Environmental Engineering and Management Journal xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
http://www.eemj.icpm.tuiasi.ro/; http://www.eemj.eu

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A MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMIC APPROACH TO ENUMERATE THE FUTURE URBAN AREA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE CENTRAL PART OF BANGLADESH

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Abstract

With increasing population and urbanisation being a prevailing trend in developing countries, Bangladesh is experiencing a significant urban shift. Gazipur, the industrial hub of Bangladesh, is at the forefront of this urbanisation surge driven by development activities. This study employs a machine learning algorithm to forecast the future state of Gazipur district. Landsat images spanning from 1990 to 2020, with a decadal interval, were utilised. The supervised classification scheme, employing the maximum likelihood classifier, was applied in the analysis. The prediction phase incorporated the Cellular Automata- Artificial Neural network algorithm. The study reveals an estimated urban area of 124.5km^2 by 2030, signifying an expansion of approximately 20km^2 between 2020 to 2030. This equates to an annual urban growth rate of 2km^2, accounting for a 19.7% expansion. The study also reflects the direction of urban expansion, with south, south-west, and north zones exhibiting higher urbanization levels due to their proximity to Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, and key transportation routes such as the Dhaka-Mymensingh highway and Dhaka bypass. Notably, this rapid urbanization exerts significant pressure on agricultural land, which would reduce to 594km^2 by 2030, potentially conflicting with the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture). This approach will help policymakers promote integral planning, collaboration, and capacity-building, ensuring long-term sustainable growth while protecting the environment.

Key words: cellular automata - artificial neural network, development, machine learning algorithm, maximum likelihood classifier, sustainable development goal, urbanisation

Received: November, 2023; Revised final: October, 2024; Accepted: November, 2024

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