



SURVEY OF INDIA भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग

2nd Edition 2025. Price : ₹135/-

THE HERITAGE AND RESOURCES OF TELANGANA

Telangana is the eleventh largest state in India and was separated from Andhra Pradesh as the 29th state with Hyderabad as its capital with 33 new districts. It is a state in the Southern region of India and situated on the Central stretch of the Indian Peninsula, on the high Deccan Plateau.

Telugu is the main language of the state. It is the second largest spoken language of India. It has a unique status because of its melody and grace. Urdu is the second most widely spoken language in the state.

Telangana has vast natural resources. The state has rich minerals like coal, granite and many other metallic and non-metallic minerals. It also has huge forest resources. The region is drained by River Godavari on the North and River Krishna on the South. Apart from the River Krishna on the South, there are other major and small rivers, as Bhima, Kinnersani, Manjeera, Mäner, Penganga, Pränahita, Dindi, Pedda Vägü, Müsi and Tälpäru.

The Economy of Telangana is mainly driven by agriculture. Farmers in Telangana mainly depend on rain-fed water sources for irrigation. Rice is the major food crop. Other important crops are mango, tobacco, sugar cane and cotton. State has emerged as a major focus for IT software, industry and Services sector.

The Telangana culture is a perfect blend of Telugu Traditions from Sata Vahanas, Ishavakas, Chalukyas, Kakatiyas and Padma Nayakas to the Mughals, Bahmans, Qutub shahs to Nizams. The state has a rich and age – long traditions, in folk, tribal, Deccani and classical styles. The folk traditions Chindu, Yakshaganam, Oggu Dolu, Oggu Katha, Burra Katha, Bainda Katha, Dasupulu, wood puppetry, Kolatam, Ghata Kolatam, while the tribal art forms of Lambadi- Banjara, Kommu Koya, Gussadi, Thinnas and the Deccani forms like Qavvali, Mushairi, Gazals, sufi sanghet have become very prominent and made an impact since centuries. The Classical traditions have been enriched by the contribution of various Vaggeyakaras like Bhakta Ramadasu, various Vaggeyakaras like Bhakta Ramadasu, Durna Idäsa etc., in Music, and with Kuchipudi, Perini Naryam, of Kakatiya Times, Kathak etc., in dance. The Telugu Language of Telangana got its special significance of more than 1000 years of the history and got the classical language status with the Contribution of Kurukaya Inscription and PamPanas writings. It is rich in painting, sculpture, photography as is famous for its unique and unparalleled arts & Crafts like filigree, Dokra, Cherial Nagashi, Mineral toys, Black, Brass works apart from handlooms like Pochampalli, Narayanpet, Gadwal, Golla Bhama Saarees.

The Major Religions of the people of Telangana are Hinduism and Islam, though Buddhism was a dominant religion till 6th Century. Besides main festivals, people celebrate regional festivals like Bonalu and Bathukamma all over Telangana. Its a land of various fairs like Nagoba Jätra, Sammaksa Saralamma Jätrahä. The latter is the biggest fair in Asia and will be celebrated with an attendance of more than 1 Cr devotees every time.

Hyderabad is the fourth largest city in the country and is called the gateway between the North and the South. Traversing through Hyderabad is like meandering through a miniature India. The state abounds in hills and valleys with strange and fascinating rock formations, lush green fields, forests, waterfalls and lakes, a number of wildlife and bird sanctuaries. Other important tourist places to visit are the famous Saravali Temple at Bäara, Jogulamba Temple at Älumpur, Balaji temple at Chiklär, Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temple at Yädägirigutta and Sri Sita Ramachandraswamy temple at Bhadrachalam, Statue of Equality at Muchital, Ramoji film city at Änjapur and Nägärjuna Sägar Dam the largest masonry dam in the world. Warm and dry climate and friendly people provide rare travel experience to a tourist.

Rämappa Temple at Mülu was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and Pochampally Village got the recognition of Tourism Village by WTO.

REFERENCES

Roads : Golden Quadrilateral, North-South Corridor, 44-NS

Roads : National Highways, State Highways, NH65

Other, Expressway

Railways Broad Gauge: Double line

Single line with Station

River, Stream, Reservoir, Canal

Boundary : State, District, Sub-District

Headquarters : State, District, HYDERABAD Warangal

Mandal, Other Towns

Aerodrome: International

Museum, SOI CORS, Other CORS

Tourist Place, Rest House

Spaced names: Administrative

Temple with Gopuram : Fort

Scale 1 : 1,000,000

Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, Datum: WGS 84.

For further details about this map please contact

Andhra Pradesh & Telangana Geo-Spatial Directorate

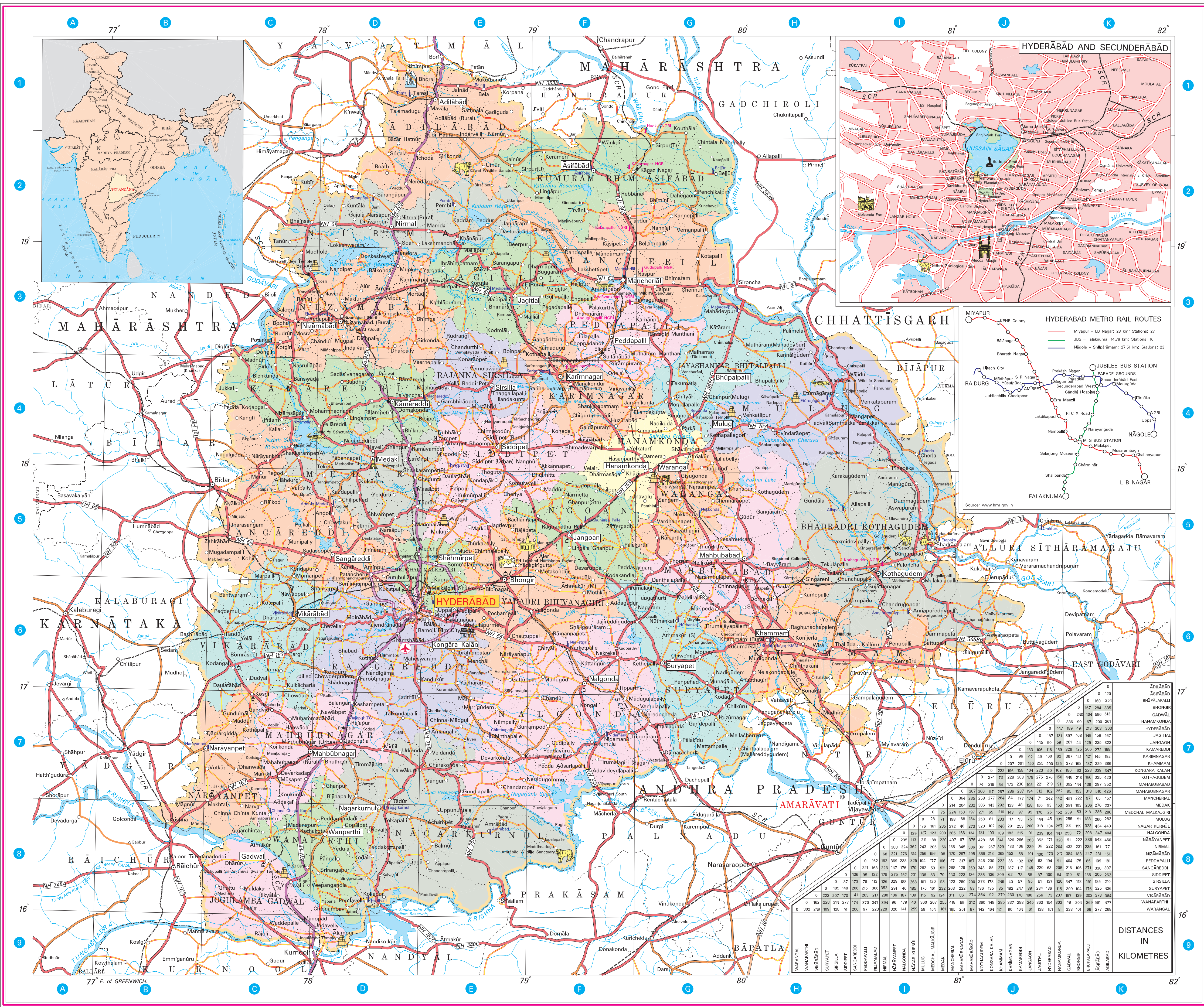
Survey of India

Uppal, Hyderabad - 500039

e-mail : ap.gds@soi.gov.in

WEBSITE : www.surveyofindia.gov.in

Reproduction in whole or part by any means is prohibited without the written permission of Survey of India, the National Mapping Agency.



REG. No. 289 SOPP D 25 (AP & T.G.D.) - 1,000,000 - 783.

1st Edition 2016, 2nd Edition 2025.

Previous Edition 1st 1962, 2nd 1976, 3rd 1978 (Undivided Andhra Pradesh).

भारत के मानचित्रों के लिए कृपा करें. मानचित्र, भारत के, के निर्माण में प्रयुजित.

Published under the direction of Hitesh Kumar S. Malavane, I.A.S., Surveyor General of India,

Survey of India, Häthhärsakala Estate, Post Box No. 37, Dehra Dün - 248001 (Utaräkhänd),

Department of Science & Technology, Government of India.

2025.

PRINTED AT THE SURVEY OF INDIA PRINTING PRESS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT, 2025.

INDEX TO STATES

INDEX TO 1:250,000 SHEETS

REFERENCES FOR MANDAL HEADQUARTERS

IN HYDERABAD

SPECIAL REFERENCE

IMPORTANT PLACES IN TELANGANA

AIR ROUTES