

**DETAILS OF ALL 33 DISTRICTS IN TELANGANA STATE
(FOR TELANGANA GEOGRAPHY TOPIC PURPOSE)
AS ON 1.7.2022**

USEFUL FOR TSLPRB SI & CONSTABLES EXAM 2022

TSPSC GROUP I (PRELIMS EXAM) 2022

**Only for study purpose
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(Please Note: For any doubt clarification, please refer to the authentic documents/books)

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ADILABAD DISTRICT :

The district derives its name from Adilabad, its headquarters town which was named after the ruler of Bijapur, Ali Adil Shah. The district was for long not a homogenous unit and its component parts were ruled at different periods by various dynasties namely, the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyani, Mughals, Bhosle Rajes of Nagpur and Asaf Jahis, besides the Gond Rajas of Sirpur and Chanda. Originally this was not a full fledged district but a sub-district named Sirpur-Tandur which was created in A.D. 1872 with Adilabad (Adilabad), Rajura and Sirpur as its constituent talukas. In 1905 the status of this sub-district was raised to that of an independent district with head quarters at Adilabad. Further in 2016, The Adilabad district is re organized into 4 districts namely Adilabad, Nirmal, Mancherial and Kumram Bheem Asifabad Districts.

Area : 4,153 Sq.Km

The Kuntala Waterfalls is located 12 kms from the Neredikonda village, about 64 km from Adilabad. At Kuntala, the Kadem river cascades 45 meters down and rushes deep into the Jungles. Kuntala, the highest waterfall in the State, offers a spectacular sight particularly when the river is flush with copious inflows. The winter months are ideal for witnessing the waterfalls, as one can also see the river in all its glory.

There is an image of Lord Shiva near the water falls known as Someshwara Swami. Many devotees congregate here for Maha Shiva Ratri festivities.

Fast Facts : 64 Kms from Adilabad. Nearest Airport : Hyderabad:Rajiv Gandhi International Airport(280 Km) Nearest Railway Station: Adilabad Railway Station (57 Km). Accommodation: Guest Houses and Hotels in Adilabad and Nirmal

The Pochera Water falls is situated about 52 Km from Adilabad, 40 km from Nirmal 8 Km from Boath Buzurg. The Sounds of gushing water of the Godavari river and the soothing verdure around make Pochera Waterfalls a memorable audio visual treat. Small cascades down rocky slopes gather in a large opening in the rocks at a depth of 20 meters forming an enchanting pond. The Godavari river flows fast and wide here , adding to the allure of the place. Winter is the best season to view the Pochera Waterfalls.

Fast Facts : 47 km from Adilabad Nearest Airport:Hyderabad:Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (280 km) Nearest Railway Station: Adilabad Railway Station (47 Km). Accommodation:Private Luxury Hotels at Adilabad and Nirmal.

The Jain temple is named after a small village in which the shrine is located, about 20 km from Adilabad. A Prakrit stone inscription in the temple, with 20 slokas, suggests that the temple was built by a Pallava chief . The temple reflects the Jain style of architecture. The Laxmi

Narayana Swami Brahmotsavam, celebrated from karthika sudda astami to bahula saptami (October- November) attracts large number of devotees.

Fast Facts : 20 Kms from Adilabad

Keslapur is situated 35 km from Adilabad and 25 km from Utnoor. The famous Nagoba temple, which as stone image of Seshanag (Serpent God), attracts a large number of devotees. During pushya month (December- January) a large number of people belonging to various castes and creeds participate in the Keslapur jatara, which is held in order of Nagoba, the snake God. People from all parts of the district as also Gonds and other tribes from the neighboring Maharashtra State take part in large numbers.

Fast Facts : 32 Kms from Adilabad.

You may have heard about the famous Kuntala and Pochera Waterfalls in Adilabad. But there is this little known waterfalls in the same district.

Gayatri waterfalls, a less known water body is situated on Kadam River. The river is a tributary of the grand Godavari River. Away from the human eye, the waterfalls found its habitat in a very secluded place inside a deep forest. It is at a distance of approximately 5 Km from Tarnam Khurd village, near Neredigonda of the Adilabad district. The villagers living around the waterfalls call it Gadidha Gundam or Mukdi Gundam. It is a definite treat to your eyes to see this amazing waterfall plunging down from a height of 100ft into the valley to create a magnificent sight. We humans feel truly blessed to witness such artistic creations of mother nature.

When you stand to face this inviting falls, you will see the beautiful falls with a huge pool of fresh water under it. The sight is just so amazing, as the drizzling water pecks you on your cheek. Such a modern way to welcome guests! When you climb up to get a top view of the falls, you will feel captivated with a panoramic view.

Fast Facts : If you travel 257 kms from Hyderabad towards Adilabad, on NH 7, you can reach Neredigonda village. After reaching Neredigonda village, you have to travel 6 Kms to reach Kupti village, where you will find a sign board indicating to take a right turn to reach Tarnam village. The turn and drive for 2 Kms on a dirt road will take you to the Tarnam Khurd village. From the Tarnam village, we have to walk 5 Kms to reach waterfalls. Make sure you are accompanied by a villager to guide you, or you might get lost in dense jungle.

BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM DISTRICT

Dance : Kommu Dance

Area: 7483 Sq.Km

Population: 10,69,261

Literacy: 66.40%

Bhadradi Kothagudem district is formed from erstwhile Khammam district. The district boundaries with Bhoopalapalle, Mahabubabad and Khammam districts and the states of AP and Chattisgarh. The district comprises 23 mandals and 2 Revenue divisions Kothagudem and Bhadrachalam. The District headquarters is located at Kothagudem town.

Bhadrachalam, a key town of pilgrimage importance, is located in Kothagudem district. The temple town of Bhadrachalam is situated on the banks of Godavari River. The town shares its historical significance with Ramayana Era. The name Bhadrachalam is derived from the word Bhadragiri (The Mountain Abode of Bhadra, the child of Meru and Menaka). The famous temple at Bhadrachalam is home to the Archa Murthys of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana and their idols are believed to be swayambhu i.e. self-manifested ones.

Kothagudem district having Major industries like -The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), a Government coal mining company jointly owned by the Government of Telangana and Government of India, has its headquarters in Kothagudem. 2. Kothagudem Thermal Power Station, which located in Palvoncha is one of the coal based power plants of Telangana Power Generation Corporation Limited (TSGENCO) , ITC- Paperboards and Specialty Papers Division (ITC-PSPD) located at Sarapaka village near Bhadrachalam.

Kothagudem district has the largest area under Forests. Area spreads over Bhadrachalam, Manuguru, Burgampahad, Kothagudem, and Yellandu. Important forest produce are teak, bamboo, eucalyptus, beedi leaves, honey, tamarind, nux vomica etc.

The University College of Engineering, Kakatiya University (KUCE), formerly known as the Kothagudem School of Mines(KSM) is the first mining college in Telangana and the second in India. The Government Polytechnic Kothagudem (Formerly Government Mining Institute) was established in 1957 at Kothagudem Collieries to promote the Technical Education.

There are many places of interest in Kothagudem such

A. Bhadrachalam, a key town of pilgrimage importance, is located in Kothagudem district. The temple town of Bhadrachalam is situated on the banks of Godavari River. The town shares its historical significance with Ramayana Era. The name Bhadrachalam is derived from the word Bhadragiri (The Mountain Abode of

Bhadra, the child of Meru and Menaka). The famous temple at Bhadrachalam is home to the Archa Murthys of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana and their idols are believed to be swayambhu i.e. self-manifested ones.

B. The Kinnerasani project or the Dam is a storage reservoir constructed on the Kinnerasani River in the Godavari Basin at Yanamboil village of Palvoncha mandal. Kinnerasani River is an important tributary of the river Godavari. The scenic beauty created by the landscape along the Kinnerasani River is a panoramic one abutted by lush green landscape. The Kinnerasani sanctuary, a part of the Dandakaranya Forests, is a haven of exotic wildlife and tourists enjoy their visit here by spotting several animals in their natural habitat.

C. Parnashala, a popular tourist place, is a village in the Dummugudem mandal. It is said to be the place where the evil-minded king Ravana abducted Goddess Sita. This place unfolds this part of the epic Ramayana by exhibiting the primary events with beautifully canvassed sculptures of Shri Ram, Sita, Laxman, and Ravan.

The Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary is located at a distance of 12 kilometers away from the Palvancha town which is in the district of Bhadradri Kothagudem. The wildlife sanctuary covers an area of 635.4 square kilometers and Kinnerasani wildlife sanctuary is a home to a rich wildlife, including leopards, spotted deer and gaurs, besides different bird species. This sanctuary got its name after the river Kinnerasani.

A sacred place that attracts lakhs of devotees from all over the world, it is the abode of Lord Rama (The seventh incarnation of SriMahavishnu). This hill place which is encircled by holy river Godavari flowing towards southern direction is the famous shrine Bhadrachalam-The name derived from Bhadragiri (Mountain of Bhadra-a boon child of Meru and Menaka). According to a Ithihasas, the significance of this shrine dates back to the Ramayana Era. This coherent hill place existed in "Dandakaranya" Of Ramayana period where Rama with his consort Sita and brother Laxmana had spent their vanavasa- and Parnashaala(the place connected to the famous Golden Deer and the place from where Sita was abducted by Ravana.) is also in the vicinity of this temple site. It is at this Mandir site that, long after Ramavatara, Bhagawan Mahavishnu manifested Himself as Rama again to fulfil a promise He made to His Bhakta Bhadra, who continued his Tapas through Yugas, praying for the grace of the Bhagawan Sri Ramachandra murthy.

In the year 1871, Dr. King of the Geological Survey of India discovered coal near the village of Yellandu in Khammam district and one of the important coal seams bore his name. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Company Limited incorporated in England acquired mining rights in 1886 to exploit coal found in Yellandu area. The present Company was incorporated on 23rd December 1920 under the Hyderabad Companies Act as a public limited company with the name 'The Singareni Collieries Company Limited' (SCCL). It acquired all the assets and liabilities of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Co. Ltd. Best & Co., acted as Secretaries and Selling Agents. The State of Hyderabad purchased majority shares of the Company in 1945. From 1945 to 1949, the Hyderabad Construction Co., Ltd., was acting as Managing Agent. In 1949 this function was entrusted to Industrial Trust Fund by the

then Government of Hyderabad. The controlling interest of the Company devolved on the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1956 pursuant to the reorganization of States. Thus, the SCCL became a Government Company under the Companies Act in 1956.

Large-scale expansion of SCCL was undertaken during the initial Five-year plans. In 1960 the Govt. of India started its participation in the equity of the Company and also started extending loan assistance. Thus since March 1960 it has been jointly owned by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Govt. of India. In 1974 the Government of India transferred its share capital to the Coal Mines Authority Limited. The manner of extending financial assistance for expansion of SCCL by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, and the Govt. of India during V plan period was agreed upon in the Four party Agreement executed on 10th June 1974. Subsequently, the Govt. of India decided to control its equity directly in SCCL. Accordingly, agreement was concluded on 13th December 1977. The SCCL, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of India and Coal India Limited were parties to the agreement. These two agreements are popularly called quadripartite agreements. For financial and other assistance during VI, VII, VIII, IX & X Plan periods, separate agreements were executed on 31st March, 1985, 10th February 1989, 24th September 1994, 11th January 2002 ,19th October 2004 and 11th June 2010 between the Government of India, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and SCCL. These agreements are called tripartite agreements.

The Company's accredited function is to explore and exploit the coal deposits in the Godavari valley coalfield, which is the only repository of coal in South India. Mining activities of SCCL are presently spread over four districts of Telangana Viz. Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Bhadrachari Kothagudem and Warangal.

The studies of Geological Survey of India attribute as much as 22207 million tonnes of coal reserves in the Godavari valley coalfield. The inventory covers up to a depth of 1200 metres and it includes reserves proved, indicated as well as inferred upto 31.03.2015.

The coal extracted by SCCL in the Godavari valley coalfield up to the year 2019-20 was about 1501 million tonnes.

Hanumakonda district

Hanamkonda as legend goes is linked with the dynasties of Great “Vishnukundins” and even prior to it also of the Buddhist and pre_Buddhist periods of Indian History. During Eighth Century A.D. , Warangal with an old name “Orukal” has served as Capital City of Yadava king of the Kakatiyas or Ganapatis making Warangal as Capital City. The name of Warangal “Orugallu” is said to be correct form of Orukal which is the original designation ,the old town. The words the middle of the Warangal fort. The Kakatiya line seems to have been in existence even earlier to the middle of 7th Century A.D. because the famous Chinese Pilgrim Hieun-Tsang, mentions the name of the Kingdom of “Danakakitya” in the South. The family name Kakatiya is derived from the local appellation of the Goddess Durga (Kakati).

After the fall of Bahamani Kingdom, Warangal fell to the “Qutab Shahis” of Golkonda and thereafter it has come under the sway of Nizam’s dominions.

Thus the city of Warangal has developed both under the political and historical influences of successive great kings. The Historical events and development occurred in Warangal City.

Kakatiya Stage	: 1158-1323
Bahamani Stage	: 1347-1512
Qutub Shahi Stage	: 1512-1687
Asif Jahi Stage	: 1724-1948

The most popular place to visit in Warangal is the Thousand Pillars Temple, located at the base of Hanamkonda hill. It was built in 12th century by the Kakatiya King Rudra Deva. Dedicated primarily to Lord Shiva, this temple is also known by the name of Sri Rudreshwara Swamy Temple. At this temple, three deities- Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu and Lord Surya are worshipped. They are known as Trikotalayam. There are three shrines, one for each deity.

Currently under the maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India, Thousand Pillar Temple is known for intricately carved pillars. A massive sculpture of Nandi, carved out of a single rock, is

another attraction of this temple. Rock cut elephants and exquisite engravings at the temple are also worth noticing.

Built in 13th century, Warangal Fort is a perfect example of architectural fineness of Kakatiya reign. Warangal fort was built by the King Ganapati Deva and was later developed further by his daughter Rani Rudrama Devi. Later additions to this fort were also made by King Prataparudra II, also known as Rudradeva II, who was the last ruler of Kakatiya Kingdom. This fort was built when the Kakatiya kingdom was relocated from Hanamkonda to Warangal.

Warangal fort has three layered circular fortification, each offering a robust defense. However, due to various attacks, Warangal was damaged to a great extent. Ruins of the fort can be mostly in its middle part. Recognized as an archaeological zone, this fort is a place for every tourist who wants to get an idea of the glorious past of Warangal city.

An ancient temple, Bhadrakali temple is located between Warangal and Hanamkonda. Dedicated to Goddess Bhadrakali, this temple dates back to Chalukyan rule. However, this temple regained its glory in 1950s when Sri Ganapathi Sastri along with other locals started renovations of this temple. During renovation changes were made to the main idol as well. It is said that the deity was in fierce form, which was later changed to more subtle and calming idol.

The main deity Goddess Bhadrakali is in a sitting position here. She is shown with 8 eight hands, each with one weapon. 2.7 meters long, stone idol of the deity is wearing a crown as well.

A popular visiting place in Warangal, this temple attracts lakhs of devotees throughout the year. When visiting this temple also plan a visit the Bhadrakali Lake and the natural rock formations which are located closer by.

Khush Mahal is a popular place to see in Warangal, presenting a glimpse of architectural style during Tughluq reign. Standing closer to the Warangal fort, Khush Mahal is an audience hall which was built around 14th century at the time of Tughlaq rule. It was later used by Shitab Khan who was Qutub Shahi Dynasty Governor of Warangal in 16th century.

Khush Mahal is consisted of a huge chamber with arch opening on four sides with slanting walls.

This sturdy looking structure has withstood the ravages of many decades, presenting an impressive architecture.

Another place to visit in Warangal is the Kakatiya Rock Garden. It is located around 5 km from Warangal fort and about 2 km away from Warangal railway station. This garden presents an

interesting display of rock sculptures of various wild animals such as lions, deer, giraffes, etc. Beautifully arranged flowers and plants along with an artificial waterfall make add scenic beauty to this park. This is also a manmade lake inside Kakatiya rock garden offering boating facility. Tourists can visit this carefully laid out park and spend some a few relaxed moments.

Located near the Bhadrakali Temple which is another popular Warangal tourist place is the Kakatiya Musical Garden. It is around 2 km from Warangal railway station. This garden is spread over an area of 15 acres. Major attraction of Kakatiya Musical garden is the musical fountain presenting a coordinated show of light and music. It is operated via computers. In the background, a massive rock formation adds further to overall beauty of the musical garden. There is an artificial lake in the garden where the facilities of the boating are also offered.

Presenting a unique sightseeing choice, Warangal Planetarium is a place to visit if you are looking for something entertaining yet educational for your children. Built with the motive of generating awareness on science related topics such as astronomy, Warangal Planetarium does promote scientific thinking among its viewers. It presents an interesting way to understand universe and its various aspects. Regular shows are conducted at the planetarium which interests not only kids but adults as well.

Built during Kakatiya reign in 12th century, Padmakshi Temple is one among the oldest temples in Hanamkonda. Dedicated to Goddess Padmakshi, also known as Padmakshamma, this temple is especially visited by women devotees during the Bathukamma festival. The major attraction of this temple is the pillar Annakonda. Annakonda Pillar is made up of granite and is built in quadrangular shape. The walls of the pillar showcase carvings and inscription related to Jain religion, especially dedicated to Goddess Kalalaya.

It is sad that Kakatiya rulers previously followed Jainism before converting to Veerashaivism. This is said to be the reason why Padmakshi Temple still holds traces of Jain religion.

Situated in Hanamkonda, Vana Vigyan Park is serene park, which was built by the Forest Department. Spread across 50 acres of area, this park consists of a rich flora and fauna. Tourists can spot birds such as peacocks, pigeons, ducks, doves, etc. Along with a rich avian fauna, Vana Vigyan Park also boasts of a rich wildlife. It is home to animals such as Nilgai or blue bull, Sambar, spotted deer, sloth bear, rabbits, and reptiles like crocodiles, etc.

There is well stocked library too within the park compound along with a museum and an auditorium that hosts various shows on environment.

On the top of a hill, Regional Science Center is located in Hanamkonda, presenting an engaging and educational way of spending time. It was built with the assistance from National Council of Science

Museums in Kolkata. Regional Science Center is gaining immense popularity among students. This center consists of around 84 exhibits describing concepts of Biology, Physics, Chemistry, etc. It has many interesting displays that impress not only kids but adults too.

Musical corridor, sympathetic swing, pinhole camera, parabolic reflectors, infinite train are a few other attractions here. Leon Foucault pendulum explaining the Earth's revolution and Magic tap which explain the concept of optical illusion where water falls without any pipe are also quite interesting to watch.

Siddeshwara Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is situated near Hanamkonda in Warangal. It was constructed in the 3rd century AD and is one of the Paschimadwara Mukha Temples. The temple is popular for its intricately carved pillars and architectural work, which is similar to the Chalukyan style of architecture. A huge number of devotees visit this temple during the festival of Maha Shivratri.

Mettu Gutta (Rocksteps Hill) is a famous Hindu temple that is located in Madikonda.

This place is also known as Manigiri. The Linga in this temple has many similarities with Varanasi Visveswara.

There are two temples on Mettu gutta. One temple is for Lord Shiva and other one is for Lord Sri Ram. Local people call this temple as Mettu Rama Lingeshwara swamy temple. Siva temple is constructed during the kaktiya regime. The temple is located on a hillock, there many small water bodies located with in the area, there are various rock formation which can be found near the site, which have very important significance.

The Warangal Fort and Thousand Pillar Temple are the World Heritage sites recognised by UNESCO. Bhadrakali Temple, Padmakshi Temple are other notable destinations of various religions. Bhadrakali Lake, Waddepally Lake, and Dharmasagar Lake are the water bodies notable for tourism.

People of Warangal consists of both Hindus and Muslims. Most of people speak Telugu and Urdu with some knowledge of Hindi and English as well. The people are mostly educated with an overall literacy rate of 84.16 percent including 76.79 % female literacy and 91.54 % male literacy. Most of the people are dependent on agriculture for their living; through tourism is another option of earning money here.

Some of the renowned people who were born in Warangal district include Pendyala Varavara Rao, Daasaradhi Krishnamacharyulu, Bammaera Pothana, Chukka Ramaiah, Kaloji Narayana Rao and Pamulaparti Venkata Narasimha Rao.

HYDERBAD (URBAN) DISTRICT

Hyderabad (Urban) District in its present shape has come into existence in August, 1978 consequent on formation of a new District, Ranga Reddy from the erstwhile Hyderabad District. All the rural areas of erst-while Hyderabad District have been included in Ranga Reddy District, while the area of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (Excluding a small part), Secunderabad Cantonment, Lalaguda and Osmania University are included in Hyderabad District. There are 64 villages in the District and they are grouped into erstwhile talukas, Viz., Charminar, Golconda, Musheerabad and Secunderabad.

Hyderabad is the capital of one of the most techno savvy state in India, Telangana. The previous name of this city was Bagyanagaram. This city is also called the 'city of pearls' because of the major dealing of pearls that is done from this part of the state. Hyderabad was founded in 1591 and planned as a grid with the Charminar at its centre. It has now grown well beyond the confines of the original walled city, to include a new town north of the Musi river, the Military Cantonment at Secunderabad and a burgeoning high-tech Estate, nicknamed "Cyberabad".

The State capital being in this District, it is highly developed in all aspects. With a view to bringing up the administration to the door steps of the people to solve their problems upliftment of the people, the Government as a policy took a decision to restructure the Lower level administrative set-up in the state consequently, Revenue Mandal were setup.

Hyderabad District is a city-district in the state of Telangana which includes a part of the metropolitan capital city area of Hyderabad. It is the smallest in terms of area, among all the districts in the state, but has the highest human density.

Old MCH area, which forms the central region of Hyderabad city falls under this district. Hyderabad district was formed initially in the year 1948 followed by Police Action by merging the Atraf-a-Balda District and Baghat Districts. In the year 1978, Hyderabad district was later split into Hyderabad Urban District and Hyderabad Rural. Currently, Hyderabad Urban district is known as the Hyderabad district.

Hyderabad district occupies an area of approximately 217 square kilometers. According to the 2011 census the population of this district was 3,943,323. Hyderabad is known as the City of Pearls, as it had once flourished as a global center for trade of rare diamonds, emeralds as well as natural pearls.

Mecca Masjid, Charminar, Golconda fort, QutubShahi tombs, Paigah tombs are some of the historic structures. There are many other structures like Falaknuma Palace, Chowmohalla Palace, TaramatiBaradari etc., which are quite famous attracting tourists from all over. Birla Mandir, Jagannath temple, Salarjung Museum, Mahankali temple, Hussain Sagar lake, Mir Alam Tank, Nehru Zoological park, KBR park , Mrugavani National Park, are some of the other major tourist attractions.

1. Area: 217 Sq Km.
2. Altitude: 536 Meters.
3. Climate: Tropical Wet and Dry.
4. Summer: Max 40 C and Min 22 C.
5. Winter: Max 22C and Min 13.8C.
6. Rainfall: 89cm (June to Sept).
7. Best Season: June to February .
8. STD Code: 040
9. State: Telangana.
10. Currency: The unit of currency in Hyderabad is the ‘Rupee’.
11. Attractions: Char Minar, Golconda Fort, Qutbshahi Tomb, Mecca Masjid, Osmania University and HITEC City.
12. Languages Spoken: Urdu, Hindi, Telugu and English.
13. Tipping: Tipping is usually 10% to 15% of the charge.
14. Airport: The airport at Shamshabad, 22Km south of the Hyderabad city.
15. Electricity: 220v, 50Hz.
16. Religion: About 50% of the population consists of Muslims; there are Hindus and Sikhs also.
17. Exports: Software, Basmati rice and spices, medical transcription and oil exports.
18. Industries: Electrical fans, cooling systems, software industries, jewelers, pharmaceuticals and automotive industries.

19. Divine experiences constitute an important part of life for aged people in our society who look forward to spend much of their time in a completely blissful environment, replete with spiritual and divine chants. The state of Telangana is known for its range of temples. Each and every district of Telangana comprise of famous temples that draw pilgrims from all regions.

Balkampet Yellama Temple, Birla Mandir, Chilkur Balaji, Peddamma temple and other temples are famous in Hyderabad. Hyderabad city have parks that are frequented by senior citizens.

20. Places like Ramakrishna Math, Iskcon temple and other spiritual centers which dot Hyderabad’s landscape are quite popular with the elderly. There are other places of solace in Hyderabad where senior citizens can relax and spend their time.

For youngsters, many places in Hyderabad offer new vistas for a nice sojourn and entertainment. They can choose pristine Ananthagiri hills near Vikarabad. Various malls, shopping complex, technology-based industries and some of the river adventure activities, trekking at Bhongir are few activities, which attract youth. Durgam Cheruvu and other trekking destinations close to Hyderabad is thronged by youngsters.

Hyderabad is one of the premier destinations in India in the field of agriculture, biotechnology, information technology, Pharma, medicine, defense industries, etc. Tech-savvy students and individuals consider Hyderabad a treat to gain more knowledge and exposure to world-class research institutions and internationally recognized institutions. The presence of IIT, Indian School of Business and other key institutes of national and international repute have contributed to making Hyderabad as a hub of education for youngsters.

The numerous sports academies, overseas consultancies, spiritual centers, fitness clubs, film-training institutes, culture and theater groups all make Hyderabad, a place to live and cherish the value of life. The luxury resorts, farmhouses and the close by rural hinterlands are increasingly being chosen by young people to de-stress and have fun during weekends.

Corporates can choose a host of resorts, natural water bodies, convention centers like Shilparamam in Hyderabad, Launch on Hussain Sagar lake and many parks in Hyderabad and rest of Telangana for balancing work 'n' fun.

The salubrious climate of Hyderabad has attracted national and international professionals in the city. Many surveys have pointed out the highest living standards coupled with affordable costs in Hyderabad. The proposed ITIR region, the popular IT district of Madhapur and Business district of Gachibowli are today the workhorses of the global information technology industry. The numerous educational and research institutes in and around Hyderabad and the adjacent Ranga Reddy district contributes for an immense talent pool that is readily absorbed by the hi-end industries and multinational companies. As a cosmopolitan city, Hyderabad has people from diverse ethnicities and cultures. It is also a home for a multi-religious, multicultural and multilingual society. Apart from diverse knowledge pool, this also contributes to a peaceful and varied society. Hyderabad continues to be a favorite destination for corporates. Firms of international reputation such as Google, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, Facebook and scores of other companies have their key R&D set-ups in the city.

The city is home to exuberant and healthy corporate lifestyle and this has a positive effect on the city by contributing more revenues and ushering a metropolitan experience for tourists and residents of the city.

Hyderabad has endless destinations for those seeking adventure. Enjoy speedboat in Hussain Sagar Lake. There are many rock climbing clubs in and around Hyderabad that offers you an exciting fun and thrilling experience with boulders and natural settings in city offering spectacular activities. Hussain Sagar Lake is home to sailing clubs. The annual regatta here is very popular with tourists and people of this city. The flora and fauna around Hyderabad is a potential gold mine for biology researchers since the Deccan plateau is quite popular for its unique natural beauty.

For young children, Hyderabad offers numerous places like Salarjung Museum, Nehru Zoological Park, Golconda, Lumbini Park, NTR gardens and host of other places where kids can spend quality time. Nehru Zoological Park is one place which many school children from the Telangana region visit right from their school days. This not only gives them the right exposure towards animal conservation from an early age but it is also an experience that can cherish in their life where fun combines with excitement... Lumbini Park, Hussain Sagar Lake, and Birla Mandir form one unique hub for children where they experience divinity from a young age. For kids in the city, a weekend is never complete without a visit to Lumbini Park where the musical foundation and the various game avenues for children are the prime attractions. The places of spiritual solace in Hyderabad such as Rama Krishna Mutt have played an important role in shaping the destinies of the younger generation. Personality development sessions and other intellectual development activities at the place have helped in molding the minds of kids. Many gaming centers in the city have become a leisure hub for children during weekends. Hyderabad is home to dance and music experts where children get training from a budding stage. To describe in few words, Hyderabad is a place of rich cultural leanings.

Hussain Sagar Lake Hyderabad:

Situated just 2km away from the heart of the city, Hussain Sagar is one of the most popular tourist places in Hyderabad. The lake connects two parts of the city (Secunderabad and Hyderabad) to each other. The largest artificial lake in Asia, Hussain Sagar lake was excavated in 1562 AD during the reign of Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah. Built on the tributary of River Musi, the lake has been named after Hussain Shah Wali. Hussain Sagar Lake was initially to build to cater to the irrigation needs and other water needs of the city. Until the year of 1930, it was used for the same purpose.

Having been bordered by Indira Park in the east, Sanjeevaiah Park in the north and Lumbini Park in the south, the lake presents a setting quite rare to find in the middle of any city. There is also a bund on its banks, which was built to control the flow of water. This artificial lake now beautifies the city gracefully. Not just for beauty, it is also known for its historical connection. On the banks of this Hussain Sagar Lake the treaty between Mughals and Golconda was signed.

At the middle of the lake, you will find a huge statue of standing Lord Buddha which has height of 16 m and weighs almost 350 tonnes. Made up of white granite, the statue is on the 'Rock of Gibraltar'. The lighting show at the statue is something that is worth watching. Along with this, there are almost 30 statues of various famous personalities around the lake as well.

A popular recreational spot, the Hussain Sagar Lake attracts visitors of all age groups. Whether a family picnic or outing with friends or your partner, this lake is visited by every Hyderabadi. Boating at the lake is quite enjoyable. There are various options of boating at Hussain Sagar Lake such as speed boats, motor boats, etc. Another major attraction of the lake is the 48 seater launch which also offer its guests with dinner as well as available for private parties if required. One can also do parasailing at Hussain Sagar Lake or water skiing, although the timings and availability of these activities do vary from time to time. Cruising at the lake makes the visit all the more enjoyable. Hussain Sagar lake also enjoy a good location. It is easily accessible from the rest of the city and well connected by local trains as well as buses, taxis and autos. And once you are here by the lake side, you can also go exploring other tourist places of Hyderabad. Birla Mandir, NTR garden are located quite close by. If interested you can club your visit to Hussain Sagar with Jalavihar waterpark, combining excitement of water games and soothing setting of lake for a perfect day outing. You can visit the lake throughout the week; it is open on all days. Hussain Sagar lake timings are from 8 am to 10 pm. Even a simple long drive on the roads by the side of lake is also quite refreshing.

Charminar was built by Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah in 1591. It is said that this square shaped structure with four pillars and intricate carvings was built in honour of his wife, Bhagmati. However, the actual reason behind building Charminar is still not clear.

As per a popular belief, Charminar was built to acknowledge the elimination of the plague which had affected the entire city immensely during that era. It is believed that the Sultan had prayed for the end of this plague with which his people were suffering. Hence, as the plague ended, he built the charminar as a tribute to Allah. The four pillars are also said to be dedicated to the first four caliphs of Islam.

It is also said that it was built in the memory of Prophet Muhammed's son in law who lost his life at the battle of Karbala as its design is in the shape of Shiya Tazias. Some also believe that the

location of Charminar is the place where Sultan had seen his then future wife Bahgmati for the first time.

As per a French traveller, Jean de Thévenot who travelled in the 17th century, the reason for its construction is entirely different. According to his narration which is in sync with the Persian texts as well, Charminar was built to commemorate the start of the second Islamic millennium.

The inscription on the foundation stone is translated as 'Fill this my city with people as, Thou hast filled the river with fishes, O Lord.' This also indicates that the monument was built to mark the city's foundation as well. As per the historian Historian Mohammed Safiullah, Charminar was built as an epicenter of Hyderabad.

The construction began in 1589 and was completed in two years with a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs, which was around 2 lakhs huns/gold coins in those times. It is said to weigh around 14000 tonnes with a minimum of 30 feet deep foundation. In 1670, a minaret had fallen down after being struck by lightning. It was then repaired at a cost of around Rs.58000 then. In 1820, some part of it was renovated by Sikandar Jah at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

There is another legend associated with the Charminar according to which, there is a secret underground tunnel that connects Charminar to the [Golconda Fort](#). It was built for the royal family, to escape in case of any kind of emergencies. However, till date no tunnel could be found.

Architecture of Charminar

An Iranian architect Mir Momin Astrawadi, who had settled in Hyderabad, designed Charminar. It presents an imposing structure which has clearly withstood the test of time. It is a square shaped monument with four pillars, one on each side. The architectural design of Charminar is inspired from the Shia "tazias". These Tazias were built in the memory of Hussain, who was the son in law of Prophet Muhhamed and had lost his life in the battle of Karbala.

The square shape of the monument measures 20 meters on each side. Each side of the monument is 11 meter wide and overlooks the four prominent thoroughfares. Charminar has been built with granite and lime mortar.

The four pillars around Charminar represent the four caliphs. These pillars or minars are 48.7 meters high. These are four stories, with each floor divided by intricately carved rings that surround it. On the top floor of Chaminar there is a mosque which is believed to be the oldest mosque of Hyderabad city. There are 45 prayer spaces or musallah. Attached to these is the open space which can be used to accommodate more people on occasions like Friday prayers or festivals. It is located at the

western end of the monument's roof. It can be reached via 149 winding steps. The view from the top is also breathtaking.

In the middle of the Charminar courtyard, you will find a small vazuvu with a small fountain, which has been built to provide water for the ablution before offering prayers.

One can also notice the signature motifs of Qutub Shahi buildings on Charminar. The manner with which each pillar has been built makes it appear as a lotus leaf. The arches around the structure do lead to slightly shorter appearance when in comparison to the minars. In the year of 1889, four clocks were also added on all the four sides of the structure.

The history of Hyderabad is so enticing that it feels like reading a wonderful love story and its glorious past is no less than a fairy tale. And the most interesting part of this novel forms the rule of the Nizams, which fills pages of history with legendary contributions of art, architecture and science. A testimony to this aspect is seen in the form of the many exquisite monuments scattered all over the city. One such monument that in its striking sumptuousness still shows off the power of time immemorial is the engrossing Chowmahalla Palace. The name Chowmahalla refers to four palaces. The construction of the palace was initiated in the year 1750 by Nizam Salabat Jung but it was Nizam Afzar-ud-Dawla Bahadur who saw that the palace was completed between the years 1857 and 1869. Originally, the palace covered 45 acres from Laad Bazaar on the north to Aspan Chowk Road which is on the south. The Chowmahalla complex is a replica of Shah's Palace in Teheran, Iran. Presently the palace consists of two courtyards with graceful palaces, the grand Durbar Hall or the Khilwat. Gardens and fountains add to the elegance

Southern Courtyard is the oldest part of the complex. It comprises of four graceful palaces Tahniyat Mahal, Mahtab Mahal, Afzal Mahal, and Aftab Mahal. Northern Courtyard has been restored and is open to the public. The main attraction of this area is the Bara Imam, which is a long corridor. It has rooms on the east wing, which once served as the administrative wing. Another stunning construction is the Clock Tower. It houses the Khilwat Clock which still works perfectly.

Deemed as one of most expensive gardens in India, the NTR Garden is a popular attraction of the city of Hyderabad. Sprawling across an area of 55 acres, it houses the memorial of the great leader of Andhra Pradesh, Late N T Rama Rao. The park was created by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with a lavish budget of 40 crores, in order to honor the respectable leader. Today, NTR Garden is not only one of the most beautiful locations of Hyderabad, but is also regarded as an attractive leisure and entertainment centre.

Located near the famous Hussain Sagar Lake, the park serves as a quick getaway from the cumbersome activities of the city life. The colourful flowers, trees, shrubs and plants in the park make the setting even more attractive for the visitors who relish the profound beauty of this place. Apart from a serene atmosphere, the park also offers a variety of recreational activities to keep the visitors entertained. Some of the interesting facilities of this place include a Machan Tree, a Car Cafe, and a play area for children, Japanese Park. There are also some souvenir shops and several food joints in this place.

Though the offerings of the NTR Garden are boundless, the major attractions of this place include a mono rail that runs as a joy-ride across the park, a cascading waterfall that lures the visitors and the boating facilities to venture into the adjoining Hussain Sagar Lake. The food offered at the various restaurants also needs a special mention. The resplendent greenery of the park makes the environment excessively fresh and relaxing. A place which started off as a memorial has now turned into a popular amusement park that is crowded with visitors all through the day.

The noble families of Paigah, during the 18th century were among the most influential and powerful families of the Princely State of Hyderabad's aristocracy. Claiming to be the descendents of the Hazrath Omar bin Al-Khattab, Islam's second caliph, the nobles of Paigah were believed to be wealthier than the average Maharajah of the country and they were the only ones to have the privilege maintaining their own court, palaces, as well as their own private armies, which often numbered several thousands. Paigah is a Farsi word, which says "footstool". It means Right-hand man in English.

Abdul Fateh Khan Tegh Jung is credited as the founder of the Paigah nobility. He founded the nobility when he served for the second Nizam, Salabat Jang. Sahams-ul-Mulk, Shams-ul-Doula, and Shams-ul-Umara, were the hereditary titles conferred to him by the Nizam. It means "the sun among the masses and nobles". The Paigahs were given the responsibility to take care of the security and defense of the state. The Paigahs were very close to the Nizams.

The Paigahs, who were the great patrons of arts have extended their unmatched grace and elegance even to their exquisite tombs. The Paigah Tombs that grace the city among the many wonders that fill the pages of the most promising history. The marvelous artistry of the Paigahs is shown in the mosaic tile work that has been inlaid. The Paigah tombs, located at the Pisal Banda suburbs in Hyderabad, are most intricately carved and are enclosed in facades of pierced marble.

The tombs are the finest examples of the enthralling Indo-Islamic architecture, which is a blend of both features of Asaf Jahi and Rajputani style.

Erected in the memory of the departed kings of Golconda, they are magnificent monuments that have withstood the test of time and nature's vagaries. They are located one kilometer north of Golconda Fort's called Banjara Darwaza. They are imposing marvels of architectural excellence that stand as the reminders of the glory of Golconda kings who are buried at the same spot. Built by the Qutub Shahis, these tombs are considered to be among the oldest historical monuments of Hyderabad.

These tombs are present in a large group on a raised platform. They resemble Persian, Pathan and Hindu architectural styles that makes use of grey granite, with stucco ornamentation and is a one-of-its-kind place in the world where the whole dynasty is buried at a single spot. They lie amidst beautifully landscaped gardens with intricately carved stonework.

The Tombs form the most reliable evidence of the Qutub Shahi dynasty and their architectural traditions. These are exquisite structures where every arch, columns, dome minarets, and galleries were created with finessed and are surrounded by landscape gardens called Ibrahim Bagh. It houses seven tombs dedicated to the former kings of Golconda. The tombs are dome like structures built on a square base. This is again surrounded by pointed arches. Each tomb is of quadrangular shape and rises around 9 to 15 meters above the terrace. The smaller tombs constitute single stories while the larger tombs are seen as two storied. The domes actually constituted of blue and green tiles, whereas only few pieces exist now. The Qutub Shahi Tombs are surrounded by enchanting minarets and there is magnificent tomb with a height of 42.5 m covered by large dome. The tombs were furnished with chandeliers and soft canopies on silver poles. These are the splendid mausoleums of the Golconda Sultans. During the Qutub Shahi period, legend says that these tombs were of great significance that even criminals taking refuge there were given pardon. The tombs were neglected after their reign until Salar Jung III took up their restoration works during the early 19th century. Today it is maintained well by the Department of Tourism with due focus on heritage preservation and restoration. It is a popular destination in the tourist circuit of Hyderabad and visitors coming to Golconda fort donot miss the tombs, which are marketed as a clubbed destination. Golconda Fort is located in the western part of Hyderabad city and is about 9 km from the Hussain Sagar Lake. The outer fort occupies an area of three square kilometers, which is 4.8 kilometers in length.

It was originally known as Mankal, and built on a hilltop in the year 1143. It was originally a mud fort under the reign of Rajah of Warangal. Later it was fortified between 14th and 17th centuries by the Bahmani Sultans and then the ruling Qutub Shahi dynasty. Golconda was the principal capital of the Qutub Shahi kings. The inner fort contains ruins of palaces, mosques and a hill top pavilion, which rises about 130 meters high and gives a bird's eye view of other buildings.

Golconda fort is undoubtedly one of most magnificent fortress complexes in India. The history of Golconda Fort goes back to early 13th century, when it was ruled by the Kakatiya's followed by Qutub Shahi kings, who ruled the region in 16th and 17th century. The fortress rests on a granite hill 120 meters high while huge crenellated ramparts surround this structure.

It was initially called Shepherd's Hill, meaning Golla Konda in Telugu while according to legend, on this rocky hill a shepherd boy had come across an idol and the information was conveyed to the ruling Kakatiya king at that time. The king constructed a mud fort around this holy spot and after 200 years, Bahamani rulers took possession of the place. Later the Qutub Shahi kings converted this into massive granite fort extending 5km in circumference. The fort is considered a mute witness to historic events. The Qutub Shahis reign at Golconda ended in 1687 when it was run over by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, who intentionally left it in ruins

Golconda still boasts of mounted cannons, four drawbridges, eight gateways, and majestic halls, magazines, stables etc. The outermost enclosure is called Fateh Darwaza meaning Victory gate, after Aurangzeb's army marched successfully through this gate. At Fateh Darwaza one can witness fantastic acoustical effects, which is one among the many famous engineering marvels at Golconda. Clapping your hand at a certain point near the dome entrance reverberates which is heard clearly at the hill top pavilion, almost one kilometer away. This served as a warning note to the inhabitants of the fort of any impending danger, Ofcourse it now amuses visitors. The fort gains an impressive place among the architectural marvels and heritage structures of India and is a testimony to Hyderabad's glorious past.

One of the well maintained, expansive and among the best zoos in Asia, the Nehru Zoological Park is home to more than 1,500 species of birds, animals, and reptiles. Located in the Bahadurpura area enroute the Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University in Rajendranagar region of Hyderabad, the zoo can be reached after crossing Afzalgunj and the High Court. The zoo hosts different species such as mynahs, white peacocks, African Elephants, chimpanzees and rhinoceros.

The major attraction for visitors within the zoo is the Lion Safari. A van fenced with iron will take you through the gates of the safari. Here only one gate opens at a time and you will find yourself surrounded by an entirely different world of wild animals like lions, tigers, rhinos, panthers, wild oxen, etc. that roam freely in the wilderness of a jungle-like environment. Visitors can make their trip more interesting by visiting the pre-historic dinosaur park, a nocturnal zoo, a natural history museum, a mini-train, several parks, and animal rides, which makes it an ideal spot for picnic. The nocturnal animals and the reptiles constitute another interesting and exciting part of the whole experience. It easily takes around 6-7 hours to cover the whole zoo located on a 300-acre site consisting of lush green acres. Nehru Zoological Park is a must see for nature and wild life lovers. It also has rare species animals and birds, most of which are housed on conditions resembling their natural habitats as much as possible. This holds the distinction as a first zoo to create moated enclosures for various animals. TSTDC runs a restaurant and other food joints. The Mir Alam tank is the source of water for the zoo and is frequented by foreign travelers, wild life enthusiasts, and researchers and alike. It is located at a distance of 15 kilometers from the Hussain Sagar Lake.

Birla Mandir is located towards the southern end of Hussain Sagar Lake in Hyderabad. It is situated atop the Kala Pahad which is a twin hillock of Naubat Pahad. The Birlas built the Hyderabad temple in 1976 and constructed it with white marbles imported from Rajasthan. The hillock is at a height of 280-feet situated on a 13-acre plot.

The construction took almost a decade to complete and was consecrated in the same year by Swami Ranganathananda of Ramakrishna Mission. Birla Foundation, known for constructing other similar temples across the country is the patron of Birla Mandir at Hyderabad too.

The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu present in the form of Sri Venkateswara. One can find the kirtanas of Tyagaraja, Annamayya, and Ramadasu reverberating against the backdrop of a blue sky in the morning. The temple combines the architectural styles of Utkal (Oriya) and South Indian style. The Rajagopuram represents South Indian architectural style while the tower over the main shrine also called the Jagadananda Vimanam represents the Oriyan style. The temple also boasts of finely sculpted marbled images depicting the great epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata. The 42-feet high sanctum sanctorum (garbha gudi) is an impressive replica of the Venkateshwara temple at Tirumala. The presiding deity is made of granite, 11-feet tall. Swami Venkateswara's consorts Padmavati and Andal are worshipped in adjoining separate shrines. The Birla Mandir complex also houses a temple dedicated to Buddha along with fresco paintings describing his life. The temple also has separate

shrines for other gods such as Shiva, Ganesh, Saraswati, Hanuman, Brahma, Lakshmi and Saibaba.

In the evening, Birla Mandir presents a spectacular sight upon illumination. A trip to Hyderabad is considered incomplete without Birla Mandir by tourists for the last three decades. An enchanting Birla Mandir trip is a trip to remember and combines excellent architecture and workmanship and is a place for solace and spirituality. Visitors can enter the temple from 7.00 am to 12.00 am and 3.00 pm to 9.00 pm on all weekdays and weekend. Birla Mandir is well connected by state government buses, owing to its location in the heart of the city. Those who take a bus ride can alight near Ravindra Bharathi, which is two hundred meters away.

Dokra also is known as bell metal craft is a tribal metal craft widely seen in Jainoor Mandal, Adilabad District of Telangana. In Adilabad district, places like Ushegaon and Chittalbori are the main contributors of this art.

What catches your eye in this beautiful craft is that each piece is different from the other. The craft produces objects like figurines, tribal gods, etc. This work has good demand both in the domestic and international market due to its aesthetic look and primitive simplicity. The work consists of folk motifs, peacocks, elephants, horses, measuring bowl, lamp caskets, and other simple art forms and traditional designs. The Dokra artifacts are made in brass and are unique in that the pieces do not have any joints. The method is by combining metallurgical skills with wax techniques employing the lost wax technique, a unique form where mold is used only once and broken, making this art the only one-of-its-kind in the world. There are many families in Adilabad district dedicated to this ancestral craft, which is labor-intensive work.

Bidri craft is yet another craft that serves as the pride of the Telangana region. This unique art of silver engraved on metal has always enthralled people with its lure. History reveals that this amazing

craft was brought by Iran migrants to the country. It involves various stages such as casting, engraving, inlaying and oxidizing.

The construction took almost a decade to complete and was consecrated in the same year by Swami Ranganathananda of Ramakrishna Mission. Birla Foundation, known for the name of this art form is derived from a town called Bidar (currently part of Karnataka) of the erstwhile Hyderabad state, located close to Hyderabad. Bidri art involves using black colors for surface ornamentation. It does not fade easily. It also accompanies gold and silver coatings. Bidri art involves using an alloy of Copper and Zinc, called Gunmetal. The art is also used for making Cigar, Huqqa buttons, flower vases, jewelry boxes and many more. Popular Bidri art gift articles that are very famous include cuff links, paper knives, key chains, and paperweights. Originating from Hyderabad in the state of Telangana, this craft commands popularity all over the world. Constructing other similar temples across the country are the patron of Birla Mandir at Hyderabad too.

Banjaras or the Gypsies are important tribes of Telangana. Banjara Needle Crafts are some of the traditional handmade fabrics made by Banjaras in Telangana.

They contribute to the rich arts and crafts of the state in the form of embroidery and mirror work on fabrics. These colorful works can be easily found in most of the wardrobes in India. These tribes make use of their skill in needlecraft to create incredible designs on clothes. One such form is the needlecraft, where simple needles, base fabrics, embroidery threads, and the craft-prowess of these nomads work together to create beautiful pieces of art. Pinks, oranges, blues, whites, yellows, and other colored fabrics, with contrasting multi-colored thread-work, in fine geometric patterns, and other motifs, apart from embellishments like cowries, tiny mirrors, beads, and shells, resulting in the final ornate assemblage and exquisite beauty of Banjara needlecraft. One of the main reasons these craft pieces are used widely for decorating homes is because of the exotic feel they bring to the decor, and the unique earthiness, which they effectuate.

Bhuvanagiri, also known as Bhongir is located only at a distance of 48 kilometers from Hyderabad. The place, which falls on the way to the well-known temple town of Yadagirigutta, is well accessible by road and rail. The place is quiet popular for its mesmerizing fort atop the monolithic hill, which has

many tales of times immemorial. The Bhongir hill is a huge rock formation. It is more than 700-feet high and is sprawled over 40 acres of land. This unique rock is locally known as the 'Eka sila'. The Telangana tourism department has taken new initiatives by launching many adventure sports here. Rock climbing in Bhongir is quite popular among people who yearn to face the thrill of living on the edge. These adventurous activities are a perfect exercise to instill the attitude of adventure, which is also key to build a strong personality. Scores of youngsters and corporate employees make it to Bhongir to scale the hill that has become a hub of adventure sports for people who enjoy the sense of adrenaline rush. Even private organizations organize rock-climbing sessions at this place.

Jagtial district

Jagtial District was carved out of erstwhile Karimnagar district. It is surrounded by Nizamabad, Nirmal, Mancherla, Peddapalli and Karimnagar Districts, with Three revenue divisions at Jagtial and Metpalle and Korutla. The district headquarters is located at Jagtial town.

The Godavari River passes through the district. SRSP Project is a major dam and tourist attraction.

The Buddhist Stupa of 2nd century BC in Dhulikatta is of historic and archaeological significance.

The district is home to holy temples of Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple at Odela and Sri Varahaswami temple at Kamanpur Mandal. There is railway connectivity from Jagtial to Peddapalli via Karimnagar.

Some of the tourist spots in the district are Ramuni Gundalu waterfalls at Sabbitham and Ramagiri Qila, which is a place of historic importance. The holy temple of Sri Laxminarsimha Swamy on the banks of the Godavari River at Dharmapuri Mandal headquarters is quite popular all over. Sri Koteswara Swamy temple on the banks of the Godavari River at Kotilingala village in Velgatur Mandal and the holy temple of Sri Anjaneya Swamy located at Kondagattu in Muthyampet village, Mallial Mandal attract thousands of devotees. Jagtial fort, located near the town is of immense historical significance, as it is the only star-shaped fort in Telangana surrounded by a moat filled with water.

The holy temple of Sri Laxminarsimha Swamy on the banks of the Godavari River at Dharmapuri Mandal head-quarters.

- i. The holy temple of Sri Koteswara Swamy on the banks of the Godavari River at Kotilingala village in Velgatur Mandal.
- ii. The holy temple of Sri Anjaneya Swamy located at Kondagattu of Muthyampet village in Mallial Mandal. Sri Anjaneya Swamy vari Devasthanam is situated on a hill called Kondagattu amidst of hills and forest area at a distance...

JANAGAON DISTRICT

Jangaon is a District in the Indian State of Telangana. It was a part of the Warangal District and Nalgonda District prior to the re-organisation of districts in the state. The name Jangaon evolved from “jain gaon”, which means “village of Jains”, a religion of India. The district shares boundaries with Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri, Siddipet, Warangal Urban, Warangal Rural and Mahabubad districts. The Kakatiya line seems to have been in existence even earlier to the middle of 7th Century A.D. because the famous Chinese Pilgrim Hieun-Tsang. The district comprises 12 mandals and 2 revenue divisions.

Jain Thirthankara sculptures that were found in the excavations near the town revealed the existence of Jainism in the Megalithic age. Jangaon was the second capital region of the Kalyani Chalukyas in the 11th century. After the demise of the Nayaks 50-years rule, this region came under the Kakatiya dynasty from 1195 to 1323, before transferring to the Khalji dynasty of Delhi Sultanate under Ala-ud-din Khalji rule. The region was part of the Bahmani Sultanate and then the Sultanate of Golconda Qutb Shahi dynasty in 1512. The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb conquered Golconda in 1687 and it remained part of the Mughal empire.

Qamar-ud-din Khan Asaf Jah I declared sovereignty in 1724 and established the Asaf Jahi Dynasty. In 1854 the Jangaon area was under the administrative region of Bhonagheer Circars. Jangaon is mentioned as Zungaon in an 1854 map. In 1866 new districts were created. All Circars were delimited and merged. Bhonagheer, Daverakonda and Nalgonda Circars merged to form Nalgonda District but the Jangaon area was transferred from Bhongir Circar to Warangal District in 1866, Cherial was renamed Taluka by adding some parts of Wardannapet region, with its headquarters at Jangaon.

In 1905 the Princely state of Hyderabad was sub-divided into four divisions. Aurangabad Division, Gulbarga Division, Gulshanabad Division and Warangal Division Districts were delimited in 1905. Jangaon (Cherial), Taluka and Kodar (Kodad). Taluka was transferred to Nalgonda District from Warangal district. Hyderabad State was annexed to the Dominion of India by operation polo in 1948, and became an Indian state. In 1948 Jangaon taluka was part of Nalgonda district in Gulshanabad Division of Hyderabad State.

In 1953, there was a shuffling of areas, shifting some villages from one taluka to the other. Subsequently, when Warangal district was divided to facilitate administrative control and on 1 October 1953, Khammam district was formed. Khammam, Yellandu, Madhira, Burugunpahad and Palavantha talukas have been made part of it. Warangal, Mulugu, Mahabubabad, Pakala(Narsampet) remained in Warangal district. But again Parkaala from Karimnagar district and Jangaon taluka from Nalgonda district have become part of Warangal district living back Nalgonda, Miryalguda, Deverkonda, Bhongir, Ramannapet, Suryapet, and Huzurnagar to Nalgonda district. After these changes in 1953, few villages of Jangaon taluka went to Medak district and some remained in Nalgonda district.

During the reign of Marri Chenna Reddy in 1979, Jangaon taluka was split into Cherial, Kodakandla and Jangaon talukas, at that time Jangaon taluk consist of 7 Circles namely Jangaon, Cherial, Rebarthi, Narmetta, Ippaguda, Chennur and Kodakondla Circles. In 1985, when N. T. Rama Rao introduced the mandal system, Jangaon taluka was further divided in to Jangaon Mandal, Raghunathpalle, Lingalaghanpur and Devaruppula mandals.

On 11 October 2016 Jangaon was made the district headquarters, along with 21 newly formed districts in Telangana. Warangal district was divided in to Five districts are Warangal Urban district, Warangal Rural district, Jangaon district, Jayashankar Bhoopalapalli district and Mahabubabad district. Jangaon district was formed mostly from the old Jangaon Revenue division, with the exception of Maddur, Cherial and Komuravelli mandals, which were transferred to newly formed Siddipet district, Ghanpur and Zaffergadh from Warangal Revenue division and Gundala of Nalgonda district were merged with Jangaon district.

Many places in ancient India were lush greenery, rivers and hills with a wealth of natural beauty. Then even the lives of men pass away peacefully. Many sages spend their time in the mountains and in the wilderness, practicing spiritual thought. There are many instances where the Lord has witnessed some of them, and there they are, on their wish. Such magnificent places have developed in so many ways, and have seen the highest level of patronage of many kings, which have declined in popularity over time. These are fading in time. Visiting such magnificent temples, we can learn many things about history. One of them is the ruler of Jangaon district. It is said that the Rishis practiced penance here 1200 and 1300 years ago. Another story is that Somesvara was revealed here on the wish of the Sapt Sages. The cave can also be visited by sellers

At the bottom of the hill is the tomb of famous poet ruler Someshwar. This is his birthplace. His poems are titled Dashama Purana and the history of scholars. Somesvara poet's parents named the Swami after the birth of his son. The poet's life span dates to AD. 1160 – 1240. This great poet also worshiped this Someswar. It means that from the very beginning, Someshwaraswamy was worshipping the devotees there.

Bammera Pothana(1450–1510) was an Indian Telugu poet best known for his translation of the Bhagavata Purana from Sanskrit to Telugu. He was a Telugu and Sanskrit Scholar.His work, Andhra Maha Bhagavatamu, is popularly called as Pothana Bhagavatam in Telugu.Pothana was born into a Niyogi Brahmin family at Bammera Village, in the Jangaon District of present Telangana state. His father was Kesana and his mother Lakkamamba. He was considered to be a 'Sahaja Kavi' (natural poet), needing no teacher. He was known to be very polite and was an agriculturist by occupation. Though he was a great scholar, he never hesitated to work in the agricultural fields. At an early age he wrote Bhogini Dhandakam, a poem written in the praise of king Sri Singa Bhoopala's concubine Bhogini. This was his first poetic venture which had the seeds of his great poetic talents. Bhogini Dhandakam is the earliest available Dhandaka (rhapsody which uses the same gana or foot all through) in Telugu.His second work was Virabhadhra Vijayamu which describes the adventures of Lord Virabhadhra, element of Lord Shiva. The main theme was the destruction of 'Daksha Yagna' performed in the absence of Lord Siva by Daksha Prajapathi. Sri Ramachandra Swamy Devasthanam is a famous Srirama Temple located in Jeedikal village, near Jangaon. According to a local lore, the temple's existence dates back to 'Tretayuga' as it was here that Lord Rama, while in exile, is said to have shot rakshasa Maricha with an arrow, who comes in the guise of a golden deer. When Maricha asks for Lord Rama's forgiveness and promises to worship him, the latter agrees to emerge as 'Swayambhu' on the hillock here in this temple.The Sri Rama's Paduka's or the spot at which the golden deer met its death, locally famous as "Lady Banda", every edifice, be it made of a stone or mud or the pond that's inside the natural stone rock, throws evidence of lord Sri Rama visiting this place on his chase for the golden deer.The water level neither has gone down nor risen up, in the history so far

Pembarthi is village famous for its metal handicrafts and brass works. Lots of people are skilled in the making of Statues,awards and presentations.

Chilpur Gutta

Chilpur Temple

Zaffargadh Fort

Siddula Gutta , Koduvatur

Khilashpur Killa

Zaffargadh Lake

Mallanna Gandhi

Jayashankar Bhupalpally District

Jayashankar Bhupalpally is linked with the dynasties of Great “Vishnukundins” and even prior to it also of the Buddhist and pre-Buddhist periods of Indian History. During Eighth Century A.D. ,It was under the rule of Yadava king of the Kakatiyas or Ganapatis making Warangal as Capital City. The Kakatiya line seems to have been in existence even earlier to the middle of 7th Century A.D. because the famous Chinese Pilgrim Hiuen-Tsang, mentions the name of the Kingdom of “Danakakitya” in the South. The family name Kakatiya is derived from the local appellation of the Goddess Durga(Kakati).

After the fall of Bahmani Kingdom, Jayashankar Bhupalpally fell to the “Qutub Shahis” of Golconda and thereafter it has come under the sway of Nizam’s dominions.

Jayashankar Bhupalpally (Acharya Jayashankar) District is carved out of erstwhile Warangal District with the annexation of some parts of Karimnagar and with 1 Revenue Division and 11 mandals.

The district formed on 11-10-2016 and named after Telangana ideologue, Prof. K. Jayashankar sir.

Jayashankar Bhupalpally is linked with the dynasties of Great Vishnukundins and even prior to it also of the Buddhist and pre-Buddhist periods of Indian History.

Jayashankar Bhupalpally District is an area of 2293 Square Kilometers.

It is surrounded by Peddapalli, Mancherial, Mulugu, Warangal, Karimnagar, Hanumakonda districts and the states of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

Mukteswara Temple, Kaleswaram

Kalteshwaram Project

Nainpaka Temple, Nainpa

Ganapeswara temple , Kotagallu

Kaleswara – Mukteswara Swamy Temple :

Kaleshwaram is a town lying on the border of Telangana and Maharashtra. The town is popularly known for its ancient and famous Kaleshwara Mukteshwara Swamy Temple. This is a revered temple dedicated to the worship of the powerful Lord Shiva. The most iconic aspect in this ancient temple is the presence of two Lingams holding on to a single pedestal or the Panavattam. The temple gets its name Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy mandiram because of the dual presence of Lord Shiva or the Mukteshwara and the other is the Lord Yama or Kaleshwar.

Nainpaka Temple:

Nainpaka temple, The temple that is believed to have built in the 15th or 16th century on a pink stone rock around 25 km to Jayashankar Bhupalpally, unique in style and touted as the one and only in southern India is in a state of shambles. This lesser-known rock-cut temple, a prototype of Sarvatobhadra architecture, which has four deities carved out on a protruded boulder, is a revelation of sorts. Inside the sanctum sanctorum, the carvings of Yoga Narasimha Swamy, Kaleeya Venugopala Swamy, Sri Rama and Balarama, one on each side of east, south, north and west respectively, on a boulder that is a part of the pink stone bedrock on which temple is located, is a visual fiesta. The shrine, which has four functional entrances on cardinal directions could be accessed from all sides, is a masterpiece of Sarvatobhadra architecture. The vimana (upper part) of the ornately sculpted 50-foot gopuram (tower) was made of bricks while the Adhishtana (base) was constructed with the pink stones sliced from the bedrock.

Kaleshwaram Project

The Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project or KLIP is a multi-purpose irrigation project on the Godavari River in Kaleshwaram, Bhupalpally, Telangana, India. Currently the world's largest multi-stage lift irrigation project, its farthest upstream influence is at the confluence of the Pranhita and Godavari rivers. The Pranhita River is itself a confluence of various smaller tributaries including the Wardha, Painganga, and Wainganga rivers which combine to form the seventh-largest drainage basin on the subcontinent, with an estimated annual discharge of more than 6,427,900 acre feet (7,930 cubic hectometres) or 280 TMC. It remains untapped as its course is principally through dense forests and other ecologically sensitive zones such as wildlife sanctuaries.

Pandavula Gutta :

Rock art is a form of landscape art, which is found only in certain regions of India. Jayashankar Bhupalpally district in Telangana is home to many prehistoric habitation sites. Paleolithic cave paintings have been found at Pandavula Gutta (Regonda mandal). Pandavula Konda (Pandavula Gutta) site was first discovered in the year 1990. The major attraction here is rock climbing

Jogulamba-Gadwal district

Jogulamba-Gadwal district has been carved from Mahbubnagar district of Telangana, with the administrative headquarters located at Gadwal town. The district is spread across an area of 2575.5 square kilometers. According to 2011 Census of India, the district has a population of 6,09,990. Gadwal town, located nearly 210 km from Hyderabad is well accessible by Bangalore-Hyderabad National Highway 7.

Jogulamba Gadwal district is one of the 31 districts in the state of Telangana. Jogulamba was carved out of Mahbubnagar district and was made as a district on October 11, 2016. Jogulamba district covers an area of 2575.5 square kilometers and has a population of 6,09,990 as per 2011 Census data. Gadwal town is the district headquarters, which has a population of 63,177.

Jogulamba Gadwal district has the mixed culture of Telangana, Rayalseema and Karnataka. The district is under Tungabhadra River basin. The fifth Shaktipeeth Temple of the eighteen Shaktipeethas is located at Alampur in this district and this district is named after this temple.

Anjaneya Swamy Temple in Beechupalli is another famous temple in this district. Gadwal Sansthan has a glorious history. Gadwal is also famous for Gadwal sarees.

First project in Telangana that was built on Krishna River called Jurala in Dharoor mandal in this district. Nettempadu and Jurala provide water for irrigation. Jurala power plant produces 200 million units of electricity every year. Alampur is the next largest town with a population of 35,021. Gadwal revenue division is the only revenue division in this district and there are 12 mandals in this district. Gadwal and Alampur are the Assembly constituencies that come under this district.

Built by the strongman of Gadwal, PedaSoma Bhupaludu in 17th Century, Gadwal Fort is considered an impregnable fort. The precincts of this fort is home to Sri ChennakesavaSwamyTemple, Sri Ramalayam, many historical materials and a water body. Gadwal is renowned all over the world for its exclusive handloom zari sarees and other useful fabrics and materials. The historic town in the state of Telangana is well-known for its quality fabrics

Jurala dam, located near Gadwal town is the first such dam built near the entry point of Krishna river into the state from Karnataka. The backwater of the massive dam offers a pleasant sight and has become a popular tourist attraction, attracting people from all over. Alampur, situated on the bank of the holy river of Tungabhadra is a historically significant temple. This temple town is home to an ancient shrine of Goddess Jogulamba. Listed among the eighteen powerful Shakti peethams, this

temple in Alampur is a popular divine destination. Visitors to this shrine also explore the rare Nava Brahama temples in its vicinity.

Gadwal is a city and the district Headquarter of Jogulamba Gadwal district in the Indian state of Telangana. It is located 188 km (117 mi) from the state capital of Hyderabad and is a state assembly constituency. Gadwal historically served as the capital of Gadwal Samsthanam, a vassal of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Gadwal was previously part of the Raichur region of Hyderabad-Karnataka. Gadwal developed around a fort built by the Gadwal ruler Somanadri, Gadwal Samsthanam, which was a vassal of the Nizam of Hyderabad. It was protected by Mallichetti vamshiyulu. The Nagi Reddy, known today as Nagappa, was an Ayngarashakulu of Gadwal Samsthanam (Raja Somanadri was a minor). He died in a war with Sultans. Nagappa was succeeded by Narsappa as Gadwal Samsthanam Ayngarashakulu, but had to leave the palace.

Gadwal Fort is an imposing structure around which the old town sprawls. The fort houses several old temples, the most important of which is Sri Chennakesava Swamy. Another well-known temple, Jammulamma, is located west to the city.

The Priyadarshini Jurala Project is a large dam in Gadwal. It has almost 62 gates, and its generation capacity is 234 MW.

Gadwala is known for its handloom Jari chiralu (Gadwala sarees). It was registered as one of the geographical indication from Telangana by Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. They are most notable for the Zari on the saris. The sari consists of a cotton body with a silk pallu which called Sico saris. The weave is so light that the saree can be packed in a matchbox. For Lord Venkateshwara Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam (TTD) Bramhotsavam starts with Gadwala-weaved Pattu Vastralu every year.

Alampur near Kurnool is home to the very ancient Navabhramma temples dating back to the 7th century CE. Alampur is considered to be the western gateway of SreeSailam, the revered Jyotirlinga Shivastalam in Telangana. The southern, eastern, and northern gateways are Siddhavattam, Tripurantakam and Umamaheswaram respectively.

The Tungabhadra and Krishna are in confluence near Alampur, which is also known as DakshinaKailasam (as is SreeKalahasti in Southern Telangana). Nine temples here referred to as the Nava Bhramma temples are dedicated to Shiva

The Nava Bhramma temples were built by the BadamiChalukyas, who ruled for about 200 years from the middle of the sixth century onwards. The BadamiChalukyas built several temples in Karnataka, and the Alampur temples in Telangana. The Alampur site preserves archeological remains in the form of temples exhibiting a hybrid style of architecture – dating back to the 6th-7th centuries CE. Some of the images from this site are also housed in a museum nearby.

The Nava Bhramma temples are Taraka Bhramma, Swarga Bhramma, Padma Bhramma, Bala Bhramma, Garuda Bhramma, Kumara Bhramma, Arka Bhramma, Vira Bhramma and the Vishwa Bhramma. These temples are all enclosed in a courtyard on the left bank of the river Tungabhadra.

The Bala Bhramma temple is the principal shrine of worship. It dates back to the year 702 CE – per the inscriptions seen here. Shivaratri is celebrated in great splendour here.

The Taraka Bhramma temple is partly in ruins, and it has no image in the sanctum. It bears telugu inscriptions from the 6th-7th century CE. The Swarga Bhramma temple with an imposing tower is considered to be among the finest in Alampur, and is an excellent specimen of Chalukyan architecture and sculpture. It contains several sculptures in bas relief, and it dates back to the end of the 8th century.

The Padma Bhramma temple partly in ruins, contains a Shivalingam of clear stone with mirror like finish. The Vishwa Bhramma temple is among the most artistic of the Nava Bhramma temples. The sculptural work here depicts scenes from the epics.

Also in the enclosed courtyard is located the Suryanarayana temple, dating back to the 9th century.

This temple has bas reliefs representing the incarnations of Vishnu. There is also a Narasimha temple with inscriptions from the period of Krishna Deva Raya of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Near Alampur, is Papanasam with a cluster of over 20 temples of varying sizes and styles. The most important of these is the Papanaseswara temple.

Lord Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple:

Lord Sri Venkateswara Swamy (Korakondaiah Swamy) has resided at Korakondaiah Hill, who is the main God for all the people residing around this village. The residents, who are living around these villages/mandals trust Lord Sri Venkateswara Swamy from past 25 years and from their ancestors.

The people come to know about the Lord Sri Venkateswara Swamy through Sri Seshadasula Swamy. In the past, the people do not go to top of the hill and did not find the Lord Sri Venkateswara on the top of the hill. Sri Seshadasula Swamy find Lord Sri Venkateswara Swamy lying on the Korakondaiah Hill through his power and told about Lord Sri Venkateswara Swamy to Sri Timmaiah, who is a Patwari for Revulapalli Village and ordered to perform special pujas on every KarthikaPournima (during November), PallakiSevas and 'Jathara (Brahmotsavam)' on the Padyami Day. All these sevas, puja, brahmotsavs, etc have been organising by the Management/Trustees of Sri Anjaneya Swamy Devasthanam of PeddaChintharevulaVillage, Dharoor Mandal, JogulambaGadwal District for a period of two days from past several years.

There are no steps to Konrakondaiah Hill for the devotees to visit Lord Sri Venkateswara Swamy. Sri Thimmaiah, Village Sarpanch with the help of villagers constructed steps from bottom to top of the hill to facilitate the devotees to visit Lord Sri Venkateswara Swamy during those days.

From the style, structure and appearance, it can be inferred that the temple was built more than 25 years ago. The temple attracts thousands of pilgrims every year and is an ideal place for meditation. The temple is one of the oldest temples in that area and is surrounded by many villages. According to tradition, a devotee who used to visit Tirupati every year could not do so due to economic conditions, ill-health, far distance, etc visits this temple and perform their purjas, tonsure ceremonies and other functions.

Many worshippers to the temple, to receive the blessings of the Lord Sri Venkateswara and his consorts throughout the year particularly during KarthikaPournima, Padyami, and Brahmotsavams.

The unique feature of this idol is that the Lord Sri Venkateswara is between two hillocks.

Recently, the RWS Department constructed Overhead Tank for providing drinking water to the surrounding villages on the top of the hill and laid down road to top of the hill. This facilitates and eases devotees to reach the temple through vehicles.

The Management Trustees of Sri Anjaneya Swamy Devasthanam, PeddaChintharevula have installed new idol of Lord Sri Venkateswara on the top of the hill with the help of Tirumala TirupathiDevasthanam on 02.06.2009 by Sri SriSri 108 VidyadeesaTheerthaSwamyji, ValimaraMatham, Udipi, Karnataka.

Beechupalli Hanuman temple is located in Itikyala Mandal of Alampur Taluq in Jogulamba Gadwal District at the Confluence of Tungabhadra River with Krishna River. This temple is very famous and

situated about one kilometer from Kondapet village on the banks of the Krishna River. Beechupalli is also located about 10 Miles from Itikyala, Puduru and Gadwal Railway stations and in the olden days pilgrims used to come to this place on Bullock carts from the above places. This temple is very close to the bridge across the Krishna River in between Hyderabad and Bangalore on National Highway 7. We don't have any historical evidence about the existence of name of Beechupalli in the old inscriptions, but we can find the names of Beechamma, Beechanna and Beechupallayya in the names of the local people in all communities.

Beechupally Hanuman Temple:

Beechupalli Hanuman is the family deity for the people of Kurnool, Raichur, Mahabub Nagar and also for the people of far of places. There is a ruined hill fort of medieval time period is located at about one Kilometer in the middle of the KrishnaRiver which is known as Nizam Konda or Hill. It is believed that it was built by Gadwal Kings and it's an impregnable fort. This temple was patronized by Gadwal Kings till its fall after independence which is under ruins now and their family members are still conducting chariot festival of the temple every year.

As per the available inscriptions in the areas of Krishna and Thungabhadra, this place has great historical importance during the time of Mouryas, Satavahanas, Ikshvakus, Chalukyas of Badami, Rastrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Vijayanagar Kings and Sultans and witnessed blood shed wars in the history among different dynasties. An inscription in the premises of the temple is attracting the scholars and historians to reconstruct the history and this inscription was mentioned in 1914 A.D by Sri Manavalli Ramakrishna Kavi at the time of announcing about "KumaraSambhava" of NanneChoda.

The idol of Hanuman might have been installed by Sri Vyasa Raya who was guru of Sri Krishna Devaraya lived in between 1457 – 1539 A.D. This temple was built with spacious Mandapam in the sanctum sanctorum by Gadwal Kings around 200 years ago and it is facing south and Hanuman idol is facing East.

Beechupalli Hanuman temple is famous for miracles of the god and people perform tonsuring of head for the children and adults and perform marriages etc in the temple premises. Pilgrims pray the god for fulfillment of their wishes and they offer many things to god after fulfillment of their wishes. As per the belief of the pilgrims, this god cures the diseases if they make pradakshinas or circumambulatory. Earlier, local Valmiki Tribes Community (hunters) people used to work as priests

in the temple as per a story but after the advent of Gadwal Kings, they appointed Madwa Brahmins as priests by giving donations to them. Madhwa Brahmins and Valmiki tribes (local) are working as priests till today.

There is a Kamili tree in the premises of the temple, which is located on the top of a termite hill. It is always with buds, flowers and fruits and having platform around it. This platform believed to be a graveyard of somebody, which is not known. This graveyard is very important as per the local story and at the time of Chariot Festival pilgrims pull the chariot up to this termite hill and Kamili tree.

Pilgrims come to this temple not only from Gadwal, Wanaparthy, Mahabubnagar areas but also from Kurnool, Ulindakonda, Adoni, Raichur, Hubli, Dharwad, which are in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Beechupalli Hanuman is the family deity to the most of the people in this area. Pilgrims believe that this god give complete health if they worship for at least 15 days after they have their holy dip in the Krishna River.

KAMAREDDY DISTRICT

The District derived its name Kamareddy from the ruler of Domakonda Fort Chinna Kamireddy, who ruled this area during AD 1600 to 1640. The old name of this place is KODURU. This village exists in the place where Kishtamma Gudi now existing. In Harijanwada area there was a temple called KODURU HANMANDLA GUDI. This temple is the oldest in the History of Kamareddy.

The District derived its name Kamareddy from the ruler of Domakonda Fort Chinna Kamireddy, who ruled this area during AD 1600 to 1640. Old name of this place is KODURU. This village exists in the place where Kishtamma Gudi now existing. In Harijanwada area there was temple called KODURU HANMANDLA GUDI. This temple is oldest in the History of Kamareddy. Apart from this temple there are another (3) Temples which are the proofs of Kamareddy i.e., 1.Kishtammagudi, 2. Venu Gopala Swamy Gudi and 3. Vittaleshwara Alayam. In Kakathiya Dynasti this place was ruled by KAKARTHYA GUNDANA, proof of this is available in Sri Raja Rajeshwara Swamy Temple in Banda Rameshwar Pally village of Machareddy Mandal.

This district has contributed many freedom fighters and social workers of nation. People of this district fought bravely with Razakars, who were armed with weapons and enjoyed the implicit support of Nizam's government, and finally this district along with other districts of Telangana merged with the Indian union. The leaders of this district involved in the "Quit India moment" launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahathma Gandhi along with the rest of Telangana.

The District is bifurcated from residual District of Nizamabad and formed as Kamareddy District from 11-10-2016 with (3) Revenue Divisions viz., Kamareddy, Banswada and Yellareddy and (22) Mandals including (1) Municipality i.e., Kamareddy. Rajampet, Bibipet, Ramareddy, Peddakodappal and Nasrullabad are formed as new mandals apart from existing (17) Mandals.

Kamareddy District is bounded on the North by Nizamabad District and on the East by Rajanna Siricilla District and Siddipet District, on the South by Medak District on the West by Nanded District of Maharashtra State and Bidar District of Karnataka State. The Geographical area of this district is 3,652 Sq.Kms. The District lies between 18 – 19' - 07" of Latitude and and 78 -20' -37" Longitude.

Pocharam Project is an existing Medium Irrigation Project constructed across Alair stream near Pocharam (V), Nagireddypet (M) in Kamareddy District. The Project is located at a distance of 20 km from Medak. The Project work was Constructed in the year 1922 at a cost of Rs 27.11 Lakhs.

The Government have accorded administrative approval for an amount of Rs.1430.00 Lakhs for modernisation of the canal system of the Pocharam Project. Under Rajiv Palle Bata programme administrative approval was accorded for Rs.73.00 Lakhs for modernisation of distributaries.

Nizamsagar Project was constructed by the Nizam during 1923-31 to provide irrigation to 2.75 lakh acres in Nizambad District. Improvements to Nizamsagar project are aimed at restoring the lost capacity of the reservoir due to silting, by raising the height of the gates by 1.5 meters and strengthening the gravity dam. The modernisation of Nizamsagar Project system was taken up during 1970 and the full reservoir level (FRL) of Nizamsagar has been raised from 426.87 to 428.24 meters which resulted in, increase in the storage capacity of the reservoir from 11.8 to 17.8 thousand million cubic feet (TMC). Singitham and Kalyanivagu diversions to supplement Nizamsagar main canal have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 985 lakhs as suggested by the Technical Expert Committee to minimize the gap ayacut, with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) loan assistance.

The project is located near Achampet (Village), Nizamsagar (Mandal).
Source : Manjira / Godavary Basin

The project envisages provision of Irrigation facilities to an area of about 2.31 lakh acres in 15 mandals.

KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

Karimnagar is a city in the Indian state of Telangana. During the Nizam era, the name Karimnagar was named for a village by an Ellgandala Qiladar, Syed Karimuddin. Karimnagr is a major urban agglomeration and fifth largest city in the state. It is governed by municipal corporation and is the headquarters of the Karimnagar district. It is situated on the banks of Manair River, which is a tributary of the Godavari River. It is the fourth largest and fastest growing urban settlement in the state, according to 2011 census. It serves as a major educational and health hub for the northern districts of Telangana . It is a major business center and widely known for Granite and Agro-based business industries. It is also called as 'City of Granites'.

Satavahana Dynasty

Kotilingala in Karimnagar district was the first capital of the Satavahana Kingdom (230 BCE–220 CE). Formerly known as Sabbinadu, inscriptions dating to the Kakatiya dynasty (1083–1323) by kings Prola II and Prataparudra found at Karimnagar and Srisailam provide evidence of the area's rich history.

Archaeological excavations in Pedda Bonkur, Dhulikatta and Kotilingalu show that the area was once ruled by the Satvahanas, Mauryas and Asaf Jahis.

Modern era

It was previously part of Hyderabad State before 1 November 1956, Andhra Pradesh state till 2 June 2014 and became the part of newly formed state of Telangana by Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

Geographic Description

The district is spread across an area of 2,128 square kilometres and shares boundaries with Jagtial and Peddapalli district on north, Warangal Urban district and Siddipet district on south, Rajanna District on the East and Jayashankar Bhupalpally District on west. According to 2011 Census of India, the district has a population of 10, 05,711.

Situated on the Manair River, Lower Manair Dam is indeed a tourist delight. The Manair River, which is a tributary of the Godavari River is home to a dam built at the confluence of Manair with the MohedamadaRiver. It is a popular picnic spot located close to Karimnagar. Located close to the left bank of river Manair near Karimnagar town, the hilltop fort of Elgandal was constructed during

Kakatiya period, and it was later passed on to the hands of QutbShahis. There are two stone fortification walls, two mosques, two dilapidated temples, ammunition building, jail khana, wells and other structural edifices in this fort.

Located near Lower Manair Dam, on the outskirts of Karimnagar town is a famous tourist attraction called Ujwala Park, where tourists relax in the tranquil surroundings. Rajeev Gandhi Deer Park located near Ujwala Park, is known for its teeming deer population. Located along River Godavari, Shivaram wildlife Sanctuary in Karimnagar district is a beautiful wildlife sanctuary spread over 36.29 sq.km approximately.

Vemulawda :

Raja Rajeswara temple of Lord [Shiva] in the form of Raja Rajeshwara Swami is very famous in this part of the region. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Raja Rajeswara Swamy who is locally popular as Rajanna who is adorned on both the sides by the idol of Sri Raja Rajeswari Devi on the right side and to the left is the idol of Sri Laxmi Sahitha Siddi Vinayaka. Vemulawada Raja rajeswara temple is situated 38 km from Karimnagar. This famous temple dedicated to Lord Rajarajeswara Swamy, draws pilgrims in large numbers. There is a Dargah inside the temple complex where all devotees offer prayers, irrespective of caste and creed. Pilgrims have divine bath in a holy tank called *Dharma Gundam*, before proceeding for darshanam and these holy waters are believed to have medicinal properties. Every year at the time of Maha Shiva Rathri, devotees in large numbers flock to Vemulawada, to offer prayers to Lord Shiva. This temple also has a very special offering made by devotees called ' *Koda Mokku*'. Koda mokku is a ritual where the devotee makes the pradakshinam of the temple with a kode (bull) which is vahanam(nandi) of Lord Shiva. Rajarajeshvara temple was built by King Rajaraja Chola. Inside is a massive shiva linga.

The Lower Manair Dam is located on the Manair River at 18°24' N latitude and 79° 20' E longitude in Karimnagar District at Km.146 of Kakatiya Canal. The Manair River is a tributary of the Godavari River and the dam is built across the river at the confluence with Mohedamada River. The dam drains a catchment area of 6,464 square kilometres (2,496 sq mi) which includes 1,797.46 square kilometres (694.00 sq mi) of free catchment and the balance is intercepted catchment. Karimnagar town is 6 kilometres (3.7 mi) away from the dam.

In the vicinity of the LMD which is the only place of recreation for the people of Karimnagar, in the light of recent drowning incidents and the insecurity created by hooligans, security measures have been stepped up.

Lower Manair Dam's construction was started in 1974 and commissioned in 1985. It is an Earth cum Masonry dam. The dam height above the deepest foundation is 41 metres (135 ft); the maximum height of the earth dam is 88 feet (27 m). The dam length is 10,471 metres (34,354 ft), top width is

24 feet (7.3 m). It has a volume content of 5.41 million cum with a reservoir water spread area of 81 square kilometres (31 sq mi) at FRL of 280 m (920 ft). The gross storage capacity of the reservoir is 680 million cubic meter and the live storage capacity is 380.977 million cum. The spillway is designed for discharge of capacity 14,170 cubic metres (500,000 cu ft)/ second (and is controlled by 20 gates of 15.24 by 7.31 metres (50.0 ft × 24.0 ft) size, while the maximum observed flood discharge is reported to be 9,910 cubic metres (350,000 cu ft)/second.

The storage behind the dam serves as a balancing reservoir for the Kakatiya Canal and regulates flow for irrigation. The command area for irrigation is 163,000 hectares (400,000 acres).

The water quality status of the Lower Manair Reservoir was studied from September 2009 to August 2010 for the physico- chemical parameters such as water temperature, pH, turbidity, transparency, total dissolved solids, total hardness, chlorides, phosphate, nitrates, dissolved oxygen (DO) and biological oxygen demand (BOD). The results indicated that all parameters of water quality were within permissible limits and it was concluded that the water in the reservoir was fit for use for

irrigation, drinking water supply and pisciculture

Studies were conducted in the LMD reservoir from June, 2013 to May, 2014 to identify the larvivorous activity of fishes. On the basis of morphometric and meristematic characters, the 58 fish species are identified in the reservoir. Also reported were 53 ornamental fish species comprising eight orders; of these 23 species belong to cypriniformes order. *Awaous grammepomus*, also called Scribbled goby was also identified.

Elgandal Fort :

Originally known as Veligundula, Elgandal is a hillfort built during the Kakatiya dynasty (1083–1323) and served as a stronghold for the warrior Musunuri Nayaks. The Qutb Shahi dynasty occupied the fort in the 16th century and posted Quinamul Mulk as commander. Subsequently, it fell under the administrative control of the Mughal Empire. Amin Khan was appointed as Khiledar of Elagandal during the reign of Nizam of Hyderabad Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah I (r. 1724–1748) followed by Muqarrab Khan. Mirza Ibrahim Dhamasa became Khiledar during the reign of Nawab Salabat Jung. Dhamasa rebuilt and strengthened the fort in 1754 during the reign of Sikandar Jha (r. 1803-1823). Bahadur Khan and Karimuddin served as Khiledars. Karimnagar was named after Karimuddin. While reorganizing the districts, Mahbub Ali Khan, the Sixth Nizam, shifted the District Headquarters from Elagandal to Karimnagar in 1905. Elgandal's rulers surrounded the fort with a crocodile filled moat of around 5 metres (16 ft) wide and 4 metres (13 ft) deep to prevent enemy incursions.

Located in the north western region of Telangana, Karimnagar stands beautifully by the side of River Manair, a tributary of the River Godavari. Sharing borders with states of Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh in the north-east and Madhya Pradesh in the east, Karimnagar in Telangana was earlier known with the name of Elgandal. The present name of Karimnagar was given in the honour of one of the then most prominent saints, Syed Karimullah Shah Sahib Quadri. Having served as the

capital during the reign of Nizams, this district still presents the royal touch of bygone eras. There have been many archaeological excavations at places namely Pedda Bonkur, Dhulikatta and Kotilingalu. From these excavations one can derive that the place has been ruled by Satavahanas, the Mauryas and the Asafzalu kings.

Telangana Tourism Karimnagar tour packages offer interesting travel opportunities which are suitable for all. From magnificent forts to majestic dam to a rich wildlife sanctuary to ancient temples, there is something for everyone. Many monuments such as Nagunur Fort, Elgandal fort, Dhulikatta, Molangur Fort and Ramagiri Killa offers a glimpse into the historical splendour of this place. Pilgrim centres such as Dharmapuri, Lakshmi narasimha swamy temple Vemulawada, Sri Kaleshwar Mukteswara swamy temple and Kaleshwaram, are also quite popular amongst tourists from Telangana Tourism. The sixty pillar temple of Mahishasura Mardhini and Sri Raja Rajeshwara Swamy Temple also attracts horde of tourists from around the country.

For nature lovers, Telangana Tourism offers Sivaram Wildlife Sanctuary which boasts of rich flora and fauna. It is known for its crocodiles. The mesmerising Manair Dam is also one of the popular sightseeing places in Karimnagar. Karimnagar is popular for its metal craft. So when on Telangana Tourism Karminagar tour, do remember to take a few delicate crafts of silver filigree work.

Khammam District

The nomenclature of Khammam is said to have derived from a temple 'Narasimhadri' built on a hillock in the town. The temple was referred as 'Stamba Sikhari' and later 'Stambadhri'. It is believed that lord Narasimha emerged from a stone pillar and killed the evil king Hiranya kasyapu to save his child devotee Prahlada. This incident is said to have occurred in the Krutayuga. The vertical rock under the temple is known as 'Kamba' and the town at the foot of the hill was called Kambamettu which gradually changed to Khammam matt and finally Khammam.

The Khammam district, which is a part of Telangana region, has between 16°45' and 18°35' of Northern Latitude and 79°47' and 80°47' of the Eastern Longitude. The district is bounded on the North by Chattishghar and Orissa states, on the East by East Godavari and West Godavari, on the South by Krishna and on the West by Nalgonda and Warangal The central and eastern parts of the district are mainly hilly.

The important rivers that flow through the district are the Godavari, Sabari, Kinnerasani, Munneru, Paleru, Akeru and Wyra. The river Munneru rising in the Warangal district flows South wards passing through Kothagudem and Khammam revenue divisions. The river Akeru, which also rises in Warangal district, flows in the South-Eastern direction and joins the Munneru at Thiridala village. The river Paleru flows almost parallel to Munneru and passes through Kakaravai village of Tirumalaipalem Wyra flows towards South direction and joins Munneru river in Krishna district.

The climate is comparatively equitable and although it is very hot in May with mercury rising upto 40.7c. During the year 879.1 mm Rainfall is received as against a Normal of 1124.0 mm in Khammam while observing 21.78% of deficiency.

The soil in the district is mostly sandy loams in the South of river Godavari, the black soil in Madhira mandal and the areas adjoining the river Godavari are fertile and rich like the delta lands of Godavari The predominant soil in the district is Chalaka (43%), Dubba (28%) and Black soil (29%). Flora & Fauna The forest wealth chiefly comprises teak, nallamaddi, chandra and bamboo. About 4% of the total Geographical area of the district is under forest cover. The total forest area in the district covers 7,59,438 hectares. The flora of the district can be broadly classified into timber, softwood, fuel, bamboo shrubs, climbers various kinds of grabber and several other minor forest produce yielding spices etc. The district is noted for fauna. The tracts lying on either side of the Godavari are the repositories of wildlife. The species of wildlife found in the district can be classified as quadrupeds, avers and reptiles and birds. A number of poisonous and non-poisonous snakes are found all over the district.

Khammam town was part of the larger Warangal district till October 1st, 1953. Five taluks of the Warangal district viz., Khammam, Madhira, Yellandu, Burgampadu and Palwancha (now Kothagudem) were carved out and a new district with Khammam as district head quarters was formed. In 1985, following the introduction of mandal system, the district was divided into 46 mandals in four revenue divisions viz., Khammam, Kothagudem, Palwancha & Bhadrachalam. There are 6 towns / Municipalities in the district. They are Khammam (Municipality), Kothagudem (Municipality), Yellandu (Municipality), Palwancha (Municipality), Sathupally (Municipality), Manuguru (Municipality). Out of 46 mandals, 29 mandals are fully in ST sub-plan area and 2 mandals are partially located in ST sub-plan area. The district comprises 1242 Revenue villages (including with 894 schedules villages and 348 non scheduled villages), 128 deserted villages and 771 Gram panchayats (18 major gram panchayats and 753 minor gram panchayats).

The district comprises an area of 16,029 sq.kms with a density of population of 174 persons per sq.km. There are 1242 villages exist in Khammam district of which 1114 are the inhabited villages and the remaining are uninhabited villages.

As per 2011 census, the total population of the district is 27,97,370. It accounts for 3.3 percent of the total population of the state. The male population of the district is 13,90,988 and this forms 49.72% of the district and 3.2 percent of the state male population. Similarly the female population of the district is 14,06,382 and this form 50.28% of the district and 3.3 percent of the state female population.

As per the latest 2011 census, the rural population of the district is 21,41,459 which constitutes 80.19% of the district population and 3.73% to total of state rural population. Similarly the urban population of the district spread over in 9 towns is 6,55,911 constituting 19.81% of the district population at 2.46% of the state urban population.

As per 2011 census, the scheduled caste population of the district is 4,62,896 which is 16.54% of the district population and 3.46% of the state scheduled caste population. Similarly the Scheduled Tribe population of the district is 7,65,565 which accounts for 26.47% of the district at 13.59% of the state scheduled tribe population.

The Decennial growth of the population in the district from 2001 census to 2011 census is 16.39 percent. The density of population of the district according to 2011 census is 174 persons per sq.km as against 277 persons per sq.km for the state. The literacy rate of the district is 65.46% as against 60.47% of the state literacy rate. The sex ratio of the district is 1011 females per 1000 males as against 978 of the state. The working population as per 2011 census is 14,10,062 accounting 50.41% of district population at 3.57% of the state working population.

Archaeology sites exist in khammam district at Nelakondapalli a buddhist site found in 1984. Many artifacts found here are archived in state museum as there is no museum in the district.

Located in Jamalapuram, 85 Kms from Khammam town and from Vijayawada by road, is a very old Venkateswara Swamy temple. Also called Telangana Chinna Tirupati, "Swayambhoo" and "Swayam Vyakta" this temple is believed to be over 1000 years old and visited by a large number of devotees especially every Saturday. The temple is considered to be very holy and it's believed that pujas and darshan here lead to fulfillment of desires and wishes.

Kallur is located 50Kms from Khammam. The famous Lord Venu Gopala Swami Temple, built 400 years ago by queen Rudramma Devi, is situated here. Nearby is a Lord Siva temple constructed by the Kakatiya ruler king Prathapa Rudra, with five lingas and a huge water tank.

It is known that the place of Sri Bhaktha Ramadasu Smaraka Mandiram situated at Nelakondapalli mandal was the birthplace of Sri Kancherla Gopanna (Sri Bhaktha Ramdas) who was the then thahasildar and constructed Sri Seeta Ramachandra vari devasthanam at Bhadrachalam. Hence the villagers and idols of Lord Sri Rama, Seeta constructed a temple, Sri Laxmana Swami along with Sri Bhakta Ramdas were installed and performing daily rituals.

Built in 950AD by the Kakatiyas, Khammam fort has a long and checkered history. It was taken over by the Qutub Shahi rulers in the year 1512 and subsequently passed into the hands of Asaf Jahi rulers in the 17th century. Built with granite, the fort stands majestically on a hill in the heart of Khammam town.

Just 20Kms from Khammam is Kusumanchi where one of the biggest Sivalingam was installed in the temple built during the Kakatiya period. A large number of devotees visit the temple during the Sivarathri celebrations.

Located 21 kms from Khammam, Nelakondapally is a historic site encompassed by a mud fortification wall covering nearly 100 acres. Excavations have unearthed foundations of brick built viharas, wells, cisterns, a mahastupa, terracotta figurines, a bronze idol of Buddha, a miniature stupa carved in lime stone and other early historic materials belonging to 3rd and 4th centuries AD. According to a myth, the Pandavas spent a year of Aznata vasa here after twelve years in exile, working incognito in the palace of Virata Raju, the king of Virata nagaram.

Lakaram lake is one of the Khammam town's lakes. Located nearly 4 km from the Bus Stand, it is one...

Palair Lake is a man-made lake and a major source of freshwater in the Khammam district of Telangana, India....

Wyra Reservoir is a medium irrigation project constructed across the Wyra River, a tributary of Krishna River. The reservoir is located...

Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District

Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District is carved out of erstwhile Adilabad District. It is surrounded by Adilabad, Mancherial, Nirmal districts and the borders of Maharashtra state.

Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District comprises 15 mandals and has two revenue divisions – Asifabad and Kaghaznagar. The district headquarter is located at Asifabad, a predominantly tribal town. The railway line that connects the south and the north of India passes through Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District. Sirpur-Kaghaznagar is a major railway station in the district. It has one RTC depot at Asifabad.

The district's primary crops include rice, cotton and pulses. Singareni Collieries, Sirpur Paper Mills, many spinning and ginning mills form the industrial profile of the district.

Historically, the district had a glorious past Kumuram Bheem was an important part in the scheme of things of its erstwhile rulers. Fossils of the pre-historic period excavated in and around Asifabad attach archeological importance to this place. Kumuram Bheem project, Gangapur Cave, Movvad village are some of the tourist attractions

- Gangapur Temple, RebbenaThe ancient Sri Balaji Venkateshwara Swamy Devasthanam of Gangapur village in Rebbana mandal is being spruced up for the three-day-long
- Jodeghat, Kerameri
- Kadamba Forest Reserve, A Tiger Reserve
- Kerameri GhatsThe Utnoor-Asifabad route, 6 km long Kerameri ghat road near Kerameri mandal of which the Kerameri ghats are a part,
- Komaram Bheem Irrigational Project
- Palarapuguttalu, a Vulture Reserve
- Savatula Gundam Waterfalls
- Shiva Mallana Temple, Easgoan
- Shivakeshava Temple, Wankidi
- Sirpur Forest Reserve
- Thrishul Pahad, Kagaznagar
- Tonkini Hanuman Temple, Sirpur-T
- Vattivaagu project, Asifabad

In terms of pristine natural beauty, the Saptagundala waterfalls in Pittalaguda village of Lingalapur mandal surpasses the other waterfalls of...

Mahabubabad District

Mahabubabad District is carved out of erstwhile Warangal District. The District shares boundaries with (06) Districts i.e. Bhadradi Kothagudem, Khammam, Suryapet, Jangoan, Warangal and Mulugu Districts. The Mahabubabad District formed on 11.10.2016. The District comprises of 16 mandals and 2 Revenue Divisions – Mahabubabad and Thorrur. The District has latitude of 17°35'55.101"N and longitude of 80°0'19.733"E The District headquarters is located at Mahabubabad Town

The Town located on the Bank of the Pakala River, which is one of the tributaries to the river Krishna. It is well known for its permanent historical and traditional importance's. The majority of the villages and the hamlets including the Town are the habitats of scheduled tribes (STs). The tribal community is Lambadi. Thus, the majority of people of the Town will also communicate in the special tribal language, Lambadi or Banjara. This language is one among the officially recognized dialects by the Government of India. This language has no script but is sustained only on the oral spoken words.

Mahabubabad comes from Manukota and also Manukota comes from Mranukota. In telugu "Mranu" means "Tree" and "Kota" means "Fort". In English it will translate to "a fort made of trees". In earlier days Manukota used to be covered with plenty of trees like a fort. Later it was spelled as Manukota. When ever the Nizam ruler "Mahabub Ali Khan" visited the city, Manukota changed as Mahabubabad. Mahabub who is one of the officials of Hon'ble Nizam. He once arrived Manukota before Independence and stayed outside of the town in a place which is called "Shikarkhana". The name of Manukota by the passage of the time, hence changed to Mahabubabad.

Historic Sri Veerabhadra Swamy temple is in the Kuravi mandal of the Mahabubabad district in Telangana State, India. This temple is dedicated to Lord Veerabhadra swamy, who is fierce looking Diety with three eyes and ten hands.

According to local lore, the Kuravi Veerabhadra Swamy temple was said to have been built during 900 AD by Bheema Raju of Vengi Chalukya dynasty. Later the renovation of temple was taken up by Kakatiya ruler Betharaju I.

The reference of this temple has also made by the famous traveller 'Marko-Poli' as it stood as the capital of Vengi Chalukya Dynasty.

As Kakatiya kings were known to be followers of Lord Shiva, they constructed several temples across the empire and improved those already existed.

Peddacheruvu is spread over on 100 acres of land and is just one kilometer to the historic Lord Veerabhadra Swamy temple. It has got excellent potential for development into a tourist spot.

Kuravi is unique for its culture. Lord Veera Bhadra Swami and Bhadrakali temple is famous in temple. So many Tribel and non-tribel people comes to temple to get blessings of the god. Maha siva rathiri festival is biggest event in Kuravi. Other festivals people celebrate in Kuravi are

"Bathukamma", "Bonalu", etc. Villages under Kuravi mainly depend on crops like cotton and chilli. Every monday there will be a big cattle fair(angadi)in the village. Farmers from all places comes

to purchase and sell their cattles.

The Eldest son of Lord Shiva is Shri Shri Shri Veerabhadra swamy. His brothers are kala Bhairavar, Ganapathy, Karthikeyan and Swami Iyappan. The ultimate destroyer of ego.

This temple is believed to be constructed by the famous ruler 'Bheema Raju' of Vengi Chalukya Dynasty and renovated by the Kakatiya ruler 'Betharaju-I. The reference of this temple has also made by the famous traveller 'Marko-Poli' as it stood as the capital of Vengi Chalukya Dynasty. The presiding diety is Lord Veerabhadra swamy is fierce looking Diety with three eyes and ten hands. The annual jathra Brahmotsavams will be celebrated during the mahasivarathri Festival.

Bheemuni Paadam Waterfalls is situated in Seethanagaram Village, GUDUR Mandal, Mahabubabad in Telangana State, INDIA.

At a distance of 10 km from Gudur Bus Stand, 55 km from Warangal, 88 km from Khammam Bus Station and 200 km from Hyderabad, hidden inside a dense forest, is a picturesque waterfall known as Bheemuni Paadam (Bheema's step)

The Bheemuni Padam waterfall came into limelight recently when determined tourists began making their way to it.

At the Bheemuni Padam, water falls from a hillock from about 20 feet in a semi-circular enclosure.

Apart from the sound of falling water, it is quiet all around. It has has not been conclusively established where the water comes from. Even when the flow is less, it is used to irrigate local fields.

Visitors say the waterfall has lot of scope if facilities are provided and the tourism department markets the place. Lack of security is a concern since the area can get lonely.

This place is so beautiful. It is ideal for family picnics.

When sun rises and sets the water shines in rainbow colors which is an amazing sight. The water drops down from a height of about 70 ft to form a pool at the bottom. The flow of water is heavy in monsoon season. A cave beside the falls which is believed to be 10 km long is the other attraction here.

The approach road to the falls runs through thick forest and water streams. The waterfall is about 3 kms from Bhupathipet between Manoharabad and Narsmapet. While coming from Warangal, take left turn at Bhupathipet and reach the falls via Chinnayellapur.

Apart from the waterfall, there are several lakes nearby which can be visited as well. There are idols of Lord Shiva and Nagadevatha in a small enclosure near the falls where visitor perform poojas.

Best time to visit the waterfalls is during monsoons. Large number of tourists visit this place during weekends and on holidays.

A person named Yadava Raju get married with two women's and raju blessed with a daughter for first wife. When Yadava Raju visited Papameda Gutha (Hills) her second wife planned to put an end to first wife and daughter. So she planned to build a house named as "LakhaMedha" with wooden sticks which can easily burns. Pandava Legend goes that, Bheemasena set foot here to make way for water to to save her with daughter.

On the Foot of Lord Bheema the Water Get Flows and when sun rises and sets the water shines in rainbow colors which was most beautiful to capture it and never seen before.

The floating of water From Bheema Padam Connects and fills three lakes near by surrounding.

With the use of These Water from one side 2000 acres and from other side 500 acres of Agriculture lands will be cropped for every year.

Idols at Bheemuni paadam Waterfalls were lord shiva and nagadevatha where every visitor gets attracted by the architecture of idols which realize from many cause.

MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT

Telangana forms the core of the Satavahana Dynasty (221BC-218 AD), Part of Chalukyan Dynasty in South India (between 5th and 11th century AD) and in the recent history, it formed the core of the Golconda State and Hyderabad State, ruled by Qutub Shahi Dynasty (1520-1687) and Dynasty (Asaf Jahi Dynasty) (1724-1948) until it was taken over by New Delhi in 1948. This region became independent and joined in the democratic India on 18th September 1948. Telangana constitutes 10 districts: Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Warangal, Khammam, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Nalgonda, and Mahabubnagar districts.

Mahabubnagar is southern district of Hyderabad state under Nizam and bordered with River Krishna in the south and surrounded by the Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Raichur and Gulbarga districts. Mahabubnagar town is located at a distance of 96-km from Hyderabad.

This place was formerly known as “Rukmammapeta” and “Palamooru”. The name was changed to Mahabubnagar on 4th December 1890, in honour of Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Asaf Jah VI, the Nizam of Hyderabad (1869-1911 AD). It has been the headquarters of the district since 1883 AD. The Mahabubnagar region was once known as Cholarawadi or the land of the Cholas’. It is said that the famous Golconda diamonds including famous “KOHINOOR” diamond came from Mahabubnagar district.

Geographically Mahabubnagar district is located on the Southern end of Telangana area.

Karnataka state is in the west, Kurnool district is in the south, Nalgonda District is in the east and Rangareddy district is in the North sides. The two famous rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra enters in this district.

The Krishna river enters in the A.P through this district at Tangidi village of Maganoor Mandal by merging the Bhima river which is the Tribute to Krishna and 2 major projects were constructed on this river at Jurala and Srisailam.

The river Tungabhadra flows from this district and merges with Krishna in this district at Sangameswaram near the historical town Alampur. We can find the Ancient Historical rivers in this district on the river banks and other places.

We can find Old Stone Age and New Stone Age sites at Pedda Maroor of Kollapur mandal and many more places on the Krishna river bank.

Mahaboobnagar district is famous for Megalithic Burial Sites and there are more than 200 sites of Megalithic Period and these are available in the various areas of Mahaboobnagar District Ex: Amrabad, Nadimpalem, Mudumal, Pedda Maroor, Panjugal, Venkatraopet, Kalakonda, Urukondapet and many more areas in this district.

Three types of Burials we can find in this district. They are (1) Sighth (2) Dolmen (3) Menher.

Hundreds of burials we can find in each and every site like Urkonda of Midgil Mandal & Mudunal of Maganoor Mandal and Kala konda of Madgul Mandal and many more sites.

By the 6th Century B.C. Palamoor area was under Republican Kingdom. Later Nandas, Mouryas, Sathavahanas, Ikshwakas, Vishnukundinas, Badami Chalukyas, Kanduri Chodas, Kakatiyas, Yadavas of Devagiri, Cheruku kings, Vavilala kings, Munusuri Dyanasty, Bahamani Sultans, Vijayanagara Kings, Recharla Padmanayakas, Kutubshahis, Mughals and Nizam of Hyderabad ruled this area as the part of their Kingdom.

- Asoka's Kingdom – This region was southernmost land in the Asoka's Empire in 250 BC (See the maps).
- Satavahana Dynasty (221BC-218 AD)
- Chalukyan Dynasty in South India (between 5th and 11th century AD)
- Rashtrakutas Dynasty – Ruled for a brief period in 9th Century
- Kakatiya Dynasty (1100-1474 AD)
- Bahamanis Dynasty (1347 – 1518)
- Qutub Shahi Dynasty (1518-1687)

- Moghul Rule – Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor, invaded Golconda in A.D.1687 and annexed it to the Mughal empire. Since then, Golconda became part of the Deccan Subha and a Nizam was appointed as an agent of the Mughal emperor. Thus, for about a period of 35 years it was ruled by the Moghuls, the last one being Mubariz Khan.

Nizam Dynasty (Asif Jahi Dynasty) (1724-1948) – This dynasty acquired enormous wealth and lived most extravagant and lavish life for that time. Nizam VII was the richest man on the earth in his time. He ruled in favour of British by making it easier for them to take lead over India. The Nizams retained internal power over Hyderabad State(which includes Mahabubnagar) until September 17,1948, when Hyderabad was integrated into the new Indian Union.

The origin of the Rajas of Hindu Samsthans in the Nizam's Dominion goes back to the time of the ancient Hindu Kingdom of Warangal. They were mostly Zamindars and military chiefs who established their authority over the surrounding territories. They were known as Paligars and their territories, Palayams. There were about sixteen Samsthans, which survived till Independence. Some of the important Samsthans in this region were Wanaparathi, Gadwal, Jetprole, Amarchinta, Palvancha, Gopalpet, Gurugunta, Kollapur and Anagundi. The Rajas of the Samsthans were progressive and managed the administration well.

Gadwal Samsthans:

This is situated between the rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna over an area of about 800 sq. miles. After the fall of the Warangal Andhra dynasty in the 14th century, Gadwal transferred its allegiance to the new Bahmani kingdom. According to the family history, Pedda Veera Reddy, Peddanna Bhupaludu, Sarga Reddy, Veera Reddy and Kumara Veera Reddy ruled Gadwal between 1553 and 1704.

During the reign of Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah II, the Marthas gained power in certain parts of the Deccan and started collecting 'chouth' or 25% of the revenue known, as 'Do-Amli' are the double government of the Nizam. Raja Sitaram Bhupal died in 1840 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Sitaram Bhupal II. Nizam VII bestowed on him the title of "Maharaja" and he died in 1924 and was survived by his widow and two daughters.

Wanparthy Samsthans:

This is situated in Mahaboobnagar district with an area of about 640 sq.miles. The Rajas of the Samsthans were closely associated with the Qtub Shahi kings. The early Rajas of Wanaparthy kept on army of 2000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. On 17th March 1843, the title of "Balwant" was conferred on Raja Rameshwar Rao as a mark of honour by Sikander Jah. For administrative purposes the Samsthan was divided into two taluqs namely "sugar" and "Kesampet" under to Tahsildars. The "Maharaja" died on 22nd November 1922. He was survived by two sons, Krishna Dev Rao and Ram Dev Rao. This family also represented in the Indian government after Independence.

Samshan of Jetprol :

It was one of the most ancient and historic Samsthans in the dominion. It is said that Pillalamarri Bethala Reddy was the founder of not only the Jetprole family but also the families of the rajas of Bobbili in Ganjam District, Pittapore (now Pittapuram in Godavari District, Malleswaram in Krishna District and Venkatagiri in Nellore District. The young Raja was given the ruling power by the Nizam when he ascended the 'Gaddi' he dropped his name of Navanita Krishna Yachandra and adopted that of Raja Venkat Laxman Rao Bahadur. The Raja died in 1929 leaving two daughters and his Rani.

Amarachinta Samsthan :

The Amarchinta Samsthan had an area of about 190 sq. miles in Mahabubnagar District. One of the descendants of the family, Raja Sriram Bhupal, died and was survived by his wife. She was accepted as the lawful successor to the Samsthan. Amarchinta Samsthan was noted for fine muslin.

Kollapur Samsthan :

Kollapur Samsthan with a large area spanning most of the Nallamala Forest Area on the banks of river Krishna. There are traces of architectural treasures from 2nd century B.C. in this Samsthan. Still one can see hundreds of ancient temples, which were built before 1500 years ago. Kollapur Samsthan played a considerable role in Nizam's era.

Dynasties:

It is very hard to understand the history of Palamoor as this region was always neglected by the rulers. And for most of the time, this region was ruled by very small regional rulers, Samasthans, Jamindars, Doras or land lords. More over, majority of Palamoor people always lived in poverty and slavery and Recording of History was never a priority. Nobody knows about their history nor do they want to know it. Even today the people of this region struggle all their life for basic needs.

Palamoor district belongs to "Asmaka" Janapada, which belongs to 6th century BC. According to Mahabharatha "Ashmaka" Janapada belongs to "Dakshinapatham" (Southern Part). Its capital was "POUDANYANAGARA" and later it is known as "Mulikinadu". According to Mahabharata Agastya Maharshi passed to Dakshinapatha and established a shiva temple known as "Agastheeswara Temple" on the banks of river Krishna (near to Kollapur).

Ashoka:

This region was southernmost land in the Asoka's Empire in 250 BC. We find many inscriptions of Asoka near by Palamoor , "Maski" of Raichur district of Karnataka, Erragudi of Kurnool District.

Satavahana :

Sathavahanas are the first Telugu rulers who ruled the south India for more than 400 years. Origin of this dynasty was from Kotilingala of Karimnagar District. According to the Prof. M. Radha Krishna Sharma garu the Prominent Historian, the village "SATANAKOTA" near Alampur was the base of the name of Shathavahana. Coins and inscriptions are found here but now it was submerged in the backwater of Srisailam Reservoir.

Vishnukundin Dynasty :

The founder of the Vishnukundin Dynasty Raja Maha Rajendra Varma belongs to Amrabad of Palamoor District. According to the Inscriptions of Indrapalanagara, Amrabad was the capital of the Mandalika Rajya. Later, Mahadeva Verma-I conquered the Kollapur area and spread the Vishnukundin Kingdom. According to B.N. Sastry Epigraphist the Vishnukundin were belongs to Palamoor District. The king Maha Verma-IV conducted the rituals like "Hiranyagarbha Prasuta Yaga" had defeated Chandraguptha of Soma Dynasty at Srisailam Forest Area and married his daughter Chandradevi and captured Chandraguptha Fort at this Forest (Nallamala).

Badami Chalukyan :

Badami Chalukyas having special place in the history of Palamoor. Keerthi Verma-I (the father of Pulakesi-II who defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of Narmada River) has merged Palamoor area in his ruling period. Especially, Alampur was the centre for this rulers in this area. We can see many inscriptions of Badami Chalukyan Kings. Navabrahmeswara Temples of Alampur have been constructed by Pulakesi-II of Badami Chalukyans. These temples are the first temples in Nagara style of Temple Architecture. This architectural style has been spread to Badami, Pattadakal group of temples, Aihole to Bubaneswar area and then to North India. Pulakesi-II ruled for 32 years and titled as Parameswara and he conquered total South India including Pallavas of Kanchipura. Kubhjavishnuvardhana who is the brother of Pulakesi helped in the wars. So, Pulakesi has given the Southern Part of Kingdom up to Krishna River as autonomous Kingdom to his brother Kubhjavishnuvardhana. We, also got copper plate inscriptions of Vikramaditya Satyasraya, son of Pulakesi-II at Andelapadu near to Alampur. Especially, Alampur Navabrahmeswara Temples are the land mark of Badami Chalukya Kings and Alampur was the birth place of Nagara style of temple Architecture.

Rashtrakutas Dynasty :

During the period of Rashtrakutas, Palamoor District played a vital role in many wars. Various kings of Rashtrakuta Dynasty took training in this area during their training period. "Dantidurga" who was the founder of independent Rashtrakuta Kingdom started his wars to spread the kingdom and defeated Keerthi Verma-II of Badami Chalukya and conquered Badami Chalukyan Kingdom. Then the great king Dhruva-I conquered Vengi Chalukyas, Pallavas, Malava and Gowda Deshas and touched the Ganga River. He constructed the "Western Gate" to Brahmeswara Temple at Alampur at his first anniversary of his coronation in the year 780-81 A.D. as per the inscription of Alampur. During the festival of Mahanavami he arranged meals for thousand members at Alampur and given many donations. The other inscriptions of Rashtrakuta Kings at Alampur are Srimara Alampur inscription for donations to Utthareswara, Balaverma as per the available inscriptions. Govinda-III one of the great king has laid the inscription in Chowdeswari Temple near to Gangapur of Jadcherla Mandal along with his friend Beeragriha of Vemulavada Chalukyas. Amogha Varsha, Krishna-II and other kings ruled this area during the Rashtrakuta period.

Kalyani Chalukyas :

Kalyani Chalukyas are one of the great kings who ruled the district for about 200 years. Near 63 inscriptions have been found. Great temples of this district are the Agastheswara Temple, Kudali Sanghameswara Temple (presently this temple is located at Alampur), Alampuram, Gangapuram, Ujjili, Puduru, Bekkem, Allwanpally, Avancha, Pedda Kadumur, Budapur, Nekkonda, Rachur, Vankasamudram etc. temples are constructed in this period. Kandur Chodas are the feudatory of Kalyani Chalukyas. The great kings are Tailappa-II (965-997), Satyasraya (997-1008), Vikramaditya (1008-14), Jagadeka Malla (1015-43), Someswara-I (1043-68), Bhavaneka Malla or Someswara-II (1068-76), Thribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya (1076-1126), Someswara-III (1126-38), Jagadekamalla-II (1138-49) and Tailappa-III (1149-62). War sites of these kings in this district are 1. Pudur-near to Gadwal defeated Cholas. 2. Kudali Sangameswara Cholas- Lost War. These kings contributed a lot for Alampur temple. Telugu Chodas, Yadavas, Kakatiyas are the feudatories for these kings.

Kanduri Chodas :

Kanduri Chodas are originally belongs to Mahaboob Nagar. Origin for this dynasty is Telugu Choda. These kings ruled independently northern and southern parts of Krishna and Tungabhadra Rivers. Vardhamana Puram, Kandur, Kodur, Rachur and Gangapuram are the famous towns and as well as Capitals for these kings. Vangur and Sarikonda are the main centres. Vaidumbas are the feudatories of these kings which was ruled AIZA mandalam with 300 villages. Vardhamana Puram was the capital of Udhyana Choda. Kandur was the ancient city of this district. It was the capital for this kingdom for some days. These kings are described that they were belongs to Karikalachola family. Panagallu, Kandur, Ghanapuram, Gangapuram, Vardhamanapuram, Amrabad, Rachur, Kodur, Maghatala (Makthal), Vangur, Munnatur are having the forts in various places of this district and protected the kingdom. Kakati Rudradeva defeated the Bhimadeva who was the son of Udhyana Choda king of Vardhamanapuram and married his sister Padmavathi. Kings donated land for the temples and laid inscriptions, Lingala village is donated to Somasila temple. They developed this area as a powerful kingdom and ruled for 250 years.

Kakatiyas :

Kakatiyas are the great kings who contributed good and courageous importance to this district. Prola-II and Rudradeva conquered this area by defeating Kanduri Chodas. Rudradeva Constructed the Rudradeva Fort at Munnatur in the area of 30 miles. Ganapathi Deva, one of the great kings ruled over all Andhra Pradesh. During his period Ghanapuram Fort was constructed. Buddheswara Sahasralingam, Lakshmi Narasimha and Narayana temples were constructed. On the name of his parents, he donated the land of Peddapuram village. During the period of Rudramadevi, Malyalagundana constructed "Ganapasamudram" tank near Buddhapuram (Bhoothpur). Gona Ganna Reddy played a vital role during the rule of King Pratapa Rudra. He belongs to Vardamanapuram. He conquered Raichur and constructed a fort. His father is Gona Buddha Reddy who contributed Ranganatha Ramayanam as Dwipada kavyam in Telugu Language.

Malyala Dynasty :

Budapuram, Vardamana Puram are the centres for Malyala Kings who were the Feudatories of Kakatiyas. These kings helped to Kakatiyas in many wars during the period of Ganapathi Deva, Rudramadevi and Prataparudra. Malyala Kappambhika, wife of Gunda Dandadeswara constructed a temple at Budapuram (Bhoothpur) in 1276 A.D.

Cherukureddy Kings :

Amrabad area is ruled by Cherukureddy kings. Inscriptions of these kings at old Shiva temple at Amrabad in 1258 A.D. describes about these kings. The king ruled under the capital of Amrabad and also some part in Nalgonda district.

Gona Kings :

Gona Kings are the feudatories of Kakatiyas and ruled the Vardhamanapuram. Gona Budhareddy and Gona Gannareddy are the great kings who helped to Kakatiya Kings. The main centres of this Kingdom are Vardhamanapuram (Vaddemin of Bijinapally Mandal) and Budapuram (Bhoothpur).

Vavilala :

The Eastern part presently located at Madgul Mandal. The name of area is "IRVIN" ruled by Vavilala Kings, these kings ruled Amanagallu, Charikonda, Irvin and Vangur areas. Rudraya Reddy was the great king of this dynasty. These kings are the feudatories of Kakatiyas.

Yadavas :

During the period of Kakati Mahadeva who defeated by Yadava Kings, this area was under the rule of Yadava of Devagiri. "Sthanumantri" the Dandanayaka of Yadava King Ramachandradeva laid the inscription at Shiva Temple of Magatala (Makthal) about the rule of Yadavas in this area.

Recharla Pamanayakas :

This kings also feudatories of kakatiyas. Kalwakurty and Raghupathipet areas are under these kings. These kings belongs Rachakonda and Devarakonda of Nalgonda Districts. During this period, Palamoor District area was changed as War Field between these kings and Vijayanagara, Reddy, Bahamani Kings

Bahamani :

Bahamani Sultan Kingdom has spread the wars to this area during their period to face the Vijayanagar Kings and others. The main centres of these kings are Gulbharga, Raichur and other forts, which are surroundings of this district. So many wars took place in this area. Sultan has been occurred at Krishna and Bhima river confluence led by Ramaraya of Vijaya Nagar.

Qutb Shahi Dynasty :

This area was under the direct rule of Qutb Shahis of Golkonda, Koilkonda and Ghanapur which were main defence forts of this kings. In 1565 Rakkasi Thangadi war held in this area. Aurangzeb attacked on Golkonda fort also took place from this area only.

Vijayanagara Kings :

In 1397 AD Alampur and Panagallu were conquered by Vijayanagar Kings. Many wars between Vijayanagar Kings and Sultans were held in this district. Koilkonda, Panagal, Raichur are the strategical forts of this period. During the rule of the great king Srikrishna Devaraya (1509-29), he frequently visited Alampur temple and constructed Narsimha Swamy temple at Alampur. In 1521 A.D. Srikrishna Devaraya laid Alampur inscription and he offered donations to Alampur temple. According to the copper plate inscription of Alampur, 1526 describes that Alampur was one of the Nayankara. Achutaraya Conquered Panagal. During his period in 1565 Rakkasi Thangadi War which held on the bank of the river Malapahari-Krishna changed the fate of Vijaya Nagara Kings. Some parts of this war also held at Maganoor Mandal area on the banks of Krishna-Bhima Sanghamam. Before that in the year 1557-58 Ramaraya arranged a meeting between Sultans and adjusted them

to maintain friendly relations at Krishna-Bhima Sangamam in Mahaboob Nagar District. After the defeat of Vijayanagar Kings this area was under the control of Qutb Shahi Kings till 1587.

Moghul Rule :

Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor, invaded Golconda in 1687 A.D and annexed it to the Mughal Empire. Since then, Golconda became part of the Deccan Subha and a Nizam was appointed as an agent of the Mughal emperor. Thus, for about a period of 35 years it was ruled by the Moghuls, the last one being Mubariz Khan.

Nizam Dynasty :

This dynasty acquired enormous wealth and lived most extravagant and lavish life for that time. Nizam VII was the richest man on the earth in his period. He was also awarded as "Faithfull Ally of the British". Though people suffered, they left behind lot of well known landmarks, rich treasures, art, lavish food style and rich culture. Mir Mahaboob Ali Khan Nizam-VI a great and generous ruler ruled from 1869-1911 who was known as a good king among the Nizams.

Salarjung reforms took place in this period. Maharaja Kishen Pershad has introduced many reforms in this period. On the name of this Nawab the Palamoor District has been changed to Mahaboob Nagar District in the Nizams State. He released 25 Lakhs for action against draught. He also known as "Mahaboob-E-Deccan". The last Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan (1911-1948) ruled this area. Many wars took place during this period. Freedom Movement took place in all over the country, but Nizam suppressed a lot in his kingdom. During his period on 10th May 1925 "Golkonda Pathrika" (News Paper) started by Suravaram Pratapa Reddy who belongs to Palamoor District of this State and fought against Nizam rule for freedom. The war against Nizam started in 1947 and the Nizam had given powers to Razakars and they tortured the people maximum at last in 17th September, 1948 Indian Military defeated Nizam under the mighty leadership of Sardar Patel and merged in Indian Union. The people of this district also got freedom and till the date are under the rule of Government of India.

Mayuri Central Plant Nursery, on the outskirts of the town, is all set to boost the eco-tourism in Mahbubnagar district. "We have launched operation clearing the bushy trees and old Eucalyptus plantation spreading over 12 acres in the Mayuri Nursery to develop it into an eco-tourism zone. The main objective of the exercise is to expand the urban lung space by improving greenery and building recreation centres.

Mayuri Central Nursery, located between Mahbubnagar and Jadcherla highway, is an ideal location for developing the eco-tourism project in the district. As the region lies on the slopes of Bontagattu mountain range, the hilly slopes, valleys and flat mountain tops dotted with trees and a large spread

of green forest cover all around provide the perfect venue for the tourists to enjoy the beauty of the region.

The most interesting place to see in Mahabubnagar is the famous banyan tree called Pillalamarri, which is about 4 km from the town. There is a tomb of a Muslim saint under the tree. The tree presents the appearance of a small hillock with green foliage from a distance but on reaching closer, it looks like a large green umbrella under which about thousand people can easily take shelter. It is 700 year old banyan tree and its branches extend over an area of 3 acres. In Telugu, "Pillalu" means children & "marri" means a banyan tree. There is also an aquarium, a small zoo and an archaeological museum here. There is a boating facility in the premises of Pillalamarri available only during the rainy season.

A big natural lake at Mahabubnagar, popularly known as Pedda Cheruvu (Big Lake), was naturally formed in about 98 acres of land vide Sy.No.67 and situated in the middle of the Mahabubnagar District Headquarter. The depth of the natural lake is between 20' to 40'. This is also strategically located beside the Stadium at Mahabubnagar. The lake is having bund road of about 1 ½ km length around the lake with metal road and soil.

Some thousands of local residents, who are residing around the lake are using this bund road daily as it is shortest route to reach main road/bus stand.

Koilkonda Fort :

Koilkonda Fort, the erstwhile outpost of the Qutab Shahi dynasty, is perched on a hilltop, on the NH 7, 125 km from Hyderabad. To reach the top, one needs to trudge across a deep canyon on the west or a series of streams if coming through east before reaching a plight of steps that leads to the fort. To enter the Koilkonda Fort, seven gates have to be crossed. The first one spots an inscription of Ibrahim Qutab Shah that dates back to 1550. Fourth gate leads to a dilapidated palace. Along with the fort, which itself is a magnificent structure, there is also a mosque and an Idgah.

Sri Sangam of Krishna and Bheema Rivers: Tangadi (v), Maganoor (M)

Sangam is a place of Mersing of Krishna & Bhima Rivers Located at the Border of Karnataka State. Bhima River merges with Krishna here. According to Guru Charitra (Dattatreya Charitra), this Mersing Point known as Nirvruthi Sangamam. This is very pure place (holistic) for the Hindus. The river Krishna and Bhima are having a special role in Hindu Culture. River Bhima flows hear to South

side. This is equal to GangaRiver at Kashi, holi place at Gaya people will get the “Punya” when they bath at “Pushkara” and one more thing is Dattatreya Swamy moved on the bank of this river. So, it is very pure (holistic place) and having important role in Hindu Mythology.

This Sangamam is known as “NIVRUTI SANGAMAM”. According to Gurucharitra, Swamy Sreepada Vallabha incarnation of Dattatreya is place “KURUVAPURAM” is very near to this Sangamam. As this place having special importance and this Sangam is only the entry place of KrishnaRiver in to Andhra Pradesh so this Sangam having Important role.

In 1557-58, the King of Vijayanagara “Ramaraya” defeated Bahumam Sultans and adjusted a pact over Sultans of Kutubshahi, Adikshahi, Nizamshahi and Barid Shahi on the bank of this Sangamam. So, this place having the historical importance also.

Megalit Burials : Mudmal (V), Maganoor (M)

MEGALITHIC BURIALS Nearly 500 and above Burials are located. Here two types of Burials we can see:

- Sirth: Which are surrounded with Big rocks
- Menhers: In the Middle A Circle of stones. One big pillar holl be stand.

Nearly 65 Menhers we can see in this site. Nearly 100 acres area is covered with this Burials. This Burials are belongs to Magalitic Period Place an are on the Bank of Krishna River at Mudmal Village of Maganoor Mandal in Mahabubnagar District.

This site located in between 3 Villages viz., Muduma, Murahari Doddi, Gudeballore. The height of Menhers is 14-16 feet, and area 6-11 feet. Some biggest ground, Big bull, Female Goddess Trishula weapon are there. We also see this sirth burials on the bank of Krishna to Sangam Area, Tangidi village also. This is very biggest burial ground in this area.

Koilsagar Dam :

It is a medium size irrigation project constructed at a cost of Rs.80 crores during Nizam government period during 1945-48. It is located about 12 Kms from the Devarakonda Mandal head quarters in between Mahaboobnagar and Raichur. This project was constructed to meet the irrigation needs about 12 thousands acres. It is a beautiful project and was constructed in a picturesque location between two mountains on PeddavaguRiver. There is a guest house near the project from there you can have a beautiful look of the project. Location and Reach: Road: Visitors can reach the destination either from Hyderabad (130 km away) Raicher (110 km away) from Mahabubnagar It is 37 kms

away. Rail: The nearest railway station is located at Devarakadra, which is about 12kms Air: The nearest Airport is at Shamshabad (Hyderabad). The Project is under the jurisdiction and control of major irrigation department and Government of Telangana.

Koilkonda :

Sri Ramakonda Temple, Koilkonda :

Srirama Konda is located about 23 Kms from the District Head Quarters of MahabubNagar in the Mandal Head Quarters of Koilkonda and is one of the reputed Historical monuments of the district.

Lord Srirama put his leg in Thretayuga along with his wife Sita and brother Lakshmana when he is in Aranyavasa (forest dwelling) so that this hill is known as Srirama Konda. Lord Rama has stayed here for some time and we can witness the foot print of Lord Rama till today. A stone is known as Sitamma Gundu on the top of the hill on which Sitadevi sat. Many sages did penance or meditation on this hill after the advent of Lord Rama and we can see their dwellings till today and it has become very sacred. Lakshmana became unconscious during Rama Ravana War so Hanuman brought Sanjivani Hill to make Lakshmana conscious. A small piece of this Sanjivani Hill fall in Koilkonda area which has gradually became Srirama Konda.

Swayambhu Lakshmi Venkteswara Swamy Temple :

Gudeballore (V), Maganoor (M)

Swayambhu Sri Lakshmi Venkateshwara Swamy Temple of Gudeballore is Historical one. Previously this village was known as "Gundilapuram" Lord Venkateshwara Swamy along with Lakshmi Devi came to this hill to fulfill the desire of Mandavya Maharshi. Long back this area was called as Gundilaranya. Once Mandavya Maharshi is going to Tirupathi for Participate in Brahmotsavas, when he reached to Krishna River, it was flowing fully and he received a message from the God to stop at Gundilaranya and these only God will come to him, and went for Tapas for 8 Months, then he got the mercy of Land Venkateshwara, and during the period of Tapas the cowboys has given the cow milk for Maharshi as food so here the all types of Pujas will be done by that particular family who called as Golla. Every year in Chaitra Masa Brahmotsavas will be conducted for 15 days (from Chaitra Padyami to Pournima). Lakhs of People come from surrounding areas and participate in these festivals, especially from Karnataka, Maharashtra and many people will come to Brahmotsavas. Pilgrims from surrounding villages participate with agricultural implements and bullocks, carts. The devotees feel that because of the God, this area is covered with good crops and protected from natural calamities.

Sri Yadavendra Swamy Temple :

Mudmal located 12 km from Gudeballore village Hyderabad-Raichur Highway. On the Bank of Krishna River, historical Math of Yadavendra Swamy, who was the contemporer of Raghavendra Swamy of Mantralayam, which belongs to Madhva Cult. Yadavendra Theertha Swamy was Principle disciple of Pudenda Swamy of Madhva cult and he left to North Indian tour at that time Sudhendra Theertha want to give the charge to his Uttaradhi Kari so Yadavendra Theertha was not available at that time. He selected Raghavendra Swamy and given the charge of Mathadhi Kari. After return of

Yadavendra, Raghavendra offered the charge but Yadavendra not accepted that and left towards Mudumal village on the bank of Krishna river and did Tapas and Ended his life with 'Sadhana'. Every year Aradhana Ustavas for one week and lakhs of people of Madhva cult come to Mudumal and offers their devotions to Swamiji. Now, we can see the "Brindavana" of Yadavendra Theertha Swamiji at MudumalVillage. It's a beautiful location on the bank of KrishnaRiver. We also find a ShivaTemple of 4 dwaras. Four types people will visit lard Shiva, from East-Human beings from West Gods, from North Yakshas and from South Rakshsas will visit and pray the God. Yadavendra Swamy belongs to Raghavendra Swamy, so the devotees of Raghavendra Swamy visit this place very frequency.

We also find Hathiram Baba Math here ruined structure of Hathiram Math, which belongs to Tirupathi having one Mandir and place here Krishna River flows in angular Manner and looks very beautiful.

Sri Ksheera Lingeswara Temple, Krishna (V), Maganoor (M):

Krishna village is a pilgrim centre. This is the first village after the Sangam Kshetram of Krishna & Bhima Rivers. So all feels that the result of Sangam will get here. Many people from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh come here and completes their elders' ceremonies and every day some hundreds of people perform ceremonies. The oldest railway bridge was constructed across the KrishnaRiver with Iron & Led by the Nizam Government and also located in KrishnaVillage. It was an Engineering Wonder and strongest Bridge till today.

Ksheera Lingeswara Matham is also one of the Greatest Landmark of this village. Swamy Ksheera Linga was the great devotee sacrificed his life and went for Samadhi here and he established ShivaTemple here. This Math is a faithful place for many people. In the Sankranthi season, the festivals of Temple will be performed every year. Nearly two lakhs people visit during festival (Jatara) period. On every Wednesday, local sandy is available in this village from past 100 years.

Sri Krishna Dwaipayana Theertha Math Kusumurthy (V),Maganoor (M)

NA GANGA, NA GAYA, KASHI NA VENI, NA CHA PUSHKARAM NA CHAPI KOURAVA KSHETRAM BHEEMA DAKSHINA VAHINI". On the Dakshini Vahini Bheema, one can see at

Andhra Pradesh for GKM only from Sukurlingampally to Sangam of Krishna Bhima Rivers. This Southern flowing Bhima is very pure and having special significance in Hindu Culture.

Swamy Krishna Dwaipayana Theertha belongs to Uttaradhi Math of Madhva Cult. He was disciple of Swamy Vedavya Sateertha. After taking Sanyasasrama, he moved to many places in the country. He was good scholar and studied vedas & puranas, having good command on Hindu Mythology. He got Vairagya on physical life and entered into philosophical life. He was principle disciple of his Guru. According to the order of God Swamy came to the Bank of Bhima River near to Kusumurthy Kshetra. He ended his life with "Sadhana" towards God and got Moksha.

Makthal :

Jagadguru Sri Dattatreya Maha Samsthana Peetham (Sri Datta Peetham), Pasupula (V),Makthal (M):

A place which was famous for Datta cult, which is connected with Lord Dattatreya, 700 years ago, the same place is named as Sriksheetra Sri Vallabhapuram by his holiness Sri Sri Sri Swamy Vittalananda Saraswati Maharaj. He has constructed a new Datta Temple in this holy place.

The Pilgrimage of Sripada Srivallabha: Sri Pada left the house, taking the permission of his mother, visited many Kshetras on foot, took a dip in many Thirthas. He toured throughout the North India and purified those places. He blessed many great souls and seekers of salvation. With spiritual wisdom (Gnana), he turned many unrightful persons into rightful persons making them understand their defects. In his tour, on the way he reached Gokarna Kshetra and stayed there for few years performing penance. There also he set right many sadhakas correcting their defects and the practice of Yoga. Then he proceeded to Srisailam and performed penance for some time. Srisaila Kshetra became more pious and powerful on account of his penance. Afterwards he came to Kuruvapuram Agraharam, which is existing in the riverbed of Krishna. He selected that place for his abode and for his penance. During his stay there he removed serious difficulties for the devotees, who visited him, he blessed the devotees with money and their desired objects. Even today with his divine blessings the devotees are fulfilling their desires, who visit that place.

Many devotees have recognised and served Sri Pada Sri Vallabha as the incarnation of Lord Dattatreya. Even then he did not exhibit his devine power extensively but he rescued many people who approached him with different difficulties and ailments. Sri Vallabha used to go to the other bank of the river Krishna daily from Karuvapuram and was sitting on a huge stone and performing Surya

Namaskaras during the dawn. Even today the devotees are clearly seen and prostrating to the impressions of his feet and hands. If one wants to reach that place he has to cross the river Krishna from Karuvapuram and reach the North bank of Krishna River. This particular place is called Sri Kshetra Sri Vallabhapuram today. The Pada Sri Vallabha Swamy showed some wonderful leelas from this place.

Manyam Konda :

Sri Venkateswara Temple – Manyam Konda (Mahbbubnagar Mandal)

Manyam Konda is located about 16 Kms from Mahaboob Nagar District head quarters towards Raichur. This is one of the important spiritual centers in Mahaboob Nagar District. In the ancient days sages / spiritual gurus like Narasimha Yogi, Ettepu Ramayogi, Kasirayalu, Veerappaiah, Yanumaddhasu were meditated here so that it is known as Munulakonda. During a passage of time it has been transformed to Manyam Konda. One can have a glimpse of the ancient caves where the sages / gurus did meditation over here. The main deity of this place is Sri Venkateswara Swamy and it is a Harihara Kshetra. This temple is located in a cave and it is perched on the top of three hills. Famous singer Sri Narayana Konda Hanumaddhas is having connection with this place. One can enjoy the scenic beauty at this place. Annual festival of this place is held on the day of Magha Purnima.

Gangapuram :

Sri Lakshmi Chennkeshava Temple – Gangapuram (Jadcherla Mandal)

Gangapuram is one of the important temples existing in South India and it is mentioned in Skandha Purana. This place is located about 5 kms from Jadcherla towards Kalwakurthy in Mahaboob Nagar District. The place became very famous during the reign of Chalukya kings of Badami. The Chalukya King of Kalyani Sri Thrailokya Malla Someswarudu (1042 A.D. to 1063 A.D.) built Kesava Swamy temple. From then this place was known as Kesavapuram. Earlier it was called as Mayapuram, Mathsyapuram and Dhurithapuram etc. The main deity of this temple is Sri Kesava Swamy and the sculpture here is very attractive. There is an evidence of Jaina Kalamukha and Shaiva religions spread here. Every year festival of this temple will be celebrated on the day of Radhasapthami and people participate in this event on a large scale.

Kurumurthi Rayadu (Chinna Chita Kunta Mandal)

This place is located about 25 Kms away from Kothakota which is on the National Highway No. 7 in between Hyderabad and Kurnool. Train Facility is also available from Hyderabad towards Kurnool and the nearest station is Kurumurthi or Madanapuram. Kurumurthi is a hill temple and the main deity is Lord Sri Venkateswara Swamy. In olden days the Temple was in a cave in between two mountains. The temple was constructed during A.D 1350 and it is very pleasant to have a Darshan of Sri Venkateswara Swamy in a cave. At present the cave has been removed and the temple was reconstructed. To reach the Temple there are Steps from the foot of the Hills. Sacred Water Body is located at the foot hills.

Gudeballe :

Sri Swayambhu Lakshmi Venkateswara Swamy Temple : Gudeballe : Mahabubnagar is popular for innumerable diamond mines such as Golconda mine and is believed to be the place of origin of the famous Kohinoor diamond. There are several religious and heritage sites in and around Mahabubnagar, dating back to time immemorial. There is a 700 year old Pillalamarri great Banyan Tree, which is one of the important religious as well as tourist attractions. Dance, music, cuisine and art and craft form the culture of Mahabubnagar. Lambadi, bonalu, kolattam and burrakatha are some of the popular dance forms here. Most of the populace in the destination include Hindus along with Muslims. Other than these, the tribes follow their own religion and worship nature. Mahabubnagar is well connected with the capital city of Telangana State by roadways and railways. Mahabubnagar Railway Station is the closest station connected with various parts of the state and other major cities. The nearest airport to the destination is Shamshabad International Airport, which is located around 90 km away. Telangana State Road Transport Corporation renders bus services from Hyderabad, Kurnool and Raichur. Mahabubnagar experiences semi arid type of weather, during which winter months have temperate climatic conditions. The best time to visit Mahabubnagar is during the months of December and February.

Long back this area was called as Gundilaranya. Once Mandvya Maharshi is going to Tirupathi for participate in Brahmostavas, when he reached to Krishna River, it was flowing fully and he received a message from the God to to stop at Gundilaranya and these only God will come to him, and went for Tapas for 8 months, then he got the mercy of Land Venkateshwara, and during the period of Tapas the cowboys has given the cow milk for Maharshi as food so here the all types of Pujas will be done by that particular family who called as Golla. Every year in Chaitra Masa Brahmotsavas will be conducted for 15 days (from Chaitra Padyami to Pournima). Lakhs of people from Karnataka and Maharashtra to participate in these Brahmotsavas.

Mancherial District

Mancherial District is carved out of erstwhile Adilabad District. It is surrounded by Asifabad (Komuram Bheem), Adilabad, Nirmal, Jagtial, Peddapalli, Bhoopalapally districts and the Maharashtra state.

The district comprises of 18 mandals and Two Revenue Divisions – Mancherial and Bellampalli. The district headquarters is located at Mancherial town.

Mancherial is well connected through its roadways and railways. Mancherial is one of the A category stations of Secunderabad division and Bellampalli is also a major railway station in the region. The SH1, NH63 and Nagpur highway, run through the district, making the entire region well linked. It has one RTC depot at Mancherial.

Rivers Godavari and Pranahita pass through it. Paddy is the major crop in the district.

Housing a precious coal belt, the district is home to Singareni Collieries and Jaipur Thermal Power Plant. It also possesses several private cement manufacturers and ceramics factories. And the ceramic pipe industry, which is the largest in the in the country, is definitely an icing on the cake.

Mancherial district boasts of the crocodile sanctuary near Chennur and thick forest under a part of the Kawal Tiger Reserve. Gudemgutta Sri Satyanarayana Swami Temple is a noted pilgrim centre in the district.

Gudem Gutta Satyanarayana Swamy Temple :

Sri Satyanarayana Swamy Temple Gudem Gutta is a popular temple place in the Mancherial District in the northern Telangana India. It has the famous 'sri Satyanarayana Swamy Temple'. Lots of pilgrims visit this place during 'Karthika Masam' to have a holy dip in Godavari river and perform "Satyanarayana Vratam/Puja". It is located less than 40 kms from Mancherial District.

Fast Facts : 32 Kms from Mancherial. Nearest Airport : Hyderabad:Rajiv Gandhi International Airport(268 Km) Nearest Railway Station: Mancherial Railway Station (34 Kms).

Gandhari Khilla (Gandhari Kota) :

Gandhari Khilla (Gandhari Kota) is a hill fort located near Bokkalagutta, in Mandamarri Mandal in Mancherial district in the south Indian state of Telangana

It is located on the sand rock hills. The fort was built within a thickly forested area which has a wealth of plant species which includes many medicinal herbs. The fort has not been fully excavated and is still partially covered by forest.

Mahankali Jatara (quarry jatara) is conducted every year which attracts more than 10,000 people.

Gandhari maisamma jatra is done in the temple on the fort of Gandhari for every 2 years and tribal people from Vindhya region i.e maharashtra, Chhattisgarh on the other bankside joins it.

The Mancherial – Bellampalli highway passes close to the fort, which is 3 kilometres away from the Bokkalagutta village.

Gandhari Maisamma temple is located at the fort.

Fast Facts : 13 Kms from Mancherial. Nearest Airport : Hyderabad:Rajiv Gandhi International Airport(300 Km) Nearest Railway Station: Mancherial Railway Station (11 Kms).

Medak district

Medak district is a district located in the northern region of the Indian state of Telangana. Medak region was named by QutubShahis as Gulshanabad due to the lush greenery.

Medak is the district headquarters. The district shares boundaries with Sangareddy, Kamareddy, Siddipet and Medchal districts. The district is spread over an area of 2,740.89 square kilometers. According to the 2011 Census of India, the district has a population of 7,67,428.

The district derived its name from Medak, the then headquarters town of taluk of the same name. Medak was originally known as Methukudurgam which subsequently changed into Methuku due to the growth of fine and coarse rice in this area. Medak district became part of the Kakatiya Kingdom to the Bahmani Kingdom and later the Golconda Kingdom. Finally, on the fall of the Qutubshahi dynasty, it was annexed to the Mughal Empire. During the formation of Hyderabad State by Asif Jahi, this district was detached and included in the Nizam's Dominions. It finally became a part of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1st November 1956 under the scheme of Re-organisation of States.

The early history of Medak district is not very clear. Its political history, however, commences with the advent of the Mouryas who extended their sway to the south during the reign of Asoka.

After the Mouryas, the Satavahanas gained prominence over the Deccan of which, Medak district formed a part. Several coins of the Satavahana rulers like Goutamiputra Satakarni, Vasishtiputra Pulumavi, Siv Sri, Yagna Sri Satakarni, etc., were unearthed during excavations at Kondapur village of Medak district. These archeological discoveries indicate the existence of a buried city of vast dimensions with a number of Chaityas, Viharas, Stupas and Monasteries.

After the Satavahanas, the district passed under the sway of the Mahisha dynasty. Though as many as eighteen rulers ruled this district for a period of 383 years, only two rulers Mana and Yasa proved to be powerful. Mana broke the domination of the Satavahanas, assumed the title of 'Rajan' and reigned the kingdom to its splendor. He enjoyed the privilege of striking his own coins. One of his lead coins exhibited the characteristics of the coins belonging to the close of 2nd or beginning of the 3rd century. The rule of this dynasty came to an end with the rise of Chalukyas of Badami, who later on lost to the Rashtrakutas. After the Rashtrakutas, Medak District passed into the hands of Western Chalukyas of Kalyani dynasty, whose rule lasted from 973 to 1200 A.D. Famous rulers like

Ahavamalla Taila-II, Somesvara-I, Somesvara-II, Vikramaditya-VI and Trailokyamalla Taila-III belonged to this dynasty. The inscription of Koraprolu pertaining to the rule of Taila-II, throws light on his feudatory. Mahamandaleswara Soma Permadi's rule in this district. The inscriptions at Kohir, Chintalaghat, Alladurgam and Patancheru belonging to Somesvara-II and Vikramaditya-VI register gifts to Jinalayas by their subordinates.

The next dynasty which held sway over this district was the Kakatiya dynasty which included well-known rulers like Prola-II, Ganapati, Rudramba and Prataparudra.

Kakatiya emperor Prataparudra built Medak fort on a hillock around 12th century, it was called the Methukudurgam (and Methukuseema), from the Telugu word Methuku – meaning cooked rich grain. This fort provided as a vantage point for the Kakatiyan rulers in ancient India. The main entrance proudly displays the double-headed bird “Gandabherundam” of the Kakatiyas. The Medak fort stands as an epitome of architectural excellence of the Kakatiya Empire.

During the reign of Muhammad-I, the son of Alla-ud-din Bahman Shah, the Recherla Chief Anapota Nayaka of Rachakonda defeated and killed Kapaya Nayaka and captured Warangal which included a major portion of Medak district. On account of the cordial relations between the Bahmanis and the Recherlas, Muhammad-I did not invade Warangal. Feroz Shah ascended the Bahmani throne and attempted to extend his sway to the east coast at the expense of the Recherlas. This provoked the Recherlas and war broke out between Feroz Shah and Anapota-II. Anapota-II attacked the Bahmani possessions in Telangana and acquired Medak. But the Recherlas was ultimately overthrown and their territory was annexed to the Bahmani Kingdom. Medak continued to be under the Bahmani's till the break up of their kingdom into five States namely, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar, Bidar and Golconda. After the fall of Bahmani dynasty, the Barid Shahi dynasty came into power.

Amir Barid, who assumed sole charge of the affairs of the Bahmani kingdom, after the fall of Bahmani dynasty, had many vicissitudes and constant wars with the rulers of Bijapur and Berar. After his death in 1538A.D., he was succeeded by his son Ali Barid, who was the first to assume the title of `Shah'. Ali Barid, with the support of other Deccan Kings, attacked the King of Vijayanagar in the famous battle of Tallikota, in which, the Vijayanagar ruler was defeated. Ali Barid died in 1582. Prola-II with his military skill, made the feudal fief he inherited, into a sovereign state which emerged into a powerful empire, embracing the whole of the Telugu speaking territory. During the reign of Prataparudra, the army led by Malik Kafur under the command of Ala-ud-din Khilji, while on its way

to Warangal, captured this district. These invasions, however, ended with the overthrow of Prataparudra and the annexation of his Kingdom to the Delhi Sultanate.

After the fall of the Kakatiya empire, Muhammadbin-Tuglaq, the Sultan of Delhi, divided the Deccan and South India into five provinces and appointed Governors to administer them. Shihab-i-Sultani, entitled Nuzrat Khan was thus appointed Governor of Telangana, which included Medak District.

Rebellions cropped up everywhere following the imposition of tribute which gave rise to the Bahmani dynasty. Many such revolts jolted Tughlaq's rule. These revolts led to the establishment of independent principalities by the Musunuri Chiefs of Warangal and Recharlas of Rachakonda (Nalgonda District).

An important event relevant to this district was the rebellion of Qir-Khan, a subordinate of Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah. The Sultan despatched a vast army to curtail this revolt. Qir-Khan who was then at Kohir of this district was confident of victory. However, his army was routed by the royal forces under Sikander Khan. Qir Khan was arrested and later executed and he was succeeded by three other kings after which, Qutub Shahi dynasty came into power. Sultan Kuli, a Turk of a noble family, who was the Governor of the Golconda province under the Bahmanis took advantage of the distracted state of the kingdom under Muhammad Shah of Barid Shahi Dyansty and declared his independence, establishing the Qutub Shahi dynasty which reigned from 1512 to 1687A.D.

Thereafter this Kingdom was annexed to the Mughal Empire, by Aurangazeb.

During Aurangazeb's reign, the Marathas became very active, which proved to be a threat to Aurangazeb. Therefore, he sent troops to establish his supremacy over Medak.

Later, the Marathas organized a rebellion to overthrow Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Viceroy of the Deccan. Nizam-ul-Mulk sent his bodyguard under the command of his elder son Ghaziud-Din Khan with Muhammad Ghiyas Khan and Mirza Beg Khan Bakshi as his guardians. This shook the Marathas, who fled and hid themselves in the dense forests of the tract. This Victory was celebrated by Nizam-ul-Mulk in a grand manner.

In 1715A.D., Nizam-ul-Mulk was replaced by Husain Ali Khan, as the Viceroy of the Deccan. Nizam-ul-Mulk, who was unceremoniously removed, however, nurtured the desire of reoccupying the Deccan. Therefore in 1720 A.D. , he proceeded against the Deccan and in a fierce battle that ensued near Balapur in Berar, Alam Ali Khan, the Deputy of Husain Ali Khan was killed. This victory established the supremacy of Nizam-ul-Mulk in the whole of the Deccan. Again in 1724 A.D. Nizam-ul-Mulk had to fight a battle at shakar Khare against Mubariz Khan. This battle established the

independence of Nizam-ul-Mulk (Asaf Jahi) who annexed Berar and fixed his residence at Hyderabad and established his dominions. Medak district along with the rest of the Telangana came under the control of Asaf Jahi dynasty. After Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nasir Jung, Mazaffar Jung and Salabat Jung ruled for short periods. Ali Jah rose in revolt against his father Nizam Ali Khan, the second Asaf Jah, with the help of Sadasiva Reddy the Medak Jagirdar. Nizam Ali Khan despatched Raymond, a french Commander to proceed against the rebels and subdue them. The Nizam's army came and pitched their tents at the village of `Chickrin' and Sadasiva Reddy also went to that place at the head of an army not to fight but to offer his submission. He was, however, suspected and captured while attending the durbar., In the meanwhile, Ali Jah died and Medak was granted to Raymond. Though there was a protest by the British against this grant, no attention was paid to this protest and Raymond took possession of Medak and other areas held by Sadasiva Reddy and he had to pay sixteen lakhs of rupees annually as rent for these areas. This arrangement continued until the death of Raymond in 1798.

Nizam Ali Khan died in 1803. He was succeeded by Sikander Jah, Nasir-ud-doula, Afsal-ud-doula, and Mir Mehabub Ali Khan (7th Asif Jah) during whose time India got independence. The Nizam's dominions became a part of Indian union in 1948 as Part-B State and in 1956 during the re-organization of States, the Hyderabad State was trifurcated the nine pre-dominantly Telugu speaking districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda known as Telangana region were transferred to Andhra Pradesh. Major portions of predominantly Kannada speaking districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar were transferred to Karnataka State While Maratwada comprising the five districts of Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and a portion of Bidar which is predominantly Marathi speaking was transferred to Maharashtra State. These changes were effected on 1st November 1956. Medak District is bifurcated from Erstwhile Medak District, Headquarters at Sangareddy. According to G.O.M.S 239; Dt: 11-10-2016 by Government of Telangana. It is surrounded by Kamareddy, Siddipet and Sangareddy districts.

Places of Interest :

Medak Cathedral Church

Medak Fort

Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary

Edupayala Temple

Kuchadri Venkateswara Swamy temple

Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple

Medak Church :

Medak Cathedral is one of the most visited churches in South India, which was built by Charles Walker Fasnet of British Wesleyan Methodists and consecrated on 25 December 1924. It is the single largest diocese in Asia and the second-largest in the world after the Vatican located in Medak town.

Medak Cathedral is the seat of the Bishop in Medak for the Church of South India (comprising Wesleyan Methodist, Congregational and Anglican missionary societies). The church complex is an Architectural Marvel spread in more than 300 acres. The cathedral is 100 ft (30 m) wide and 200 ft (61 m) long, and conforms to the Gothic Revival style and can accommodate about 5,000 people at a time.

The mosaic tiles were imported from Britain and Italian masons were engaged for laying the decorative flooring. Massive pillars built with fine-hewn and well-dressed grey stone support the gallery and the whole edifice. The roof of the church is made sound-proof by means of hollow sponge material and has an impressive style of vaulting. The bell-tower is 175 ft (53 m) high and visible from few miles.

The biggest attraction of the Cathedral is its stained glass windows depicting different scenes from Christ's life – Ascension behind the altar, Nativity in the west transept, and Crucifixion in the east transept. This magnificent Cathedral is the quintessence of impeccable craftsmanship and attracts more than three million tourists per annum from across the country.

Medak Fort:

Medak Fort is a heritage structure and a popular tourist attraction of Medak town. The fort is of immense historical and architectural importance in the region of Telangana. The Medak Fort is a huge structure that takes nestling on the top of a hill.

This enormous fort was built about 800 years back in Medak, which was then the headquarters of the district. The fort demands one's attention with its typical construction.

The fort was built during the 12th century under the reign of the Kakatiya ruler, Pratapa Rudra and it was initially called 'MethukuDurgam' in Telugu.

It served as a command post for the Kakatiyas and later for the Qutub Shahis. The fort also has a 17th-century Mosque in its premises built by the Qutub Shahis, as well as granaries.

If you wish to get to the top of this beautiful fort, you need to boost up your energy as a stretch of more than 500 steps await you. It is elevated at a height of about 90 meters height from the ground level and is spread across 100 acres on the hilly region. Medak Fort has three main entrances, namely the "Prathama Dwaram", the "SimhaDwaram" which features two snarling lions at the top of these entrances while the "GajaDwaram", or the Elephant's Entrance features a sculpture where two elephants are majestically interlocked on both sides of this entrance.

The main entrance features the double-headed "Gandabherundam", the emblem of Vijayanagara Empire built by the great ruler Srikrishna Devaraya. Here, one can spot a 17th-century cannon, which is 3.2 meters long, with a trident etched skillfully on it. This fortress makes use of the natural topography, as the rocky surface offers a natural defense. The ancient fort of Medak also houses a small lake, a barrack, and a warehouse.

Pocharam Forest & Wildlife Sanctuary is situated at a distance of 15 km from Medak and around 115 km from Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Tourists can avail of private transport to reach the sanctuary from Medak. Pocharam Forest was reported to be a favorite hunting ground for the Hyderabad Nizam who had declared it as a wildlife sanctuary as early as the beginning of the 20th century. The sanctuary gets its name from the Pocharam Lake formed after the construction of Pocharam dam on Allair river between 1916 – 1922. The sanctuary is spread over 130 square kilometers.

Surrounded by lush green forest, the place has rich flora and fauna attracting winged visitors such as Brahminy Bucks, Bar-Headed Goose, and Open Billed Stork. The place is an ideal spot eco-tourism where visitors can enjoy spotting five species of Antelopes and Deer. The sanctuary is home to animals like Wild Dog, Leopard, Wolf, Jackal, Forest Cat, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Nilgai, Chinkara, Chital, and four-horned Antelope. The ideal season to visit is October to May and for accommodation, tourists can book the inspection bungalow at Pocharam and Medak. Forest rest house at Medak.

Pocharam Reservoir Lake :

Pocharam located around 20 kms away from Medak boasts of a reservoir and a small animal sanctuary. The dam was built between 1916-1922 over Allair, a tributary of the River Manjeera. The Nizam's Bungalow, situated near the reservoir, was constructed in 1918. The island located in the center of the reservoir is home to various species of shrubs. Boats are available near the reservoir for reaching the island. The reservoir serves as a storage point on the Allair River and is also a favorite picnic spot for travelers who thoroughly enjoy fishing at this reservoir. Medak can be reached by NH7 highway from Hyderabad within two hours.

Edupayala Temple :

Built-in 12th Century, Edupayalu Vana Durga Bhavani temple is one of the most famous and powerful pilgrim destinations in the region, dedicated to Goddess Kanakadurga. This is a picturesque shrine located amidst the lush green forest and natural stone formations inside a den. The location marks the confluences of seven rivulets into the Manjeera River and hence the name Edupayala, which means Edu (seven) and Payalu (streams). The destination attracts around 30 lakhs devotees annually not only from Telangana State but also from neighboring states such as Karnataka and Maharashtra to worship to the Goddess Durga.

According to the legend, Maharaja Parikshit (the grandson of the great warrior Arjun of Mahabharata) performed "Sarpa Yagya" to get rid of a curse. When Garuda, the eagle, was transporting the snakes used in the Yagna, their blood is said to have fallen at seven different places and place where blood spilled became streams. Recently while constructing a bridge, a layer of ash was found below the Manjeera river bed.

The temple is also famous for Jatara (fair), a three-day grand affair celebrated during Shivaratri in the month of February. With hundreds of devotees pitching up their makeshift tents around the Edupayala Vana Durga Bhavani temple, the stage is set for a three-day event attracting more than 5 lakh pilgrims. In the rainy season, the river water flows in heights and reaches the foot of the goddess and thousands of devotees come to Edupayala to watch this amazing event.

Kuchadri Venkateshwara Swamy temple :

It is an ancient Hindu temple located in Kuchanapalli village of Medak district in Telangana State. It is an abode of Sri. Venkateshwara Swamy, and considered a holy divine destination by worshippers and visitors.

It is located on the western outskirts of the Kuchanapalli village, on a hillock. It is locally called as “Kuchadri”. One of the highlights of this temple is that the visitors need to slightly crawl, between two massive rocks to reach the sanctum sanctorum where priests perform daily rituals. Lord Venkateshwara (Srinivas) is the presiding deity, along with his consorts Sridevi and Bhudevi.

The historic temple offers a lot of scope to understand the rich architecture of the temples in Medak region in terms of their historical context and their prominence. The Kuchadri Venkateshwara Swamy temple is located on a hillock, and towards the North East side of the hillock, there is a sacred tank (Koneru) which is square on plan with steps in eastern and southern directions. The Koneru consists of water all through the year and the devotees believe there are many springs that release fresh water into this sacred tank.

Apart from this, visitors are enchanted by the presence of two four-pillared mandapams. These are seen on the southern and northern side of this sacred tank on this picturesque hillock. The ruins of this temple in Medak district is of archaeological importance and represents the various methods used in the construction of religious structures, centuries ago. Although there are no proper records of the temple, based on iconographical features of loose sculptures and pillared mandapams, it is dated back to 10th – 11th Century A.D.

On the western side of the outskirts, on a hillock, there exists a temple dedicated to Lord Venkateswara locally called as “Kuchadri”. Towards the North – East side of the hillock, there is a square sacred tank (Koneru) with steps on east and south sides. Based on iconographical features of loose sculptures and pillared mandapas, it can be dated to 16th – 17th Century A.D.

Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple :

The family of Ailavajjala of Bhaaradwaaja gotra in Paatakoduru village in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh was well known for several great men who were experts in the Shakta cult of worshipping Mother Goddess. In this family was born in 1917, Shree Venkataramanayya. He became a great expert in the tradition of worship of Shakti or Mother Goddess. He was blessed by the Goddess Mukkantamma, who was the family deity and also the village deity. He was a great scholar in

Ayurveda, Astrology, Telugu, Sanskrit, Vyaakarana and others. He was also a poet and was an expert in Avadhaanam, a specific process of poetry requiring miraculous memory power and high and remarkable poetic skill. For a decade he traveled throughout the country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. He spent one year in Srishailam, the abode of Lord Mallikarjuna and goddess Bhramaramba, every day bringing water in a pot from Paataalaganga- river Krishna about one thousand steps deep below- and perform Abhishekam to goddess Bhramaraamba. His lifestyle, food habits, dress and others were so simple that no one would believe that he was such a great person. He was called as Ayyagaaru by the disciples with great respect and affection.

Ayyagaaru started a group called Sri Chamundeshwari Seva Samithi Shaaktamandal in 1968. From its inception onwards a programme of worship of Sri Chamundeshwari is performed once in a month of Telugu calendar, with the name Samaavesham. In this program, the deity is worshipped in the form of a photo and a holy vessel.-Kalasham-and Shreechakram. Recitation of holy scriptures, Homam (fire sacrifice) of Saptashati, Kumaripooja and Mahapooja in the night are performed. Some celebrations were performed for three and five days and some were held at many holy places like Kashi, Rameshwaram, Kanyakumari, Badarinath Pushkarraj and others. Members of the Samithi attend all the celebrations with their own expense and render service. Five days program at Alampur-the abode of goddess Jogulaamba- with the lighting of one lakh lamps and another five days program at Feelkhana in Hyderabad for the installation of Shri Tripurasundari were held in an unparallel grand scale.

Ayyagaaru used to lay more stress on the clean and pure mind rather than traditionally prescribed practices and on the Annadanam –feeding-than the Tantric practices which are popularly followed by many stalwarts of the Shakta cult. Treating all women as the mother is the most important requirement for a Shakta devotee, in his view. He joined the goddess on Jan 31, 1988. After him, his son Shree Subrahmanya Shastry is managing efficiently the Samithi and the temple.

While the monthly celebrations were going on for several years, Ayyagaru thought of establishing a temple for Sri Chamundeshwari Devi. He visited several places and selected the eastern bank of Manjeera near Chitkul village of Chilipiched Mandal in Medak district. The land was first purified by plowing and by performing sacred rites. The stone for the idol was selected from the rocks near Dharmapuri in Karimnagar district of Telangana. The idol of Sri Chamundeshwari Devi was carved by the sculptors of Tamilnadu. The nine feet high idol with eighteen arms and a flamy crown is very attractive and impressive. The idol was consecrated on Jan 2, 1983 corresponding to Ananda year

Pushya month and seventh day black fortnight. Thousands of people thronged for the installation ceremony, though it was in the night.

Normally the temple is fully constructed and then the idol is installed. But here the idol was installed initially and then the work of construction of the temple and other facilities is still going on. The pace of work of different buildings, the continuation of the arrangement of free food to the visiting devotees and the increasing number of devotees day by day are surprising. The statement of Ayyagaaru that it would become a second Varanasi is to become true very shortly, the developments show.

Opposite the Chamundeshwari Devi, three other idols of Brahmi, Kaali and Vaishnavi are installed. Devotees get their desires fulfilled by worshipping the goddess in different ways. Taking bath overhead and directly circumambulating, without wiping the body and without changing the dress, the temple eleven to more number of times according to one's capacity or tying a coconut in a cloth and offering it as mudupu are some methods to get the desires fulfilled.

While the monthly celebrations were going on for several years, Ayyagaru thought of establishing a temple for Sri Chamundeshwari Devi. He visited several places and selected the eastern bank of Manjeera near Chitkul village of Chilipiched Mandal in Medak district. The land was first purified by plowing and by performing sacred rites. The stone for the idol was selected from the rocks near Dharmapuri in Karimnagar district of Telangana. The idol of Sri Chamundeshwari Devi was carved by the sculptors of Tamilnadu. The nine feet high idol with eighteen arms and a flamy crown is very attractive and impressive. The idol was consecrated on Jan 2, 1983 corresponding to Ananda year Pushya month and seventh day black fortnight. Thousands of people thronged for the installation ceremony, though it was in the night.

Normally the temple is fully constructed and then the idol is installed. But here the idol was installed initially and then the work of construction of the temple and other facilities is still going on. The pace of work of different buildings, the continuation of the arrangement of free food to the visiting devotees and the increasing number of devotees day by day are surprising. The statement of Ayyagaaru that it would become a second Varanasi is to become true very shortly, the developments show.

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Medak Fort :

The fort at Medak was originally constructed by the Kakatiya rulers and later developed by the Qutb Shahi rulers. The fort which stands about 90 meters above the surrounding plains is one of the important hill forts in the Deccan region. It was built on a rocky knoll and then fortified with bastions and walls which rise one above the other in several tiers. Inside the fort, a Dutch-made 10 feet long brass gun was placed.

Old Mosque (17th C.A.D.)

Komtoor village is located at a distance of 10 km from Medak Town. There is a Qutb Shahi Mosque here which has been constructed on the outskirts of the village. This picturesque and fine mosque which consists of a single hall with three arched openings and flanked with two minarets has a built-up chajja with ashlar masonry, above the chajja, it is constructed of brick and lime. It is believed to have been built by Moulana Hyder Ali.

Medchal–Malkajgiri District

After taking over as the Chief Minister of Telangana, Sri KCR garu has taken a historic decision of reorganisation of state into 31 smaller district from erstwhile 10 big districts. Vide G.O.Ms. No. 249, Dated : 11.10.2016 as part of providing better decentralised administration to the people Accordingly the Medchal–Malkajgiri District is formed as one of the 31 districts in the state on 11th October 2016. Keesara is the headquarter of the district. It has been carved out of the Ranga Reddy district and one of the 31 districts in the state of Telangana. The district is spread over an area of 1,089 square kilometres. As per 2011 census of India, the district is the second most populous of the state with a population of 24,60,095. The district has two revenue divisions of Keesara and Malkajgiri. They are further sub-divided into 14 mandals at the time of district formation and Muduchintalapally(m) has been carved out from Shamirpet(M) and hence there are 15 Mandals in total as on date which are 1. Alwal, 2. Bachupally, 3. Balanagar, 4. Dundigal – Gandimmaisamma, 5. Kukatpally, 6. Quthbullapur 7. Malkajgiri, 8. Keesara, 9. Ghatkesar, 10. Medipally, 11. Uppal, 12. Kapra, 13. Shamirpet, and 14. Medchal, 15.Muduchintalapally

This is also the most urbanised district among the new districts formed on 11th October 2016. The district is encircled with the ORR (Outer Ring Road) and has good industrial, educational, pharmaceutical, agricultural and IT Hubs.

The District covers One (1) Parliamentary Constituency Viz Malkajgiri and five (5) Assembly constituencies fully i.e., 1. Malkajgiri, 2. Uppal, 3. Kukatpally, 4. Quthbullapur, 5. Medchal and (2) Assembly Constituencies partly i.e., 1. L.B Nagar and 2.Sherilingampally.

- This District is covered with Rural (8.6%) and Urban (91.4%) area.
- The Outer Ring Road (ORR) is dividing the District in to two parts. Geographical area of the District is 1089 Sq. Kms and bounded by Siddipet District at North side, Yadadri District at East side, Hyderabad and Rangareddy District at Southern side and Sangareddy & Rangareddy District at West side.

Total Population of the District is 24,60,095 and House Holds are 5,98,112 as per 2011 census. The House Holds as per SKS census 2014 is 7,68,525

- Prominent are the Bulk Drug & Pharmaceutical units, Automobile, Construction based Industries are located in this District. There are major public sector units / Govt. of India organizations i.e., Nuclear Fuel Complex, ECIL, HAL, CCMB, NGRI, Dundigal air Force Academy BEL (Production Unit) Division, NRSA, etc in the District.

- The prestigious Institutions like Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), BITS PILANI – Hyderabad Campus, JNTU and NALSAR LAW University Hakimpet Air force Academy, Dundigal Airport, CISF Head Quarters etc., are existing in the District.
- There are no Major and Medium surface Irrigation Projects in the District. However there are (7540) Minor Irrigation Tanks in the District. This District is a Major producer of Horticulture, Vegetables and Floriculture products, as such this district is catering mostly to the day today needs of Hyderabad – Secunderabad Cities .

Medical and Health services are being provided through 7 UPHCs, (2) Community health centers.

Women & Child care services are provided through 793 Anganwadi centres

- There are 415 Primary, 467 UPS, 993 High Schools in Government & Private sectors with enrolment of 552547 (64431) Junior Colleges, (248) Degree Colleges, (248) Engineering Colleges, (13) Polytechnic Colleges and (2) Medical College are existing in the District.
- Sri Ramalingeshwara Swamy Temple located at Keesagiri in Keesara is an ancient and famous pilgrimage centre in the District.

The formation of smaller districts and establishment of Integrated Collectorate Complex near ORR

Keesara with almost all district officers of government department has resulted in providing the

better prompt services to the general public. Statistics are provided in Annexure-I.

- This District consists of (162) Revenue Villages, (15) Mandals, (2) Revenue Divisions. There are (8) GHMC Circles, (13) Municipalities and (61) Gramapanchayaths in the District.

Keesaragutta :

Sri Ramalingeswara Swamy Temple,(Kesaragiri Kshetram) at Keesaragutta, is very ancient and historical temple in Telangana State. It is situated at Keesara (V & M) Medchal Malkajgiri Dist. It is very small distance about 35 km. from Telangana Capital city of Hyderabad. The temple is believed to have existed from THRETHAYUGA. The traditional literature says that LORD RAMACHANDRA visited this place after killing RAVANA and desire to install 101 shivalingams at this sacred place and accordingly directed.

SRI BHAKTA HANUMAN to bring 101 Shivalingams from Varanasi. SRI HANUMAN could not return from Varanasi before the muhurtham, than LORD SHIVA said to have appeared before SRI RAMACHANDRA and gave him a self manifested Shivalingam for installation at the particular place at the particular auspicious moment. SRI BHAKTA HANUMAN returned with 101 Shivalingams from Varanasi just after the auspicious moments and got disappointed on observing the installation of self manifested Shivalingam and throw out 101 Shivalingams brought by him from Varanasi, in frustration. Kesarigiri in course of time has become “Keesara Gutta”. Since the Shivalingam in the temple was said to be Swayambhu Swamy, hence, it was named after Sri Ramalingeshwara Swamy Devasthanam.

Shamirpet Lake :

Shamirpet Lake also known as ‘Pedda Cheruvu’ is one of the well-designed tourist spots in Hyderabad. Situated about 27 km from Secunderabad, this beautiful artificial lake is the perfect personification of serenity and tranquillity. What’s more, Shamirpet Lake is located near to ‘Jawahar Deer Park’, which adds to the area’s magnificence. One can always find a herd of deer quenching their thirst on the banks of the lake, which is a very fascinating sight. The area around the lake is covered in a large expanse of greenery and one will be able to spot several types of plants and trees here. Special attention has been paid to renovate the area and for this reason, forest cottages have been mounted near the lake for the convenience of tourists. One of the major activities held at the

lakes is boating, which is a perfect way to explore the natural splendour of the lake. This is an amazing destination for photographers and bird-watchers.

Shamirpet Lake is much more than any other lake you would have viewed in India. It is a unique blend of a water reserve and a deer park and therefore attracts people from all over the world. The lake that we see today was actually dug about 50 years ago by a 'Jagirdar' of the same area. Within the premises of the lake, 12 cottages are built and much to the delight of the people, a restaurant is also established. Apart from the cool breeze, the thick span of trees provides shade for the people who visit the park, making this lake a gorgeous and the most ideal picnic spot.

Shamirpet Lake is a popular spot for many photographers who spend their time taking pictures of deers and other natural surroundings. The lake attracts a variety of birds, so if you are fond of bird-watching, Shamirpet Lake might give you an opportunity to sight some of the most exotic species of birds. Explore or enjoy a picnic with family or friends at the rocky terrain beside the lake.

You can visit Shamirpet Lake any time of the year but the best time to visit this lake is during the months of October and March, post-monsoon season. The lake is open to public at all times. If you are seeking solace, then Shamirpet Lake is the right place for you. The scenic beauty of this lake and its green surroundings make this an ideal place for relaxing with friends and family amid the lush surroundings. The deer park beside the lake is one of the major attractions of this place. Local people come here to enjoy the freshness and to spend a wonderful day with their family members.

Mulugu District

Mulugu is a district in the state of Telangana. Mulugu district was formed on February 17, 2019 by bifurcating the Jayashankar Bhupalpally district. Previously Jayashankar Bhupalpally district was part of Warangal district. There is one revenue division of Mulugu under this district and has 9 mandals and 174 village panchayats in it. Mulugu district along with Narayanapet district were formed making a total of 33 districts in Telangana state.

As per 2011 census, the population of Mulugu district is 2,57,744 and about 75,600 families live in this district. This district has the lowest population in Telangana district. This district has total population belonging to rural population. Eturnagaram ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency) office created for tribal people is situated in Mulugudistrict.

Tourist attractions of Ramappa Temple, Ramappa lake, and Laknavaram lake are located in Mulugu district. Jampanna vagu (stream) and Dayyala vagu (stream) flow in this district and there are few water falls in this district. Ramappa Lake, constructed in 13th Century A.D. during Ganapathi Deva's time substantiates the intricate irrigation work of the Kakatiyas. And the Laknavaram Lake, surrounded by deciduous forests is a very popular tourist spot.

To top it all, the district hosts the world famous Sammakka Saralamma Jathara or Medaram Jathara, a tribal festival which is celebrated at Medaram in Tadvai mandal. Jathara is celebrated during the time the goddesses of the tribal people are believed to visit them. It is believed that after Kumbha Mela, the Medaram Jathara attracts the largest number of devotees in the country.

Bogatha Waterfall is 120 km away from Bhadrachalam, and 329 km away from Hyderabad. The distance has come down from 440 km because of the newly constructed Eturnagaram bridge on National Highway 202. A magnificent waterfall in the district of Khammam and second biggest waterfall in the State, Bogatha waterfall presents a splendid spectacle of falling waters and rich landscape and therefore, aptly gets the epithet the Niagara of Telangana. As motor able road is not available, visitors need to trek for some distance. Visiting this waterfall gives an excellent opportunity to those who are interested in trekking and looking for a chance to indulge in adventure sport.

Tadvai Forest Huts are maintained by Forest Department. We offer basic accommodation basic amenities at very nominal cost (Rs. 1000/-). Wake up in the morning listening to the humming of birds like Malabar Whistling Trush Malabar Giant Squirrel and lots of rare birds for a birdwatcher. Come and get close to the nature get in touch with trees that are over 100 years old at

the most affordable prices. This is From Hyderabad 230kms, from Warangal 82kms, as Tadvai is the center for every ecotourism spot.

River: Godavari

Ramappa Temple:

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Laknavaram Lake :

Laknavaram Lake, located in Govindaraopet Mandal about 70 kilometers away from Warangal, is a trending picnic spot. The lake is an exceptional thing of beauty. The lake was formed by closing down three narrow valleys. Each valley is replaced with a short bund, and hills act as their natural barrier. The lake has been constructed by the rulers of the Kakatiya dynasty in 13th Century A.D. An

added advantage is that the lake takes shelter in isolated surroundings and this makes your holiday very private.

The entire region seems bountiful with green crops and pleasant water resources. The Lakhnnavaram Lake which hides itself amidst the hills was discovered during the Kakatiya reign and the rulers expanded it to grow as a source of irrigation. An added attraction to this mystic beauty is the suspension bridge. The hanging bridge takes you to the mini island in the lake. The authorities maintaining the lake also provide boat riding facility which will take you close to the most serene part of the lake.

Malluru Sri Ugra Narasimha Swamy Temple :

Malluru famous for Sri Ugra Narasimha Swamy temple, is located app 90 Km from Bhadrachalam(famous Sri Rama Shrine in south India) and app 130KM from Warangal City. This temple has many specialities, the height of mollaviraat Sri Narasimha Swamy is upto 10 feet. It is located in the midst of forest. The Belly part of Moolavirat idol is soft as human skin. The dwjasthambha here at the temple is nearly 60 feet in height. There is a rockformed Ugra Anjaneya Swamy Statue near to the temple. There is a photo of it above in this post. It is the first of its kind known in South India. There is a continuous water flow near the temple, where its from the top of the hills. The temple has been renovated during Godavari pushkarams 2003. The temple is located 4km from into the forest from the village Mangapet, which is on the Eturunagaram-Bhadrachalam Highway. The last photo is my trip to Malluru in 2004 with my friends. There will be an annual proceeding here in the month of apr-may every year. Many people visit this temple from the surroundings during oct-jun. There are APSRTC buses from Bhadrachalam to Hanumakonda (via eturunagaram, manuguru), which have a halt at mangapeta on the road. Own Transport or Autos can be preferred from mangapeta to the temple.

NAGARKURNOOL DISTRICT

Nagarkurnool is a new district created on 11th October, 2016 in Telangana state, it was previously in Mahabubnagar District.

The new district has four revenue divisions: Nagarkurnool, Achampet, Kalwakurthy and Kollapur with twenty mandals. The town has a great history and it was district headquarter in Nizam's rule.

Nagarkurnool is a city in Telangana , India. It is the business and education and education center for the surrounding villages and towns.

Nagarkurnool has a history dating back more than 500 years. One version of the story says that Nagarkurnool was named after the Kings Nagana and Kandana, brothers who ruled the present day Nagarkurnool and surrounding area. The village Naganool (which was named after Nagana) still exists, approximately 1 km southeast of Nagarkurnool. Around 110 or 120 years ago, Nagarkurnool was a main junction for transport and district headquarters for most of the south Telangana region. Farmers traveling in this area would buy and apply kandana (grease) for their carts. This story says the name of the town comes from the nameKandanool, meaning "he who sells kandana", which eventually became Kurnool and then Nagarkurnool.

Kollapur Fort:

Kollapur region is an area spanning the Nallamala Forest area on the banks of the river Krishna in the Nagarkurnool district, in the state of Telangana, India. traces of architectural treasures from the 2nd century BC. Hundreds of ancient temples are visible in the area, mainly built over 1,500 years ago. Due to similar broad roads and surrounding tree plantations.

At a distance 50.3 km from Nagarkurnool, 97 km from Mahabubnagar and 178 km from Hyderabad, Kollapur is located in Nagarkurnool district of Telangana. Kollapur is famous for a wonderful palace. Kollapur was a princely region under Nizams ruled by Hindu rulers. Most of the Nallamala region along the Krishna River was under the control of Kollapur. There is a huge palace built by the rulers of Kollapur in 1871.

The Kollapur palace is a magnificent structure with several buildings inside the complex. The palace has a large doorway with wooden doors. There is plenty of open area inside the complex with a wonderful building used as the administrative building. Towards the right side this lies the main residential complex of the Kollapur rulers. There residential complex includes several buildings constructed in 19th and 20th centuries. In the center of residential complex, one can see the horse carts used by the rulers.

Kollapur can be reached from either NagarKurnool (50.3 km) or Wanaparthy (47 km) which are connected by bus with Mahboobnagar, Kurnool and Hyderabad.

Dargah :

Hazrath Niranjan Shah Wali Dargah is a dargah situated in Rangapur village, Achampet Mandal in Nagarkurnool district in Telangana, India. People from different religious faiths visit the holy on the occasion of the annual Urs festival every year on 17th January.

The dargah is built on the tomb of saint Mohinuddin alias Shaheed . Qawwali, Sandal Sharif ceremonial procession and other special rituals mark the Urs festivities.

Route : 8.4 km distance from Achampet Mandal Head Quarters. 46.2km distance from Nagarkurnool Head Quarters. Autos and Busses are available from Nagarkurnool and Achampet.

Dargah Timming: All days of week 6AM – 7PM

Mennonite Church:

The conference had by the 1950s sent 46 missionaries to this field and had eight main mission stations, where it operated the work. Evangelism was strongly emphasized in the mission and occupied the major part of the missionaries' time and effort.

1920 was an important year as the Mennonite Brethren Bethany Bible School was started in **Nagarkurnool** by American Mennonite Brethren missionaries. The school, taught in Telugu, had the goal of training local lay people to become church leaders and to have a seminary that was closer to the church body.

Mennonite Brethren Church is situated in Nagarkurnool Head Quaters. People from faiths visit the holy on the occasion of festival every year on 24th and 25th of December.

Umamaheswaram :

Uma Maheshwaram, also known as Maheshwaram is a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva in Nagarkurnool dist of Telangana, India. It is located in picturesque Nallamala forest ranges and situated 51.4 km away from Nagarkurnool ,100 kilometers away from Hyderabad on the key Hyderabad-Srisailam highway. Umamaheshwaram is also considered the northern gateway of Srisailam and as one of the jyotirlingas. This place finds mention in many Vedic scriptures and it is believed that a visit to Srisailam without visiting Umamaheshwaram is incomplete.

It is located atop a hill and covered by huge trees from all sides. The hill ranges shield the temple including the 500-metre stretch to Papanasanam. Throughout the day there is hardly any sunlight, which falls on this stretch, thereby maintaining the temperature below the normal year round. It is also called Poor Man's Ooty.

The Sri Uma Maheshwara Swamy Temple in Nagarkurnool consists of a Shivalinga, which has two colours, which is white on one side and red on the other. There is a huge tank near the temple. The history of Umamaheshwara Swamy temple dates back to 2nd century AD and it was believed to have been built during the reign of Maurya Chandragupta.

The deity in this temple is believed to have spotted in naturally formed cave. The continuous flow of water from the hillocks that falls on this beautiful temple, gives an impress as if Goddess Ganga is bestowing her purity here.

Uma Maheshwara Swamy temple is located near Rangapur village, Achampet mandal in Nagarkurnool district, in the picturesque Nallamala forest range. It is around 100 kilometers away from Hyderabad on the Hyderabad-Srisailam highwa

River: Dindi

Nalgonda District

Nalgonda is a district in the southern part of Telangana. The name has been derived from two Telugu words namely Nalla (Black) & Konda (Hill). Nalgonda was earlier called Neelagiri by Rajput rulers and later it was known as Nallagonda following the conquest by Bahamani king, Allauddin Bahaman Shah. The district is spread over an area of 2,449.79 square kilometers.

Devarakonda Fort:

Presently in ruined state, Devarakonda Fort was once formidable being located amidst seven hills. Constructed around the 13th and 14th centuries, the fort was entirely under the control of Padma Nayaka Kings from 1287 AD to 1482 AD defeating all attempts made to conquer it. Though now in ruins, the fort tells a lot about the valiant kings of the past.

Nagarjuna Sagar Dam:

Telangana owes its famous title 'Rice Bowl of India' to Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, which plays a lead role in making the lands of the state fertile. The 124-meter high dam is the tallest masonry dam in the world. This also ranks third in the largest man-made lakes of the world and it involved around 70,000 workers to complete the project. The dam came into use in 1972 after completion in the year 1969. The marvelous architecture involved in storing massive amount of the waters of Krishna River necessitates a visit to this place.

District Museum of Panagal :

The District Heritage Museum, Panagal is a historical museum established in Panagal village in Nalgonda district, Telangana. It is located close to the historic Chaya Someswara Swamy Temple of Panagal village. The Panagal Museum was established in February 1982. It is at a distance of four kilometers from Nalgonda town. Panagal in Nalgonda was a place of religious importance during Kakatiya period. The temples here were erected in remembrance of the Kakatiya rulers' beloved deity, Shiva. The total area of the museums complex is nearly 3 acres. There are many sculptures, prehistoric tools, coins, bronzes, beads, arms and weapons, copper plate inscriptions that are in display here. The objects displayed here were collected from excavations carried out in Vardamana Kota, Yeleswaram, Phanigiri, Panagal and many of them have also been acquired from the State Museum, Hyderabad, ranging from 2nd Century AD to 18th Century AD.

Buddhavanam :

Buddhism is an ancient religion that flourished greatly in South and South East Asia, ages ago. Telangana state is home to many religious settlements, which also includes ancient Buddhist settlements. There are many significant Buddhist sites of great heritage importance. The region close to Nagarjuna Sagar dam, located in the Nalgonda district of Telangana is home to one of the oldest Buddhist civilizations in India. Here, many historic artefacts were discovered during the process of building the mighty dam here in the 1950s. Nandikonda is a village located close to Nagarjuna Sagar dam, and it was once part of the Ikshvaku Dynasty. The region earned prominence after the discovery of many Buddhist structures like pillared halls and monasteries. The Buddhist Heritage Museum was inaugurated officially on May 14th 2014, to mark the Buddha Jayanthi celebrations. Buddhavanam here is also called the Buddhist Theme Park, located near the right bank

canal of Nagarjuna Sagar dam. The relics which were unearthed here during excavations are on display currently at this museum. The site is spread across a 274-acre campus, where a tall Stupa has been installed along with other important replicas of Buddha Stupas. The museum boasts of an impressive display of Buddhist Sculptures, Buddhist Tankas, Bronzes, Pala, Gandhara Sculptures, Ajantha Paintings and Stone Sculptures. Many of these artefacts have now been preserved in the Buddhist Heritage Museum, Buddhavanam while new galleries are being added here to preserve the priceless monuments and sculptures of this region, which was once home to Acharya Nagarjuna, one of the founders of the Madhyamika Buddhism.

The unique museum features attractive sculptures of Lord Gautama Buddha in meditating avatar, along with other impressive and historic sculptures of Buddha.

Nalgonda was originally known as Nilagiri areas of today's Nalgonda district were ruled by many rulers Satavahanas to Chalukyas to Kakatiyas, Bahamins, Qutubshah, the AsafJahi dynasty under Hyderabad state. The district is criss crossed by many rivers. River Krishna flows to Southern boundary of district and travels 85 kms along the Southern Mandals. River Musi enters from North West traverses 64 kms before joining river Alair, it then flows 153 km and joins river Krishna. The major crops grown in the district are paddy, jowar, Bajra, groundnut, red gram, castor, cotton etc. Among Horticulture crops citrus and mango are widely grown. Nagarjuna Sagar the major multi-purpose project built across river Krishna is a major irrigation project in the district. Other river projects are river projects on Musi, Dindi, Asifa Nagar project, Pendhi Parkala, Saligowraram and Bhimanapally projects.

Nalgonda district is divided into 59 Mandals; These Mandals are again grouped into Three Revenue divisions and one sub-division. Nalgonda, Miryalaguda, Devarakonda (Sub division).

Pachala Someswara Temple :

The ancient temple looks very casual from the outside, but once you step in the architecture tells you the actual story. The temple has 70 pillars with intricate carvings depicting stories of Vishnu and Shiva. Main shrine is dedicated to Shiva who is in the form of Linga made out of Green Onyx stone, hence the name Pachhala Someswara. There is a huge beautifully carved Nandi who seems to come to life any moment. There is an archaeological museum on the site and many ruins around. The temple architecture is worth the visit.

There are three famous and historic temples which are located in Panagal town. These are Pachala Someswara Swamy Temple, Lord Venkateswara Temple and Chaya Someswara Temple. Among these Pachala Someswara Temple is of great significance from architectural and sculptural point of

view. Panagal is located nearly 4 km from the district headquarters of Nalgonda and is well accessible by road.

The ground plan of Pachala Someswara temple is markedly different from other shrines in Telangana. It has four shrines and these shrines are arranged three on the western side while there is only one on the eastern side with a common and large rectangular mandapam. The historic temple represents the rich legacy of Panagal region in Nalgonda district with its finest sculptural works.

Locals throng the temple during festival occasions From the inscriptional evidence found at Panagal and architectural style of the temple it is dated back to 11th-12th Century AD. The other ruins located close by and the sculptures are highlights of this temple which shows the glory of ancient dynasties which ruled the region, and their patronage towards religion

Chaya Someswara temple is at a distance of 1.4 km from Panagal Bus Station, 4 km from Nalgonda Bus Station

Meenakshi Agastheeshwara Temple:

This temple is located at the confluence of River Krishna and Musi (Muchikunda) at Wadapally village. Wadapally was earlier known as Wazeerabad. This is situated at a distance of 25 km from Miryalaguda and 70 Km from Nalgonda and 170 km from Hyderabad. The nearest Railway station is Vishnupuri (6km) between Bibinagar- Nadikudi Railway stations. This is an ancient Siva Temple with a huge Siva Lingam of 6000 years old. The Lingam was installed by sage Agasthya. Siva and Maa Parvathi are worshipped here as Agastheeshwara and Meenakshi. The Temple was built in 12 th century by Kakatiya rulers. It attracts large number of devotees in karteeka month and on Shivaratri days.

There is a crevice at the top of Siva Linga. This is always with full of water and even on removal it maintains the same level. There is no logical explanation for this phenomenon as the temple is located at a height of about 120 metres from the river water level. Priests show this phenomenon also explains sthala purana as under

For thousands of years the Temple remained in dense forest. Once a hunter was chasing a bird and the bird hid behind the Siva Linga to save its life. Lord Siva appeared before the hunter and asked him not to kill the bird and offered him to take his brain and the hunter inserted his fingers on the head of the Linga for the purpose and in the process the crevice was caused. The Temple opens at 6:30 am and closes by 7.30 pm. In between also closed for a few hours from noon.

There are quite number of steps / slope to the Sangam where River Musi joins River Krishna. Private Boat facilities are available to take a ride in the Krishna river.

NEARBY : About 400 metres away is famous and ancient SRI LAKSHMI NARASIMHA SWAMY TEMPLE which is one of the Pancha (five) Narasimha Kshetras on the banks of River Krishna, other four being Mattapalli (Nalgonda dt); Vedadri (Krishna); Mangalagiri & Ketavaram (Guntur). The specialty of the Deity there is the Lord breaths in and out. Two lit lamps are at place before the Idol. The one at the face of the Lord quivers to testify this while the other kept below remains resolutely. This is an 'akhanda' Deepam and devotees are seen offering oil to the priests

Nandikonda:

Nandikonda is a small village located along the banks of Krishna River in Nalgonda district. It is located close to the magnificent Nagarjuna Sagar dam. Nandikonda was part of the Ikshvaku Dynasty and the village shot into prominence after scores of ancient Buddhist structures like pillared halls and monasteries were unearthed. The relics that were unearthed during a series of excavations are today displayed at the Museum of Central Archeological Department here.

There are also ruins of a fort dating back to Ikshvaku Dynasty. The citadel consists of gates, strong fortifications, water trenches, and even as rectangular-shaped stadium were found during archeological excavations. The Nagarjuna Sagar dam was initially called Nandikonda project and the place finds place in the Buddhist circuit of Telangana.

Devarakonda:

Devarakonda which is as Mandal Headquarters, is a tiny village situated in Nalgonda district. The Devarakonda village is home to one of the most astonishing forts found in Telangana. The village attracts many tourists from over the world. There was a time when the fort stood high in place flaunting the glory of the village, but now due to negligence, the fort is in ruins. For people who love to explore the chronicles of the state, then the Devarakonda Fort must have place in your to-visit list. A visit into this spectacular fort is like stepping in to a historical trance with every corner of the fort unveiling the great tales of bravery, of struggles and of the triumph of its rulers. In the premises of fort stand the Rama and Shiva temples constructed by Maada Naidu. These temples add a hint of spirituality and purity to the untouched beauty of the fort. The people visiting the fort area also treated by the nature with a picturesque view of a little pond present in it. The fort was constructed in the 13th – 14th century. The Devarakonda fort is the emblem of prosperity established by the kingdom of Padma Nayaka Veluma Rajas. The fort was the heart of one and slave of none, as it was ruled by Padma Nayaka Veluma Raja since the year 1278 to 1482 AD.

Later, the Devarakonda fort was conquered by Maada Naidu who belonged to the eight kings of the Padma Nayaka rulers. Maada Naidu was a prodigy and a brave warrior besides being a great ruler. It was during Maada Naidu's rule that the fort took the shape of a well established centre of cultural heritage and several temples were built. Maada Naidu was the man behind the many brilliant changes done to attribute to the wonders of this fort. Amongst the many things added to the fort is

the astonishing way of stairs that will take you to Patala ganga that is situated in Srisailem. Maada Naidu was a great ruler who cared for his pupil.

After Maada Naidu, the strings of the flourishing Devarakonda Kingdom went into the hands of Maada Naidu's son, Pedha Vedagiri Naidu. Vedagiri Naidu was also a brave king who had established his throne for around 26 years. Vedagiri Naidu had added an extra charm to the kingdom.

Rachakonda:

Telangana region is the home of the incredible Rachakonda Fort. The fort stands as a glorious demonstration of the Vemula rulers and their power. The fort is currently in ruins. However, this epitome of the marveling medieval Hindu art and culture still attracts scores of people. Another striking feature of this temple is that it perfectly adheres to the principles of Vasthu Shastra, which influences most of the Hindu architectures.

The Velama rulers, the kings who built this small but very strong Rachakonda fort, had established their throtlehold over the Telangana region after the Kakatiyas and before the Bahamani era.

The fort is built in two floors. The fort displays a breath taking view of the entire city, when you stand at the fort's South East corner. The entrance of the Rachakonda fort serves as an outstanding example of monolith pillars. The uniqueness of this fort lies in its construction; it has been built without using any mortar in cyclopean masonry. The fort is also adored with beams and lintels with enthralling rock cut walls. Each and every inch of this fort provides plenty of fodder to feed the high appetite of history lovers.

The history of the Rachakonda fort is intricately woven with the history of the velama rulers. According to the legend, the Velama rulers were wrapped in pride and believed that they were invincible. This increasing pride made them impose several carnages on their people. Women were humiliated the most, and one such woman, cursed the rulers of facing failure in their objectives and then turned herself in to a stone. It is believed that this curse brought their downfall. The stone figure is still found in the fort premises.

Nagarjunasagar Dam:

World's largest masonry dam protected with 26 gates measuring 124.663m in height , Nagarjunasagar Dam located in Nalgonda District

Cheruvu Gattu Sivalayam

NARAYANPET DISTRICT

NARAYANPET southern District of Telangana state and Krishna River is the south and surrounded by the Mahabubnagar, Ranga Reddy, Wanaparthy, Vikarabad, Raichur and Gulbarga districts. NARAYANPET Town is located at a distance of 165-km from Hyderabad. This place was formerly known as ‘Narayanapeta’. The name was changed to NARAYANPET on 4th December 1890, in honour of Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Asaf Jah VI, the Nizam of Hyderabad (1869-1911 AD). It has been the headquarters of the district since 1883 AD. The NARAYANPET region was once known as Chola-wadi or the land of the Cholas’. It is said that the famous Golconda diamonds including famous “KOHINOOR” diamond came from NARAYANPET district.

Geographically Narayanpet district is located on the Southern end of Telangana State area. Karnataka state is in the west, Nagarkurnool, Wanaparthy Districts are in the South, Mahabubnagar District is in the East and Vikarabad District is in the North sides. The Krishna River enters in Telangana through this District at Tangidi Village of Maganoor Mandal by merging the Bhima River which is the Tribute to Krishna. We can find the Ancient Historical Rivers in this District on the River banks and other places. We can find Old Stone Age and New Stone Age sites on the Krishna River bank.

By the 6th Century B.C. Palamoor area. Later Nandas, Mouryas, Sathavahanas, Ikshwakas, Vishnukundinas, Badami Chalukyas, Kanduri Chodas, Kakatiyas, Yadavas of Devagiri, Cheruku kings, Vavilala kings, Munusuri Dyanasty, Bahamani Sultans, Vijayanagara Kings, Recharla Padmanayakas, Kutubshahis, Mughals and Nizam of Hyderabad ruled this area as the part of their Kingdom.

Sri Swayambhu Lakshmi Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Gudeballore (V), Maganoor (M), Jagadguru Sri Dattatreya Maha Samsthana Peetham,(Sri Datta Peetham), Pasupula (V), Makthal (M) are the famous temples in this district.

- Megalith Burials, Mudmal: Megalith Burials nearly 500 and above Burials are located. Here two types of Burials i.e., 1. Sishth: Which are surrounded with Big rocks; and 2. Menhers: In the Middle A Circle of stones. One big pillar will be stand. Nearly 65 Menhers we can see in this site. Nearly 100 acres area is covered with this Burials. This Burials are belongs to Magalitic Period Place are on the Bank of Krishna River at Mudmal Village of Krishna Mandal in Narayanpet District. The height of Menhers is 14-16 feet, and area 6-11 feet. Some biggest ground, Big bull, Female Goddess Trishula weapon are there. We also see this sishth burials on the bank of Krishna to Sangam Area, Tangidi Village also. This is very biggest burial ground in this area. There is a historical mathe of Yadavendra Swamy who was the contemporer of Raghavendra Swamy Mantralayam also located in Mudmal Village. The flow of tourists from Karnataka and Maharashtra is very high.
- If we look into the history – Marathas under the leadership of Maharaja Chhatrapati Shivaji were expanding their boundaries. In the run-up to his expedition, Shivaji appealed to a sense of Deccani patriotism, that Southern India was a homeland and that it should be protected from outsiders. His appeal was somewhat successful, and in 1677 Shivaji visited Hyderabad for a month and entered into a treaty with the Qutb Shah of the Golconda sultanate, agreeing to reject his alliance with Bijapur and jointly oppose the Mughals. During this period, he camped, a few times at Narayanpet, a small town in Mahabubnagar District in Telangana.
- According to the legend, a part of his army was tired of fighting battles and wars and thus decided to stay back in Narayanpet. These people were the ones who took care of administration, were warriors as well as people who would cook for the army and had known the weaving skill and were expert in trade.
- All these communities together started the weaving business in Narayanpet. While some invested in the business, and some started weaving, the rest took the role of master weavers to bring trade. That’s how the weaving culture started in Narayanpet. These weavers started producing silk sarees with a distinct style of design, which came to be known across the country as Narayanpet Silk sarees. No surprise here, courtesy the

people, who migrated from the Maratha region to Narayanpet, there is a lot of Maharashtrian influence seen in Narayanpet Silk sarees.

- Narayanpet sarees got their Geographical Indicator (GI) registration in 2013 with the government of India. The GI status recognises the valuable contribution made by these weavers in keeping alive a cultural heritage of Narayanpet and was a temporary relief to the beleaguered weavers of Narayanpet, who were struggling to compare against the cheaper fabrics manufactured by the commercial power looms also taking on the name of Narayanpet and depriving them of their rightful due.
- The Narayanpet saree was once regarded as the garment of the Gods, these traditionally handmade sarees show the charming influence of two states of Maharashtra and Telangana. Once a part of the royal patronage of the Marathas, Narayanpet sarees are still helping the contemporary Indian women in keeping their Saree game strong.
- Marathi Community in Narayanpet claim their descent from the Jivheshwara and Bhagavan Jivheshwar is worshipped by this community. The name Jivheshwar comes from Jivha (tongue) and Ishvara (god), which means the one who is born out of the tongue. The popular belief is that Bhagavan Jivheshwar manifested from the tongue of Shiva. Bhagavan Jivheshwar Jayanti is the birth anniversary of their spiritual mentor and the day is celebrated with great enthusiasm by organising a lunch for the needy and also honour individuals with awards for their achievements. Overtime Maharashtrians started following Telugu rituals in addition to their native and you will today see a mixed culture and flavour of two States in harmony.

MEGALITHIC BURIALS Nearly 500 and above Burials are located. Here two types of Burials we can see:

- Sirth: Which are surrounded with Big rocks
- Menhers: In the Middle A Circle of stones. One big pillar hole be stand.

Nearly 65 Menhers we can see in this site. Nearly 100 acres area is covered with this Burials. This Burials are belongs to Magalitic Period Place an are on the Bank of Krishna River at Mudmal Village of Maganoor Mandal in Narayanpet District.

This site located in between 3 Villages viz., Muduma, Murahari Doddi, Gudeballore. The height of Menhers is 14-16 feet, and area 6-11 feet. Some biggest ground, Big bull, Female Goddess Trishula weapon are there. We also see this sirth burials on the bank of Krishna to Sangam Area, Tangidi village also. This is very biggest burial ground in this area.

Dance, music, cuisine and art and craft form the culture of Narayanpet. Lambadi, bonalu, kolattam and burrakatha are some of the popular dance forms here. Most of the populace in the destination include Hindus along with Muslims. Other than these, the tribes follow their own religion and worship nature. Narayanpet is well connected with the capital city of Telangana State by roadways and railways. Mahabubnagar Railway Station is the closest station connected with various parts of the state and other major cities. The nearest airport to the destination is Shamshabad International Airport, which is located around 150 km away. Telangana State Road Transport Corporation renders bus services from Hyderabad, Kurnool and Raichur. Narayanpet experiences semi arid type of

weather, during which winter months have temperate climatic conditions. The best time to visit Narayanpet is during the months of December and February.

Sri Swayambhu Lakshmi Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Gudeballore (v), Krishna(M):

1) Long back this area was called as Gundilaranya. Once Mandvya Maharshi is going to Tirupathi for participate in Brahmostavas, when he reached to Krishna River, it was flowing fully and he received a message from the God to stop at Gundilaranya and these only God will come to him, and went for Tapas for 8 months, then he got the mercy of Land Venkateshwara, and during the period of Tapas the cowboys has given the cow milk for Maharshi as food so here the all types of Pujas will be done by that particular family who called as Golla. Every year in Chaitra Masa Brahmotsavas will be conducted for 15 days (from Chaitra Padyami to Pournima). Lakhs of people from Karnataka and Maharashtra to participate in these Brahmotsavas.

Sri Ksheera Lingeswara Temple, Krishna (V), Maganoor (M)

2) This is the first village after the Sangam Kshetram of Krishna & Bhima Rivers. So all feels that the result of Sangam will get here. Many people from Karnataka and Telangana come here and completes their elder's ceremonies and every day some hundreds of people perform ceremonies. This Math is a faithful place for many people. In the Sankranthi season, the festivals of temple will be performed every year. Nearly two lakhs people visit during festival (Jatara) period. On every Wednesday, local sandy is available in this village from past 100 years.

Sri Kshetra Vallabhapuram, Pasupula (V), Makthal (M):

3) A place which was famous for Datta cult, which is connected with Lord Dattatreya, 700 years ago, the same place is named as Sriksheetra Sri Vallabhapuram by his holiness Sri Sri Swamy Vittalananda Saraswati Maharaj. He has constructed a new Datta Temple in this holy place.

The Pilgrimage of Sripada Srivallabha: Sri Pada left the house, taking the permission of his mother, visited many Kshetras on foot, took a dip in many Thirthas. He toured throughout the North India and purified those places. He blessed many great souls and seekers of salvation. With spiritual wisdom (Gnana), he turned many unrightful persons into rightful persons making them understand their defects. In his tour, on the way he reached Gokarna Kshetra and stayed there for few years performing penance. There also he set right many sadhakas correcting their defects and the practice of Yoga. Then he proceeded to Srisailam and performed penance for some time. Srisaila Kshetra became more pious and powerful on account of his penance. Afterwards he came to Kuruvapuram Agraharam, which is existing in the riverbed of Krishna. He selected that place for his abode and for his penance. During his stay there he removed serious difficulties for the devotees, who visited him, he

blessed the devotees with money and their desired objects. Even today with his divine blessings the devotees are fulfilling their desires, who visit that place.

Many devotees have recognised and served Sri Pada Sri Vallabha as the incarnation of Lord Dattatreya. Even then he did not exhibit his divine power extensively but he rescued many people who approached him with different difficulties and ailments. Sri Vallabha used to go to the other bank of the river Krishna daily from Karuvapuram and was sitting on a huge stone and performing Surya Namaskaras during the dawn. Even today the devotees are clearly seen and prostrating to the impressions of his feet and hands. If one wants to reach that place he has to cross the river Krishna from Karuvapuram and reach the North bank of Krishna River. This particular place is called Sri Kshetra Sri Vallabhapuram today. The Pada Sri Vallabha Swamy showed some wonderful leelas from this place.

Sri Padamati Anjaneya Swamy Temple, Makthal :

4) The Lord Sri Padamati Anjaneya Swamy temple is situated at the city called "Makthal", the city that lies near Krishna river doab. It's 40KM from Raichur district karnataka and 60KM from Mahaboobnagar of Telangana

This Holy Idol of Lord Hanuman was instantiated by lord Jambavantha, who lived at the time of lord hanuman and was also a Bhakth to divine Lord "Ram" who is the incarnation of lord Vishnu.

The Idol of lord hanuman is faced towards west, which is the only one of its kind in south India. The word "Padamati" means "West side facing".

Sri Sangam of Krishna and Bheema Rivers & Sri Viranjaneya Swamy Temple, Tangidi (V),Mganoor (M):-

5) Sangam is a place of Mersing of Krishna & Bhima Rivers Located at the Border of Karnataka State. Bhima River merges with Krishna here. According to Guru Charitra (Dattatreya Charitra), this Mersing Point known as Nirvruthi Sangamam. This is very pure place (holistic) for the Hindus. The river Krishna and Bhima are having a special role in Hindu Culture. River Bhima flows hear to South side. This is equal to Ganga River at Kashi, holi place at Gaya people will get the "Punya" when they bath at "Pushkara" and one more thing is Dattatreya Swamy moved on the bank of this river. So, it is very pure (holistic place) and having important role in Hindu Mythology.

This Sangamam is known as "NIVRUTI SANGAMAM". According to Gurucharitra, Swamy Sreepada Vallabha incarnation of Dattatreya is place "KURUVAPURAM" is very near to this Sangamam. As

this place having special importance and this Sangam is only the entry place of Krishna River in to Andhra Pradesh so this Sangam having Important role.

In 1557-58, the King of Vijayanagara "Ramaraya" defeated Bahumam Sultans and adjusted a pact over Sultans of Kutubshahi, Adikshahi, Nizamshahi and Barid Shahi on the bank of this Sangamam. So, this place having the historical importance also.

Sri Krishna dwaipayana Theerth Mah, Kusumurthy (V), Krishna (M):-

6) Swamy Krishna Dwaipayana Theertha belongs to Uttaradhi Math of Madhava Cult. He was disciple of Swamy Vedavya Sateertha. After taking Sanyasasrama, he moved to many places in the country. He was good scholar and studied Vedas & puranas, having good command on Hindu Mythology. He got Vairagya on physical life and entered into philosophical life. He was principle disciple of his Guru. According to the order of God Swamy came to the Bank of Bhima River near to Kurumurthy Kshetra. He ended his life with "Sadhana" towards god and got Moksha. This Southern flowing Bhima is very pure and having special significance in Hindu Culture. According to the elder people some parts of "Rakkisi-Tangidi" war also took place here.

There is lack of basic infrastructure facilities in the above destinations like Public Toilets, Sewerage, Drinking, Water Supplies, Illumination, Land Scaping, development of park, tourist arrival centers, tourist relaxation shelters, availabilities, of information, leisure & entertainment facilities, marketing facilities for creation of awareness etc.

There is urgency in protecting these temples / monuments and providing minimum basic tourist infrastructure facilities to the pilgrims / tourists is the need of the hour.

Under the CFA scheme, an amount of Rs. 7.99 Crores has been sanctioned for providing basic tourist facilities in some of the above destinations. The execution work is in progress and they will be completed in next 6 months. However a lot to be done to attract the tourists all round the year and thereby local employment can be addressed besides accelerating the trade and economic activities in the area, paving way for all round development.

Jagadguru Sri Dattatraya Maha Samsthana Peetham, Pasupula (V), Makthal (M): -

7) The destination has good national importance. Pilgrims / Tourists are visiting this destination from Maharashtra (all places), Karnataka, Goa, and other states of India. Datta devotees are more in Maharashtra and are visiting the destination from Shiridi. The devotees of Akukot Swamy Samartha Maharaj, and Narasimha Saraswathi's devotees are Dathatreya devotees and all are visiting this place very frequently.

Narayanpet Handlooms: -

Narayanpet district of Telangana is renowned for its exquisite and unique cotton handloom and silk sarees, which are widely popular. There is a historic legacy behind the handloom industry of Narayanpet. It is said that the famous Maratha king, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had once travelled to this region where he rested for some time before continuing his journey and few weavers from his entourage, had actually stayed behind. It is these weavers who reportedly brought this tradition here of weaving sarees with a district design, which later came to known as the Narayanpet sarees. Hence, there is a clear Maharashtrian influence observed in these sarees. Narayanpet sarees have a characteristic checked surface design with embroidery while the border or the pallu features intricate ethnic designs.

Narayanpet handloom sarees usher a contrasted look with the small zari designs. The making of these handloom sarees of Narayanpet is described as a unique process wherein eight sarees are made in one go on the loom. Therefore, instead of standard 7 yards of fabric which are generally mounted on the loom, about 56 yards of Silk will mounted, all at a single time. The Narayanpet handloom sarees are relatively lighter in weight and they can be worn by women comfortably all through the year.

The borders and pallus of Narayanpet handloom sarees are very traditional, characterized by a rich pallu as well as a unique pattern of attractive and alternating red and white bands. The border is accompanied by a flat stretch of deep maroon, chocolate red or red colour. This is thinly separated by a clear pattern of white or coloured lines. Hence these sarees feature contrasting colours with truly attractive pallus and simple borders. There are even double shade sarees made here featuring blends like pink-purple and maroon-mustard. The Cotton-silk blends and the light pure silk sarees are the best models of Narayanpet sarees. The warp and weft of Narayanpet handloom sarees represent the 80's style with combed cotton and these are dyed in Vat colours.

The sarees are well-known for their durability of colors which were used in the yarn. The process of making each Narayanpet handloom saree begins with dyeing of the silk/cotton yarn. Dyeing is a process where the yarn is dipped in the boiled color water at a very high temperature. This process ensures that the color is spread uniformly all through the yarn while not affecting the quality of the yarn being used. The process of colouring is a crucial step and the yarn is dried under the shade and not under the sun. The dyed and dried yarn is finally loaded into the loom for the final process of weaving. The weavers here easily make 30 sarees out of one beam of warp.

The handloom sarees of Narayanpet are traditionally woven using the interlocked-weft technique. Due to the affordability, as well as durability and low-maintenance, the handloom sarees of Narayanpet are quite popular. The fusion of Telangana and Maratha style is evident in the sarees of this region, thereby proving how the combination of various cultures results in variety and aesthetically appealing look. There is a huge demand for the handloom sarees of Narayanpet and apart from the main town, several villages in the region are also home to hundreds of weavers families who are dependent on this tradition for their livelihood. These sarees are usually worn by women during special occasions and represent elegance and rich look. It can be truly described as the pride of Palamuru, representing a rich legacy of handicraft traditions of the state of Telangana in South India.

Nirmal District

The Nirmal district is etched out of erstwhile Adilabad District. The district is located in northern Telangana and borders Maharashtra and the Telangana districts of Asifabad (Komuram Bheem) Adilabad Mancherial Jagtial and Nizamabad. The district has two revenue divisions Nirmal and Bhainsa and 19 mandals while the district headquarters is located at Nirmal town.

Nirmal District derives its name from the king Nimma Rayudu, who played a pivotal role in the development of the region. The district has a great networking of roadways, with the National Highway 44 crisscrossing the district. It has two major RTC depots at Nirmal and at Bhainsa. The district treasures some of the most fertile land in Telangana, with the river Godavari forming the southern border of the district and many small and medium projects being the major irrigation sources. In addition, there are chain tanks built around the Nirmal town. Paddy, cotton, pulses are the primary crops in the district.

Nirmal district has rich historical and cultural traditions. It is greatly inclined towards art. Several art forms flourish in the district viz. Bindu Yakshaganam, Bagavatham, Pandavulu, Yellamma Katha, Sharada Kathalu, Kolatam and Jada Koppulu. And the most distinguishing of all, the exotic Nirmal Toys, made of wood, have earned national and international recognition. Travel lovers are sure to find the district a huge attraction for its numerous tourist spots. Sri Gnana Saraswathi Temple situated on the banks of River Godavari at Basara is very famous for Akshara Sweekaram – initiation of children into learning. Aptly, the district also takes the credit of having the prestigious IIIT Basara. Kuntala Waterfalls in the district attracts thousands of nature lovers during the fall season. Kadem Minor Irrigation project is another place of interest for visitors. The district also boasts of forts like the Nirmal Fort, and the Quilla Outta fort.

Sri Gnana Saraswathi Temple, Basara :

Goddess Saraswati located on the banks of Godavari River at Basara, Telangana, India. It is one of the two famous Saraswati temples in the Indian subcontinent, the other being Sharada Peeth.

Saraswati is the Hindu Goddess of knowledge and learning. Children are brought to the temple for the learning ceremony called as Akshara abyasam.

Basar is a census town in the nirmal district in the state of Telangana It is about 30 km (19 mi) from Bhainsa, 15.5 km (10 mi) from Dharmabad, 34.8 km (22 mi) from Nizamabad, 96.0 km (60 mi) from Nanded, 70 km (43 mi) from district headquarters Nirmal, and 205 km (127 mi) from Hyderabad.

Kadam Dam :

The Kadem Project also called Kadem Adi Narayan Reddy Project is a reservoir on the river Kadem, a tributary river of Godavari river.

Rivers are the lifelines of human civilization and so are the dams built across them for irrigation and hydel power that serves as places of interest too. One such notable attraction in Adilabad district is Kadam dam. It is located across Kadam River, a tributary of Godavari River which enters Telangana from Maharashtra. The dam is located at the confluence of Kadam River into Godavari.

The dam's main purpose is to irrigate close to 25000 hectares in Adilabad district. Also known as the Godavari North Canal project, the structure was built between 1949 and 1965. The dam's location in the midst of scenic hillocks and greenery makes it an ideal destination for nature lovers. Kadam Dam is also accessible easily to tourists due to its proximity to the Secunderabad-Manmad railway line.

According to history, the dam is named after a rishi by the name Kandava who had performed great yagnas here, while it was officially renamed by the government as Kadam Narayana Reddy Project (KNRP) as a tribute to a popular leader of this region. The project serves many mandals through both left and right canals. The left canal serves villages like Pedda bellal, Chinna bellal, Chityal, Kondukur, Kannapur, Moriigudem, Patha kondukur, Uppari gudem, Chinna camp, Perka palli, and other villages of Kadem mandal. The right canal serves Jannaram, Dandepally, Tallapalli, Myadarpet, and Luxettipet among others.

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

Nizamabad – A popular princely district in Telangana situated at a distance of about 175 kms from North-west of Hyderabad. The District derived its name as Nizamabad (Nizam-a-abadi) from the Nizam of Hyderabad Asaf Jahi, VI who had ruled Deccan during the 18th Century A.D. Originally the district called was INDUR known to have originated in the name of king Indradatta who had ruled this region during 5th Century A.D. During the Prime Minister-ship of Sir Salar Jung-I in the 1876 A.D, the district is in the Nizam's Dominion were re-organized where upon INDUR became a District. Up to 2nd June-2014 the Nizamabad district was part of Andhra Pradesh State. After bifurcation of Telangana State Nizamabad district became one of the districts of Telangana State.

The District derived its name as Nizamabad (Nizam-a-abadi) from the Nizam of Hyderabad Asaf Jahi, VI who had ruled Deccan during the 18th century A.D. Originally the District was called Indur known to have originated in the name of king Indradatta who had ruled this region during the 5th century A.D. Some of the major ancient dynasties which extended their rule to the district are Mauryas, Satavahanas, Rastrakutas, Chalukyas and Kakatiyas and in the medieval Bahamani Sultans, Qutub Shahis and Barid Shahis and in the modern period Mughals and Asaf Jahis.

During the Prime Minister-ship of Sir Salar Jung-I in the 1876 A.D., the districts in the Nizam's Dominion were re- organized where upon Indur became a District.

The district in its new shape was christened as Nizamabad. Before 1979, there were (7) taluks in the district. However, during December, 1979 Armoor and Kamareddy taluks have been bifurcated and (2) new taluks Viz, Bheemgal and Domakonda were formed. With these two taluks, the number of taluks rose from 7 to 9. During May, 1985 (35) Mandals have been formed as smaller administrative units in the district. They are listed under the head 'Administrative Divisions'. During August 1988, Yedapally Mandal was newly formed, bringing the total number of Mandals to 36, total no of divisions are 3.

On 11.10.2016 New District is formed with 27 mandals. there are 1 corporation two municipalities in the district. recently 8 new Mandal are formed they are Mupkal, Mendora, Yergatla, Nizamabad North, Nizamabad Rural , Nizamabad South Mugal, Rudrur.

Nizamabad town has the largest population of 3.10 lakhs as per 2011 Census. While Armoor town has the lowest population of 64,042. Nizamabad town has become Municipal Corporation in March,

2005 and Armoor town has become Municipality in May 2006. There are total no of thandas in district are 96, no of thandas are to be proposed as Grama Panchayaths are 71

Nizamabad district is bounded on the North by Nirmal district and on the East by Jagital district, on the South by Kamareddy district on the West by Nanded district of Maharastra State The geographical area of this district is 4288 Sq.Kms. The district lies between 180 05' and 190' of the Northern latitudes and 770 40' and 780 37' of the Eastern longitudes.

Ramalayam Dichpally :

The Dichpally Ramalayam located at a distance of 20 k.m. from Nizamabad enroute Hyderabad. The temple was built in the 14th century by Kakatiya Kings, the Dichpally Ramalayam is the one of the oldest temples in the Nizamabad. Temple was built of black and white basalt stone, with the finest architecture and excellent craftsmanship of goddesses, animals, devils and Khajuraho style erotic structures on it. This ancient temple has awesome sculpture with extremely beautiful carvings on temple walls, ceilings, pillars, and door frames.

This temple has 105 steps and a pedestrian subway connecting it to Raghunadha Temple in the Nizamabad urban center. The temple is visited by thousands of devotees on the festival Sri Rama Navami.. The Dichpally Ramalayam is one of the finest example of stone architecture, built in white and black Basalt stone. The entrance to the steps is graced by a decorative gateway “ Keerthi Thorana” which is reachly engraved and bearing the Kakatitya style of architecture. The Surrounds area of the temple fills with water every year during the monsoons and the temple assumes the look of an island.

Raghunatha Temple :

Nizamabad fort, also known as Nizamabad of quilla, was built in tenth century by Rashtrakuta Kings situated at south west of Nizamabad city. The fort has a large area surrounded by Masonry walls and huge bastions resembling Muslim architecture. Raghunatha temple is on the top of the fort and is a major tourist attraction. Believed to have been built by Chatrapathi Shivaji. The temple temple has spacious halls spread over an area of 3900 square fees with unique system of ventilation that keeps it cool in summer in particular.

There is a prison within this fort premises where “Dasharathi Krishnamacharyalu” a legendary poet and writer spent his life during initial year of independence. The time he spent in this jail was well utilized in writing poetry. His famous quote “Naa Telangana Koti Rathanala Veena” has been and is being used right from the initial periods of Telangana oribation till date.

Siddulagutta – Armoor :

Sri Navanatha Siddeshwara temple is located in Armoor town about 27 K.m. Northeast at Nizamabad district. There are beautiful rock formation around this temple with extends up to 2 K.m. legend says that, on this hillock and hence it is called as Navanathapura. There are many temples on the hillock namely Shivalayam, Ramalayam, Hanuma Temple, Durga Devi Temple and all these temples are believed to be Swayambhu Temples. Inside these caves is a Shiva Temple, where the Shiva Lingam is said to be swaymbhu or self-manifested. The entrance to this cave temple is a door that is barely three feet. Just outside the exit point of this narrow cave is a Ramalayam and the temple tank, Jeeva Koneru. Fifteen years ago a ghat road was built through the rock formation, leading straight to Siddulagutta. There is also a walkway from the Gol Bungalow for pilgrims wishing to do the climb up to the temple by foot.

Bada pahad :

Badapahad Dargah or Peddagutta is a Muslim Pilgrim Centers. Built in the memory of the Saint Hazrat Syed Sadullah Hussain, the mosque is situated atop a hillock near Jakora in the Varni Mandal of Nizamabad district. Many Muslim devotees as well as Hindu devotees climb hill and visit Saint Sadullah Hussain Baba. The three annual festival of Ursu at Badapahad is held every year in September month. Telangana, Andhrapradesh, Maharashtra and Karnatak people attend this occasion and festival in every year. Dargah is located between the hills of Chandur and Varni, the Bada Pahad Dargah site is also used as a huge ropeway project. The ropeway will also be used as a mode of transport to access the mosque. There are around 1000 steps to reach the summit of the hill where Dargah is located.

Bada Pahad Dargah is Located in Bada pahad village, about 15 k.m from varni and 43 k.m from Nizamabad. Situated on the huge hill (Bada Pahad), this prominent Dargah is visited by scores of devotees every year from the neighboring districts and states.

Ali Sagar

Ali sagar reservoir located in jankampet village. Yedlapally Mandal 2 km off the Nizamabad – Basar road, is a scenic water body with a vast alluring garden developed by Nizam of Hyderabad. The park spreads over 33 acres enriched with fountains and colorful profusion of flowering plants, an enchanting summer house well laid out gardents, an island and hilltop guest house thus making it a favored getaway.

These exist a deer park, facilities for trekking and water sports which are additional attractions nestled at the destination. Ali Sagar is a very important picnic spot near Nizamabad. Ali Sagar in simple words is a very colorful and beautiful garden developed to attract picnickers from Nizamabad.

Ashok Sagar:

Ashok Sagar is located at Janakampet village, Yedpally mandal at a distance of about 7 k.m from Nizamabad and 26 k.m from Basara. This is situated on the route to the famous Saraswathi temple at Basara from Hyderabad. It is a huge reservoir comprising of a beautiful Rock garden, octagonal shaped restaurant, swinging bridge, boating facilities and children park.

The garden is spread over an area of 2 acres with beautiful landscape and attractive natural setting rock cuts. There exists a 15 ft marble statue of Goddesses Saraswathi in the middle of the water. The lake is scenic with a backdrop of hilly landscapes. Boating facility is available at the lake as well, and the rock garden itself makes for some fascinating viewing in a couple of spots. Landscaped rock garden with winding path in the midst of rocks gives a memorable experience to the visitors.

Sri Ram Sagar :

Pochampad Dam, also known as "Sri Ram Sagar project" stands tall across Godavari River which is considered as a lifeline of North Telangana Region. Beautiful garden has been developed at the dam premises which offers boating facility in the picturesque waters of the massive reservoir. An island near the dam is a retreat for the migratory birds throughout the year.

The tourism Department facilities the tourists with boating facility in the vast reservoir. This location serves as an ideal picnic spot for people from neighboring towns. Dam is located towards north 53 k.m away from Nizamabad.

Mallaram Forest :

Mallaram forest is situated at a distance of 8 k.m to the south west of Nizamabad town. It is a complete woody and dense forest which come to migratory birds and animals. The pristine surroundings, fresh air and chirping of birds making it a perfect picnic spot for the tourist visiting the place. Located in idyllic surroundings, it is considered as perfect place for eco tourism.

The major attractions are forest treks, a pagoda and a tower which serves as a view point tower. There are seating spaces along the mallaram cheruvu providing scenic view of the location. The forest department has provided seating arrangements for tourists overlooking the mallaram cheruvu. The forest boasts of 1.45 Billion years old rock that pulls you into lap of nature. According to the geologists, this famous mushroom shaped rock at mallaram forest dates back 2000 Million years ago which also has a rock pedestal that strikingly resembles the upper portion of a mushroom.

PEDDAPALLI DISTRICT

Peddapalli district is a district located in the northern region of the Indian state of Telangana. Ramagundam city is an educational and industrial hub. Ramagundam city is well known for its Multi cultural and linguistic diversity. Peddapalli Town is also an educational hub and also famous mostly for agricultural occupation. Ramagundam is only the largest city in this District and 5th largest city in Telangana State.

Peddapalli District is carved out of erstwhile Karimnagar district. It is surrounded by Mancherial, Bhoopalapally, Karimnagar, Jagtial districts. The district comprises 14 mandals and two revenue divisions – Peddapalli and Manthani. Peddapalli town is its headquarters.

The district has some major railway lines including the one connecting the north and south India passing through it. Hyderabad-Ramagundam State Highway also crisscrosses the district. This well-connected district has three RTC depots at Godavarikhani, Ramagundam and Manthani.

NTPC Ramagundam, a part of National Thermal Power Corporation, is situated at Ramagundam. It is one of the major power stations in South India and is the first ISO 14001 certified “Super Thermal Power Station” in India. The district is also home to major industries like Singareni, FCI and many private cement factories.

River Godavari passes through Peddapalle district and the entire district is covered under SRSP command area. The district is known for its paddy to produce followed by cotton and maize. The cotton produced here is internationally reputed for its quality. It is also dotted by many rice mills and spinning mills.

The district is of historical and archaeological significance. The Buddhist Stupa dating back to 2nd century BC and one of the 30 walled cities mentioned by Megasthenes, the Greek historian, is located in Dhulikatta village of Eligaid mandal.

Peddapalli district is adorned by the holy shrines of Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy at Odela and Sri Varahaswami at Kamanpur Mandal. Some of the popular tourist attractions in the district include Ramuni Gundalu, Sabbitham waterfalls. Ramagiri Qilah, a place of historical importance located in the village Begumpet is also often visited by tourists.

Some of the tourist spots in the districts are: Ramuni Gundalu, waterfalls at Sabbitham. Ramagiri Qila is a place of historic importance and is located at Begumpet.

Sabitham Waterfalls :

The waterfall in Sabitham village in Peddapalli is drawing hundreds of people everyday. Located in a thick forest and surrounded by hillocks, the waterfall in the Sabitham village in Peddapalli mandal is drawing huge crowds this monsoon season, but crying for attention from the district authorities.

This small waterfall in this tiny village located about 4 15 km from the district headquarters on the Peddapalli-Manthani road attracts lot of visitors from July to November when the rains lash the region. The overflowing water from the Gattusingaram hillocks turns into waterfall at the Gauri Gundala, as the locals call it.

Buddhist Stupa Dhulikatta :

The Buddhist monastic complex at Vadkapur and Dhulikatta villages located on the right and left banks of Hussaini vagu lies at a distance of 30 km from Karimnagar. The excavations brought to light a Buddhist Stupa, fortification walls etc. One of labels inscribed in Brahmi over a slab in this Stupa is Palaeographically datable to 2nd century B.C. The Stupa belonged to the Hinayana sect of Buddhism in which the anthropomorphic representation of Buddha was taboo. Here Buddha is showed in symbols such as his Chatra, Padukas, throne with Swastika, Pillar of fire etc.

The Stupa consists of lower pradakshana patha, circular drum with ayaka platforms on four cardinal directions i.e. on east, west, north and south and a dome. These ayaka platforms project from the main drum. This Stupa was beautified with carved lime stone slabs during the early Satavahna period and this embellishment is contemporary to the Barhut Stupa dated to the early Sunga period. Among the lime stone slabs Naga Muchilinda (a snake guarding the Buddha) is prominent.

Ramagiri Fort:

A fort on Ramagiri hillocks is located near Begumpet village in Kamanpur mandal near the PWD road leading to Manthani. This famous fort built in stone with several bastions is spread over a very large area of several kilometers. The Ramagiri hill with its vast area is known for its beautiful natural

surroundings with rare species of plants and several kinds of medicinal roots. The fort played an important role from the early times to the period of Asaf Jahis.

The fort was under the control of Gundaraja of Manthani and Edaraja of Ramagundam. They were defeated by the Kakati Prola II and the entire area of Polavasa, Manthani and Ramagundam were under the control of Kakatiyas. After the fall of Kakatiyas, Musunuri Kapayanayaka occupied Orugallu and appointed Muppabhupala as the ruler of Sabbinadu with his capital at Ramagiri during 14th Century A.D. The Bahamani Sultan Ahmed Shah I (1422-1436 A.D.) invaded Telangana region in 1433 A.D. and occupied the Ramagiri fort. After Qutb Shahis of Golconda dynasty, the fort was under the control of Mughals and finally Asaf Jahis and their Deshmukhs.

RAJANNA SIRCILLA DISTRICT

The name Sircilla is derived from sirishala(meaning centre of wealth). It is a town and the district headquarters of Rajanna Sircilla district in the Indian state of Telangana. It is located on the banks of Maneru River in the Sircilla mandal of the Sircilla revenue division. It is popularly known as Textile town due to the presence of large number of power looms, textile processing and dyeing units. Rajanna Sircilla is carved out of erstwhile Karimnagar district and was formed on 11 Oct 2016. It is surrounded by Karimnagar, Kamareddy and Siddipet Districts. It has one revenue division and 13 mandals. The district's headquarters is located at Rajanna Sircilla town which is popularly as Textile town due to the presence of large number of power looms, textile processing and dyeing units

Rajanna Sircilla is carved out of erstwhile Karimnagar district and was formed on 11 Oct 2016. It is surrounded by Karimnagar, Kamareddy and Siddipet Districts. Mid Manair Dam with its scenic beauty is a place of worth visiting. Manair, a tributary of Godavari, passes through the district and provides irrigation and drinking water supply benefits. Sri Raja Rajeshwara Swamy temple, one of the ancient and famous Shaivite temples, is located in Vemulawada town. This Shrine is popularly known as 'Dakshina Kasi' (Southern Banaras). Devotees throng this temple in huge numbers. A Dargah within the precincts of the temple stands a testimony to religious tolerance. Rock cut inscriptions found in and around Vemulawada temple proclaim the historical importance of this place which was the capital of the Vemulawada Chalukyas who ruled from AD 750 to AD 973. Tradition associate with this place with famous Telugu poet "Bheemakavi" but there is more definite proof of the famous Kannada poet "Pampa" living here as the court poet of Arikesari-II and dedicated his "Kannada Bharatha" to his royal patronage. Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple situated at Nampally Gutta near Vemulawada is another noted holy shrine that attracts many tourists and devotees. Rajanna Sircilla is well connected by road.

Sircilla is located at 18.38°N 78.83°E. It has an average elevation of 322 meters (1056 feet). It is located 130kms north to Secunderabad, 40km west to Karimnagar, 38km north to Siddipet and 56km east to Kamareddy. It is 10km away from historic Vemulawada temple town.

A new National highway numbered NH 365B connects Sircilla with Siddipet, Jangaon, Suryapet and other districts of the state. Hyderabad-Vemulawada road at 140km north of Hyderabad.

Singa Samudram Cheruvu in Rajanna Sircilla district is one of the rarest tanks

Vemulawada is home to one of the famous temples devoted to Lord Shiva...

Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple situated at Nampally Gutta near Vemulawada is another noted...

Sircilla powerloom cluster producing quality different design Bathukamma Sarees every year supplying to 1 crore poor women who are covered under food security card on the eve of Bathukamma Festival to all the (33) districts of Telangana State. Producing different varieties of cloth, check shirting, Tamilanadu pongal sarees, check shirting suiting, silk sarees, linen shirting, tye & dye sarees etc.

Bathukamma :

Bathukamma Festival represents the significance of the tradition and culture. Bathukamma a part of Dasara Festivities is unique and symbolizing the existence of Telangana. This colourful festival has historic, ecological, societal and religious significance. Women clad in glittering costumes and jewellery carry beautifully stacked Bathukammas with flowers like Tangedu, Gunugu, Chamanti, and others to the village or streets meeting point.

Making circles around the assembled Bathukamma, women folk recite songs in the group. The songs have their roots in the Puranas, History and even in the recent political and social developments of the particular region. The fete culminates in Saddula Bathukamma where the villagers immerse the flower stacks in the nearby tanks and lakes.

Ranga Reddy District

Ranga Reddy District was formed on 15th August, 1978 by carving out some portion of Hyderabad Urban Taluk & the merger of the entire Rural and Urban Areas of the remaining Taluks of erstwhile Hyderabad District. This District is primarily the Rural hinterland for Hyderabad City feeding the powerful commercial Centre with various raw Materials, agriculture produce and finished products.

The Name of the District was Hyderabad (Rural) to begin with. It was changed as K.V. Ranga Reddy District and later on Ranga Reddy District. It was named after former Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh late Sri K.V. Ranga Reddy (Father-in-Law of former Chief Minister, late Dr M Chenna Reddy).

The District is located in the Central Part of the Deccan Plateau and lies between 160 30` and 180 20` of North Latitude and 770 30` and 790 30` of East Longitudes.

The name of the District was Hyderabad (Rural) to begin with . It was changed as K.V.Ranga Reddy District and later on Ranga Reddy .

Osman Sagar :

Osman Sagar is a reservoir in the Indian city of Hyderabad. The lake is around 46 km², and the reservoir is around 29 km², with total level of 1,790 feet and a capacity of 3.9 tmc ft.

Osman Sagar was created by damming the Musi River in 1920, to provide an additional source of drinking water for Hyderabad and to protect the city after the Great Musi Flood of 1908. It was constructed during the reign of the last Nizam of Hyderabad State, Osman Ali Khan, hence the name.

It is a popular tourist destination, especially in monsoon season when the reservoir is full. Its parks, resorts, and amusement park are a major attraction. This lake had served drinking water to Hyderabad city but, due to increase in population, is not sufficient to meet the city's water supply demand.

Jiva Asramam :

JIVA, or Jeeyar Integrated Vedic Academy, was established in 2008 to protect and promote Vedic literature and values. JIVA was established to commemorate HH Srimannarayana Pedda Jeeyar Swamiji's centennial celebrations. Covering an area of 53 acres, JIVA contains not only a Ve:dic

Gurukulam, but also computer labs, JIMS hospitals, a go:sa:la, Ne:thra Vidya:laya (school for visually challenged), and even we have a Homeopathic Degree College now.

JIVA is working towards demonstrating and applying our Vedic wisdom and practices through a modern context so that it is applicable to one and all. Research projects are being planned to relate modern science with Vedic principles thereby showcasing our ancient knowledge as the foundation for most of today's inventions and discoveries.

To commemorate Bhagavad Ra:ma:nuja:cha:rya's millenial appearance a new structure at the height of 216 feet called Statue of Equality. It will be an iconic memorial in honour of the greatest acharya in our lineage.

Wonderla :

Wonderla is one of the largest chain of amusement parks in India.

The loudest, craziest, and the most amazing part of town. This simply is not just an amusement park in Hyderabad, but a world of breath-taking charm. It's a place to celebrate the smaller moments and share big wonders. Get on one of the 40+ exhilarating rides, or simply laze by the pool under the bright sun. But whatever you do, here, everybody gets a little closer. And that is why we are the best Amusement Park in Hyderabad.

Ramoji Film City :

The Ramoji Film City in India is located in Hyderabad. Spread across a sprawling 2000 acres, it is the largest integrated film city in the world and as such has been certified by the Guinness World Records as the largest studio complex in the world.

A magical realm filled with excitement and wonderful surprises at every turn. As the world's largest integrated film city and India's only thematic holiday destination with magic of cinema, there's something special for you here.

It is also a popular tourism and recreation centre, containing natural and artificial attractions including an amusement park. Around 1.5 million tourists visit the place every year

Chilkur Balaji Temple :

Chilkur is a small village situated in the premises of Himayath Sagar Lake of Rangareddy District. This village is not only a scenic spot, but is also a religious site due to the presence of a large Balaji

temple at the place. Situated close to the Sagar Lake, the temple is an ancient one and is dedicated to Lord Balaji.

Chilkur is also home to a National Deer Park, which was established with the purpose of protecting and nurturing the fauna of this region.

Twenty Five kilometers from Hyderabad off the Vikarabad road and on the banks of Osmansagar is the picturesque village of Chikur with its hoary temple dedicated to Sri Balaji Venkateshwara. From the style, structure and appearance, it can be inferred that the temple was built half a millennium ago. Set in sylvan surroundings, the temple attracts thousands of pilgrims every year and is an ideal place for sequestered retreat and meditation. It enjoyed in the past, great days of pomp and glory.

The temple is one of the oldest in Telengana, having been built during the time of Akkanna and Madanna, the uncles of Bhakta Ramdas. According to tradition, a devotee who used to visit Tirupati every year could not do so on one occasion owing to serious ill-health. Lord Venkateshwara appeared in his dream and said, "I am right here in the jungle nearby. You don't have to worry." The devotee at once moved to the place indicated by the Lord in the dream and saw a mole- hill there, which he dug up. Accidentally, the axe struck Lord Balaji's idol covered by the mole-hill below the chin and on the chest, and surprisingly blood started flowing profusely from the "wounds", flooding the ground and turning it scarlet. The devotee could not believe his eyes when he saw this.

Suddenly he could not believe his ears also when he heard a voice from the air which said,"Flood the mole-hill with cow's milk. "When the devotee did so, a Swayambhu idol of Lord Balaji accompanied by Sridevi and Bhoodevi(a rare combination) was found, and this idol was installed with the due rites and a temple built for it.

Sri Balaji venkateshwara, the Pratyaksha Daiva in kaliyuga, is thus available at Chilkur to shower blessings on His devotees who for any reason are unable to go to Tirupati. Many devout worshippers flock to the temple, to receive the blessings of the Lord and his consorts throughout the year particularly during the Poolangi, Annakota and Brahmotsavams

With the earnest desire to revive the former glory and importance of the temple, the idol of Ammavaru was installed in 1963 the year following the Chinese aggression, and when the aggression was unilaterally vacated, Ammavaru was given the name of Rajya Lakshmi, signifying this welcome event. The unique feature of this idol is that lotus flowers are held in three hands and the fourth hand is in such a position towards the lotus feet which signifies the doctrine of Saranagathi.

The temple has been visited by great Acharyas from time to time. A visit to the temple is a must for the Jeer of Sri Ahobila Mutt every time he visits the twin cities, and in the temple is installed the idol of the first Jeer. The Tilakayaths of Sri Vallabhacharya Sampradaya have been regularly visiting the shrine. Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya of Sringeri Mutt and his disciple graced the efforts of the trustees in improving the temple.

SANGAREDDY DISTRICT

Sangareddy district is a district located in the northern region of the Indian state of Telangana. Sangareddy (former: Sangareddy peta) is the district headquarters of Sangareddy district in the Indian state of Telangana. It was named after the ruler Sanga, who was the son of Rani Shankaramba, ruler of Medak during the period of Nizams.

Sangareddy District is located in the northern region of the Indian state of Telangana.

Sangareddy District is bifurcated from Medak district according to G.O.M.S 239; Dt: 11-10-2016 by Government of Telangana. Medak district is divided into three districts. They are

- A.Sangareddy District
- B.Medak District
- C.Siddipet District

The district is spread over an area of 4,464.87 square kms (1,723.90 sq mi).

As of 2011 Census of India, the district has a population of 15,27,628.

The district will have three revenue divisions of Narayankhed, Sangareddy and Zaheerabad are subdivided into 26 mandals.

Sangareddi Municipality was constituted in 1954 and is classified as a first grade municipality with 31 election wards. The jurisdiction of the civic body is spread over an area of 13.69 km (5.29 sq mi).

The city has three large-scale public sector industries in its constituency. These are BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited-One of the MAHARATNA companies of Govt. Of India), BDL (Bharat Dynamics Limited, where one of India's most powerful missile PRITHVI was produced), Ordnance Factory Medak (which manufactures the Sarath tanks for the Indian Army).

The city is categorized into Old Sangareddy and New Sangareddy. Old Sangareddy is well-renowned for its bazaars and old district jail, which has been converted to a jail museum. The roads in the area are quite busy during the festive seasons including Dassera, Diwali, Vinayaka Chaturthi and Ramzan.

Jharasangam :

It is famous temple for Lord Shiva. It is located at a distance of 16 km from Zaheerabad. This temple is also called as "Dakshina Kashi".

Bonthapally :

It is located at a distance of 42 km from Sangareddy. It is famous for the Veerabhadra Swamy temple. The temple was built during the Veerashivaya period.

Beeramguda :

It is famous temple and also called as second srishilam. This temple is established in 13th century. It is located at a distance of 30 km from Sangareddy. The temple is located in the patancheru mandal. Five days of festivities are held here on Shivaratri.

Trikutalayam :

This temple is constructed in 11th century by Kakathiyas. The temple was built in 11-13 centuries. It is famous temple for Lord Shiva. It is located at a distance of 4 km from Sangareddy.

Singoor Project :

It is located at a distance of 36 km from Sangareddy. The construction of this dam was completed in 1989. One can spend quality time with family or friends

Manjeera Reservoir , Sangareddy :

This reservoir is located at a distance of 7 km from Sangareddy. One can spend quality time with family or friends at the Environmental Education Centre here.

1)Manjeera Wild life Sanctuary :

The Manjira sanctuary situated along the mighty river Manjeera at a distance 5 km from Sangareddy Town.The charming part about this sanctuary is that one can take an adventurous boat ride for Bird watching in the Manjeera Wildlife & Bird Sanctuary. There are nine small yet very beautiful islands Bapangadda, Sangamadda, Puttigadda, Karnamgadda etc. which together form the Manjira Wildlife & Bird Sanctuary.

Singoor Project:

The Singur Dam is a reservoir built for hydroelectric and irrigational purposes. It also serves as a source of drinking...

The Singur Dam is a reservoir built for hydroelectric and irrigational purposes. It also serves as a source of drinking water for Hyderabad. It is located at a distance of 36 km from Sangareddy. The construction of this dam was completed in 1989. The gigantic reservoir constructed on the Singur Dam serves as the primary source of drinking water, electric power, as well as water for irrigational needs to the nearby areas.

Manjeera Reservoir :

This reservoir is located at a distance of 7 km from Sangareddy. One can spend quality time with family or friends at the Environmental Education Centre here. Another main attraction of this place is the crocodile-breeding pond, which has been set up for rehabilitation of crocodiles.

Kondapur Museum :

The Archaeological Museum is a popular tourist destination. It is located at a distance of 18 km from Sangareddy. Most of the artifacts displayed within the Museum have been excavated from the nearby Fort Mound or Kotagadda that is located at a distance of 1 km from the museum. Initially identified by Archaeologist Mr. Henry Cousens in the early part of the 19th century, it later passed on to the Archeological Department of the then Nizam of Hyderabad who carried on a series of excavations through 1940-41.

SIDDIPET DISTRICT

Siddipet district is carved out of erstwhile Medak district with annexation of some parts of Karimnagar and Warangal districts. The district shares boundaries with Karimnagar, Sircilla, Medak, Medchal, Hanamkonda, Yadadri, Kamareddy, Jangoan districts.

The district comprises of 24 mandals and 3 revenue divisions . The District Headquarters and police Commissionerate is located at siddipet town.

Siddipet, a town in the Siddipet District, is renowned for its ancient religious attractions like temples, mosques and churches as well as historical monuments like Lal Kaman and Burj. The Yerra Cheruvu and Komati Cheruvu, tributaries of the Manjira River, flow through the region.

The Following are the Places of Interest in Siddipet District:

1. Sri Vidya Saraswathi shanaischaralayam – Wargal
2. Sri Kondapochamma Temple – Markook
3. Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Devasthanam – Komuravelli
4. Sri Lakshmi Narsimha Swamy Temple – Nacharam
5. Komati Cheruvu (Mini Tank Bund) – Siddipet
6. Koti Lingeswara Swamy Temple-Siddipet
7. Sri Renuka Ellamma Temple-Siddipet
8. Swayambu Shambu Lingeswara Swamy Temple
9. Nagadevatha Temple- Siddipet
10. Ranganayaka Sagar Reservoir – Chinnakodur
11. Shanigaram Reservoir – Shanigaram
12. Sri Saraswathi Kshetramu Main Temple – Ananthasagar
13. Lakudaram Lake – Lakudaram

Sri Vidya Saraswathi Shaneeshwara Temples, Wargal :

The Saraswati Temple situated on a hillock at Wargal village in Siddipet District of Telangana is the most famous Saraswati temple in the state after Basara. This temple is famous for Aksharaabyasa for children. It is one of the popular pilgrimage sites around Siddipet & Hyderabad.

The Wargal Saraswati Temple is one among the few temples of goddess Saraswati in Telangana.

Also known as Sri Vidya Saraswati Temple, it was built by Sri Yamavaram Chandrashekhara Sharma. The temple foundation stone was laid in 1989. On 1992 Sri Vidya Nrusinha Bharati Swamy

has laid the foundation to the statues of Goddess Sri Vidya Saraswathi Devi and Lord Shani. Now it is maintained by Kanchi Mutt.

The Wargal Temple is dedicated to Goddess Saraswati Devi. The garbhagriha is located at a level nearly equivalent to the third floor. The Goddess is seen to be in full glory decorated with a lot of jewels and garlands and adorned in a saree. There is an idol of Goddess about 10 feet high in front of the temple, which is a magnificent piece of art.

The other temples in the complex are Sri Lakshmi Ganapathi, Lord Shanishwara and Lord Shiva. There are two Vaishnava Temples here, which are almost in ruins as of now. These two Vaishnava Temples are said to have been built during the reign of the Kakatiya rulers. A huge victory pillar is also located nearby. With a height of about 30 feet, it has statues of Lord Rama, Goddess Sita, Lord Lakshmana and Goddesses Lakshmi over it. The temple has a Veda Paathashaala on its premises where many students learn Vedas.

Many families visit this temple for their children's Aksharaabyasam before they join school for the first time. Meals are provided for free for all the devotees at the temple premises called as Nitya Annadanam.

Vasantha Panchami, Navartri Mahaotsavams and Shani Tryodasi festivals are being celebrated in a grand manner in this temple. Moola Nakshatram (Birth star of Goddess Saraswati) is the most auspicious day for worshipping Saraswati Devi. During this day special rituals are performed at the temple.

Thousands of families attend the Aksharabhyasa along with their children on Vasantha Panchami (Jan/Feb) which attracts around 25-30 thousand devotees. Darshan usually takes 2-3 hours during Vasantha Panchami and Aksharabhyasa might take at least an hour extra.

SURYAPET DISTRICT

Suryapet district is carved out of erstwhile Nalgonda district. The district shares boundaries with Nalgonda, Yadadri, Khammam, Hanamkonda, Mahabubabad districts and the state of Andhra Pradesh.

The district comprises 23 mandals and 2 revenue divisions – Suryapet and Kodad. The district headquarters is located at Suryapet town.

Suryapet is historically famous for being a hotspot of the movement against Razakars in Telangana Armed Struggle. Suryapet is now a fast developing region with highly flourishing cement industries. The district having a vast expanse of river Krishna basin, witnesses a quite widespread agriculture while Nagarjuna Sagar left canal is its chief source of irrigation.

Suryapet is adorned by many Shivaite temples which were built during the Kakaitya rule and remind everyone of the glorious past of the area.

At the heart of these attractions lies the thousand year old Chennakeshava temple at Pillalamarri which draws innumerable tourists every year.

Phanigiri in Suryapet district is a place of historical and archaeological importance. It is a Buddhist monastic complex which is also known as Buddha Vihara. Around, 2000 years ago, the vast hillock in Phangiri accommodated a Buddhist monastery. Phanigiri derived its name from the shape that resembles a snake's hood.

Undrugonda Laxminarsimha Swamy Temple, Mattapally Laxminarsimha Swamy Temple, Arvapally Laxminarsimha Swami Temple, Jatara at Peddagattu Lingamantula Swamy temple, Miryala Sltaramachandra Swamy Temple, Suryapet Venkateshwara Swamy Temple, Dargahs at Janpahad, Arvapally are the other attractions of the district.

Suryapet town is a major road junction. It lies on the National Highway 65 and is located exactly between Hyderabad, the capital of Telangana and Vijayawada, the capital city of Andhra Pradesh. TSRTC operates buses from Suryapet to many major cities, towns and villages. Three more national highways which are Kodad and Huzurnagar are the other important towns in the district.

Phanigiri :

Phanigiri is a Buddhist site that lies 84 km from the town of Nalgonda. The place is a recent discovery after the Department of Archaeology and Museums of Telangana did excavations at the place.

Phanigiri consists of a huge complex that has a large Stupa and two huge halls with stupas constructed in the halls as well. Taking in the sheer size of the site one can make out that the place served as a prominent Buddhist site. A unique site on the floor of the complex is large footprints and these foot prints are supposedly of Lord Buddha himself.

The complex also houses the three dwelling places of the Buddhist monks known as viharas. The

Phanigiri Buddhist site stands at the top of a hill that is popular by the name of Serpent's Hood Hill. The Hill has been so named because of its shape that reminds one of a serpent's hood.

Pillalamarri :

Pillalamarri is a small hamlet that comes under Suryapet district. The hamlet is famous for the many temples that were built by the Kakatiya Kings. The importance of this village is due to these beautiful temples that are a historical reminder of the glorious past of the village.

Peddagattu jathara :

peddagattu or Gollagattu Jathara is the festival done in the name of Lord Lingamanthulu Swamy and Goddess Choudamma every 2 years. The presiding deities, Sri Lingamanthula Swamy, believed an Incarnation of Lord Shiva, and his sister – Choudamma, are offered various pujas during the five-day fete. Peddagattu (Gollagattu) is the second biggest religious congregation or Jathara in the state of Telangana after Sammakka Saralamma Jatara in Jayashankar Bhupalapally.

Though primarily the Yadava community takes part in huge numbers, people from all castes and religions from across Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu come to the place located just 5-km. from Suryapet. The festival is protected by police and assisted by volunteers during 3-day period.

According to history, this religious congregation has been celebrated since 16th century. Even it is still been celebrated with the government funds. The festival is protected by police and assisted by volunteers during 3-day period. It is located in Durajpally village [Suburb in Suryapet Municipality], Suryapet District, Telangana state, and past durajpally sarpanch MA. Mazeedmiya is from Muslim community and he developed the peddagattu.

Pillalamarri :

The Pillalamarri Temple of Suryapet (Telangana state) is dated back to almost 1000 years and is considered to be one of the oldest ancient temples in Nalgonda District of Telangana state.

Dedicated to Lord Shiva, it is located in Pillalamarri village in the Suryapet town. Historically significant as the gateway of Telangana, Suryapet town is located on the National Highway 9 between Hyderabad and Vijaywada. In addition to the Pillalamarri temple, the village also houses several other ancient temples built during the Kakatiya period. This helps to enhance the historical and religious value of the village.

Built on the banks of the Musi River, the temple belonged to the Kakatiya era and stands testimony to the architectural craftsmanship displayed by the Kakatiya rulers. It houses beautifully carved pillars and walls where each intricate sculpture is poetry in stone. Beautiful paintings are also found to adorn the walls of the temple. A grand and regal Nandi bull is seen gracing its portals. The detailing in the architecture is an indication of the touch of excellence which the craftsmen of the Kakatiya period have been able to impart on Telangana art and culture.

The main sanctorum of the temple houses the idol of the main deity Lord Chennakesavaswami. The idol is resplendent in adornments particularly during the annual celebrations in the months of February to March. During this time, the temple premises are filled with devotees who come from far and near to offer their prayers to the Lord and seek his blessings.

The Temple walls are replete with frescoes and inscriptions which beautifully and elaborately describe the rule of the Kakatiya kings. Some of the relevant inscriptions include the stone inscription in Telegu which date. which bears a reference to king Ganapatideva. There can be seen yet another stone inscription of which mentions the rule of Rudradeva. Both inscriptions are available for tourists to view.

In addition to the presence of valuable inscriptions, the historical significance of the place has significantly increased by the discovery of coins within the temple premises. These have helped historians to salvage a lot about the life and times of the great Kakatiya rulers. In addition to the historical and aesthetic value the village imparts, it is also a culturally significant area. This is the birthplace of the famous Telegu poet Pillamarri Pina Virabhadru.

The Department of Archaeology was established in the year 1914 by H.E.H.Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan, the VIIth Nizam. It is now named as 'The Department of Heritage Telangana' The department is renowned and known for its activities related to archaeological research and protection of the cultural heritage of Telangana state. Maintenance of ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains of historical importance is the major activity of the department. On the advice of the Director General of Archaeology of India, Prof. Ghulam Yazdani was appointed as its first Director.

Mr. Yazdani arrived in Hyderabad on April 26, 1914 and at once set himself to organize his office and to specify to Government the nature of his duties. His proposals were fully approved by the Government vide Proceedings No.19/7 MISC.OF 27th J

Sri Sri Sri Undrugonda Laxmi Narasimha Swami Devasthanam :

Undrugonda is situated in Vallabhapuram village of Chivvemla mandal, Nalgonda District, Telangana .

Undrugonda is situated in Vallabhapuram village of Chivvemla mandal, Nalgonda dist, Telangana state, India. It is located 12 kilometers from the town of suryapet & 3 kilometers from national highway 65. It is an ancient Giridurgam (hill forte) constructed initially by Vishnukundinulu in 5th century A.D and later developed by various dynasties up to now. It is a magnificent archaeological and spiritual pilgrimage center hosting different temples of which Sri Undrugonda Laxmi Narasimha Swamy is best worshiped adored by local public. Many fortifications, hillocks, valleys, lakes and greenery of the forest also make a very beautiful eco-tourist destination. Local philanthropic organizations have been trying to revive the name and fame of Undrugonda since 2002.

VIKARABAD DISTRICT

Vikarabad District Formed on 11.10.2016. The district is spread over an area of 3,386.00 square kilometres (1,307.34 sq mi). It is bounded by the districts of The district shares boundaries with Sangareddy, Rangareddy, Mahaboobnagar and the state of Karnataka. As of 2011 Census of India, the district has a population of 927,140.

Vikarabad District formed with 18 mandals from erstwhile Rangareddy and Mahaboobnagar Districts and divided into 2 Revenue Divisions. Vikarabad Revenue Division formed with Marpalle, Mominpet, Nawabpet, Vikarabad, Pudur, Kulkacherla, Doma, Pargi, Dharur, Kotepally, Bantwaram mandals from Rangareddy District. Tandur Revenue Division formed with Basheerabad, Doulthabad, Tandur, Peddemul, Yelal mandals from Rangareddy District and Kodangal, Bommaraspet mandals from Mahaboobnagar District.

Ananthagiri hills, one of the most attractive tourist spots in Telangana is the pride of Vikarabad district. Ananthagiri hills, the birthplace of river Musi that flows through the city of Hyderabad, attract many nature lovers who are enthralled by the mesmerizing beauty of the hills.

The ancient Anantha Padmanabha Swamy Temple which is located in Ananthagiri hills draws many visitors. Lord Vishnu is in the form of Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy and Ananthagiri is named after the main deity. The district is also home for many other temples viz. Pambanda Ramlingeshwara Temple, Bhavigi Bhadreshwara Temple, Bugga Rameshawaram, Bhukailas, Ekambareshawar, Jhuntutally Rama and Kodangal Venkateshwara Swamy temples.

Projects such as Kotipally, Jhuntutally, Laknapur, Sarpan Pally cater to the irrigation needs of the district besides being the places of tourists' interest.

Tandur, one of the important towns in the district, is the industrial hub of the district. Tandur is the main producer and distributor for blue & yellow limestone. Tandur is also famous for Redgram (Pigeon pea) production. Laterite and other stone mines, cement factories and many toor dal mills located in and around Tandur employ many.

Vikarabad district has been carved out of the erstwhile Rangareddy district. The district shares boundaries with Sangareddy, Rangareddy, Mahabubnagar and the state of Karnataka. The district

comprises of 18 mandals and 2 revenue divisions while the district headquarters is located at Vikarabad town. Tandur, one of the important towns in the district, is the industrial hub of the district. The district is spread over an area of 3,386.00 square kilometres and according to 2011 Census of India; the district has a population of 9, 27,140.

Anantha Padmanabha Swamy Temple:

One of the Hindu temples called the Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy temple is located in the beautiful hilly region of the Ananthagiri hills in Vikarabad district of Telangana, India. This temple on Ananthagiri hills is dedicated to worship Lord Vishnu. Sri Nalapur Sitaram is the head priest of this temple. According to Hindu Mythology, Skanda Purana, it is believed that this Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy temple was constructed by the rishi Markandeya in the dwapara yuga on Ananthagiri hills. The rishi Markandeya came here for yoga sadhana every day because the splendid and pleasant atmosphere of Ananthagiri hills attracted him. After his Yoga and meditation, Rishi Markandeya used to go to Kasi to take a holy bath in the river Ganges through a cave. During the dwadasi season, Markandeya couldn't make it to Kasi in the early hours of the day. He was very upset with this and after seeing the rishi's concerns, Lord Vishnu himself appeared in Markandeya's dreams and arranged water from the river Ganges for the rishi's bath. Markandeya was blessed to take a permanent place in the world as a river by lord Krishna who disguised himself as Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy. This river which is now popularly known as the river Moosi flows through Hyderabad. Markandeya initially took dharshanam of Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy and converted a charka into Swamy. It is said that for the past four hundred years the Nizam Nawabs visited Ananthagiri hills for its peaceful atmosphere and would rest there. The main temple of Lord Padmanabha Swamy was built by the Hyderabad Nawab as Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy appeared in his dreams and asked him to build a temple for him. This temple is situated in the village of Ananthagiri at a distance of seventy-five kilometers from Hyderabad and five kilometers from Vikarabad. There are regular private transport operators and frequent buses between Vikarabad and Ananthagiri hills.

Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy Temple is a Hindu temple located in Ananthagiri, Vikarabad district Vikarabad in Telangana, India. It is a temple of Lord Vishnu. The Head priest of this temple is Sri Nalapur Sitaram Chary. According to Skanda Purana, it is believed the temple is installed by the Rishi Markandeya in Dwapara Yuga. Attracted by the peaceful atmosphere of Ananthagiri hills Markandeya Rishi came here for yoga sadhana. Every day Markandeya used to go to Kasi from Ananthagiri to take a holy bath in the Ganges through a cave due to his yoga sadhana. On one day he was not able to go to Kasi as Dwadasi enter the early hours of the morning. Lord gave Darshana in a dream and arranged the Ganges to flow to perform a holy bath for Rishi.

The temple is about 75 km from Gachibowli, Hyderabad. The commute is a decent 2 lane road to the temple.

Ananthagiri Hills :

Ananthagiri hills, one of the most attractive hill stations in Telangana is considered the pride of Vikarabad district. The hill range is the origin of river Musi that flows through the city of Hyderabad. The salubrious climate here attracts many nature lovers and tourists, who are enthralled by the mesmerizing beauty of the hills.

Bugga Rameshwaram Temple – Anantagiri Hills :

The Ramalingeshwara Swamy Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. This temple has more than 500 years of history. There is an underground stream which originates beneath the shiva linga of the temple and flows continuously throughout the year. The water collected into a pond near the temple. River Musi which flows through Hyderabad is originated from this place.

Maha Shivaratri is the major festival here and it is celebrated pretty well. A major number of pilgrims visit this temple on this special occasion.

At a distance of 7 km from Anantagiri Hills (Padmanabha Temple), 6 km from Vikarabad and 78 km from Hyderabad, The Bugga Ramalingeshwara Swamy temple is located in Bugga Rameshwaram Village. This place is the origin of River Musi.

Vikarabad Adventure :

Vikarabad is a charming place where one can derive pleasure in trekking. In fact, it is one of the favourite trekking spots for people who crave for adventure close to Hyderabad city. This place is covered with red soil, containing a mixture of rock and loose soil; therefore, it is a thrilling place for Rappelling and Rock Climbing.

There are two different trails for the people coming here to have an adrenaline rush. The forest is an ideal place even for beginners. Vikarabad is surrounded by many small hills, making it convenient for trekking and apart from this; one can also enjoy some wild adventures in the Vikarabad forest.

Tourists enjoy forest trails by traversing some of the interior regions of the forest where they enjoy photographing the panoramic views and wildlife, fresh water streams and the verdant greenery.

WANAPARTHY DISTRICT

Wanaparthy is a town of Wanaparthy district of Telangana, India. The first polytechnic college in Telangana started out in Wanaparthy. Wanaparthy turned into ruled with the aid of a feudal ruler, Rameshwar Rao II, in Wanaparthy was ruled through a feudal ruler, Rameshwar Rao II, in is touring Raja of Wanaparthyin 2018, who was a vassal of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Wanaparthy become one of the 14 important Zamindari segments in Telangana in Post-Independent India. Raja died on 22 November 1922.

As his successor, Krishna Dev was a minor, his property was controlled by the Court as his ward. Krishna Dev died earlier than attaining maturity and the crown surpassed directly to his son Rameshwar Rao III. Soon after India abolished all regal titles. Wanaparthy Samsthanam or Raja of Wanaparthy changed into a vassal of Nizam of Hyderabad. He controlled the feudatory of Wanaparthy.After the formation of the Telangana Government, Wanaparthy is a newly formed district along with 14 mandals

Sarala Sagar Project :

Sarala Sagar Project, one of the oldest projects in Telangana has come into the picture once again due to the Mission Kakatiya Phase-III works being undertaken there presently, with the State government spending Rs 2.30 crore for desilting and repair of guide walls.

Sarala Sagar Dam is the Second biggest dam with Siphon Technology. Dams have been a necessity in the land with agriculture as the main source of occupation. The importance increases when the dams are powered with the latest and advanced technology. The Sarala Sagar Dam Project is one just project that has incorporated the technology from California. The project is an outstanding example of development of advanced Science and Technology in India with respect to dams.

The Sarala Sagar Dam Project, located in Wanaparthy District of Telangana State is just a few kilometers away from the Hyderabad- Bangalore National Highway -7. It is about 6 kms from the Kothakota Mandal Head quarters. Main water source of this irrigation project is from River Krishna.

Wanaparthi Ruler Raja Rameshwara Rao had been the founder of the advanced technology based dam. The project is named after his mother, 'Sarala'. The foundation of the project was laid on 15th September, 1949. The project was inaugurated by the military Governor of Hyderabad General Sri J.N Chowdary. Raja Rameswar Rao made sure that the technology involved was the most advanced available technology and hence the same was brought from California in USA. The project had however been stopped for some time due to some unknown reasons and was later resumed in 1959. The project benefits by irrigating a vast area of 4000 Acres of agricultural land in the district. The Sarala Sagar Project is the live example of the benefits experienced by the use of new and advanced technology in the infrastructure building. Located about 6 Kms away from Kothakota Mandal Head quarters on National Highway No. 7 from Hyderabad to Kurnool. The primary technology implemented in the project is the automatic Siphons system which is a very rare and unique system. The system is unique to Asia and the implementation in the project is the second project in the world. The technology can be put in brief: There are 17 siphon hoods and 4 primary siphons that are being used in the project. The siphon system automatically opens once the water levels exceed the capacity. The project attracts many tourists to the place. Architects and students of civil engineering also come here for research and study.

Sarala Sagar Project is just 6 Kms away from Kothakota Mandal Headquarters, on the Bangalore-Hyderabad Highway i.e. NH-7 in Mahabubnagar district. Also this place is at a distance of 43 Kms from Mahabubnagar and 140 Kms from Hyderabad, the state capital.

Tourist Places:

1. Sri Ranganayaka Temple.
2. Ghanpur Fort.
3. Pangal Fort.
4. Wanaparthi Palace.
5. Saralasar Project.

Sri Ranganayaka Temple :

Sri Ranganayakaswamy Temple is located at Srirangapur in Wanaparthi District. Sri RanganayakaSwamy Temple was built during the 18th century A.D.

According to legend, Krishnadevaraya, the Vijayanagar ruler, went to Srirangam and was enthralled by the Sri Ranganayakaswamy Temple there. He desired to construct a Ranganayakaswamy temple in his kingdom. Later, Ranganayaka (Lord Vishnu) appeared in dream and told the king that his idol is lying in the kingdom and an eagle will direct him to that place. The succeeding day, Krishnadevaraya followed the eagle and found the Lord's idol between Kothakota and Kanvayapally mountains. The king constructed the SriRanganayakaswamyTemple near RatnaPushkariniLake. The temple is a classic example of Vijayanagar architecture. The temple was built by the Rajas of Wanaparthy Samsthanam on the bund of Ratna Pushpakarini lake.

This destination has got good national importance. Pilgrims/Tourists have been visiting the destination from Karnataka (Gulbarga, Raichur, Sindanur, which are border places to the destination), Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

The Temple is under the jurisdiction of Sri Krishnadevaraya Group of Temples managed by Sri J Krishnadeva Rao. The Group of Temples are located at Vanaparthy, Peddagudem, Rajanagaram, Kanaipalle and Kothapeta.

The authority performs marriages at high rate at the temple premises for villagers, who are residing in and surrounding villagers/mandals and it works out to be about 300 marriages a year. About 500 people on an average attend for every marriage. Tonsure ceremonies also performed at the temple and these works out to be about 1000 numbers per annum on an average. During Navaratrulu, the flow of tourists is more than 20,000 per day for 9 days. The temple authority celebrate 'Kotai Vutsavalu' on the occasion of Sankranthi Festival for a period of one month and the tourists flow during this period is more than 5,000 per day on an average. In addition, the temple authority celebrates 'Rathotsavam' during March for a period of 15 days and the flow of tourists to this destination is more than 20,000/day on an average. During Sravana Masam, the flow of tourists is more than 5,000 per day on an average as the destination is having water body beside the temple. During summer, winter and vacation holidays to schools & colleges, the tourists flow to the temple is very high for a period of 2-3 months. About 2,000 visitors per on an average visit this destination during summer, winter and vocation holidays.

Qila Ghanpur fort for trekking :

At a distance of 2 km from Khilla Ghanpur Bus Stand, 25 km from Mahabubnagar and 109 km from Hyderabad, Khilla Ghanpur Fort is located near Khilla Ghanpur village in [Mahabubnagar](#) district of Telangana. This is an ideal weekend getaway from Hyderabad to spend full day.

The Ghanpur Fort is a hill fort built on a rocky hill by King Gona Ganapa Reddy in early 13th century. He ruled this area as a feudatory to Kakatiya rulers. Gona Ganapa Reddy is son of Gona Budda Reddy who was famous as the poet of Ranganatha Ramayana, a pioneering Telugu Literature. The name of Ghanapuram Killa came into existence from the name of Kakatiya Ruler Sri Ganapathi Deva. The fort is spread on rocky and hilly area of 4 Sq kilometers and there are fort buildings spread across the top most part of the hill.

The fort was well built with cannons on the upper side of the fort. There are several remains of the walls and building blocks inside the fort. There are several temples inside the fort like Veerabhadra Temple, Narsimh Temple and Chowdeswari Temple. There are several caves on the hilltop and provide good opportunity for exploration.

There are two ponds inside the fort with fresh water and they are good for swimming. There are several hills around the fort and they provide good opportunity for trekking as well. Ghanpur Lake is a large lake situated close to the Ghanpur village and the view of the lake from the fort is picturesque.

The fort & monuments demand about 2-3 kms trek from Ghanpur village. It usually takes about 2 hours to trek, explore the fort & caves and come back to Ghanpur village.

Khilla Ghanpur(Khilla ganapuram), a historical place in Southern Telangana region of India. Khilla ghanpur has old forts built during Kakatiya king's rule.Khilla ghanpur is surrounded by hills and it has one of the largest lakes in Wanparthy district.

This is a hill fort and was built by joining to mountains by Kakathiya King Gona Ganapa Reddy during the Year A.D. 1224. The King is Son of the famous Ranganatha Ramayana Writer Sri Gona Budda Reddy. The name of Ghanapuram Killa came into existence from the name of Kakatiya Ruler Sri Ganapathi Deva.

Pangal Fort :

At a distance of 1.5 km from Pangal Bus Station, 15 km from Wanaparthy Bus Station, 74 km from Mahabubnagar Bus Station and 163 km from Hyderabad, Pangal Fort is located at Pangal in Mahabubnagar District of Telangana.

Pangal Fort is one of the Famous Hill Forts in Telangana. It was built by Kalyani Chalukya Kings during 11th and 12th Centuries. The fort is spread across hundreds of acres with Seven Gateways. The Main entrance is called as Mundlagavini and is a special attraction of this fort. It was built with huge granite rocks.

The ruins of the fort houses several monuments built with beautiful architecture, including Uyyala Mandapam and several water bodies. Many deadly wars had taken place among the dynasties like Bahamani, Vijayanagara, Padmanayaka and Qutub Shahis at this fort. The fort also witnessed guerrilla warfare during the revolted against the Nizam.

Pangal can be reached from Wanaparthy which is 15 km away. The trekking starts from Pangal village and it is an easy trek which takes about 2 hours to reach the peak, explore and come back to the village.

WARANGAL DISTRICT

During the Kakatiyas reign the Capital of their kingdom was named as “ORUGALLU” or Ekashila Nagar i.e. The Fort Was built with a single compact stone and later on, it is called as “Warangal

The Warangal was the ancient capital of kakatiyas dynasty, which was ruled by many kings such as 1. Beta Raja-I 2. Prola Raja-I 3. Beta Raja –II 4. Prola Raja – II 5. Rudra Deva 6. Mahadeva 7) Ganapathi Deva 8) Pratapa Rudra and 9) Rani Rurdrama Devi, who was the only woman ruler in Andhra. The Kakatiyas left many monuments including the impressive Fortress, Four massive stone gateways, big Shivate temple and big lake. They built so many Shivate temples and big lakes for irrigation. After Kakatiyas, it came in the sway of Delhi Sultanate. The Nayaka Chieftains on capturing they ruled over for few years. After demise of the Nayakas, the Warangal became part of Bahmani sultanate of Golkonda. Later, it was annexed in Moghal empire in 1687 and it became a part of Hyderabad state in 1724. Lastly, it was joined in Govt. of free India in Sept, 1948 . In 1956, the District of Warangal became a part of Andhra Pradesh under the State Reorganisation Act being telugu speaking region. After separate Telangana agitation, the Telangana State was formed on 2nd June, 2014 and Warangal became part of Telangana State. Again, after Re-organisation of Districts in Telangana State , the erstwhile District “Warangal” has been bifurcated into five Districts. Of which, Warangal (Rural) District is formed and came into being wef 11th October, 2016

Pakhal Lake :

The great Kakatiya, Telugu king Ganapati Deva has constructed Pakhal lake in the deepest forest area for the future uses of farmland for agriculture purpose.

Pakhal Lake, situated amidst undulating forest land hills and dales is a popular retreat for the tourists. The lake constructed around 1213 A.D. by Kakatiyan Ruler, Ganapatideva is spread over an area of 30 km²., provides a beautiful site. Set around the shores of this lake is the Pakhal Wild Life Sanctuary with an area of 839 km². It is a dense forest shelter for a variety of fauna.

The sanctuary harbors mammals which include the nilgai, chital, leopard, jackal, sloth bear, porcupine, langoor, bonnet macaque, and reptiles like the python, cobra, russell’s viper, common

krait, monitor lizard, indian chameleon, and occasionally, marsh crocodiles. Fishes of the lake include Botcha, Rohu, Jella, Chandamama, Naayanikuntha, Peraka, Poomeenu, Korramatta, Kodipe, Kailam, &c. belonging to at least 6 orders of freshwater fishes.

Annaram Shareef Dargah :

Yakub Shawali Baba Dargah is located in Warangal Rural District, Parvatagiri Mandal and Annaram Sharif. Warangal is about 144 km from Hyderabad. The mountain range is 38 km from Akkad. The Annaram Dargah is about 10 km from Parvatagiri. It is believed by the devotees that Yakub Shawali Baba's wishes will be fulfilled soon. The dargah has a millennial history.

Yakub Shawali is an immigrant from the Arab country. Devotees claim that he has a younger brother, Ghomshavali, Bole Shawali, a younger sister, Mahabubiyamma, and a teacher called Gousfat. Yakub Shawali is a charity of the poor. Donate all of the money and get out of the country. Devotees claim that they came and settled in Annaram. After some physical attacks, he went into the pond and disappeared there.

Culture & Heritage :

People of Warangal consists of both Hindus and Muslims. Most of people speak Telugu and Urdu with some knowledge of Hindi and English as well. The people are mostly educated with an overall literacy rate of 84.16 percent including 76.79 % female literacy and 91.54 % male literacy. Most of the people are dependent on agriculture for their living; through tourism is another option of earning money here.

Some of the renowned people who were born in Warangal district include Pendyala Varavara Rao, Daasaradhi Krishnamacharyulu, Bammaera Pothana, Chukka Ramaiah, Kaloji Narayana Rao and Pamulaparti Venkata Narasimha Rao.

The attire of Warangal is majorly impacted by the attire of entire Andhra Pradesh. Most of the women prefer to wear saree, especially in the rural region of the area, while on the other hand men prefer to wear lungi with shirt, which is made of cotton and is mainly of white color. However, with the development of recent years, people are shifting towards western clothes including jeans, t-shirts, skirts, shorts, pants etc., as they are comfortable and more stylish as compared to the traditional wear.

Hindu and Muslim both the region prevail in this are, hence all the festivals of Hindus including Holi, Diwali, Dussera, Raksha Bandhan, Ram Navami, Vinayak Chavithi, Sankranthi, Ugadi etc, and all festival of Muslims including Ramadan, Eid-UI-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, Milad Un Nabi, Moharram etc. Are

celebrated with full enthusiasm among the people. Apart from these Bonalu Festival, Bathukamma Festival, Kakatiya Festival, Shakambari Festival and Sammakka-Sarakka Jatra are special festivals of the region and are celebrated here only with some of the other parts of Andhra Pradesh.

Warangal is a heritage city and comes under the list of World Heritage places by UNESCO. Its architecture is affected by many different dynasties over the years of history and mostly influenced by Kakatiyan Dynasty around the 12th Century. Most of its attractions including Thousand Pillar Temple, Ramappa Temple, Ghanpur Group of Temple, Warangal Fort and Khush Mahal are of Kakatiyan period only. They used to built monuments out of single rock hence the city was previously known as Orugallu meaning “carved out of single rock”.

YADADRI BHUVAGIRI DISTRICT

Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district is carved out of erstwhile Nalgonda district. The district shares boundaries with Nalgonda, Suryapet, Janagoan, Siddipet, Medchal and Rangareddy districts. The district comprises 17 mandals and 2 revenue divisions – Bhongir and Choutuppal. The district headquarters is located at Bhongir town which a prominent business centre in the region.

Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district is a district in the Indian state of Telangana. The administrative headquarters is located at Bhongir. It was a part of the Nalgonda district before the re-organisation of districts in the state. The Bhuvanagiri District is associated with its fort which was built on an isolated rock. It is believed that the western Chalukya ruler Tribuvanamalla Vikramadithya – VI got the fort at this place constructed which was named after him as Tribhuvanagiri. The name subsequently became Bhuvanagiri and Bhongir. The fort is associated with the rule of the Kakatiya queen Rudramadevi and her Grandson Prataparudhra. The town was constituted as a city Municipality in the year 1910. Subsequently constituted as Municipality in the year of 1952. Bhongir is a fast growing town having spread over 31.12 sq. kms. It is situated at a distance of 67 kms from Nalgonda District Head Quarters and distance of 48 kms from the state capital Hyderabad.

Yadagiriguta :

Yadagirigutta is a town in Nalgonda district in the Indian state of Telangana.

In Tretayugam, there lived a sage by the name of Yadarishi, son of the great sage Rishyasunga and Santa Devi who did penance inside a cave with the blessings of Anjaneya (Hanuman) on this hill between Bhongir (Bhuvanagiri) and Raigiri (Now in Nalgonda district of Telangana, India). Pleased with his deep devotion, Lord Narasimha, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu appeared before him in five different forms as Sri JwalaNarasimha, Sri Yogananda, Sri Gandabherunda, Sri Ugra and Sri Lakshminarasimha. All these five forms (roopas) are presently worshipped within the temple. They later manifested themselves into finely sculpted forms that later came to be worshiped as Pancha Narasimha Kshetram.

There are Purana and traditional accounts of this Shrine, which are widely popular among the devotees. There is mention about the origin of this temple in the Skanda Purana, one of the famous 18 puranas. Glowing bright atop the sikharam of garbha griha (Sanctum Sanctorum) of this cave temple is the golden Sudarshana Chakra (about 3 ft x 3ft) of Lord Vishnu (whose reincarnation is Lord Narasimha), the adornment as well as the weapon is a symbol this temple is identified by from as far away as 6 km. It is said that many years ago the chakra moved in the direction from which the devotees came as if like a compass guiding them towards the temple. The Chakra Considered to possess mystic power and value, at times turns on its own ; no human hand is capable of turning

it. Another Legend also has it that Sriman Narayana, pleased with Yada's penance, sent Sri Anjaneya to direct the rishi to a holy spot, where the Lord appeared to him in the form of Sri LakshmiNarasimha. This spot is marked by a temple located at the foot of the Yadagiri hillock, and is located about 5 km from the present temple. There the sage worshiped the Lord for many years. After Yadarishi attained moksha, a number of tribal people, hearing of the Lord's presence, came to worship Him at this temple. But, not being very learned, these devotees began to engage in improper worship. Because of this, Sri Lakshmi Narasimha moved into the hills. The tribal people searched for many years to find their Lord, to no avail. After many years had passed, the Lord appeared in the dream of a devout lady among the tribe, directing her to a large cavern wherein He revealed Himself to all as five majestic Avatars. The Aradhanam and Puja in this temple are performed according to Pancharatra Agamam. The puja vidhanam (Puja procedure) was set by Late Sri Vangeepuram Narasimhacharyulu who composed Yadagiri Suprabhatam, Prapatti, Stotram, Mangalashasanam and served as Sthanacharya of this temple.

Bhongir Fort:

Bhuvanagiri Fort was built by Tribuvanamalla Vikramaditya who was a Chalukya king. The Fort was built sometime during the 12th century as was supposed to provide protection to the kingdom. The fort has been built over an area of 40 acres and is atop a hill. The fort is at a height of 500 meters from ground level. The fort is a popular destination among tourists because of its unique construction and architecture. The fort is oval in shape and can be entered from two gates. Outside the fort were put tons of moat so as to make it absolutely inaccessible. Inside the fort are underground chambers and long corridors that have secret passages, trap doors, a secret room for storing weapons and also a stable for horses. The upper level of the fort has two ponds and some deep wells to fulfill the water needs. One can easily reach the top of the fort by taking a dark stairway or by going up through a winding and steep track.

Kolanpaka :

Kolanupaka Temple is a Jain shrine at the village of Kolanupaka in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district, Telangana, India. The temple houses three idols: one each of Lord Rishabha, Lord Neminath, and Lord Mahaveer. The temple is about 77 km from Hyderabad on the Hyderabad-Warangal

Highway. The Kolanupaka Temple is said to be more than two thousand years old. In its present form, it is more than eight hundred years old. It is believed that Jainism was prevalent in Telangana before the 4th century, and Kolanupaka was one of the prominent centres of Jainism from early times. Lord Rishabha, popularly called Adinath Bhagvan, was the first Tirthankar in the Jain religion. It is believed that the original idol of Lord Adinath, known locally as Manikya Deva, has made Kolanupaka its abode. There are eight idols of the other Tirthankars on both the sides of the main temple. The statue of Lord Mahaveer is 130 centimetres (51 in) tall and is said to be made of a single piece of jade. Idols of Lord Simandar Swami and Mata Padmavati are installed on either side of the main temple. Kulpakji is an important pilgrimage center for Svetambara Jains of South India. Also, the Someshwara Temple is very famous, which was established by Chalukya's about 800 years back. Kolanu means a Lake and Paka means a Hut. There used to be lots of lakes and huts and this caused to get this name.