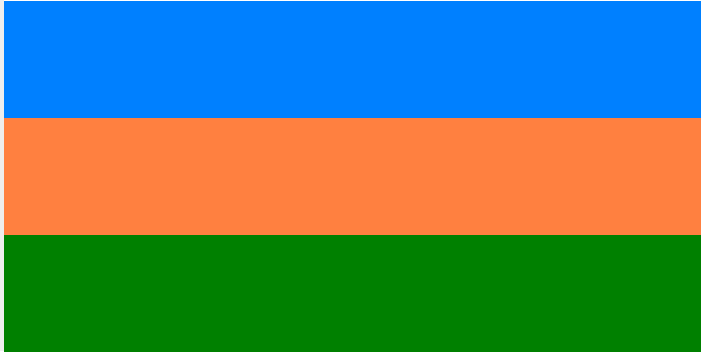


TELANGANA

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Telangana is one of India's newest states. On 2nd June 2014, it was separated from Andhra Pradesh. According to the most recent census in 2011, the newly constituted state covers 112,077 square kilometers and has a population of 35,193,978 people. Telangana is one of the country's twelve largest states in terms of land area. Hyderabad, Warangal, Secunderabad, and Nizamabad are the state's most well-known cities. Telangana shares boundaries with the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh. The major languages spoken in Telangana are Hindi, Urdu, and Telugu.

History

Telangana was once a component of the Nizam-ruled Hyderabad State. The States Reorganisation Committee (SRC) proposed that Hyderabad be kept as a separate state in 1955. This suggestion, however, was ignored. Telangana residents protested, claiming that their state was more backward than Andhra Pradesh's coastal districts and inequities in budget allocation, employment possibilities, and water distribution. Telangana was combined with Andhra Pradesh on 1st November 1956, bringing all Telugu-speaking people together. The fight for Telangana raged on in the region. There were movements such as 'Jai Telangana' and 'Jai Andhra.' There were also violent riots, especially between 1969 and 1972, during which police shootings killed many people.

Following the 1969 unrest, then-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi devised the 6-point formula for rapid development of backward districts and preferential employment treatment for local applicants. The BJP backed the creation of a separate state in 1997. To resurrect the movement, K Chandrasekhara Rao founded the Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) in 2001. People voted for TRS in the different elections held in the state of Andhra Pradesh, giving the movement a public boost. Rao's hunger strike for a distinct Telangana in 2009 gave the campaign a tremendous boost, reminding people of Potti Sreeramulu's (born 16th March 1901) hunger strike and eventual death, which agitated for the state of Andhra.

Many young individuals have also committed suicide due to their involvement in the movement. The Srikrishna Committee was established in 2010 to "bring about a permanent solution" to this problem. The committee proposed a united Andhra Pradesh in its report, stating that efforts must be taken to bring about equitable development across the three regions of the state of Andhra Pradesh. However, under duress, the Union cabinet passed a bill for the state's split. In 2014, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill was passed. Hyderabad has been proposed as a potential shared capital. It will be the capital of Telangana for no more than ten years, after which it will become the only capital of Telangana, with Andhra Pradesh receiving a new capital. Telangana was formed as a new state on 2nd June 2014.

Geography and Climate

Telangana is located on the Deccan plateau and is fed by two large rivers, the Godavari and the Krishna. Musi, Manjira, and Maner are a few other rivers that drain the region. Telangana is a dry state that stays that way for the majority of the year. However, the region receives approximately 755 mm of yearly rainfall from July to September.

Economy

The state of Telangana's economy is based on agriculture. The majority of farmers in the area rely on rainfall for irrigation. Sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, and mango are the other important food crops and rice. IT exports also provide a significant portion of the state's GDP, and it is one of the country's major IT hubs. The state also has vast coal reserves at Singareni Collieries Company, which aid in meeting the state's energy requirements.

Culture

Many of southern India's great composers of Indian classical music have come from the region, and most of the works have been written in Telugu. Telugu, one of the four Dravidian literary languages, holds a high position among Indian languages, recognized for its antiquity and adored by many for its melodic quality. Telugu literature played a significant role in India's literary renaissance in the 19th and 20th centuries, as the work reflected a shift in literary forms and expression influenced in large part by Western genres. Telangana boasts a plethora of English, Telugu, and Urdu journals. The state's cultural richness is enriched by Muslim culture.

Hyderabad is the cultural capital of Telangana, with a plethora of museums, religious structures, and cultural events. The city is also noted for its numerous parks and green spaces, including one of India's most famous zoos. Furthermore, Hyderabad and Warangal are known for many historical sites in and around them that document the region's centuries of Muslim sovereignty. Hyderabad, often known as Tollywood, is home to a vibrant Telugu film industry.

Fairs and Festivals

It is assumed that with so many religions, it will host certain celebrations as well. To begin with, Bathukamma is a Telangana-only portion of the Dasara celebrations. This event is observed by Hindu ladies and occurs in September/October according to the lunar calendar. Bathukamma, the Goddess of womanhood - Maha Gauri Devi - is venerated in Telugu as 'Bathukamma,' which means 'Mother Goddess Come Alive.'

Bonalu is another Hindu festival that takes place in June/July and honors Goddess Maa Kali. The celebration is seen as a thank-you to the Goddess for satisfying followers' wishes. Following the

enormous contribution, there is a wonderful family feast. The meal is a goat or chicken flesh that is ceremonially served to the Goddess and is considered sacred. Alcohol is also expected to be provided.

Muslims' primary celebration is Ramzan, and Telangana also celebrates Moharram on a large scale. It is referred to as 'primarily panduga,' where Pir refers to the master. Many Hindus participate in the celebration as well.

Cuisine

The cuisine undergoes a transformation since the meals directly impact the local culture. Telangana has two unique cuisines: Telegu and Hyderabad, the former of which is primarily spicy and features millet, jawar, and bajra. On the other hand, the latter is credited to the Qutb Shahi dynasty and the Nizams of Hyderabad. With a delicious blend of aromatic spices and herbs, it combines the flavors of Persian, Mughlai, Marathwada, Telugu, and Turkish cuisines. Hyderabad biryani, Aurangabad Naan Qalia, Gulbarga Tahari, and Bidar Kalyani Biryani are some of the city-specific specialties.

Tourism

Telangana is one of the country's most attractive states, with abundant natural resources. Every year, the state receives a large number of visitors. Historical monuments, antique architecture, and hill stations are the state's most prominent features. Warangal, Golkonda Fort, Anantagiri Hills, Bhongir Fort, Taj Falaknuma Palace, Charminar, and Nagarjuna Sagar Dam are among the most well-known attractions.

