



**तेलंगाना
TELANGĀNA
STATE MAP
Scale 1 : 1,000,000
भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग
SURVEY OF INDIA**



THE HERITAGE AND RESOURCES OF TELANGĀNA

Telangāna is the twelfth largest state in India and was separated from Andhra Pradesh as the 29th state with Hyderābād as its capital. It is a state in the Southern region of India and situated on the Central stretch of the Indian Peninsula, on the high Deccan Plateau between the Āryan North and Dravidian South.

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

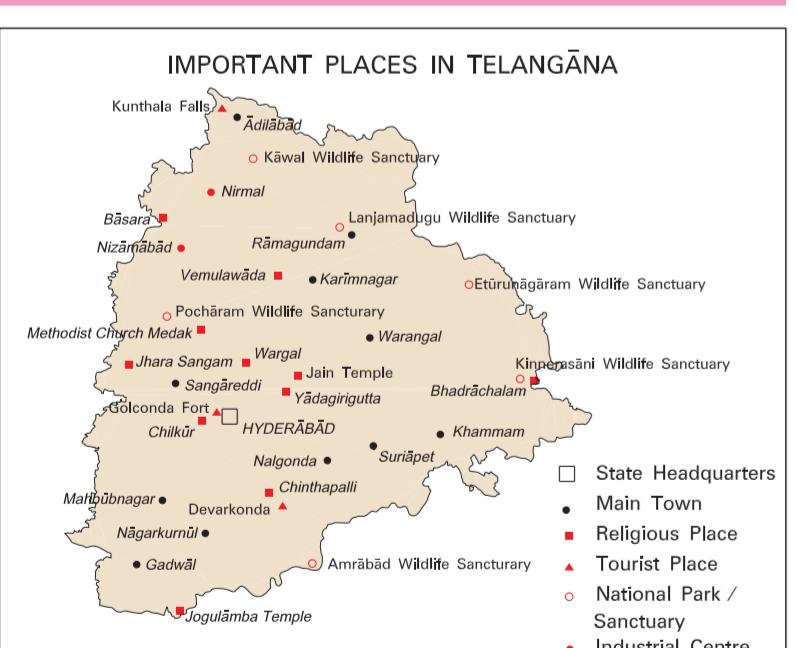
Telangāna has vast natural resources. The State has rich minerals like coal, granite and many other metallic and non-metallic minerals. It also has huge forest resources. The region is drained by River Godāvāri on the North and River Krishna on the South. Apart from the major rivers, there are other

The economy of Telangāna is mainly driven by agriculture. Farmers in Telangāna mainly depend on rain-fed water sources for irrigation. Rice is the major food crop. Other important crops are mango, tobacco, sugar cane and

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

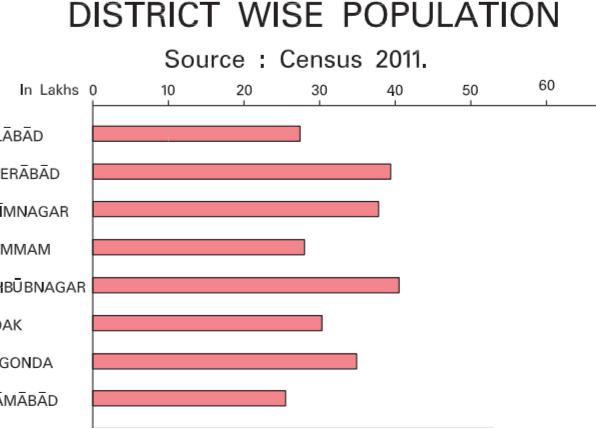
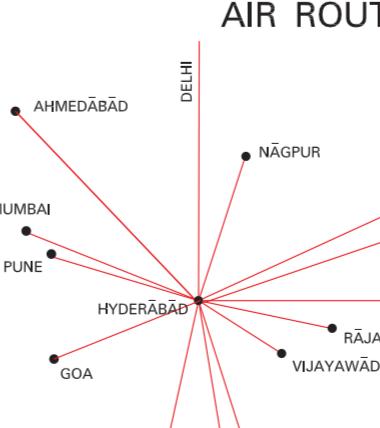
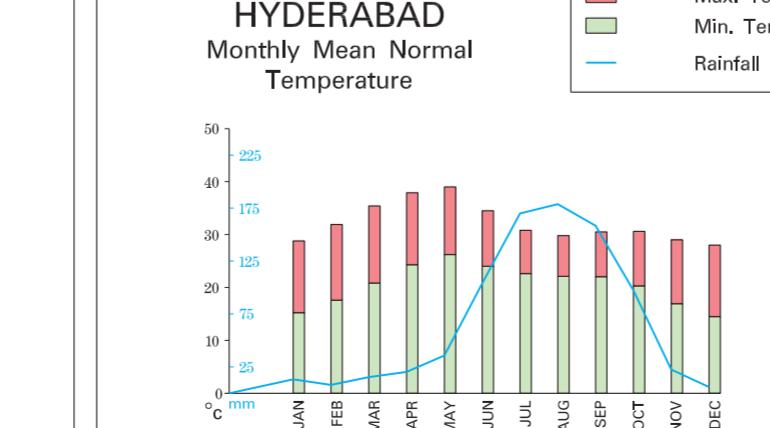
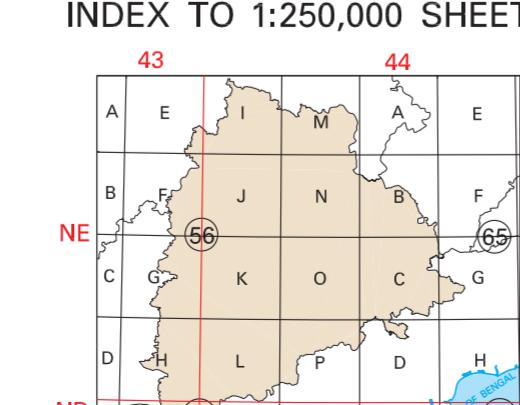
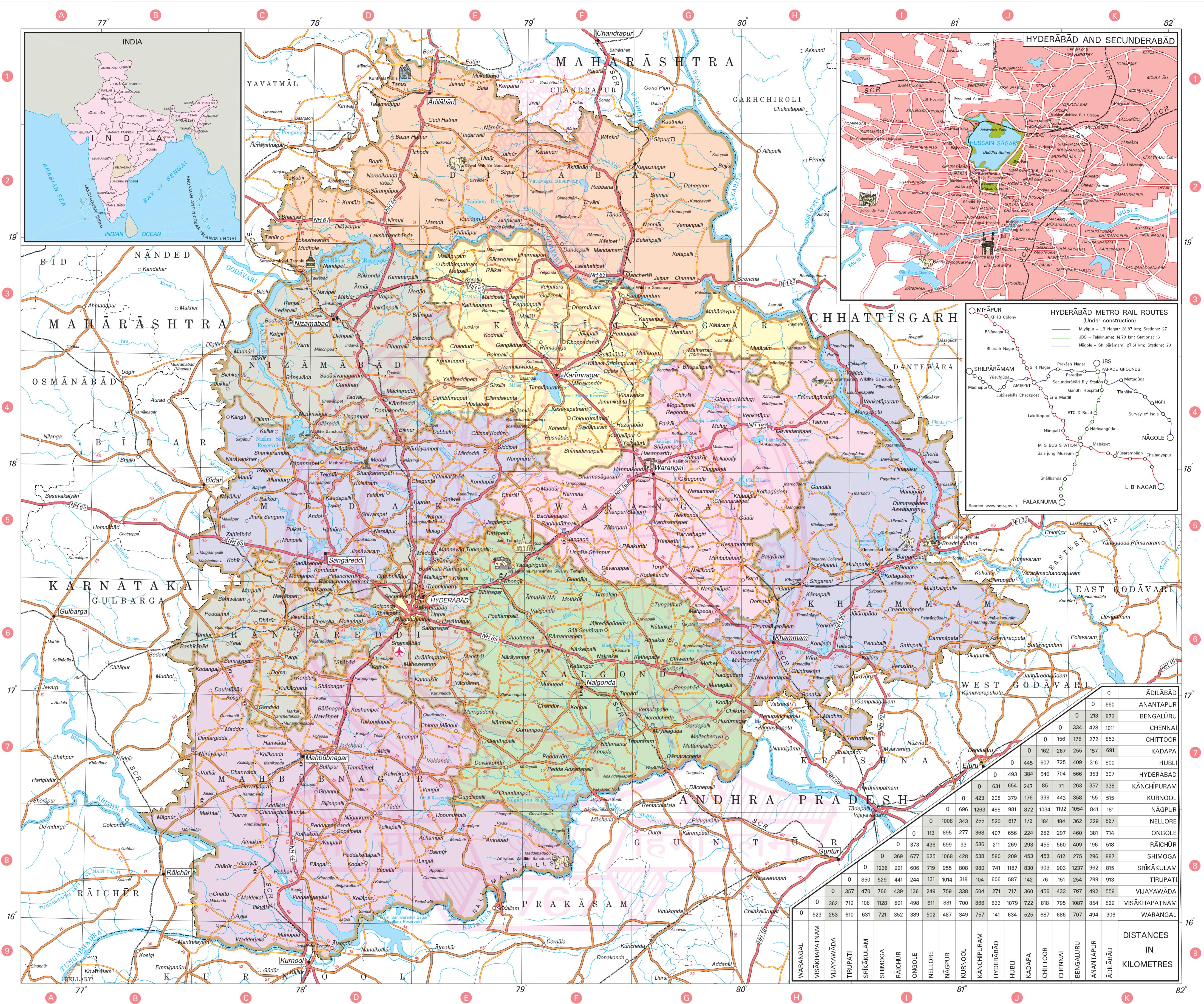
The major religions of the people of Telangāna are Hinduism and Islām, though Buddhism was a dominant religion till 6th Century. Besides main festivals, people celebrate regional festivals like Bonālu and Bathukamma

Hyderābād, the capital city of both the states of Telangāna and Andhra Pradesh, is the fifth largest city in the country and is called the gateway between the North and the South. Traversing through Hyderābād is like meandering through a miniature India. The State abounds in hills and valleys with strange and fascinating rock formations, lush green fields, waterfalls and lakes, a number of wildlife and bird sanctuaries. Other important places to visit are the famous Saraswati Temple at Bāsara, Jogulāmba Temple at Alampur, sacred Vaishnov temples like Chilkūr, Yādagirigutta and Bhadra – chalam and Nāgārjuna Sāgar Dam the second largest masonry dam in the world. Warm and dry climate and friendly people provide rare travel opportunities.



LEGEND

Roads : National Highways, State Highways.				
" Other with distances.....		20		
Railways Broad Gauge: Double line.....				
" Single line with Station...				
River, Stream, Reservoir, Canal.....				
Boundary : State, District.....				
Headquarters : State, District	<input type="checkbox"/>	HYDERĀBĀD		
" Mandal, Other Towns	<input type="radio"/>	Etūrunāgāram		
Aerodrome: International ; Others.....			Bāsara	
Museum. Petrol Pump.....				
Tourist Place. Rest House		Bhadrāchalam		



Scale 1 : 1,000,000

A horizontal scale bar representing distance in Kilometres. It has major tick marks at 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50. Between each major tick mark, there are four smaller tick marks, each representing 1 Kilometre. The labels 'Kilometres' are placed at both ends of the bar.

The administrative headquarters of Andhra Pradesh and Telangāna States are at Hyderābād.

The administrative headquarters of Rangāreddi and Hyderābād Districts are at Hyderābād.

The major administrative partitions of districts in Telangāna State are called 'Mandals'.

The State boundary between Andhra Pradesh and Telangāna states has been shown as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

The map is based on the digital data of latest 1 : 50,000 OS maps and scanned data of the state map of Andhra Pradesh First