Charminar:

The very well known Charminar of Hyderabad is located at the Old City. This square shaped structure with a height of 56 m and breadth of 30 m was constructed in 1591. It was built by Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah in the honor of his wife Bhagmati.

**Entry Fee:** Rs.5/- per Person for Indians  
**Entry Fee:** Rs.100/- per Person for Foreign Nationals

Timings: 9:30a.m-5:30p.m

Places to visit near Charminar

# Tahniyat Mahal – 10 min

# Nizam Museum – 22min

Chowmahalla Palace - 12min from charminar

Golconda Fort:

Just 11 km away from the city, the architectural marvel Golconda Fort is well connected to the rest of the city. Built by Qutub Shahi Kings, this fort presents an impressive structure, with eight gates and 87 bastions. The light and the sound show in English, Hindi and Telugu language with the voice over by the Bollywood superstar Amitabh Bachchan is something one must not miss when visiting the Fort. Please note that Camera Tripods are not allowed inside.

### Fee

**25** per person for Indians  
**300** per person for Foreign Tourists  
**25** for Still Camera

### Golconda Fort Sound & Light Show Fee

**140** per Adult in Executive Class  
**110** per Child in Executive Class  
**80** per Adult in Normal Class  
**60** per Child in Normal Class

Timings: 9:00a.m-5:30p.m

### Ramoji Film City:

Since 1991, Ramoji Film City has been alluring tourists from every corner of the country. One of the largest film studios in the world it has the capacity to house almost 50 film units within a given point of time.It is also listed in Guinness Book of World Records as well. Spread over 2500 acres, it is situated about 30 km away from Hyderabad.

Timings: 9:00a.m-5:30p.m

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              away from Hyderabad. Its brilliant architecture and sound

               technical facilities make it suitable for all the pre and

                post production of a film.

The entry fee of Ramoji film city for general sightseeing

                is Rs.1150 per adult<br> and Rs.950 per child of up to 54" height<br>

                The charges of Ramoji Star Experience package is Rs.2249

                per adult and<br> Rs.2049 per child with inclusive of Buffet Lunch

                and Souvenir Chocolate Box

BIRLA MANDIR

Located atop 280-foot-high hillock of Kalapahad, the beautiful Birla Mandir has derived its name from the industrialist Birlas who have constructed Birla temples in various parts of the country.

Constructed in 1976, it is said it took close to 2000 tonnes of white marbles to build this stunning temple which was brought from Rajasthan. It has drawn its architecture from the amalgamation of three known architectural designs - South Indian Architecture, Utkal temple Architecture and Rajasthani Architecture.

The temple has 11 ft. tall statue of Lord Lakshminarayana with a magnificent lotus carved around it. It also has separate shrines for deities such as Venkateswara, 'Padmavati' and 'Andal' as well. The complex also houses a separate temple of Lord Bhudda.

### Shilparamam

A craft village, Shilparamam is one of the popular tourist spots of Hyderabad. Spread over 50 acres, is a popular shopping destination with artisans from all over India showcasing their best products.

Handmade artifacts, hand woven, traditional clothes and traditional jewelry often lure visitors. It has many captivating sections such as Crafts Museum, Cultural Museum, Art Gallery & Library, Multi-purpose Auditorium, as well as Workshops and Research & Design Centers.

And the best part if you won’t have to explore all this empty stomach. They are many food stalls offering mouth-watering snacks as well.

**Rs.60** per person for Adults  
**Rs.20** per person for Children  
**Rs.30** per person Boating charges  
**Rs.15** per person for Battery operated car  
**Rs.20** per person for Bullockcot Ride

10:30 am – 8:00 pm

<file:///C:/Users/srian/Desktop/,/images/sr_p.jpg>

<file:///C:/Users/srian/Desktop/,/images/sr.jpg>

<https://goo.gl/maps/zBLUezyw6unQiDaLA>

### Necklace Road

Resembling a necklace, the Necklace Road of Hyderabad is stretched over 3 km length. Said to be inspired by the Queen’s Necklace of Mumbai, it acts as a connecting point to the three major parts.

This road connects NTR Gardens, Lumbini Park and Sanjeevaiah Park, running from NTR Gardens and Lumbini Parks to Sanjeevaiah Park, in turn forming a shape of necklace. It is adjacent to the Hussain Sagar Lake where you can find a variety of entertaining choices.

Boating is one of the most activities along with lighting show at the Buddha statue. The eat street here serves as a popular hangout place with an extensive range of food stalls.

**Entry Fee:** Free

08:00 am – 10:30 pm

NTR Gardens

Lumbini Park

Sanjeevaiah Park

Hussain Sagar Lake

N- <https://goo.gl/maps/W73henfqfm4nZA2m>8

L- <https://goo.gl/maps/Q9qE1GtG5e8VUrPn9>

S- <https://goo.gl/maps/wU8X4BGZqxBMLfNv8>

H- <https://goo.gl/maps/kvtgGtP4ZWfMZBet9>

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**Hyderabad** is the capital and largest city of the [Indian state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_state) of [Telangana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana). It occupies 650 km2 (250 sq mi) on the [Deccan Plateau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deccan_Plateau) along the banks of the [Musi River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musi_River_(India)" \o "Musi River (India)), in the northern part of Southern India. With an average altitude of 542 m (1,778 ft), much of Hyderabad is situated on hilly terrain around [artificial lakes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad_city_lakes), including the [Hussain Sagar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hussain_Sagar) lake, predating the city's founding, in the north of the city centre. According to the [2011 Census of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Census_of_India), Hyderabad is the [fourth-most populous city in India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_India_by_population) with a population of 6.9 million residents within the city limits, and has a population of 9.7 million residents in the [metropolitan region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad_Metropolitan_Region), making it the [sixth-most populous metropolitan area](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_metropolitan_areas_in_India) in India. With an output of US$74 billion, Hyderabad has the fifth-largest urban economy in India.

[Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Quli_Qutb_Shah) established Hyderabad in 1591 to extend the capital beyond the [fortified Golconda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golconda_Fort). In 1687, the city was [annexed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Golconda) by the [Mughals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire). In 1724, [Mughal Viceroy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viceroy_of_the_Deccan) [Nizam Asaf Jah I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asaf_Jah_I" \o "Asaf Jah I) declared his sovereignty and founded the [Asaf Jahi dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asaf_Jahi_dynasty" \o "Asaf Jahi dynasty), also known as the [Nizams](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizam_of_Hyderabad" \o "Nizam of Hyderabad). Hyderabad served as the imperial capital of the Asaf Jahis from 1769 to 1948. As capital of the [princely state of Hyderabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princely_state), the city housed the [British Residency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Residency,_Hyderabad) and [cantonment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secunderabad_Cantonment_Board) until [Indian independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Independence_Act_1947) in 1947. [Hyderabad was annexed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annexation_of_Hyderabad) by the [Indian Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_of_India) in 1948 and continued as a capital of [Hyderabad State (1948–56)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad_State_(1948%E2%80%931956)). After the [introduction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gentlemen%27s_Agreement_of_1956) of the [States Reorganisation Act of 1956](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_Reorganisation_Act,_1956), Hyderabad was made the capital of the [newly formed Andhra Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh_(1956%E2%80%932014)). In 2014, [Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh_Reorganisation_Act,_2014) to form Telangana and Hyderabad became the joint capital of the two states with a transitional arrangement scheduled to end in 2024. Since 1956, the city has housed the [winter office](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rashtrapati_Nilayam) of the [President of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_India).

Relics of the Qutb Shahi and the Nizam rules remain visible today; the [Charminar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charminar) has come to symbolise the city. By the end of the early modern era, the Mughal Empire declined in the Deccan and the Nizam's patronage had attracted men of letters from various parts of the world. A [distinctive culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Hyderabad) arose from the amalgamation of local and migrated artisans. [Painting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deccan_painting), [handicraft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bidriware), [jewellery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewels_of_the_Nizams_of_Hyderabad), [literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deccani_Masnavi), [dialect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deccani_language) and [clothing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clothing_of_Hyderabad,_India) are prominent still today. Through its [cuisine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabadi_cuisine), the city is listed as a [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) [creative city of gastronomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_of_Gastronomy). The [Telugu film industry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telugu_cinema) based in the city was the country's second-largest producer of motion pictures as of 2012.

Until the 19th century Hyderabad was known for the [pearl industry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad_pearl) and was nicknamed the "City of Pearls", and was the only [Golconda Diamonds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golconda_Diamonds) trading centre in the world. Many of the city's historical and traditional [bazaars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bazaar) remain open. Hyderabad's central location between the [Deccan Plateau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deccan_Plateau) and the [Western Ghats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Ghats), and industrialisation throughout the 20th century attracted major Indian research, manufacturing, educational and financial institutions. Since the 1990s, the city has emerged as an Indian hub of [pharmaceuticals and biotechnology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genome_Valley). The formation of [special economic zones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardware_Park,_Hyderabad) and [HITEC City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HITEC_City) dedicated to information technology has encouraged [leading multinationals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_Four_tech_companies) to set up operations in Hyderabad.