



# తెలంగాణా

## TELANGANA

### STATE MAP

Scale 1 : 1,000,000

### भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग

### SURVEY OF INDIA



KAKATIYA KALATHORANAM

#### THE HERITAGE AND RESOURCES OF TELANGANA

Telangana is the twelfth largest state in India and was separated from Andhra Pradesh as the 29th state with Hyderabad as its capital. 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 between the Aryan North and Dravidian South.

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 major rivers, there are other small rivers as Bhisma, Kinnersani, Manjeera, Maner, Panga, Pranahita, Dindi, Pedda Vagu, Musi and Taliperu.

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.

The Telangana culture is a mixture of Telugu traditions and Persian traditions from the Moghuls and Nizams. The state has a rich tradition in classical music, Kuchipudi dance, an important classical dance form for its scintillating gestures and sentiment is a major dance form of the region. It is rich in painting and folk arts such as Burra Katha, Shadow puppet show, and is famous for unique and unparalleled arts & crafts.

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.

Hyderabad, the capital city of both the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, is the fifth 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, waterfalls and lakes, a number of wildlife and bird sanctuaries. Other important places to visit are the famous Saraswati Temple at Basara, Jogulamba Temple at Alampur, sacred Vaishnav temples like Chikur, Yadagirigutta and Bhadrachalam and Nagarjuna Sagar Dam the second largest masonry dam in the world. Warm and dry climate and friendly people provide rare travel experience to a tourist.

#### IMPORTANT PLACES IN TELANGANA

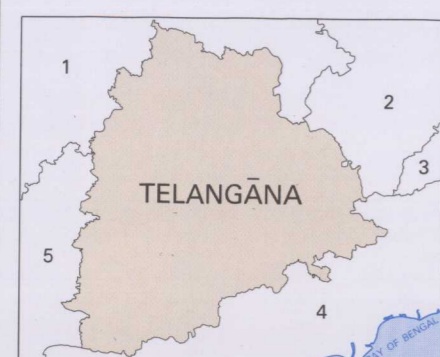


- State Headquarters
- Main Town
- Religious Place
- Tourist Place
- National Park / Sanctuary
- Industrial Centre

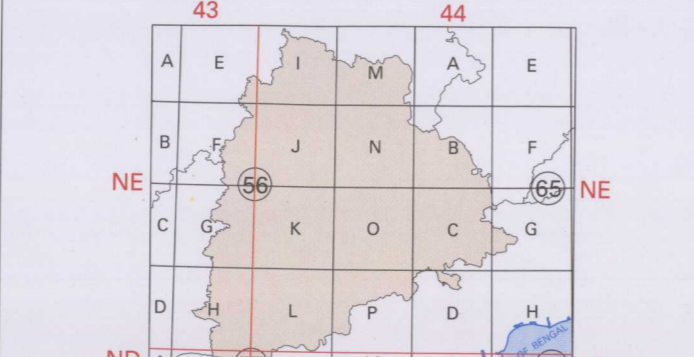
#### LEGEND

- Roads : National Highways, State Highways
- Other with distances
- Railways Broad Gauge: Double line
- Single line with Station
- River, Stream, Reservoir, Canal
- Boundary : State, District
- Headquarters : State, District
- Mandal, Other Towns
- Aerodrome: International ; Others
- Museum, Petrol Pump
- Tourist Place, Rest House
- Spaced names: Administrative; Hill Range

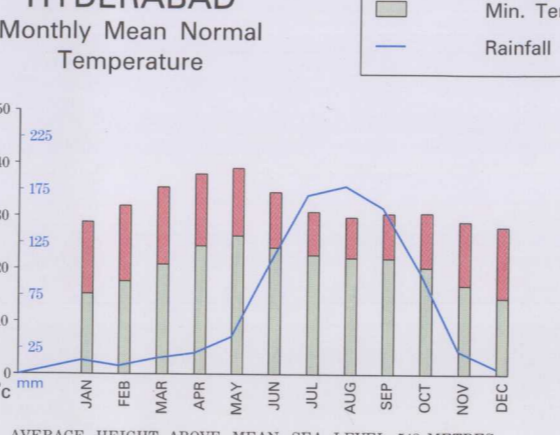
#### INDEX TO STATES



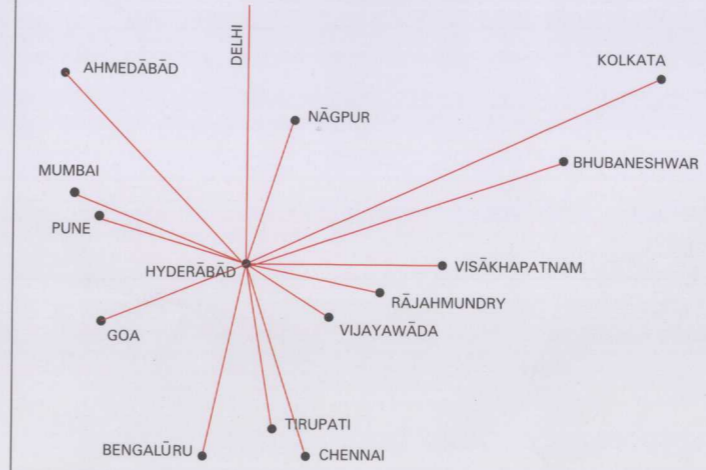
#### INDEX TO 1:250,000 SHEETS



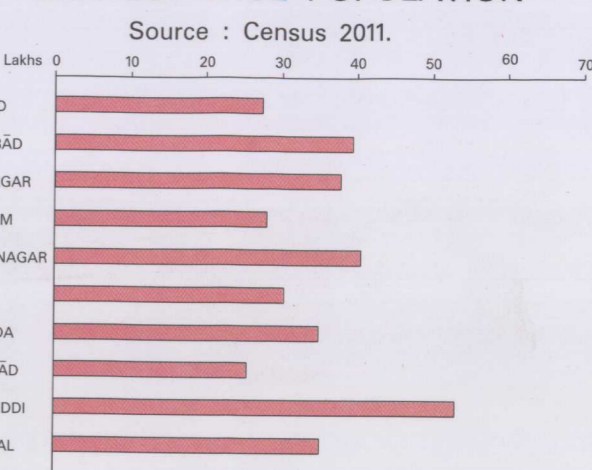
#### HYDERABAD



#### AIR ROUTES

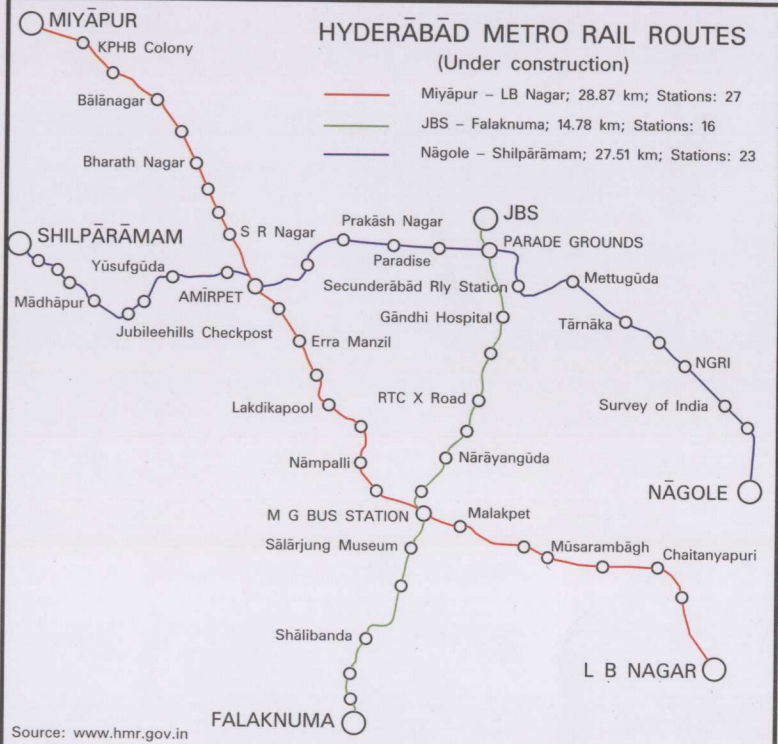
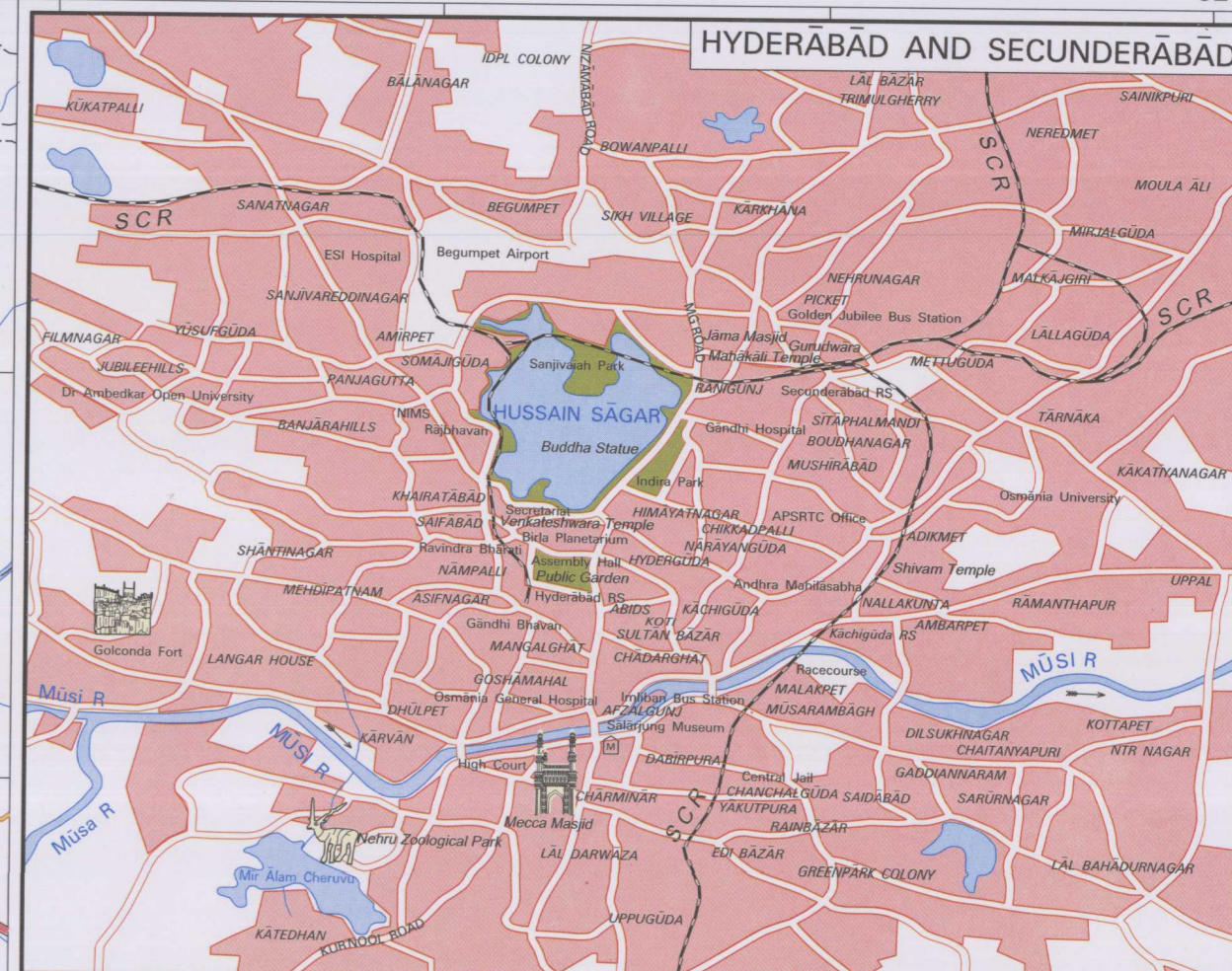
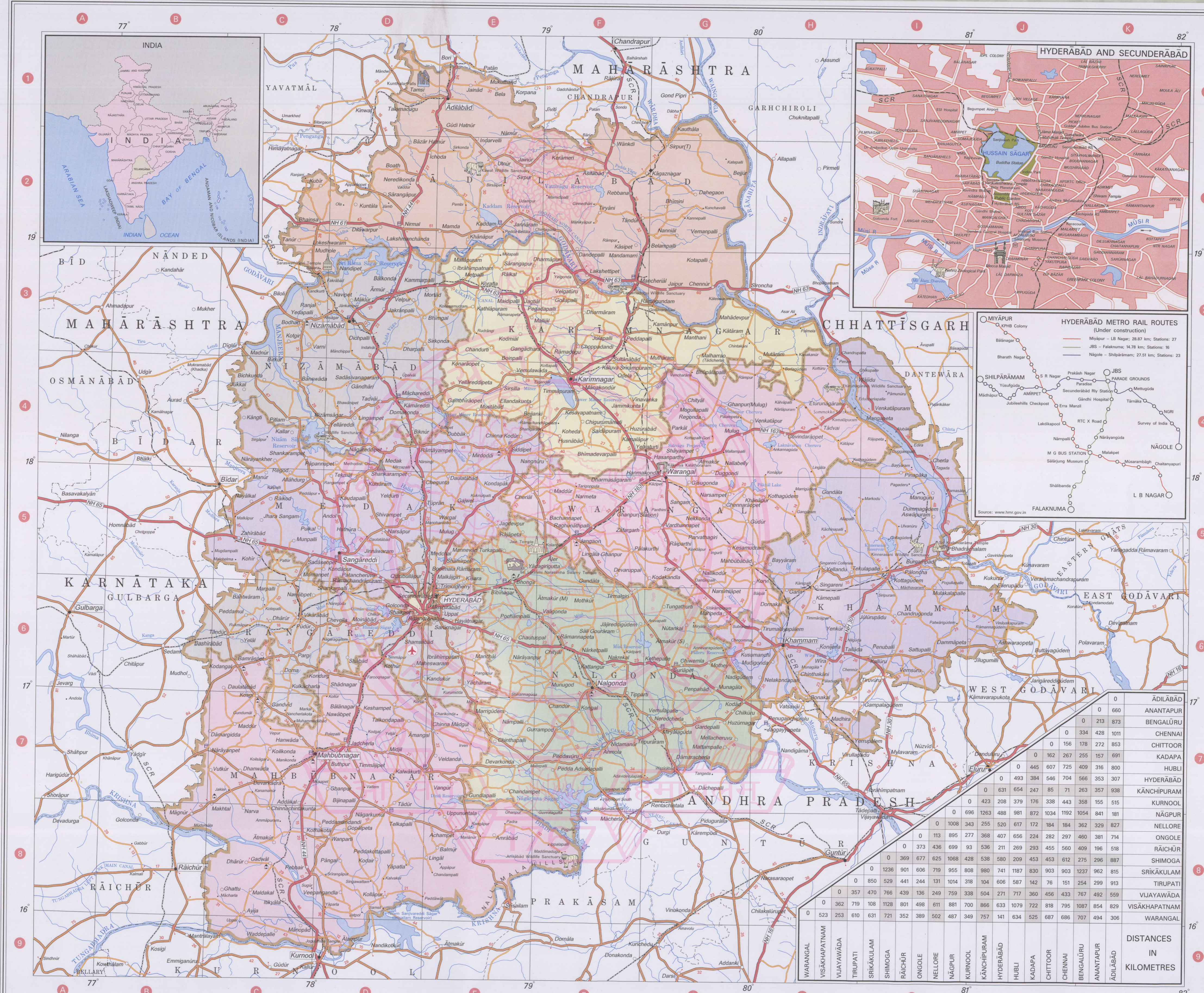


#### DISTRICT WISE POPULATION



#### Scale 1 : 1,000,000

The administrative headquarters of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States are at Hyderabad. The administrative headquarters of Rangareddy and Hyderabad Districts are at Hyderabad. The major administrative partitions of districts in Telangana State are called 'Mandals'. The State boundary between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states has been shown as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. The map is based on the digital data of latest 1 : 50,000 OSM maps and scanned data of the state map of Andhra Pradesh First Edition, 1998.



	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	
WARANGAL	0	523	253	610	631	721	352	389	502	487	349	757
VISAKHAPATNAM	0	113	895	277	368	407	656	224	282	297	460	381
VIJAYAWADA	0	367	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
TIRUPATI	0	352	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
SRIRAKULAM	0	367	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
SHIMOGA	0	113	895	277	368	407	656	224	282	297	460	381
RAICHUR	0	367	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
ONGOLE	0	367	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
NELLORE	0	367	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
NAGPUR	0	367	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
KURNOOL	0	367	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
KANCHIPURAM	0	367	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
HYDERABAD	0	631	654	247	85	71	263	357	938			
HUBLI	0	423	208	379	176	338	443	358	155	515		
KADAPA	0	493	384	546	704	566	353	307				
CHITTOOR	0	696	1263	488	981	872	1034	1192	1054	841	181	
CHENNAI	0	113	895	277	368	407	656	224	282	297	460	381
BENGALURU	0	373	436	699	93	536	211	269	293	455	600	409
ANANTAPUR	0	367	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
ADILABAD	0	367	470	766	439	136	249	759	338	504	271	717
WARANGAL	0	523	253	610	631	721	352	389	502	487	349	757