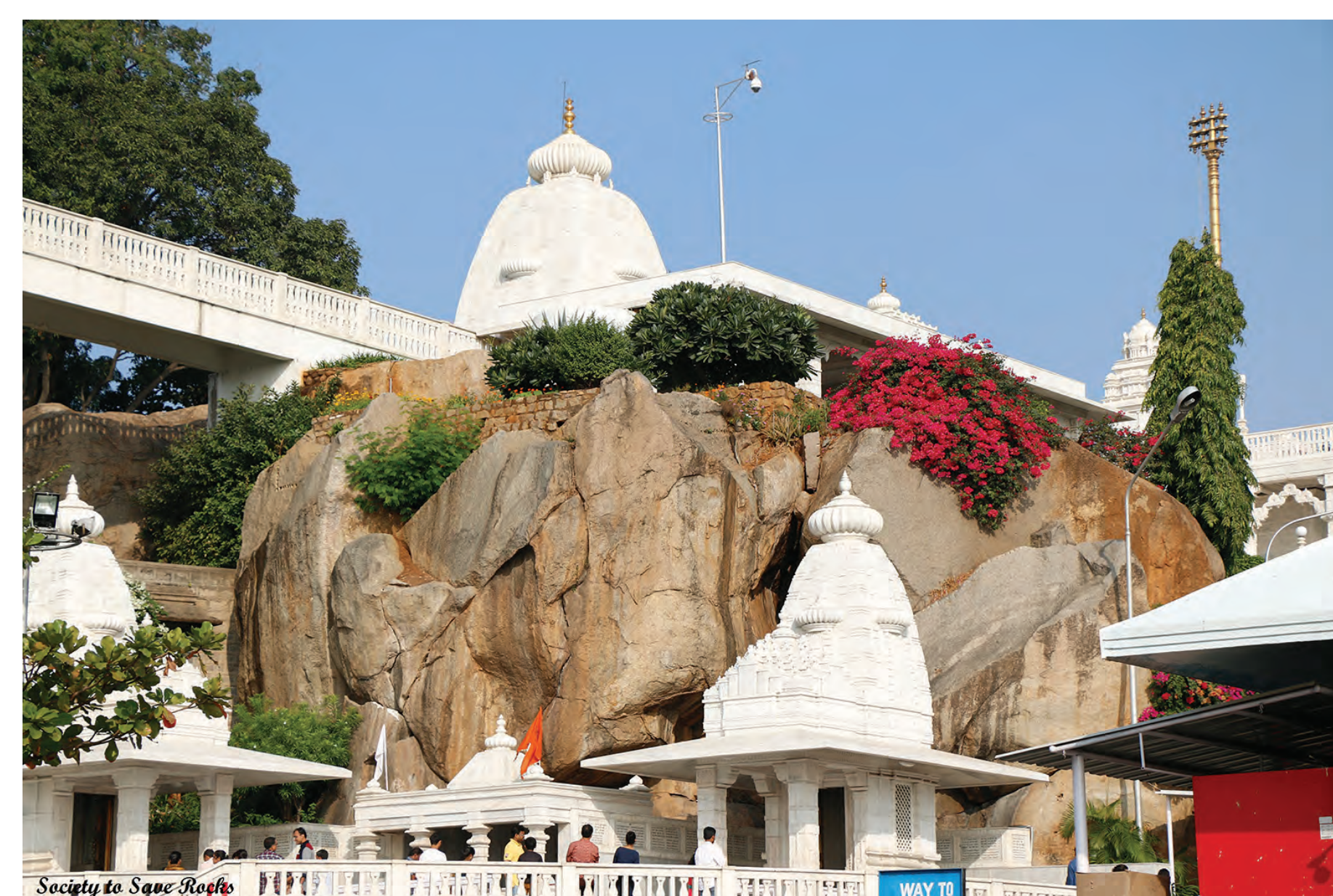
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ÉVOLUTIONS URBAINES

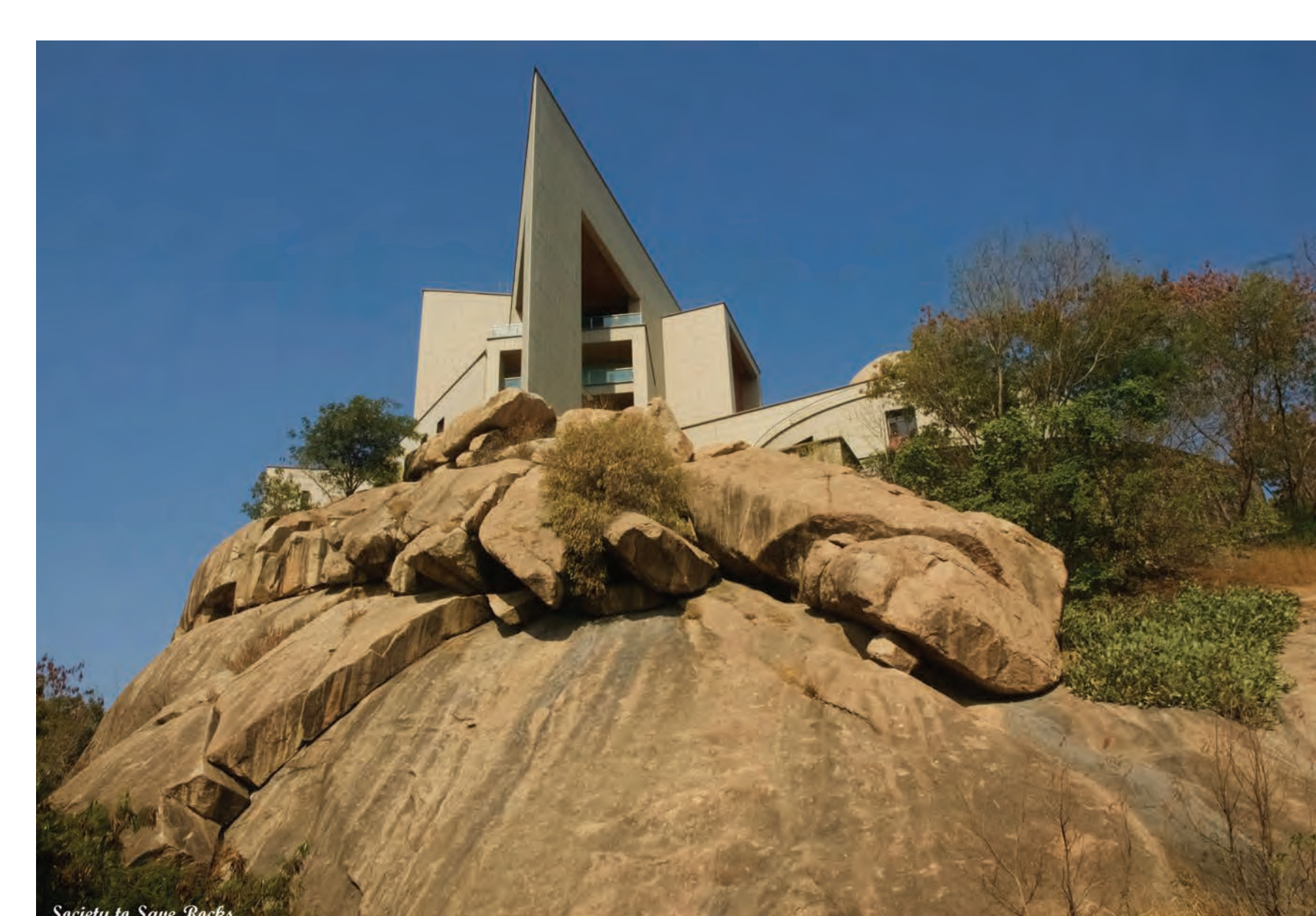


Hyderabad takes pride in several major projects that help it tackle 21st century urban challenges. The population has grown from 3.6 million (2001) to nearly 9 million nowadays and correspondingly the city has witnessed growth in urban infrastructure, housing, transport, etc. The Hyderabad metro project is considered the world's biggest infrastructure projects, with a total of 71.16 km once finished. Hyderabad metro is set to begin operations soon. The Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) also developed multiple projects such as Inner Ring Road, Outer Ring Road (ORR) interchanges, overpasses and underpasses to ease the traffic congestion. ORR, the 158-km, 8-lane ring road encircling Hyderabad is another urban project that lends the city a world class status. It is now serving numerous Special Economic Zones. As of 2011, the Hyderabad Elevated Ex.

pressway is the longest expressway in India. The Hyderabad international airport has been judged among the world's top airports in the category of serving 5-15 million passengers, according to Airport Council International. The development of HITEC City, a township with extensive technological infrastructure, prompted multinational companies to establish facilities in Hyderabad. The city is home to more than 1300 IT and ITES firms, including global conglomerates, such as Microsoft, Facebook, Google, Capgemini, Uber, etc. Hyderabad is the second IT hub in India after Bangalore. With industry-friendly policies and state support, the city is nowadays the fastest growing in India and Telangana has topped in 2016 the annual Ease of Doing Business ranking of the World Bank. Major drinking water and other civic projects have also been undertaken.



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