



# ANALOG IAS INSTITUTE

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## MAHBUBNAGAR

**Mahbubnagar** or **Mahboobnagar**, formerly known as **Palamoor**, is a district in the state of Telangana in India. It is named after its largest city and district headquarters, Mahbubnagar. Mahbubnagar was formerly known as "Rukmammapet", "Palamoor".<sup>[3]</sup> The name was changed to Mahbubnagar on 4 December 1890, in honour of Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Asaf Jah VI, the Nizam of Hyderabad (1869–1911 AD). During the Nizam era, the people of this area used to sell milk, so it was named as "Palamoor".

It is the largest district in the state of Telangana by area, located 100 kilometres (62 mi) from the state capital of Hyderabad. The area that forms current Mahbubnagar district has held historic significance. The region was at the core of the Satavahana dynasty from 221 BC to 218 AD, and also a large part of the Chalukya dynasty from the 5th to the 11th century AD. The region was later part of the Kingdom of Golkonda (c. 1364 – 1512 AD), with its capital city Golkonda located near Hyderabad.

In 1518 it came under control of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, which reigned until 1687. The region was then a part of Hyderabad State, ruled by the Asaf Jahi dynasty, from 1724 to 1948. Mahbubnagar was most likely an historically Buddhist area, as many historic temples were destroyed by the Asaf Jahi rulers. There are no Buddhist temples remaining, however

Mahbubnagar district became independent along with Hyderabad and joined the democratic state of India on 18 September 1948. The district is currently a part of the Red Corridor (known for naxal influence).

**Mahbubnagr District has many important temples, dargas and churches:**

- Alampur: Alampur is home to the Sri Sri Sri Jogulaamba temple, the fifth of the famous 18 Shakthi Peethas, and the Sri Bala Brahmeshwara Swamy (Lord Shiva) Temple.
- Umamaheswaram: Umamaheswaram is a famous Lord Shiva temple in Rangapur, Achampet. It is the northern gate of Srisailam.

- Mallela Theertham: Famous for its Shiva Lingam at the foot of a waterfall, this holy place attracts thousands of devotees throughout the year.
- Manyamkonda: This is a Venkateswara Swami temple about 10 km. from Mahbubnagar town. It is also known as "Pedala (poor people) Tirupathi".
- Gangapur: Sri Lakshmi Chennakeshava Swamy Temple is located in Gangapur Which is near to Jadcherla(NH 7) town about 3 km
- Wanaparthi: The erstwhile King's Palace which stands at the center of the town now hosts the Krishna Devaraya Polytechnic College. Wanaparthi is a university town, being an educational and business center for the regional population.
- Jataprole: This is a famous Lord Santhana Venugopalaswamy temple that receives thousands of devotees every day.
- Maddimadugu: This famous Lord Anjaneya Swamy temple receives thousands of devotees every weekend.
- Chintarevula: Situated on the southern banks of river Krishna about 10 km from PJP dam, Chintarevula is famous for its Sri Anjaneya Swamy temple.
- Sri Sri Sri Sadguru Avadhuth Narasimha Swami Math<sup>[13]</sup> is located in Narayanpet.
- Beechupally: Hanuman temple
- Sri Shiridhi Sai Baba temple, which is made of white marble, is located in Atmakur.
- Somashila, a religious town located 100 kilometres (62 mi) from the district headquarters near Kollapur, has a magnificent temple complex. It is on the banks of the Krishna river.
- Kurumoorthy is a religious place that holds the Jatara (a special event)
- Sirsanagandla is famous for Gattu Jatara during the period of Sri Rama Navami.
- Saleswaram is a famous Lord Shiva or Lingamaiah swamy (as Shiva is known to local devotees). This holy place is about 10 km into Nalamalla forest. It is famous for its wedge-shaped waterfall, which seems to have been chiseled across a huge stone. The Shiva Lingam is in a cave next to the waterfall. This place is usually open for pilgrims only for three days a year starting two days before the full moon in the month of April.

The district may be physiographically divided into more or less two distinct regions, the plains region with low lying scattered hills and the extensive Amarabad-Farhabad plateau, a continuous range of hills, of an average, elevation of about 800 meters, extending more or less, east-west along the Krishna river on the southern boundary of the district. The hill range is interspersed by several deep valleys, which are almost inaccessible from the plains.

The forests in this district are known to contain timber trees like bijasal (pterocarpus marsupium), Nalla maddi (terminalia tomentosa), Eppa (Hardwickia binata), ebony, teak, babul (Acacia arabica), mango and tamarind. The forest consists of brushwood, tarvar (cassia auriculata) and other plants used for fuel.

Two important rivers, viz. Krishna and Tungabhadra flow through the district. The Krishna river enters Andhra Pradesh in Makthal taluk of this district and covers Makthal, Gadwal, Atmakur, Wanaparthy, Kollapnr, Alampur and Achampet taluks. The Tungabhadra flows through the taluks of Gadwal and Alampur. The Dindi River, which is a tributary of the Krishna flows through Kalvakurthi and Achampet and joins the Krishna River, 18 miles east of Chandragiri. Pedavagu and Chinavagu are the other tributaries of the Krishna in the district.

The principle foodgrain crops in **Mahabubnagar** district are rice, jowar, bajra and ragi while, the principle commercial crops are groundnut, castor, chillies and tobacco. Red-gram is the major pulse crop.

**Mahabubnagar** district is industrially backward and generally cottage and village industries are prevalent. In respect of large scale industries, the district is rather poor. During the decade 1971 progress was made in this field, due to the government policy of extending concessions to the entrepreneurs to start industries. Self-employment schemes for the educated unemployed, rural artisan programme, development of small scale, cottage and rural industries, establishment of industrial centres have contributed to the industrial development in the district.

## **Mahabubnagar District మహబూబ్ నగర్ జిల్లా**

### **Palamoor**

Nickname(s): 'Rukmammamet'

Location in Telangana, India

(Officially from 2nd June 2014)



Country	India 
State	Telangana
Headquarters	Mahabubnagar

### **Area**

• Total	18,432 km <sup>2</sup> (7,117 sq mi)
Elevation	498 m (1,634 ft)

### **Population** (2011)

• Total	40,53,028
• Density	167/km <sup>2</sup> (430/sq mi)

### **Languages**

• Official	Telugu, Urdu
Time zone	IST (UTC+5:30)
Vehicle registration	TS-06

### **Coastline**

Sex ratio	0.973 ♂/♀
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Climate	Semi-arid
Precipitation	803 millimetres (31.6 in)
<b>Avg. annual temperature</b>	35.0 °C (95.0 °F)
<b>Avg.summer temperature</b>	40.9 °C (105.6 °F)
<b>Avg. winter temperature</b>	25.0 °C (77.0 °F)

Description	Rural	Urban
<b>Population (%)</b>	<b>85.01%</b>	<b>14.99%</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>34,45,336</b>	<b>6,07,692</b>
Male Population	17,42,438	3,07,948
Female Population	17,02,898	2,99,744
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>973</b>
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	923	935
<b>Child Population (0-6)</b>	<b>4,56,796</b>	<b>70,434</b>
Male Child(0-6)	2,37,506	36,408
Female Child(0-6)	2,19,290	34,026
<b>Child Percentage (0-6)</b>	<b>13.26%</b>	<b>11.59%</b>
Male Child Percentage	13.63%	11.82%
Female Child Percentage	12.88%	11.35%
<b>Literates</b>	<b>15,21,778</b>	<b>4,18,868</b>
Male Literates	9,26,165	2,32,221
Female Literates	5,95,613	1,86,647
<b>Average Literacy</b>	<b>50.92%</b>	<b>77.96%</b>
Male Literacy	61.54%	85.52%
Female Literacy	40.15%	70.24%