Refer to this map as:– 1:750,000 State map of
TELANGĀNA
FIRST EDITION

STATE MAP

तेलंगाना
TELANGĀNA

Scale 1 : 750,000



भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग | SURVEY OF INDIA

1st Edition 2026.



Scale 1 : 750,000

1 Centimetre = 7.5 kilometres

Kilometres 7.5 0 7.5 15 22.5 30 37.5 Kilometres

Heights and depths are in metres.
The state boundary between Andhra Pradesh and Telangāna states has been shown as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.
Headquarter of the state and districts are boxed in the body of map.
The major administrative partitions of districts in Telangāna State are called 'Mandals'.
The territorial waters of India extends into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the approximate base line.

TELANGĀNA

Telangāna is the eleventh largest state in India was separated from Andhra Pradesh as the 29th state with Hyderābād as its capital with 33 new districts. 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.

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 Godāvari on the North and River Krishna on the South. Apart from the River Krishna on the South, there other major and small rivers, as Kinnerasāni Bhīma, Manjeera, Māner, Penganga, Prānahita, Dindi, Pedda Vāgu, Mūsi and Tāliperu,

The Economy of Telangāna is mainly driven by agriculture. Farmers in Telangana mainly depend on rain-fed water sources for irrigation, Rice is the major food crop. Other Important crops are mango, tobacco, sugarcane and cotton. State has emerged as a major focus for IT software, Industry and Services sector.

The Telangāna culture is a perfect blend of Telugu Traditions from Satavhanas, Padma Nayakas, Chalukyas, Kakatiyas and Ishawakas to the Mughals, Bahmanis, Qutub shahis to Nizams. The state has a rich and age-long traditions in folk, tribal, Deccani and classical styles. The folk forms Chindu, Yakshaganam, Oggu Dolu, Oggu Katha, Baindla Katha, Burra Katha, Dappulu, wood puppetry, Kolatam, Ghata Kolatam, while the tribal art forms of Lambadi–Banjara, Kommu Koya, Gussadi, Thimsa and the Deccani forms like Mushaira, Qavvali, Gazals, sufi sangeet have become very prominent and made an impact since centuries. The Classical traditions have been enriched with the contribution of various Vaggeyakaras like Bhakta Ramadasu, Dunna Iddadasu etc., In Music, and with Kuchipudi, Perini Natyam, of Kakatiya Times, Kathak etc., in dance,The Telugu Language of Telangāna got its special significance of more than 1000 years of the history and got the classical Language status with the Contribution of Kurkyala Inscription and PamPanas writings. It is rich in painting, sculpture, photography as is famous for its unique and unparellel arts & Crafts like filigree, Dokra, Cherial Naqash, Nirmal toys, Bidri, Brass works apart from handlooms like Pochampalli, Narayanpet, Gadwal, Golla Bhama Sarees. 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 all over Telangāna. Its a land of various fairs like Nagoba Jatara, Sammakka Saralamma jathara. The latter is the biggest fair in Asia and will be celebrated with an attendance of more than 1Cr devotees every time,

Hyderābād is the fourth 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, forests, waterfalls and lakes, a number of wildlife and bird sanctuaries. Other Important tourist places to visit are the famous Saraswati Temple at Bāsara, Jogulāmba Temple at Alampur, Balaji temple at Chilkūr, Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temple at Yādagirigutta and Sri Sita Ramachandraswamy temple at Bhadrachalam, Statue of Equality at Munchintal, Ramoji film city at Anajpur and Nāgārjuna Sāgar Dam the largest masonry dam in the world. Warm and dry climate and friendly people provide rare travel experience to a tourist.

Rāmappa Temple at Mulug was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and Pochampally Village got the recognition of Tourism Village by WTO.

REFERENCES

Name of Headquarters : State / UT. ..... HYDERĀBĀD
Name of Headquaters : District, Sub-District, Others, .. Warangal Etūrunāgāram Bāsara
Name of District ..... K H A M M A M
Region, Locality ..... Coramandel Coast
Hill Name, Peak name ..... NALLAMALA HILLS
Mountain, Range ..... EASTERN GHATS
Headquaters: Country, State / UT, District .....
Headquaters: Sub-District, Other Towns, ...
Road: Express way, Golden Quadrilateral, ... 63
... East West North South Corridor, National Highway, ... 44
State Highway, With tunnel, Other Roads .....
Railway Broadgauge: Double with station, Single, ... ALER
... other gauge, with tunnel, ...
Stream, Perennial, Non Perennial , Reservoir, Canal, ... Dam
Lake: Water, Salt Steamer Route, Marsh .....
Bathmetric contour, Spring, Island .....
Boundary: International, State, District, Sub-district .....
Temple, Temple with Gopuram, Church, Mosque .....
Halting Place, Cave, Mine, ... Coal
Lighthouse, Pass, Glacier, Fort, ...
Height: Trignometrical station, Point, CORS, CORS Others △ 560 · 560
Rann: Dry, Wet, Submerged Sand, Coral Reef .....
Moraine: Terminal, Medial, Lateral, Sand Dune .....
Airport: International, Others, ...

For further details about this map please contact
Director
Andhra Pradesh & Telangāna Geo–Spatial Directorate
Survey of India
Uppal, Hyderabad – 500039
Fax : 040–27202059
Email : ap.gdc.soi@gov.in

WEBSITE – *www.surveyofindia.gov.in*

Reproduction in whole or part by any means is prohibited without the written permission of Survey of India, the National Mapping Agency.

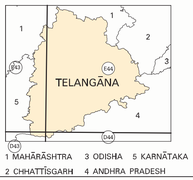
HYDERĀBĀD AND SECUNDERĀBĀD

REFERENCES FOR MANDAL HEADQUARTERS IN HYDERĀBĀD

1 Trimulgherry 5 Himayathnagar 9 Bahādūrpura 13 Khairatābad
2 Marredpalli 6 Amberpet 10 Chārminār 14 Amīrpet
3 Secunderābād 7 Saidābād 11 Nāmpalli 15 Shaikpet
4 Mushīrābād 8 Bandlaguda 12 Āsifnagar 16 Golconda

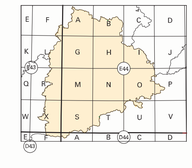
SPECIAL REFERENCE
B Bīdar (B / 3) Bā Bāpulapādu (E / 5) D Dantewāra (F / 3)

INDEX TO STATES



1 MAHĀRĀSHTRA 3 ODISHA 5 KARNĀTAKA
2 CHHATTISGARH 4 ANDHRA PRADESH

INDEX TO 1:250,000 SHEETS



REG. No. 374 SOIPP D´26 (AP & T GD – 1 : 750,000) – 308.
1st Edition 2026.
Previous Issue : 1st 2015, 2nd 2025.

भारत के महासर्वेक्षक शैलेश कुमार सिन्हा, *के निदेशन में प्रकाशित,*
Published under the direction of Shailesh Kumar Sinha, *Surveyor General of India,*
Survey of India, Hāthibarkala Estate, Post Box No. 37, Dehra Dūn–248001 (Uttarākhand),
Department of Science & Technology, Government of India.
2026.

Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic. Datum: WGS 84.

PRINTED AT THE SURVEY OF INDIA PRINTING PRESS.

© GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT, 2026.

Refer to this map as:– 1:750,000 State map of
TELANGĀNA
FIRST EDITION
INDIA भारत