

I'm not a bot































Geography & Travel States & Other Subdivisions Also spelled: Telengana or Telingana Telangana, constituent state of south-central India. It is bordered by the states of Maharashtra to the north, Chhattisgarh and Odisha to the northeast, Andhra Pradesh to the southeast and south, and Karnataka to the west. The area of what is now Telangana constituted the north-central and northeastern portions of Andhra Pradesh for almost six decades, but on June 2, 2014, that territory was calved off to form a separate state. The capital of Telangana is Hyderabad, in west-central Telangana. Telangana is situated largely in an upland region of the Deccan (peninsular India). Much of its surface area is occupied by the Telangana Plateau in the north and the Golconda Plateau in the south and is composed of gneissic rock (gneiss being a foliated rock formed within Earth's interior under conditions of heat and pressure). The average elevation of the plateau area is about 1,600 feet (500 metres), higher in the west and southwest and sloping downward toward the east and northeast, where it meets the discontinuous line of the Eastern Ghats ranges. Drainage is dominated by the basins of the Godavari River in the north and the Krishna River in the south. As a result of erosion, the topography of the plateau region consists of graded valleys with red sandy soil and isolated hills. Black soil is also found in certain parts of the area. Telangana has three seasons: summer, from March to June; a period of tropical rains from July to September; and winter, from October to February. Summers are warm to hot and dry, with temperatures often nearing or exceeding 100 °F (38 °C). Annual precipitation, which derives largely from the rainy southwest monsoon winds, varies somewhat across the state. It averages about 35 inches (900 mm) per year, although the annual total often varies considerably from the average and can be as little as 20 inches (500 mm) in drier areas. Average minimum temperatures in Hyderabad reach about 60 °F (15 °C) in January and February and usually read in the low 50s F (about 10 to 12 °C) at higher elevations. Thorny vegetation covers the scattered hills of the plateau areas, while dense woodlands and near the Godavari River. The forests, covering about one-fourth of the land area, consist of both moist deciduous and dry savanna vegetation; teak, rosewood, wild fruit trees, and bamboo are plentiful. Elsewhere in the state, neem (which produces an aromatic oil), banyan, mango, and pipal (or Bo; Ficus religiosa) are among the common trees. Animal life includes tigers, blackbucks, hyenas, sloth bears, gaurs, and chital, which abound in the hills and forest areas. There are also hundreds of species of birds, including flamingos and pelicans. Telangana is home to some two dozen national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and protected areas, including two tiger reserves that adjoin similar facilities in neighbouring states. Telangana lies at a crossroads between northern and southern India, and it has a diverse population. In general, the state's various communities are identified more readily by a combination of language, religion, and social class or caste than they are by specific ethnic affiliation. The Dravidian language Telugu is the official and most widely spoken language in the state. A small minority speaks Urdu, a language primarily of northern India and Pakistan. Most of the remaining groups speak border-area languages, including Hindi, Kannada, and Marathi. Lambadi (Banjar) and other languages are spoken by the state's Scheduled Tribes (the official designation for indigenous minority peoples). The great majority of Telangana's residents practice Hinduism, while smaller numbers of the population follow Islam. Some one-fourth of the state's people are members of Scheduled Castes (the official designation for those formerly called "untouchables") and Scheduled Tribes. Hyderabad, Telangana, IndiaSkyline of Hyderabad, Telangana, India.Telangana is largely rural, with roughly two-fifths of the state's population classified as urban. Hyderabad accounts for more than half of those in urban areas. The state's other main cities include Warangal, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, and Adilabad. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, IndiaThe Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, on the Krishna River between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states, southeastern India.Telangana's economy was long dominated by agriculture, notably the production of rice. The state's rivers, particularly the Godavari and the Krishna, have been tapped to provide irrigation for the dry interior, although many areas still depend on the somewhat unpredictable monsoon rainfall. In addition to rice, other important crops are corn (maize) and cotton. The Nagarjuna Sagar multipurpose dam project on the border with Andhra Pradesh, which diverts the waters of the Krishna for irrigation, has substantially increased the production of rice and sugarcane. Rice flour, rice-bran oil, paints and varnishes, soaps and detergents, cardboard and other packaging materials, and cattle feed are all produced from local paddy rice. Other agricultural commodities include chili peppers, sorghum, pulses (peas, beans, and lentils), castor beans, and peanuts (groundnuts), as well as a variety of tropical fruits. Livestock raising and aquaculture are also important, each accounting for a small but still significant component of annual economic output. The state's woodlands annually yield high-quality timber, such as teak and eucalyptus. Non-timber forest products—including sal seeds (from which an edible oil is extracted), tendu leaves (for rolling cigarettes), gun karaya (a type of emulsifier), and bamboo—are also important. The state government initiated a major reforestation program. Among Telangana's principal mineral resources are coal, limestone, quartz, granite, feldspar, dolomite, and barite. The diamond mines of the Golconda Plateau were once renowned worldwide for producing the Koh-i-noor diamond and other famous stones; efforts have been made to revive production in the area. Most of Telangana's energy is produced by thermal generators in the public sector, with hydroelectric power stations providing an important secondary source of energy. In addition, the government has taken steps to develop wind and solar energy production. The industrial sector—including manufacturing, utilities, and construction—has become a major factor in Telangana's economy. The Hyderabad area has become known for aeronautics and other high-technology manufacturing, as well as for plants producing electrical equipment, machine tools, and pharmaceuticals. A number of important enterprises of moderate size, such as sugar factories, are scattered across the medium-size and smaller urban areas. The increase in power generated by hydroelectric and thermoelectric projects since the late 20th century has benefited industrialization and irrigation. Services have become the largest contributor to Telangana's economy, constituting some three-fifths of its annual value. In addition to such components as banking and insurance, communications, and trade, activities associated with information technology have become important, especially in the Hyderabad metropolitan area. Tourism has been of small but growing significance. There is an international airport at Hyderabad. An extensive road and rail system connects Telangana with most other parts of India. Bus transportation, a large share of which is privately operated, offers facilities for express travel between various cities. Telangana (తెలంగాణ) తెలంగాణState of IndiaLocation of Telangana in IndiaMap of TelanganaCountry IndiaTime zoneUTC+05:30 (IST) Administrative boundaries in Telangana, 2016 Telangana (తెలంగాణ) is a state in southern India. It became the 29th state of India on 2nd June, 2014. Before that, it was part of Andhra Pradesh. It has a population of 39.12 million as per the 2017 census. Its capital is Hyderabad, being the largest city of Telangana. Hyderabad was built by Quli Qutub Shah 400 years back on the banks of river Musi, with the Charminar at its centre. The rivers flowing through the state are Krishna, Godavari, Bhima, Manjira, Musi and Paleru. Telangana is a land locked state with Maharashtra, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, and Andhra Pradesh as its border states. K. Chandrabhaskar Rao is the first and current Chief Minister of the state from the Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS). According to the data released by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in 2018, Telegana stands first in the states with respect to the average growth rate of its own tax revenue. It has achieved an average growth rate of 13.8% during the last 4 years.[1] It has 17 Lok Sabha seats and 119 assembly seat. There were 10 districts in Telangana, viz. Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Rangareddy and Warangal, which have been expanded into 32 districts, viz. Nirmal, Komarambheem, Jeytjala, Kammarreddy, Pedapalli, Sidipet, Hanumakonda, Jayashenkar, Sangareddy, Yadadri, Suryapet, Shamshabad, Vanaparati and Nagarkurnool among others and the old ones. Col reserves in Telangana were first found at Singareni in Khammam. T-Hub started by Telangana's government is the first of its kind, promoting the startups in the state. The Government Of Telengana has launched several welfare schemes such as the Amma Vodi scheme (for poor and pregnant scheme), Single Women Pension scheme and KCR kit scheme for pregnant women and new born.[2] Telangana has its own slang of Telugu language, and is also known for its featured Telangana songs, namely "Janapadha Geethalu". As in the culture, the state of Telangana, celebrates festivals like Bonalu, Bathukamma, Sammakka-Saralamma Jathara is the second largest festival in India after the Kumbh and In Telangana many languages will speak like urdu, lambadi, chenchu etc. Hyderabad State Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII Wikimedia Commons has media related to Telangana. 1 "Telangana Tops List Of States With Highest Growth Rate". Sakshipost. Retrieved 2019-03-10. 1 "Telangana Government Schemes Details". Telangana State Information, History, Tourism, News, Elections & Results. Archived from the original on 2020-08-04. Retrieved 2019-03-10. This short article about a place or feature can be made longer. You can help Wikipedia by adding to it. This short article about Asia can be made longer. You can help Wikipedia by adding to it. Retrieved from "Legacy of Dynasties and Cultural HeritageTelangana, India's youngest state, was formed on June 2, 2014, after its separation from Andhra Pradesh. The region has a rich history dating back to the Satavahanas, Kakatiyas, and Qutb Shahis, who left remarkable architectural and cultural legacies. Hyderabad, the capital, showcases a blend of Persian, Mughal, and Telugu influences, evident in landmarks like Charminar and Golconda Fort. The state's culture thrives through vibrant festivals like Bathukamma and Bonalu, celebrating its deep-rooted traditions. Telangana's heritage is also reflected in its unique cuisine, arts, and handlooms, such as Pochampally Ikat and Gadwal sarees.Ancient Dynasties and LegacyTelangana's history dates back to the Satavahana, Kakatiya, and Qutb Shahi dynasties, known for their remarkable contributions to architecture and governance. The Kakatiyas built the Ramappa Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Qutb Shahis established Hyderabad, blending Persian and Deccan styles. The Asaf Jahi Nizams further enriched Telangana's cultural and historical significance.Festivals and TraditionsVibrant festivals like Bathukamma celebrate womanhood with floral arrangements and folk songs. Bonalu, dedicated to Goddess Mahakali, showcases Telangana's spiritual essence. Sammakka Saralamma Jathara is one of India's biggest tribal festivals. Ugadi marks the Telugu New Year with cultural festivities. Traditional art forms like Perini Shivathandavam and Oggu Katha reflect Telangana's deep-rooted traditions. Famed for its decades-long struggle for an independent state, Telangana is indeed a place to delve in the history if past fascinates you more than the present. Separated from the state of Andhra Pradesh in South India, Telangana relishes its freedom from June 2, 2014, and is nestled between the states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra. With Hyderabad being its capital, the state enjoys an opulent heritage of architectural marvels. Yes, the state is home to the famed Charminar and the gorgeous Falaknuma Palace, Golkonda Fort, Warangal Fort and the likes of these. Truly, any Telangana travel guide is filled with information on monuments and edifices that can stun with their fine craftsmanship. Once the ruling seat of the Kakatiyas who has the maximum contribution towards the architecture, Telangana is a paradise for history lovers. Telangana also boasts being a land of gods; the state is replete with a plethora of Hindu temples, amongst which Kondagattu Anjaneya Swamy temple and the shrine of Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy are of immense importance. The state also houses a few Jain Temples, churches, and mosques which are perfect for religious tours. The Jama Masjid in Hyderabad is, in fact, an architectural marvel that you cannot miss out on when in Telangana. The state is also blessed with natural grandeur, which is truly worth seeing. Amongst the top sites for nature lovers are Ananthagiri Hills, Bogatha Waterfall, and Pakhal Lake, and then there are plenty of other places around dams in the state that can make tourists spoil for experience. Telangana is also an ideal wildlife destination, yes, so those visitors looking for an enthralling experience in the state can plan a holiday to the wildlife and bird sanctuaries. Apart from the famed KBR National Park, the state houses many deer parks, bird sanctuaries and wildlife reserves that are home to the rare species of blackbuck. A food experience in Telangana is also something to look forward to when visiting this South Indian state. There is a wide variety of delicacies that await to make you forget the rest and binge. From the famous Hyderabad biryani to the mouth-watering Golichina Mamsam and from Irani Chai (Tea) to Karachi Biscuits, there is so much for a food lover to relish. Another incredible experience in Telangana comes with shopping opportunities. Since the state has rich art and craft, one can rest assured to go back home with a bag full of items of fine craftsmanship. From Bidri work to Banjara Needlecraft of the tribals to Nirmal arts to Dokra metal craft, Telangana is going to leave you breathless with the shopping experience and traditional craft. The state is a perfect destination for family vacations, travelling with friends as well as heading for a solo venture; it is indeed a place in India that deserves to be explored and to have been told travel stories about. 5 years ago, a new state was born. A state full of delightful contradictions. Newly minted but teeming with heritage. Where modern buildings, stunning palaces, grand mosques and busy streets are jumbled together. Where the song of the city melds with the quiet of lakes, the roar of waterfalls, and the whispers of thick forests and proud hills. This is Telangana – an intriguing tapestry of different threads woven together. So, turn the hourglass over, let the sands of time flow, as we discover the oldest, new state of India. Telangana: A Quick View of the state Capital Hyderabad (shared with Andhra Pradesh) Official Language Telugu Dial Code Hyderabad (040) Population 39.644 million (as of 2018) Currency Indian Rupee (INR) Time Zone UTC+05:30 (IST) Area 112, 077 square kilometers Highlights: Minarets and More Heritage The threads of history form the tapestries of every city in Telangana – weaving through skyscrapers, malls and highways. From the intricately carved minarets of Charminar, to the silent majesty of the Golconda Fort in Hyderabad- there is much to see. Why not stop by to see the 1000 pillar temple situated in Warangal? If you pass through Nizamabad, why not visit the Nizamabad Quilla – an old fort built in the 10th century by Rashtrakuta kings? You'll also find the famous Jagannath temple, also known as Quilla Ramalayam, built by Chhatrapati Shivaji. Feast your eyes on the Elgandal Fort in Karimnagar, where the Mughal kings sat in attendance. Standing in these locations, you can feel the weight of these moments – of battles won and lost, kingdoms born and broken and kings rising and passing. Wildlife What lies under the thick green veil of Telangana's dense forests? You'll not only find tigers, sloth bears, leopards, black bucks, jackals, elephants, boars and wolves, but also a large selection of different bird species like heron, egrets and open billed storks. Peer even further into Telangana's green pocket and you'll discover serene lakes and twisting streams, where the mugger crocodiles float. The state has multiple wildlife sanctuaries and reserves, including three national parks, namely Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park, Mahavir Harina Vanasthalai National Park and Mruagvani National Park. Popular sanctuaries include Kinnerasani, Manjira, Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam, Pocharam and more. You're going to be spoilt for choice. Markets and Bazaars The charm of old-world bazaars melds beautifully with modern day conveniences at Telangana's markets and bazaars. Dive into the bustle of Shilparamam market – a sprawling arts and crafts village – where you'll find the fabrics and designs of the region at incredibly affordable prices. Run your fingers over the smooth, glossy bangles available in every shade at Laad Bazaar. You can also pick up your share of creamy pearls and fine khada dupattas here. If your shopping needs a little extra edge, visit the antique market where you'll not only buy antique products, but the stories that come along with them. At Char Minar market, you'll find the dazzle of jewellery – especially Basra Pearls, embellished with Gold and Silver. If you're looking to spend a lazy day with a book, why not visit Sunday Book Bazaar? Go armed with a wallet, comfortable shoes and your best bargaining skills. Cuisine Open your palate to the taste of Telangana – sour, spicy and intense. This is, after all, the land of steaming biryanis and crisp Karachi biscuits. But beyond that, Telangana has much to tempt you with. Dig into dishes like Sarva Pindi (a crisp savoury pancake), Malidula (sweet ladoos made from chapati, jaggery, cashews and ghee), Sakinalu (fried rings made from rice and sesame) and Pachi Pulusu (a sour, tamarind-based soup). Finally, we cannot exclude the glorious Hyderabad Biryani (marinated meat cooked in rice and spices), a cherished inheritance from the Nizams who once ruled the land. Interesting facts about Telangana The Godavari, which gushes through the state, is considered to be the Ganges of the South. The mines in Golconda Fort have produced some of the most famous diamonds in the country. Sania Mirza, the world's famous tennis player, hails from Telangana and is the brand ambassador of the state. The famous Hussain Sagar Lake looks like a heart from an aerial view. It also boasts of a large Buddha statue at the centre of the lake. Location: A New Neighbour Telangana was carved out of the state of Andhra Pradesh and has reshaped the lines of the Deccan Plateau. It shares its northern border with Maharashtra, its eastern border with Chhattisgarh, its western border with Karnataka, and eastern and southern borders with Andhra Pradesh. Click here to view Telangana on Google Map Timings: Best Time to Visit The Deccan Plateau is heated to scorching levels during the summer, of which Telangana receives its fair share. The state remains warm throughout the year, but graciously gives way to the milder winds of the winter. This makes the period between October to March, the ideal time to visit Telangana. Temperatures range between 13 to 25 degrees Celsius and January ranks as the coldest month of the year. From mid-June to October, rain replaces the unrelenting heat of the summer months. The rain is as generous as the sun, so be careful if you choose to venture outside, during the monsoons, to explore the city. How to Reach Telangana – Back to the Future By Air The Rajiv Gandhi International Airport lies 8 kilometres from Hyderabad's centre, and is easily accessible through buses, autos and cabs. All major carriers ply to Hyderabad, and the airport is connected to most cities in the country. You'll also be able to catch International flights to many Middle Eastern countries, Hong Kong and Kuala Lumpur. By Road Branching out from Hyderabad (the capital city) are a variety of roads that connect to cities like Chennai, Bangalore, Mumbai, Hampi, Tirupati and Aurangabad. Travellers can opt for comfortable AC Volvo buses, sleepers and deluxe buses (run by private or public operators). By Rail Telangana is well connected to the rest of the country, via the railways, because of its capital – Hyderabad. This well-connected city has two main railway stations – Hyderabad Railway Station and Secundarabad Railway Station. Trains that pass through these stations connect to all major cities and the Telangana Express takes the long, winding route from the state to the National Capital – Delhi. History: From Nizams to Telangana Telangana witnessed many rules during antiquity and the Middle Ages, including the Cholas, Mauryas, Satavahanas, Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, the Delhi Sultanate, Bahmani Sultanate and the Golconda Sultanate. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Mughals reigned supreme. However, in the 18th century and during the British Raj, the seat of power moved to the Nizam of Hyderabad. In 1823, the British annexed large parts of the region, including considerable areas of the coastline. Suddenly, the state was locked tightly by British owned lands on all sides. After the British Raj, in 1948, the Hyderabad state joined the Union of India after a military intervention. In 1956, Telangana was merged with the Telugu-speaking state of Andhra Pradesh. After 6 decades of protests by the people of Telangana, it was finally awarded separated statehood on 2nd June 2014. And so, the 29th state of India was born. Telangana's history – wedded and divorced from Andhra Pradesh, ruled by powerful Hindu empires and regal Nizams and now a part of modern India – are all reflected in the palaces, cities and streets of the state. Take a walk through the Telangana of today and see the stories of the past that linger in every corner. Geographical Area (sq km) 114,840 State Language Telugu, Hindi and English Literacy Rate 66.5 per cent Information technology Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Tourism Textile Mines and minerals Telangana is a newly constituted state in Southern region of India. A major part of Telangana was part of princely state of Hyderabad (Medak and Warangal Divisions), when it was ruled by Nizams under British rule till 1947 and later until 1948. In 1956, Andhra Pradesh was merged with Telangana region after dissolution of Hyderabad state and Andhra Pradesh was formed. However, Telangana became the 29th state of India on June 2, 2014. The capital of Telangana state is Hyderabad and it comprises of 10 districts. Hyderabad will serve as the joint capital of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for the next 10 years.Bordering states include Odisha and Chhattisgarh to the north, Maharashtra and Karnataka to the west and Andhra Pradesh towards the south and east. Major cities of Telangana are Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizamabad and Karimnagar. The history of Telangana is rife with political movements which led to merger of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana region and much later the formation of a separate state of Telangana. After India became independent in 1947, the Nizam of Hyderabad who was a Muslim King desired Hyderabad State to remain independent under special provisions given to princely states. On September 17, 1948, in an operation led by Indian Army – that is, Operation Polo, the Government of India assimilated Hyderabad state. Hyderabad. In 1952, there was a 'Non-Mulki Agitation' (mulki means locals) agitating against the fact that most jobs were taken by people from Coastal Andhra. They agitated shouting slogans like 'Idli Sambar go back' and 'Non-Mulki go back'. In 1953, States Reorganization commission was formed for creation of states on linguistic lines. It was recommended to disintegrate Hyderabad state and merge Marathi speaking region with Bombay state and Kannada speaking region with Mysore state.Later, in 1956, an agreement was reached between Telangana leaders and leaders in Andhra Pradesh for merging both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and promises for safe guarding Telangana's interests - Gentleman's Agreement. Unified Andhra Pradesh was constituted on November 1, 1956. Telangana agitation arose in 1969 a battle between students and the Government. This is not the same as Telangana Rebellion which was a peasant revolt and took place in princely state of Hyderabad sometime between 1946 and 1951 and led by Communist Party of India. (CPI).It was a revolt by farmers and labourers against the feudal landlords (jagirdars and deshmukhs) and later against king of Hyderabad State. Many movements have taken place for revoking merger of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. These include Telangana Movements in 1969, 1972 and 2009. Many strikes and protests mark the demand for separate statehood.On July 30, 2013, a unanimous resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee for recommendation of the formation of Telangana state. The Bill was placed and subsequently passed in the Parliament on February 2014 for the formation of Telangana State. After assent from the President of India – Delhi. 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