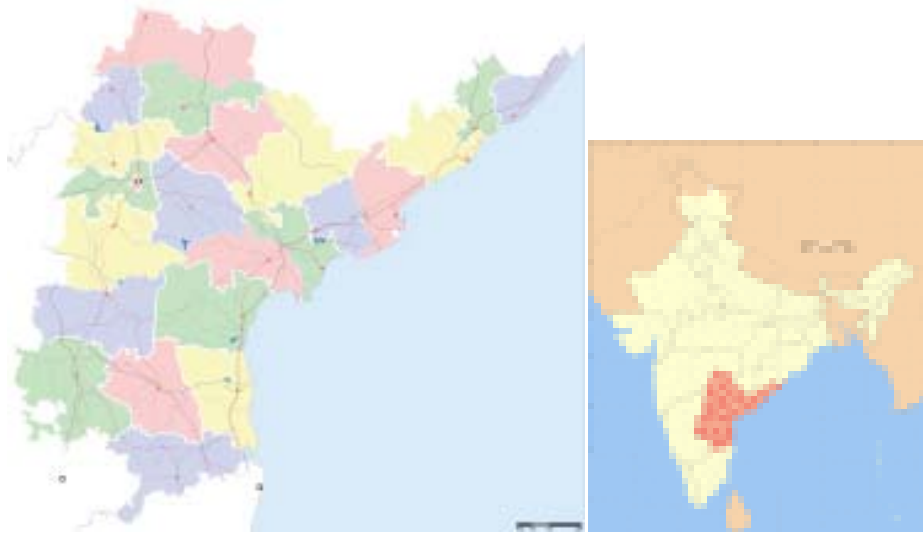


NALGONDA DISTRICT



Nalgonda

Coordinates:  **17°03'N 79°16'E / 17.05, 79.27**

Time zone: **IST (UTC+5:30)**

Top of the DocumentArea

• **Elevation: 421 m (1,381 ft)**

District(s): **Nalgonda**

Population: **110,651 (2001)**

Description

Towns in the district include Nalgonda, Suryapet, Kodad, Miryalguda, Kattangur, Bhongir, Bhoodhan Pochampally, Alair, Narkatpalli, Huzurnagar, Devarakonda, Yadagirigutta, Mothkur, Kapugallu and Nakrekal.

The rivers Krishna, Musi River, Aleru, Peddavagu, Dindi and Paleru flow through Nalgonda district.

There are 2 major irrigation projects in Nalgonda:

1. Nagarjuna Sagar and
2. Alimineti Madhava Reddy Project (previously known as Srisailam Left Bank Canal)

The minor irrigation projects in the district are:

1. Moosi Reservoir
2. Dindi Reservoir
3. pulichintala project under construction
4. dirshanapally mdl noothankal
5. Udayasamudram Reservoir at Panagal, Nalgonda.

Demographics

The district has a population of 32,38,449 and covers an area of 14,240 km² (2001 census). The literacy rate is 58%.

MANDALS



- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Bommalararam | 21. Chityala | 41. Thripuraram |
| 2. M Turkapalle | 22. Narketpalle | 42. Miryalaguda |
| 3. Rajapet | 23. Kattangoor | 43. GaridePalli |
| 4. Yadagirigutta | 24. Nakrekal | 44. Chilkur |
| 5. Alair | 25. Kethepalle | 45. Kodad |
| 6. Gundala | 26. Suryapet | 46. Mellacheru |
| 7. Thirumalagiri | 27. Chivvemla | 47. Huzurnagar |
| 8. Thunga Thurthi | 28. Mothey | 48. Mattampalle |
| 9. Nuthankal | 29. Nadigudem | 49. Neredu Cherla |
| 10. Atmakur (S) | 30. Munagala | 50. Dameracherla |
| 11. Jaji Reddi Gudem | 31. Penpahad | 51. Anumula |
| 12. Shaligowraram | 32. Vemulapalle | 52. Peddavura |
| 13. Mothkur | 33. Thipparthi | 53. Pedda Adiserlapalle |

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 14. Atmakur (M) | 34. Nalgonda | 54. Gurrampode |
| 15. Valigonda | 35. Munugode | 55. Nampalle |
| 16. Bhongir | 36. Narayanapuram | 56. Chintapally |
| 17. Bibinagar | 37. Marri Guda | 57. Devarakonda |
| 18. Bhoodhan Pochampally | 38. Chandur | 58. Gundla Palle |
| 19. Choutuppal | 39. Kangal | 59. Chandam Pet |
| 20. Ramannapeta | 40. Nidamanur | |

YADAGIRIGUTTA

The town acquired its name and fame from a sage called Yadarishi, son of the great sage Rishyasruna who did penance inside a cave with the blessings of Anjaneya on this hill between Bhongir and Raigiri in Nalgonda district. Pleased with his deep devotion, Lord Narasimha (an incarnation of Lord Vishnu) appeared before him in five different forms as Jwala, Yogananda, Gandabherunda, Ugra and Lakshminarasimha. They later manifested themselves into finely sculpted forms that later came to be worshipped as Panchanarasimha Kshetram. As the legend goes, the Lord appeared first as Jwala Narasimha (Lord as a flame); when Yadarishi was unable to face the intensity of this apparition, he appeared in a peaceful form as Yoganarasimha (Lord in a Yogic Padmasana posture with open palms on the knees). Not satisfied with the Lord appearing alone, Yadarishi sought to see him with his consort, so he is said to have appeared with Lakshmi on his lap, known as Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy, and being worshipped by Alwars, his ardent devotees.

To see these three forms one has to go through an entrance that narrows itself into a dark cave (which in fact is surmised as the urga (fiery) form of Narasimha (the fourth form) because it was beyond the strength of a sage to see that form) and gandabherunda (the garuda pakshi or the eagle) is the fifth form of the Lord which is said to have been found sculpted in rock underneath the Anjaneya, known as 'Kshetrapalaka' (or the one who ruled over that hill). All these forms are known as "swayambhu" or self emanated. Yadarishi is said to have been granted his wish that the place where the Lord appeared will be known by his name as Yadagiri (giri means hill in Sanskrit, and gutta which means a hillock in Telugu seems to have been a latter-day suffix) and that Lord Lakshmi Narasimha will be worshipped for many years to come.

SRI LAXMI NARASIMHA SWAMY TEMPLE, REPALA

Sri Laxmi Narasimha Swamy Temple was located at REPALA village, and it is at a distance of 5KM from the National Highway no 9. In between Suryapet and Kodada there is a village Modhula Cheruvu, from here Repala was at a distance of 5km. The temple has history of over 400 years. The ancient temple gives that much of pleasure to the devotees. Every year Brahmmostavas will be held in the month of march.

Chaya Somalingeswara Temple

Mystic Doorway "Chaya" (shadow) Somalingeswaraswamy temple. It is an amazing fact that there is an everlasting shadow formed any time of the day on the presiding deity. One has been unable to figure out what or which pillar casts the shadow above the linga placed on the ground, as the temple is surrounded by many pillars. Hence the deity acquired its name from this mysterious shadow. It is a major attraction in Nalgonda and people have been amazed by this mystery since time immemorial. Many devotees throng this temple during Sivarathri.

Ethipothala Waterfalls

Eleven km downstream from the dam are the Ethipothala Waterfalls, set in a beautiful valley. The Chandravanka stream here plunges from a height of 21.3 metres into a lagoon, and flows on through a green valley much frequented by tourists. These beautiful and refreshing waterfalls, about 60 metres high, originate from the Chandravanka river. They are about 21 km east of Nagarjuna Konda and named after a priest (ethi) who meditated in the caves above "apathalla", meaning "upper place". There are also some cave temples in the area, worshipped in by the locals.

Nandikonda

Nandikonda is a small village on the bank of River Krishna. It is about 64.37 km from Miryalaguda. The most important structure discovered was the Ikshvaku citadel with its great fortification wall, ditch, gates and army barracks inside and a great rectangular stadium.

Kolanupaka

It is located 6 km from Aler and 80 km from Hyderabad, and is a place of much historical importance. It was once a prosperous city covering an area of 93.24 km² and the ruins of old fortifications can still be seen. It gained prominence when it was made the alternate capital of the Kalyani Chalukyas in the 11th century AD. There is a Historical Jain temple situated at boundary which is second popular in India. And also various other historical temples such as Someshwara temple, Veera Narayana Swamy temple and more than five religion "Motoms" are located in the village.

Kolanupaka is the place where the Nizam Revolution Fight was concentrated, and most of the people from kolanupaka were participated in the Telangana Sayudha Poratam and lost their lives during the fight to get the freedom for telangana from the Nizams. Sri Arutla Ramchandhra Reddy and Smt. Arutla Kamala Devi were the great persons belongs to the village who were Actively participated and leded Telangana Sayudha Poratam against Nizams. In conclusion Kolanupaka is the place of all kinds of religions, unity, prosperous.

Bhoodhan Pochampally

Bhoodhan Pochampally, located near the capital city of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, is probably one of the most flourishing centers of modern handloom industry and producing ikat saris on a large scale. The weavers in Pochampally are basically Hindus of the Padmashali community who have been residents for long and

have thus adopted the local dialect and social norms. These weavers produce ikat textiles with geometrical designs, and have also recently started experimenting with all-Indian styles. It is believed that ikat technique was brought to Pochampally from Chirala, another town in Andhra Pradesh, a couple of generations ago, perhaps as early as 1915 when the workshops in Chirala are said to have been weaving ikat saris, turbans etc. One of the reasons why Pochampally saris find a better market in India and abroad is, the weavers use modern synthetic colors instead of the expensive vegetable dyes for dying, thereby not only bringing down the cost of production, but also getting a chance to be more creative by trying out complex designs. Since the 1960's Pochampally ikat-weavers were influenced by the paolu designs of Gujarat. The reasons for this influence could be many. Migration of the weavers could be one of them. However, there are some experts who feel that more than migration it could be influence of the print media, which could be one of the major reasons. "Weavers have probably seen the Gujarati designs either in a magazine or might have actually seen one of the patola fabrics. It is also possible that weavers came across the designs at a handloom exhibition and copied the design," say some experts.

Pillalamarri

Beautiful paintings, exquisitely carved pillars and several ancient inscriptions may be seen in the Kakatiyas temples here. This historic was the birthplace of the famous Telugu poet Pillalamarri Pina Veerabhadru.

Rachakonda

Situated 64 km from Nalgonda it is a place of tourist importance. The 'Dasavatara' sculptures in a cave near Pattabhogutta and the five temples in the town are excellent specimens of Kakatiya art and architecture. Situated among hill ranges, Rachakonda is a place of considerable archaeological interest.

Bhongir Fort

Bhongir fort was built on an isolated rock by the western Chalukya ruler Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI and was thus named after him as Tribhuvanagiri. This name gradually became Bhuvanagiri and subsequently Bhongir. At the foot of the fortified rocks 609.6 meters above the sea level stands the town of Bhongir. The splendid historical fort with the awe-inspiring rock and the aesthetically fortified courts which have stood the ravages of time stir the imagination of the tourists. The Bala Hisar or citadel on the top of the hill gives a bird's eye view of the neighbouring area. The fort is associated with the heroic queen Rudramadevi and her grandson Prataparudra's rule. The fort is located upon a single hill at an altitude of 500 feet (150 m). Built in the 12th century the fort spreads over an area of 40 acres

Wadapally

6000 years ago sage Agasthya Maharshi installed the idols of Sri Meenakshi Agastheswara and Sri Laxmi Narsimha at holy SANGAM of Krishna and Musi rivers in Wadepalli village of Miryalguda Mandal. For thousands of years the temple place remained in dense forest. During the time of excavation the idols of Lord Shiva were found in the temple and reinstalled the same. Once a hunter was chasing a bird, the bird wanted to save its life. So it hid behind the idol of Lord Shiva by covering it with

its wings. Lord Shiva appeared to the hunter and asked him not to kill the bird. Lord Shiva assured the hunter that he would offer his brain instead of bird. Then the hunter agreed to him and had the brain of Shiva by inserting his fingers. As he did so, holes were made on his head. Goddess Ganga rose out of the holes, soon after this incident. There are holes on the SIVA LINGAM in which 10 figures can be inserted. Even after taking large quantities of water from the holes, the level of water does not go down. Once Sri Shankaracharya visited the temple along with his disciples. They wanted to find out the reason as to why the water level is not going down therefore they tied a thread to spoon and dropped it into the hole then it went inside deep and stopped. When they pulled up the thread, they found blood stains on that, then realised their mistakes and begged pardon from the God.

Panagal

The shrines of Panagal constitute perhaps the finest examples of the medieval deccan temples. The temple complex consists of the main shrine dedicated to Siva with the Nandi mandapa in front. The architecture of the temple is the finest. It has 66 pillars. The four central pillars of the mandapa are highly ornate at the bottom and, on them, the scenes from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are depicted. The perfected-screen pattern on the flanks in various dancing poses displays the supreme workmanship accomplished during that period. Dancers and hair styles also adorn the outer walls. These are specially noted for their graceful carving. The beauty of their proportion and the vibrant texture of the shapes which enrich the exterior and their impressive clarity testify the architectural genius of their builders. They also reveal the high perfection reached by the sculptors and architects of that age. The Kakatiya Stapati mastered the idioms of the earlier Chalukya style. The Chayala Somesvara temple is yet another temple near Panagal. The temple is known for the Chhaya (shadow) of Siva Linga which is said to be stationary from sunrise to sunset. The technique of the architect is unique. It is regarded as the most imaginative work of the Kakatiya architecture. The temple also contains valuable inscriptions of Rudramba's time. The most conspicuous feature of the Pandya style was the emergence of the monumental gateway or Gopuram which is the dominant point of temple complex. The walls of the temples imposed an ornamental appearance. The gateways are treated with rich plastic decorations

MATTAPALLI

The Temple of Sri Laxmi Narsimha Swamy , a famous pilgrimage is situated here on the banks of river Krishna . Major celebrations take place during the Vyakunta Ekadasi in January & Kalyana Mahotsvam in May.

DEVARAKONDA FORT

The prosperous kingdom of Devarakonda was established by the “Padma Nayaka Veluma Rajas” choosing the Devarakonda fortress as the Autonomously ruled palace and they reigned supreme from 1287 to 1482 A.D. with much pomp and Glory. The Second Maada Naidu is the eight kings of these Padma Nayaka lineages.


Buddha Statue

Nagarjuna Sagar is an important Buddhist site located 52 km from Nalgonda. The historic location takes its name from the Buddhist saint and scholar Acharya Nagarjuna who is said to have set up a centre of learning here. Today, Nagarjuna Sagar is home to Nagarjuna Sagar Dam - the world's tallest masonry dam that irrigates over 1,000,000 acres (4,000 km²) of land. It was during the building of the dam that the ruins of an ancient Buddhist civilization were excavated here. Some of the relics unearthed have been carefully preserved on a picturesque island called Nagarjuna Konda, located in the centre of a man-made lake. The vestiges of a sacred Buddhist stupa, vihara, monasteries, a university and a sacrificial altar have been carefully reconstructed at Anupu on the east bank of the reservoir.

PANIGIRI

panigiri is the one of the important historic location .its located 52 km from Nalgonda.

Geography

Nalgonda is located at  17.05° N 79.27° E.[1] It has an average elevation of 421 metres (1381 feet). The history of Nalgonda dates back to the Palaeolithic age. On the basis of the gradual evolution of the lithic material, the pre-historic period is studied under the following heads.

HISTORY

Palaeolithic Age

During this period, people fashioned tools and weapons by chipping hard stones of convenient size and shape. This feature is testified by the findings of unifacial Palaeolithic implements of the Soan type at Yeleshwaram.

Neolithic Age

Traces of Neolithic culture were found at Chota Yelupu, where sling stones and other objects of interest were unearthed. The existence of Megalithic culture was revealed by the discovery of innumerable burials at various places like Tipparti, Nakrekal, Nalgonda etc.

Mauryas and Satavahanas (230 BCE - 218 CE)

The political history of the district commences with the Mauryas. Mauryas, during the reign of Asoka the Great held their sway over this region. Later the region came under the overlordship of the Satavahanas who ruled between 230 BCE - 218 CE. It was during this period the region established trade contacts with the Roman empire.

Ikshvakus (227 - 306)

The Ikshvakus attained control over the region and ruled with their capital Vijayapuri. During this period Sakas and Tled in this region. Buddhism flourished during thi

Pallavas and Vishnukundinis

After the Ikshvakus, Pallavas and Vishnukundins fought for supremacy over the region. Luck favoured the Vishnukundins in the form of Samudragupta's invasion of the South. Vishnukundins ruled from first quarter of the fifth century to the first decade of the seventh century. Later Kubja Vishnuvardhana ruled this territory with Vengi as his capital.

Rashtrakutas

A major portion of the district appears to have passed from the Chalukyas of Badami to the Rashtrakutas. Rashtrakutas fell in 973 and gave room to the Chalukyas of Kalyani. The sway of the Chalukyas continued until the end of the 12th century.

Medieval period

The district passed under the control of the Kakatiyas from the western Chalukyas. During Prataparudra's time the kingdom was annexed to the Tughluq empire in 1323. During Muhammad bin Tughluq's period, Musunuri chief Kapayanayaka ceded a part of Nalgonda to Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah. Later the region came under the rule of Recherlas of Rachakonda and Devarakonda. During Ahmad Shah I's period the region was annexed to Bahmani kingdom. Jalal Khan in 1455 declared himself king at Nalgonda, but it was a shortlived affair. The region was brought back to the Bahmani kingdom.

Qutubshahi

During the time of the Bahmani Sultan Shihabud-din Mahmud Sultan Quli was appointed as tarafdard of Telangana. From him the region was taken by his son Jamshid. Later the district remained under the control of Qutub Shahis until 1687.

Modern Period: Mughals and Asaf Jahis

Nizam-ul-Mulk (Asaf Jah I) defeated Mubasiz Khan at Shaker Khore in Berar and ruled the Deccan in an autonomous capacity. This district, like the other districts of Telangana, passed under the Asaf Jahis and remained under them for a period of nearly two hundred and twenty five years.

Demographics

As of 2001 India census,[2] Nalgonda had a population of 110,651. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Nalgonda has an average literacy rate of 78%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 84%, and female literacy is 72%. In Nalgonda, 11% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Places of interest

- Nandikonda: a small village on the bank of the Krishna River where several Buddhist structures like monasteries and pillared halls were unearthed and preserved in a museum of the Central Archeological Department.
- Panagal: a village near Nalgonda. There are several ancient temples built under the reign of the Kakatiya and Reddy kings. There is an archeological museum which has several interesting artifacts.

Prominent Schools

St.Alphonsus High School: English and Telugu Medium from L.K.G to X class co-ed is located in an area of 20 acres in the DVK road.This school is famous for its students who have settled in respectable positions all over the world.

Suryapet

Suryapet is one of the major towns in Nalgonda district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. Also called as Bhanupuri it is equidistant from Hyderabad and Vijayawada. Population of the town is about 103,000. Suryapet is spread over an area of 34 km² and divided into 28 municipal wards. There are 44 notified slum areas. Apart from the city population, it has a floating population of approximately 20,000 from the neighboring villages daily. Suryapet is a Revenue division.

History

This town was long back a small site for a group of inhabitants. At that time the name was "BleachMoodi". Later it is renamed to its current name. This town has the traces of rich history. Pillalamarri temples with intricately carved stone pillars stand testimony to the architectural style of the Kakatiya period. Trescoes and inscriptions tell the tales of the rulers of the Kakatiya dynasty. Some temples and remains of fortified walls and buildings can be found near Undrugonda. This town has the active participation in the telangana movement[razakar] against Nizam rulers.

Achievements

Suryapet has attracted Global attention for the transformation has been brought about by the '**effective solid waste management**' techniques being adopted by the Suryapet Municipality. This municipality has won so many awards for its cleanliness from the andhra pradesh government as well as Indian government. Suryapet secured the ISO 14001-2004 certificate for establishing and maintaining an environment-friendly system for solid waste disposal. Suryapet is the first municipality in the country to receive such a certificate. The municipality bagged Greentech Foundation's Excellence Award and won the Supreme Court's appreciation for proper solid waste management. The United Nations's HABITED lauded the initiative taken by the municipality as "good practice".

Demographics

As of 2001 India census,[1] Suryapet had a population of 94,797. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. Suryapet has an average literacy rate of 73%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 80%, and female literacy is 65%. In Suryapet, 11% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Distance

Suryapet is considered as Gateway of Telangana.



Distance from various cities:

State Capital - Hyderabad 134 km

Dist HQ - Nalgonda 40 km

Other cities:

Vijayawada - 134 km

Khammam - 60 km

Warangal - 90 km

Guntur - ~150 km

Jangaon - 75 km

Other towns in Nalgonda district

Miryalaguda - 50 km

Bhongir - 60 km

Kodad - 40 km

Facilities

Education

There are various engineering colleges and degree colleges in the town. One famous engineering college is Sri Venkateswara Engg. College. Some Other degree colleges are Sri Venkateswara Deg. College, RKLK degree college, Sri Sai Degree

College, Rajaram Memorial Junior & Degree College (started in 1983) and many more private degree colleges. Now a days this town has become more popular for the intermediate(10+2) education due to the better performance of the students. There are 90 schools in Suryapet. It is Educationally a good centre in Telangana. Anjali school is one of them. Agriculture Yard and Animal market must shift from the middle of town new Agriculture market yard is ready to open but some due to some mafia influence it is under delay.

Transportation

Primary transportation to and from the city is provided by APSRTC, a state run road transport corporation APSRTC has 3 main bus stands in Suryapet. *Hi-tech Bus stand:* Mainly for Garuda, Hi-tech and Luxury buses which are going to and coming from major cities and towns around the state *New Bus stand:* For Express and Ordinary buses which are going for nearest towns *Old Bus stand:* For Ordinary buses which are going for nearest towns and villages Suryapet depot is having larger fleet of buses. There are many autorickshaws available to commute with in the town.

Hospitals

Suryapet is famous for hospitals and their services. Many hospitals such as Govt. Hospital, Lions club eye hospital and more than 100 Private Hospitals offer services to the localities. there is new Agriculture market is on about 25 Acre's of land is ready to open for farmers on KMM Road

Banks

Many banks are operating through their branches in Suryapet.

- State Bank of India
- State Bank of Hyderabad
- Andhra Bank
- Canara Bank
- Nagarjuna Bank
- Sahara Bank
- Lakshmi Vilas Bank
- APCOB, The Nalgonda Dist Co-operative bank
- Sudha Bank etc...

Places of Worship

In and around the city there are many places to worship. Temples of Hanuma, shiva, santhoshi maatha, Saibaba, venkateswara, krishna and many mosques and churches are always open to the religious folks.

Entertainment

There are 8 theatres which are always ready to entertain the moviegoers list of theatres include Kishore, Navya(A/c,dts), Sridevi(dts), Ramalingeshwara(dts), Ramakrishna(A/c,dts), Alankar(A/c,dts), Teja(Ac, dolby)and Krishna all are 70 MM. A new MULTIPLEX is being under construction in the city.

Media

Print Media: All major newspapers are circulated in the city. Some local newspapers are published within the city.

- The Times of India (English)
- The Hindu (English)
- Indian Express (English)
- Deccan Chronical (English)
- Eenadu (Telugu)
- Vartha (Telugu)
- Andhra Jyothi (Telugu)
- Siyasath Dially (Urdu)
- Bhanupuri (Telugu/local)
- Praja shakthi (Telugu/local)
- Many weeklies and monthlies etc...

TV/RADIO:

- National and State radio stations.
- All major international, national, state and local television channels

WWW: Many Internet centres are located within the city. Also there are some internet service providers like Airtel, BSNL etc...

Places of Interest



- **Undrugonda:** Devotional place, famous for approx. 1000 year old laxmin narasimha swamy temple.Its a hilly area.The god here is believed to be powerful.Not only lakshmi narasimhaswamy temple , but also many temples are in and near undrugonda.
- **Phanigiri:** Buddhist Centres

- **PillalaMarri:** Devotional place, famous for lord shiva temples which are ~1000 year old. Pillalamarri, being the birth place of the famous Telugu poet Pillamarri Pina Virabhadru, is not only historically but also culturally and religiously significant.
- **Moosi reservoir:** Moosi reservoir is 21 km away from suryapet. It is a local tourist attraction especially when the gates are opened during monsoon season. The reservoir provides water for irrigation and as well as drinking water to suryapet town. Fishing is done using professional nets. Every year fishing rights are auctioned to highest bidder. fixed amount of money is paid to all male members in each family in the surrounding villages to compensate for their livelihood.
- **Old Shivalayam Temple:** This is a historical temple in the old city.
- **Hanuman Temple :** This well known temple is located in Shantinagar.

Economy

Suryapet's economy is predominantly agricultural. Agricultural market yard in suryapet is one of busiest and biggest in the state . It is one of the major trading centers for the farmers from the Telangana region. Suryapet has several small to medium scale industries.

Industrial Estate: To the east of the city, some area is entirely dedicated for the industries and is popularly known as Industrial Estate. In and around this area there are industries like

- Suven Life Science
- Eenadu Info (including Eenadu newspaper, Suryapet unit)
- Roopa Plastic (PVC) Industries
- Sneha Chemicals Pvt. Ltd
- Sudhakar Polymers ltd
- ESSGE Plastics
- Raathi Pipes & Profiles Ltd. etc...

Market yard: Agricultural market yard in suryapet is one of busiest and biggest in the state

NH9: There will be a lot of business going on within the city as it is located on the National Highway(NH9)

NGO Organizations

1. Gamana Voluntary Organization, 2. Ardhik Samatha Mandali, 3. M.V. Foundation, 4. Spread, 5. Scan, 6. Motive, 7. Aluri Moses James Service, 8. Pathipaka Radha Krishna NGO and 9. Dara Ramesh Foundation

Kodad

Kodad or **Kodada** is a town in the Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh, India(South). It is located on the National Highway 9 in between Hyderabad and Vijayawada. Nagarjuna Sagar left canal is the right source for cultivation, there is no florine effect at ground water, Basic economic growth for kodad is cultivation of paddy, vegatables, production of cement. Kodad agriculture market is also one of the famous place in AP for pet animals. Kodad was teshsil/taluka/Mondal for 28 near by villages, Previously Kodad was under Huzurnagar Assembly Constitution, Now Kodad is one of the Assembly constitution in Nalgonda district, and situated in Miryalaguda Parliament constituion.

Miryalguda

Miryalguda (population: approx. 250,000 in 2007) is a town in Nalgonda district, in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. It is a key commercial center in the region of Telangana. Miryalaguda is famous for the paddy growth and it is listed among the top 5 paddy markets in Andhra Pradesh. The Left canal from Nagarjuna Sagar makes Miryalaguda green and commercially rich. The town is famous for its large number of rice mills.

Geography

Geographically located at *16.52N and 79.34 E*. It is around 140KM from Hyderabad.

Transportation

Miryalguda is connected to most cities and towns in Andhra Pradesh by the state road transport corporation (APSRTC). Miryalaguda is 140km from Hyderabad, 126km from Guntur and 150km from Vijayawada. It is connected by both rail and road. The town is connected through 3 main roads, one towards Nalgonda (the district headquarters), one towards Guntur and Vijaywada and the other one towards NagarjunaSagar. 170 km from warangal.

Famous Temples

- Venkateshwara Temple - at Avantipuram
- Agastheswara Temple - at Wadepally (famous temple for the automatic all time water flow into Shiva Lingam)
- Lord Shiva temple
- Hanuman Temple
- Sri Venkateshwara temple
- Kodanda Raamalayam
- SaiBaba Temple
- Gitamandir
- Kanyaka Parameshwari Temple
- Bramha Kumaris Spiritual centre
- Sri Seetha Ramanjaneya Devasthanam-At Hanumanpet

Industries

Miryalaguda Town developed after construction of Nagarjuna Sagar Reservoir. Growth of Miryalaguda is fueled by the good irrigation facility for cultivation, which has also helped the growth of industries. It has a large number of Parboiled Modern Rice mills, and other factories such as, solvent oil mills, and PVC pipes, and many Stone and Polishing Mills. Major industries in miryalguda mandal includes

- Raasi Cements (India Cements) [1]
- India cements
- Nizam Sugars
- Dr. Reddy's Laboratories
- SagarPriya Cements
- Deccan Cements

Town which is having **110 rice mills** most of them are parboiled rice mills and other polished rice mills. Town itself supplies 15% rice in the state to F.C.I. Food Corporation Of India is one of the biggest storage house of polised rice and as well as parboiled rice in the country. Miryalguda is having an amount of **110 rice mills** is the only town which is having the number of rice mills and other industries in the state.

The town has only one 3 star hotel named Vaishnavi.

Demographics

As of 2001 India census,[2] Miryalguda had a population of 90,247. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Miryalguda has an average literacy rate of 69%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 76%, and female literacy is 61%. In Miryalguda, 13% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Coordinates:  16°52'N, 79°35'E

Miryalaguda is known for its education which is center for all colleges. The list of various colleges are

Engineering colleges:

1.NITS(Nagarjuna Institute of Technology and Sciences)

Established in 1998 which had 6 departments and is affiliated to AICTE.

Degree & P.G Colleges:

1.Nagarjuna degree college.

2.Vijetha degree college.

3.Shanthinikethan degree college.

4.Nalanda degree college.

5.K.N.M college for arts and sciences.

Bhuvanagiri

Bhongir, Bhongiri or **Bhuvanagiri** is a town and municipality in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. It is located in the of (Telangana region and Nalgonda district of the state. It is 48 km from the state capital of Hyderabad. Bhongir is famous for its fort, which became prominent during the rule of the Kakatiyas. The Fort was built on an isolated monolithic rock by the Western Chalukya ruler *Tri-bhuvana-malla Vikramaditya VI* and was named after him as *Tribhuvanagiri*. This name gradually became Bhuvanagiri and subsequently Bhongir (Because razakars could not pronounce the original name). At the foot of the fortified rocks stands the town of Bhongir, it has a unique egg-shaped construction with two entry points protected by huge rocks, so the fort was considered practically impregnable by invading armies. A moat that encircles the fort, a vast underground chamber, trap doors, an armoury, stables, ponds, wells etc., make for fascinating viewing. The Bala Hisar or citadel on the top of the hill gives a bird's eye view of the neighbouring area. The fort is associated with the rule of the heroic queen Rudra Amma Devi and her grandson Pratapa Rudra. According to legend, there once was an underground corridor connecting Bhongir Fort to Golconda Fort.

Geography



The Town is located around the *Bhongir Hill*. The Hill has a fort built in the period of the King Vikram-aditya. The Hill is more than 500 feet high spread about 40 acres. The old steps from the bottom of the hill to the top are still intact. The hill also has a Hanuman Temple on it. The Stone Hill also have few Ponds and is famous for its beetle leaves, pottery and textiles.

Demographics

The Municipal area covers 9.63 km². As of 2001 India census,[2] Bhongir had a population of 47,451. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Bhongir has an average literacy rate of 70%, higher than the national average of 59.5%; with male literacy of 78% and female literacy of 61%. 12% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Tourism



On top of Bhongir Fort.

- Just 48 km from Hyderabad, Bhongir is an ideal stressbuster for all.
- The splendid, peaceful and famous Hill shrine Yadagirigutta, the abode of Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy, is just 13 km from Bhongir.
- The famous jain Temple in AndhraPradesh 'KolanuPaka' is about 30km from Bhongir.
- Famous educational institutions like, Aurora's Engineering college located near by raigiri
- Other places like Boodhan Pochamalli - famous for its silk & cotton sarees, SurendraPuri temple etc are near to Bhongir. Festivals like Dussera, Deepavali, Sankranti, SriRamaNavami, Bathukamma Panduga etc are a treat to watch in this part of Telangana and are celebrated with pomp and devotion.

Bhoodhan Pochampally

Bhoodhan Pochampally is a village in Nalgonda District. Nalgonda District, in turn is a district in Andhra Pradesh in southern India. Pochampally is an interesting collage of tradition, history, heritage and modernity. Surrounded by hills, tanks and ponds, and lush green fields, spread-out silk warps, neera tapping from palm trees, mat-making women, open-sky chatrashala houses, a perennially full tank, hills, temples, Vinoba Mandir - Bhoodan Ashram, and cultural complexes, Pochampally makes up for an exciting destination to spend one's vacation. Living: Pochampally is the place where threads and colours find their way into the hands of skillful weavers and meander into the market as beautiful sarees and dress material is the most typical weaving village in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh.

Basking under the glory on par with the weaves of other places(Such as Kanchi, Dharmavaram, Gadwal, Venkatagiri etc), Pochampally weave is popularly known as ikkat or tie and dye weave. The uniqueness lies in the transfer of design and colouring onto warp and weft threads first and then weave them together. The fabric is cotton, silk and sico - a mix of silk and cotton. Increasingly, the colours themselves are from natural sources and their blends. Pochampally has traditional looms, whose design is more than a century-old. Today this Silk City is home to more than 10000 weaving families in 100 villages.

The fabric is marketed through the cooperative society and APCO, the master weavers and the business houses in Pochampally. Pochampally does more than Rs.1000 Million annual business in terms of yarn sales, purchase of handloom products and sales. The consumer-weaver interactions provide inputs for new designs. The weavers from the older and new generation have shown resilience and adapted themselves to the changing tastes of the consumers – from telia rumals, bedsheets, to sarees to dress materials for the modern woman and man; from cotton, to silk & to sico. The women are also making garments and other products from the fabric. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Konda Laxman Bapuji and similar others were instrumental in weavers' efforts to adapt.

Recently Chenetha Gurukulam has been started with the spirit of introducing & handing over the ancient art to the world. With experienced Gurus here popularly known as MASTER WEAVERS, the Gurukulam teaches the entire process of Weaving since from its inception to Ready to wear condition. The Gurukulam comprises different programs with multiple course durations. Overall it makes one's vacation to be learn encroached, spirit & joy filled. It is the Tourist's one of dream spot to explore the Villages & Culture of India.

Huzurnagar

Huzurnagar is a town and taluka in Nalgonda District in Andhra Pradesh, India. Nearby villages include Govinda Puram, Vepala Singaram, and Lakkavaram. Once it was the widest Taluka in the district which covered in towns as Kodad, Munagala etc., The original name of the town was Pohincherla. Named after as the Goddess Pochamma is established in the cheruvu (means Pond). It was once ruled by Huzur, after which the name was changed to Huzurnagar.

The town has many rice mills. This is the second town in AP in regard of Para-Boiled Rice Mills after Mirayalaguda. Among its temples is Ramalayam, Mutyalamma Temple, Durga devi temple and Shirdi Sai Baba temple. Mutyalamma festival is held in the town annually. one more temple at gutta nearby muktyala branch canal where every year before shivaratri idol of lord RAMA will go to that place and celebrate festival. previously (5 yrs back) this festival is very big. There is one Govt Health Center which is one of the largest health centers in the district. Huzurnagar has Sitaramachandra Swami temple which is 900 years old, and one of the ancient temple in the district, which was under destruction (Bad condition) state and looking for donors. A family from Huzurnagar town Sri Yadlapalli Ramaiah and there children came forward and donated Rs 3 Lakhs for the reconstruction of “Sitaramachandra swamy Temple Gopuram” and was inaugurated by Nalgonda district Joint Collector Sri Sridhar IAS.

This town has been surrounded by many big and small cement factories such as Priya Cements, Sagar Cements, Nagarjuna Cements, Anjani Cements, Maha Cements and Kamakshi Cements etc. Their contribution on the cement industry is substantially good. Huzurnagar town has two Zilla Parishad High Schools, one Govt. High School and One Govt. Junior College. In Huzurnagar 3 private Colls Also here Named Priyadarshini College, Chaitanya College & Newgeneration Junior College. They are 2 Degree Colleges Priyadarshini Degree College & Chaitanya Dergee College. Recently even an Engineering college came up in 2004 which is named MITS (Madira Institute of Technology). Huzurnagar can only be reached by buses as there is no rail link. Nearest railway station is at Miryalguda which is at a distance of 35 k.m.

Huzurnagar has two nationalised banks namely Andhra Bank and State Bank of Hyderabad and a co-operative central bank and a Grameena Bank. Huzurnagar is already assembly constituency before 1977. In the Public Elections of 1972, brother of Sarojini Naidu, competed from this famous town. In 1977 in revised assembly constituency it loses but again after 20 years it has become a NEW assembly constituency in Andhra Pradesh with the revised recent Election Commission in 2007. Assuming that by 2009 elections, it will become complete constituency.

The outskirts of this town, are beautiful. Once, this town played a vital role in the times of Ruling of Nizams. So many people sacrificed their lives for the movement led against the Nizam Rulers. Saiprabath Nagar (which was named after SaiBaba Temple existence) is located in the center of Huzurnagar town, which was formerly supposed to be the outskirts of the town, and which is surrounded by a Hospital and Educational Institutions. Nearby Huzurnagar there is a pilgrimage centre, Mattapalli, which is popular among the neighbouring villages and towns. Its legend dates back to 13th century BC. Lord Narasimha Swamy is worshipped here and considered as most Powerful god. This temple is located on the banks of Famous South Indian River,

River Krishna



Map of the River

Origin	Mahabaleswar, Maharashtra, India
Mouth	Bay of Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, India
Length	1300 km



The **River Krishna** (Sanskrit: कृष्णा नदी)(meaning "**dark**" (**feminine**) in Sanskrit, also called the **Krishnaveni**, is one of the longest rivers of India (about 1300 km in length). It originates from Mahabaleswar in Maharashtra in the west and meets the Bay of Bengal at Hamasaladeevi in Andhra Pradesh, on the east coast. It also flows

through the state of Karnataka. The delta of the river is one of the most fertile regions in India and was the home to ancient Satavahana and Ikshvaku kings. Vijayawada is the largest city on river Krishna. The legendary source of the river is a spout from the mouth of a statue of a cow in the ancient temple of Mahadev in Mahabaleshwar. Legend has it that Krishna is Lord Vishnu himself as a result of a curse on the trimurtis by Savitri. Also, its tributaries Venna and Koyana are said to be Siva and Brahma themselves. An interesting thing to notice is that 4 other rivers come out from the cow (bull's) mouth apart from Krishna and they all travel some distance before merging into Krishna. The rivers are Koyana, Venna(Veni), Savitri and Gayatri.

Ecologically, this is one of the disastrous rivers in the world, in that it causes heavy soil erosion during the monsoon season. It flows fast and furious, often reaching depths of over 75 feet (23 m). Ironically, there is a saying in Marathi (language of Maharashtra) "sunt vaahate Krishnamaai" which means "quiet flows Krishna". This term is also used to describe how a person should be, as quiet as Krishna. But, in reality, Krishna causes a high degree of erosion between June and August. During this time, Krishna takes fertile soil from Maharashtra, Karnataka and western Andhra Pradesh towards the delta region.

Tributaries

Its most important tributary is the Tungabhadra River, which is itself formed by the Tunga River and Bhadra River that originate in the Western Ghats. Other tributaries include the Koyna River, Bhima River (and its tributaries such as the Kundali River feeding into the Upper Bhima River Basin), Malaprabha River, Ghataprabha River, Yerla River, Warna River, Dindi River, Musi River and Dudhganga River. Two big dams have been constructed on the river, one at Srisailem called Srisailem Dam and the other at Nagarjuna Hill. The latter, the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, is considered to be the largest earth dam in the world with a natural reservoir spanning tens of square kilometres. Temples like Dattadeva temple, which is very dear to the people of Maharashtra is located on the banks of Krishna at Narasoba Waadi. Also, Sangameshwar Shiva Temple at Haripur and Ramling Temple are located on the banks of river Krishna near Sangli.

Popular pilgrim spots like Audumber and Narsobawadi are located on the banks of river Krishna near Sangli in Maharashtra state. More pilgrim spots especially that of Srisailem, one of the twelve jyotirlingas which also has a shrine for one of the shaktipeethas on the river. Nagarjuna konda was a Buddhist centre under Acharya Nagarjuna and once was a centre for buddhist learning. Amaravati near Vijayawada is also a buddhist and a Hindu site dedicated to Siva, the international Kalachakra festival was celebrated here with the presence of Dalai Lama. Vijayawada on its banks has a rich and great temple on the hill of Indrakeeladri a temple of Goddess Kanaka Durga. Three tributaries meet Krishna river near Sangli. Warana River meets Krishna river near Sangli at Haripur. This spot is also known as Sangameshwar. Panchaganga River meets Krishna river at Narsobawadi near Sangli. These places are considered among the holiest in Hindu mythology. It is said that Lord Dattatraya spent some of his days at Audumber on the banks of river Krishna.

Krishna Basin [from Govt. Of India page (public domain)]

Krishna Basin extends over an area of 258,948 km² which is nearly 8% of total geographical area of the country. The basin lies in the states of Karnataka (113,271 km²), Andhra Pradesh (76,252 km²) and Maharashtra (69,425 km²). Krishna river rises in the Western Ghats at an elevation of about 1337 m just north of Mahabaleshwar, about 64 km from the Arabian Sea and flows for about 1400 km and outfalls into the Bay of Bengal. The principal tributaries joining Krishna are the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha, the Bhima, the Tungabhadra and the Musi.

Most part of this basin comprises rolling and undulating country except the western border which is formed by an unbroken line of ranges of the Western Ghats. The important soil types found in the basin are black soils, red soils, laterite and lateritic soils, alluvium, mixed soils, red and black soils and saline and alkaline soils. An average annual surface water potential of 78.1 km³ has been assessed in this basin. Out of this, 58.0 km³ is utilisable water. Culturable area in the basin is about 203,000 km², which is 10.4% of the total culturable area of the country.

Devarakonda

Devarakonda is a census town and mandal headquarters in the Nalgonda district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.

History

Once upon a time a formidable stronghold of the **Recherla Chiefs** this fort now stands amidst ruins. A place worth visiting by antiquity lovers it is no more than of archaeological interest. It is surrounded by seven hills and is connected with Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Miryalguda and Hyderabad by road.

Demographics

As of 2001 India census,[1] Devarakonda had a population of 27,434. Males constitute 53% of the population and females 47%. Devarakonda has an average literacy rate of 72%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 81% and, female literacy is 63%. In Devarakonda, 12% of the population is under 6 years of age. Devarakonda is politically strong in the telangana area foreseeing the national interests. People in this small town are patriotic and you can see temples welcoming the hill side place.

Yadagirigutta

Yadagirigutta is a census town and mandal headquarters in Nalgonda district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.

Demographics

As of 2001 India census,[1] Yadagirigutta had a population of 13,267. Males constitute 50% of the population and females 50%. Yadagirigutta has an average literacy rate of 61%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 71%,

and female literacy is 52%. In Yadagirigutta, 13% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Legend of Yadagirigutta

In Tretayugam, there lived a sage by the name of Yadarishi, son of the great sage Rishyasrunga 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 Andhra Pradesh, India). Pleased with his deep devotion, Lord Narasimha, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu appeared before him in five different forms as Jwala, Yogananda, Gandabherunda, Ugra and Lakshminarasimha. 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 itself. Lord Narasimha is believed to have been worshiped by sages (rushis). The region of Yadagirigutta is reputed to be a "Rushi Aradhana Kshetram" or the place of worship for sages. As the belief goes, Lord Narasimha has taken on the role of a "doctor" and is known as "Vaidya Narasimha" by his devotees at this shrine to cure many chronic diseases and the role of a 'do gooder' to those who are under the influence of bad planets, witch craft and black magic. Many instances are cited of the Lord appearing in the dreams of the devotees, and administering medicines and operated the patients and blessed them with good health. Many devotees tell of vivid dreams in which the Lord comes to heal them from chronic or terminal illnesses, and even mental or emotional problems. A mandala (40 day) pradakshina is very popular made by many devotees to get cured of a long standing ailment or chronic disease. Often, the Lord Himself has imparted mantrOpadEsham to select devotees in their dreams.

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 tribals, 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 LakshmiNarasimha moved into to the hills. The tribals 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.

Transport


Yadagirigutta is about 60km (approx. 38 miles) from Hyderabad and is well connected by Rail and Road. The nearest airport is Hyderabad. There are number of buses from Hyderabad, Secunderabad and other parts of the state to Yadagirigutta. The nearest railway station is Raigiri (about 3 km) where we can catch passenger trains. After alighting at Raigiri, one can take an auto rickshaw or Tanga. The nearest railway stations for Express trains are Bhongir (14 KM) & Aler (14 KM) where you can get the express trains towards Vijaywada, Nagpur & Hyderabad.

Mothkur

Mothkur (population: approx. 60,000) is an agricultural and good marketing town in Nalgonda district, in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. Mothkur comes under the assembly constituency of Ramannapet, and revenue division of Bhuvanagiri. It is a mandal headquarters and a former taluk. The present Ramannapet MLA Vuppunutala Purushottam Reddy hails from Mothkur mandal. It is a regional trade centre for the three mandals of Mothkur, Atmakur and Gundala. It is located on the banks of Bikkeru a tributary of river Musi which itself is a tributary of river Krishna.

Though majority of the people are Hindus the town has substantial presence of Muslims, and a little Christian community. The town has the Ramalingeshwara temple belonging to medieval India (probably Kakatiyas), a mosque and a missionary run chapel. It is basically an agricultural town with little food processing industry, mainly rice mills, vegetable oil mills. Wet paddy is the major crop, other crops include red chillies, cotton, green gram, castor and other vegetables and pulses.its a developing town. Marketing of natural goods is major source. This town consists of petrol pumps (HPCL and IOC). Paddy marketing is the major resource. It has many schools with one prominent missionary school (Sacred Heart High School). It is 80 km from Hyderabad. historical, senior 300 years family is staying there. It has a government-run junior college and two private junior colleges, recently two degree colleges were also established.

Nakrekal

Coordinates:  17°10'00"N 79°25'00"E / 17.166667, 79.433333 **Nakrekal** is a town in the Nalgonda district in India. It is located along the Indian National Highway No. 9, about 25 KM. from the district headquarters at the town of Nalgonda. Nakrekal has a significant influence on the villages surrounding it. Children from many villages travel to Nakrekal everyday to go to government schools. It is an important source of common goods like oil, consumer items, pumpsets and other farm machinery, for the village folk. It also forms an immediate market for their agricultural produce. Recently one temple for Sri SAI BABA was constructed by Sri sai seva sansthan trust of Nakrekal. Nakarekal also have on indoor stadium.

History

Traces of Neolithic culture were found at Chota Yelupu, where sling stones and other objects of interest were unearthed. The existence of Megalithic culture was revealed by the discovery of innumerable burials at various places like Tipparti, Nakrekal,

Nalgonda etc. In ancient times this place was known as Naagarikallu (from the book of king Vasantharaya's Kridabiramam)

Transport

The town has an APSRTC bus station , with many buses connecting to the nearby villages and towns. Bus is the major means of transportation for the people to move to other towns. For internal transport, people use bicycles mostly. These days, scooters, motorcycles are a common sight and are rapidly replacing the bicycle. The town's development is attributed largely to its location on the highway and has a linear settlement pattern. Other towns in the vicinity of Nakrekal are Suryapet, Narketpally and Kattangur.

Politics

Nakrekal has a history of communism support. No party, other than CPI(Marxist), ever won here in the elections. The strong foundation for this was laid by Nandyala Srinivas Reddy, a veteran who fought against the Razakar rule, during Telangana Armed Struggle. Present MLA is Shri. Nomula Narsimhaiah. Shri Narra Raghava Reddy was the earlier MLA who had been elected for 30 years.

Education

Nakrekal has several schools and Colleges including a B.Ed college.

Social

Nalgonda is pre-eminently a unilingual district because Telugu is the language spoken by majority of the population in the district. Lamani or Lambadi comes as a rather distant second followed by Urdu, Tamil, Yerukala, Hindi, Marathi, Banjara, Malayalam, Kannada, Are, Punjabi, Gujrati, Oriya and Nepali. The principal religious groups in the district, are numerically speaking, the Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The Hindus consist of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras. They are again subdivided each into a number of Sub-castes. There are also the scheduled tribes who cannot be categorised with these castes but are nevertheless an integral part of Hindu Community.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

The three major religious groups in the district namely, Hindu, Muslim, and Christians, observe the same religious beliefs and practices as their fellow believers do all over the country.

Hindus

Among the Hindus, belief in God ranges from the highest Upanishadic concept of one God without a second, to anthropomorphic and even animistic notions. Broadly, the masses of Hindus believe in a pantheon, the important being Brahma (the creator), Vishnu (the Preserver) and Maheswara (the destroyer). Rama and Krishna are universally regarded as divine incarnations and are easily the most popular personal Gods of the Hindus.

Muslims

The Muslims, like other followers of the Faith everywhere else, believe in Allah the one and the only God and in Muhammed, the Holy prophet as this messenger. Many Muslims also respect Pirs (saints) and visit their Dargas, particularly on occasions of their anniversaries called Urs. There are many such Dargas in the district.

Christians

The Christians of the district, like their co-religionists all over the world believe in trinity i.e., believe in God as the sole Father of the universe and in Christ, his Son, as the messenger who came down to die for the mankind and the holy spirit that dwells in our midst.

Geography:

TOPOGRAPHY

Nalgonda district became part of Andhra Pradesh w.e.f. 1st November, 1956 i.e., after reorganization of states. It was formerly known as Neelagiri (Blue Hill). The district is in the Southern part of the Telangana Region between 16-25' and 17-50' of the Northern Latitude and 78-40' and 80-05' of Eastern longitude covering an area of 14,240 Sq. Kms. The District is bounded by Medak and Warangal districts in the North, Guntur and Mahaboobnagar districts in the South, Khammam and Krishna districts in the East and Mahabubnagar and Rangareddy district in the West.

DEMOGRAPHY

The Geographical area of the district is 14,217 Sq. Km accounting to 5.18% of the total area of the state of A.P. The total population of the district is 34.5 lakhs and density of population is 242 per Sq. Km as per 2001 census.

Climate & Rain fall:

CLIMATE

The region experiences hot and dry summer throughout the year except during the South West Monsoon season. The year may broadly be divided into four seasons. It experiences cold season from December to Mid February, summer season from Mid February to first week of June. South West monsoon season from June to September and retreating monsoon or the past monsoon season during October to November.

TEMPERATURE

Cold season extending from December to February is followed by summer when both day and night temperatures increase sharply. May being the hottest month, the mean daily maximum temperature is about 40°C (104.0°F) and the mean daily minimum is about 28°C (82.4°F) sometimes the day temperature crosses 44°C during this period. On some days, afternoon thundershowers come as a blessing and though temporarily they bring relief from the oppressive summer heat. By about the beginning of October day temperature decreases steadily signaling the withdrawal of monsoon.

Day and night temperature decrease rapidly during November. December is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures being 35°C and 20°C respectively. Sometimes during the cold season, night temperature may drop down to about 10°C. The skies are generally clear or lightly clouded throughout the year except during south west monsoon season when heavy clouds cast the skies.

RAINFALL

The average rainfall in the district is 772 mm. 71% of the annual rainfall is received by the district during south west monsoon (i.e. June to September). September is the rainiest month. During summer and retreating monsoon season some amount of rainfall is received in the form of thunder showers. The variation in the annual rainfall in the district from year to year is large. On an average there are 46 rainy days. (i.e days with rainfall of over 2.5mm or more).

Natural Resources:

RIVERS

The district is drained by rivers Krishna, Musi, Aler, Dindi, Hallia, Kongal, Peddavagu, Krishna, the prominent river in this district enters at Yeleshwaram in Deverakonsa taluka. It enters Krishna district after traversing a distance of about 85 kilometers. Musi river, a tributary of the Krishna is next in importance in this region. It enters from the North West direction and after travelling 64 kilometers in an easterly course falls into the Krishna near Vadapalle. The rivers Peddavagu and Dindi are the other important rivers which fall into the Krishna. The Hallia is a small river originating in the hills west of Narayanpur and flows for 72 kilometers in a South East direction, finally falls into the Krishna river. The Aler river flows in Bhongir taluk before joining the Musi river.

FORESTS

Total forest cover in the whole Nalgonda district accounts for 1,04,806 hectares which accounts for 7% of the total area of revenue district. This figure falls far short of the minimum prescribed percentage of forests (i.e. 33 1/2%) by the National Forest Policy of 1952. The state average being 24%, this district lags far behind when compared to other districts. Forests of Nalgonda can be classified under two categories

1. **Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest** :- This type is found in the block of Nidigal, Cherukupalle, Rajkonda and Parvathapur. Growth in there areas is usually 4 - 6 meters in height. It is usually used for fuel. The characteristic species commonly found in this type of forests are Anogeissus Latifolia (Chirumanu), Chloroxylon swieknia (Billudu) and Harduickia binata (Eppa).
2. **Southern Tropical Thorn Forest** :- Incidentally this type of forest is the most common type among the two found in Nalgonda district. Growth of plants is generally not more than 25.4 centimeters. Density of the forest is very thin and thus it has an open appearance, in the absence of a canopy. It usually occupies very poor and rocks soils subject to over grazing and over exploitation. Accacia is the predominant species of this forest. It is found in blocks of Devarakonda, Miryalaguda ranges and some in Ramannapet range, Chityal, Kurmapalli etc.

MINES AND MINERALS

Nalgonda district is not in dearth of mineral deposits. It is abound with rich mineral deposits of good market value as gifted by nature. Keeping in view the proper exploitation of mineral in the district, the government has accorded sanction for the establishment of the District office i.e., office of the Assistant Director of mines and geology, Nalgonda. The normal functions of this department lies in inspection of the applied mines and quarries and recommendations for grant of fresh mineral concessions, inspection of leased areas for proper mining and quarries, inspection of mineral based industries and advice to the entrepreneurs etc. The minerals available in the district are broadly divided into two categories namely Major minerals and Minor minerals

S.No.	Mineral	Location	Use
1	Limestone	Damercherla, Nereducherla, Mattampally and Mellacheruvu Mandals of the district	1) Used in cement manufacturing industries 2) After polishing useful for flooring purpose.
2	Quartz	Devarakonda, Tripuraram, Miryalaguda Mandal of Nalgonda district	Find application in the manufacture of glass, ferro alloys and silicon carbides
3	Telspar	Nidamanoor, Damercherla	
4	Granite	Devalkonda, Bhongir, Suryapet and Parts of Achempet (Mahbubnagar district)	1) Some export value 2) After cutting and polishing useful as decorative articles. 3) Also useful for elevation, manufacture of monuments
5	Galena	Konneregudem Chintakuntla	
6	Copper	Chintiryal	
7	Stones and rocks a) Posttones b) Serpentine rocks c) Talcose rocks	Damercherla, Zupalle,	Used for domestic stoneware & writing pencils. Caved into bowls & pets.

8	Corundum	Timmapuram, Lingampalli, Annelgudem Villages in Miryalguda taluk.	Used as abrosive material
9	Building stones and road metal or rough stone	Huzurnagar, Miryalaguda Taluks.	Used for roofing material in building constructions.
10	Kankar	Chirkur, Zupalli	1) Laying roads 2) Used locally for booming lime

The target fixed and achieved by the office of Assistant Director of mines and geology during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 and the mineral revenue collected by it up to 30.11.2000 are as follows :

Sl.No.	Year	Minerals	Target Fixed	Target Achieved
1	1999 - 2000	Major and Minor	2222 lakhs	2303 lakhs
2	2000 - 2001	Major and Minor	3475 lakhs	1325 lakhs

* The following tabular information shows the particulars of existing industries and their capacities in Nalgonda District.

Major Plants

S.No.	Name of the company	Capacity
1	Raasi cement	18,00,000 M.T. per year
2	Priyadarshini	7,50,000 M.T. per year
3	Vishnu Cement	7,50,000 M.T. per year

Minor Plants

S.No.	Name of the company	Capacity
1	Deccan Cement	2,75,000 M.T. per year
2	Nargarjuna Cement	2,00,000 M.T. per year
3	Saagar Cements	3,00,000 M.T. per year
4	My Home Cements Ltd.	5,00,000 M.T. per year
5	Coramandal Cements	1,00,000 M.T. per year
6	Suvarna Cements	1,00,000 M.T. per year
7	P.R. Cements	1,00,000 M.T. per year
8	Kohinoor Cements	33,000 M.T. per year
9	Vishwam Cements	66,000 M.T. per year
10	Grey Gold Cements	33,000 M.T. per year
11	Amar Eshwary Cements Lt.	33,000 M.T. per year
12	Shez Cements Ltd.	1,00,000 M.T. per year
	Total	51,40,000 M.T. per year

Irrigation Projects:

The topography of Nalgonda district lends itself favourably to irrigation from canals, tanks, wells and streams. But, the irrigation was at the backfront till the middle of twentieth century. Substantial improvement on the irrigation front was registered with the construction of Musi and the Nagarjunasagar projects. The Chief sources of irrigation in the district are Nagarjunasagar, the Musi, the Dindi, the Asif Nagar, the Peddipakala and the Shaligowravaram projects, besides a good number of tanks and wells.

Number of tanks and wells :

S.No.	Project	River	Ayacut (Hectares)
1	Asif Nagar Project	Musi	3,880
2	Shaligowravaram Project	Musi	1,469
3	Pendlipakala Project	Uppuragu	1,959
4	Dindi Project	Dindi	5,024
5	Musi Project	Musi	13,284
6	Nagarjuna Sagar Project	Krishna	
7	Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal Project	Krishna	1,52,302
8	AMRP Project Srisailam left bank canal	Krishna	1,09,250

Soil & Cropping Patern:

Soil Type

The soils of the district are mainly 'red earth's' comprising loamy sands, sandy loams and sandy clay loams. In the areas of flat topography and along side the river Krishna and its tributaries, regur or black cotton soil is found.