

TELANGANA GK

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1. Telangana GK - Exploring the various important aspects of the state

Studying Telangana GK can provide a deeper understanding of the state's geography, history, politics, economy, society, culture, arts, and notable personalities. Telangana GK (general knowledge) is structured and has questions from Telangana's past and present facts and information. It covers a wide range of topics, from literature and science to history and politics to the arts and even the state's geography. It's useful for a statewide education and cultural understanding as it covers so many different aspects of the state. Moreover, to prepare for competitive examinations comprehensively you can also check out our [daily current affairs](#). To know more about [Static GK](#) read the article and also get static GK pdf here.

What is Telangana GK?

Telangana GK refers to general knowledge related to the Indian state of Telangana. Telangana is a state in southern India that was formed on June 2, 2014, after it was separated from the state of Andhra Pradesh. Telangana has a rich history and culture, and its economy is based on agriculture, industries, and services.

Telangana GK may cover topics such as the state's geography, history, politics, economy, society, culture, arts, literature, music, dance, festivals, food, sports, and notable personalities. Some important facts about Telangana include its capital city of Hyderabad, which is known for its historical landmarks such as the Charminar and the Golconda Fort, as well as its IT industry and film industry. Telugu is the official language of Telangana, and the state has several universities and institutions of higher learning.

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Understanding Telangana GK

Studying for Telangana GK can seem like a complex task to candidates since it includes a wide range of topics to be studied. You can use the following suggestions to prepare more effectively for competitive exams:

1. Understand exam pattern and types of questions asked for an exam
2. Gather sources and materials for Telangana GK preparation such as books, online resources, and previous year's question papers.
3. Create a study plan with dedicated time for Telangana GK preparation and provides more time to challenging topics.
4. Study consistently and adhere to the study plan
5. Take notes on important facts and figures, and review them regularly to ensure you remember.
6. [Practice quizzes and tests](#) to assess understanding and identify areas needing improvement.
7. Stay informed about current events by reading newspapers, watching news channels, and following relevant online resources.
8. Allocate time for revision before the exam, including reviewing notes, practice quizzes, and previous year's question papers.

Topics Covered in Telangana GK

Telangana GK is essential for individuals preparing for competitive exams, as well as those seeking to deepen their understanding and appreciation of the state's rich culture and heritage. Telangana GK also covers past events, current affairs and other notable information about the state. Telangana GK includes information regarding the following:

- 1. History of Telangana:** This includes the ancient and medieval history of Telangana, the Nizam period, and the struggle for statehood.
- 2. Geography of Telangana:** This includes the physical features of Telangana such as its rivers, lakes, mountains, and forests, as well as its climate and natural resources.
- 3. Culture and Heritage of Telangana:** This includes the festivals, art, music, dance, and literature of Telangana, as well as the state's rich heritage and monuments.
- 4. Economy of Telangana:** This includes the agriculture, industries, and service sectors of Telangana, as well as its major products and exports.
- 5. Government and Politics of Telangana:** This includes the formation of the state of Telangana, its legislative assembly and council, the chief minister, the governor, and other important political figures.
- 6. Current Affairs:** This includes the latest developments and happenings in Telangana, such as new policies, schemes, and programs introduced by the state government.
- 7. Science and Technology:** This includes the latest advancements in science and technology in Telangana, as well as the state's contributions to research and development.
- 8. Sports:** This includes the achievements of Telangana's athletes and sports teams in various sports at national and international levels.

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|---|--|
| Districts of Telangana | Telangana cm list |
| Telangana population | Art and Culture of Telangana |
| History of Telangana | Dams in Telangana |
| Rivers In Telangana | State Symbols of Telangana |
| Freedom Fighters of Telangana | Education in Telangana |
| Irrigation in Telangana | Forts in Telangana |
| Airports in Telangana | Lakes in Telangana |
| Monuments of Telangana | Vegetation of Telangana |
| Telangana dress | National Highways in Telangana |
| Climate of Telangana | Tribes of Telangana |
| Architecture of Telangana | Jyotirlinga in Telangana |
| Crafts of Telangana | - |

Importance of Telangana GK

Telangana GK will help broaden our knowledge and understanding of various topics about the state such as its history, geography, science, arts, and culture, among others. Following is the importance of studying Telangana GK:

- It keeps you updated on current affairs, which is essential for success in various competitive exams.
- Studying Telangana GK will help develop critical thinking skills by providing us with the ability to analyze and interpret information.
- A good understanding of Telangana GK can build confidence, improve communication skills, and boost our self-esteem. This results in overall development of candidates appearing for the competitive exams.
- Telangana GK is an integral part of various competitive exams, both at the national and state level. A strong command of topics can improve performance and increase the chances of success.
- Knowledge is an essential tool for personal growth, and studying Telangana GK can help individuals become well-rounded and knowledgeable regarding the state's affairs

Benefits of Knowing Telangana GK

Success in Telangana's competitive examinations is enhanced by familiarity with the state's culture and history. Test takers who have studied up on Telangana will have an advantage over the competition when it comes to answering questions on the state.

Telangana is a multifaceted state with a distinguished past and vibrant present. Learning about Telangana is a great way to broaden one's knowledge and learn more about the state's culture and economy.

Those seeking employment in the public sector in Telangana must have a thorough understanding of the state's general knowledge. Developing knowledge of Telangana GK can greatly improve career opportunities, as it is a requirement for many state government jobs in the state.

List for Competitive Exams for Telangana GK

Some examples of competitive exams in which knowledge of Telangana GK can be beneficial have been mentioned below. It is important for candidates to research the specific exam they are appearing for to understand the types of questions that will be asked and then prepare accordingly.

1. [Telangana State Public Service Commission \(TSPSC\) Exams](#)
2. [Telangana State Level Police Recruitment Board \(TSLPRB\) Exams](#)
3. [Telangana State Cooperative Apex Bank Limited Exams](#)
4. [Telangana State Teachers Eligibility Test \(TS TET\)](#)
5. [Telangana State Integrated Common Entrance Test \(TSICET\)](#)
6. [Telangana State Engineering, Agriculture and Medical Common Entrance Test \(TS EAMCET\)](#)
7. [Telangana State Law Common Entrance Test \(TS LAW CET\)](#)
8. [Telangana State Post Graduate Engineering Common Entrance Test \(TS PGECET\)](#)
9. [Telangana State Physical Education Common Entrance Test \(TS PECET\)](#)
10. [Telangana State Eligibility Test \(TS SET\)](#)

Telangana GK Preparation Books

The following books cover various aspects of Telangana GK, including its history, geography, culture, politics, and economy. They provide a comprehensive understanding of the state and its various important aspects, helping candidates score well in the exam. Following are some books that could help candidates with their preparations:

| Book | Author/Publisher | Highlights |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Telangana General Knowledge | RPH Editorial Board | Covers all important topics related to Telangana. It also includes practice questions and previous year papers. |
| General Knowledge Telangana | JBC Press: Editorial Board | Provides complete information on Telangana GK such as history, geography, economy, culture, politics, etc. |
| Telangana State General Knowledge | Arihant Publications | This book covers all aspects of Telangana. Has a wide range of multiple-choice questions |
| Telangana State GK | VeeRBooks Publications | Offers MCQs and previous years question papers. |

Note: It is important for candidates to understand that different exams may have a diverse syllabus and the importance of certain topics of Telangana general knowledge can vary, so it's always a good idea to check the syllabus and the suggested resources for the specific exam you are preparing for.

By having a good grip on Telangana GK, individuals can advance a deeper understanding of historical events, cultural traditions, current events, and their context. It is a lifelong quest and an important aspect of personal development and education. To know more about other competitive exams, candidates can easily download our [Testbook App](#) and prepare for exams.

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Telangana GK - FAQs

What is Telangana GK?

Telangana GK refers to the knowledge and information about the state of Telangana, its history, geography, culture, economy, and current affairs.

Why is it important to study Telangana GK?

Studying Telangana GK is important as it helps individuals to understand the state's history, culture, and traditions. It also provides information about the state's economy, geography, and politics, which can be useful for academic, professional, and personal reasons.

How can studying Telangana GK benefit me for competitive exams?

Many competitive exams, including those for government jobs, require candidates to have knowledge of the state's history, geography, economy, and current affairs. Studying Telangana GK can help candidates prepare for these exams and increase their chances of success.

What are some topics covered under Telangana GK?

Topics covered under Telangana GK include the state's formation, history, geography, economy, culture, traditions, and current affairs.

What are some resources to study Telangana GK?

There are several resources available to study Telangana GK, including books, online articles, government websites, and mobile apps.

How can I improve my Telangana GK?

To improve your Telangana GK, you can read books and articles about the state, watch documentaries and videos, attend cultural events, and engage in discussions with people from Telangana.

What are some famous tourist destinations in Telangana?

Telangana has several famous tourist destinations, including the Charminar, Golconda Fort, Ramoji Film City, Hussain Sagar Lake, and Bhadrachalam Temple.

What are some famous festivals celebrated in Telangana?

Some famous festivals celebrated in Telangana include Bonalu, Bathukamma, Ugadi, and Dasara.

What are some famous dishes from Telangana?

Some famous dishes from Telangana include Hyderabadi biryani, Mirchi ka salan, Double ka meetha, and Osmania biscuits.

What are some major industries in Telangana?

Major industries in Telangana include information technology, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, textiles, and agriculture.

2. Districts of Telangana: Know the names of the Districts of Telangana.

Telangana is a state in southern India divided into 33 districts. Each district is governed by a District Collector and is further divided into sub-districts, also known as mandals. Some of the central districts in Telangana include Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medchal Malkajgiri, and Karimnagar.

Learning about the districts of Telangana is essential for competitive exams in India, particularly for those aspiring to become civil servants or work in government positions. Understanding the geography, demography, and economy of each district is important for effective governance, policy-making, and service delivery. It also helps in gaining knowledge about the cultural and historical significance of the region.

Moreover, questions related to the districts of Telangana GK are often asked in various competitive exams such as the Civil Services Examination, State Services Examination, and other government job exams. Sound knowledge of the districts can give candidates an edge in these exams and help them score higher marks.

About Districts of Telangana

Telangana is a state in southern India which was formed in 2014 after the bifurcation of the former state of Andhra Pradesh. The state is divided into 33 districts, each headed by a District Collector. The districts are further divided into sub-districts, also known as mandals.

The capital city of Telangana is Hyderabad, which is also a district. Other major districts in the state include Rangareddy, Medchal Malkajgiri, Karimnagar, Warangal Urban, Nizamabad, and Khammam.

Each district has its own unique culture, history, and economy. For instance, Hyderabad is known for its rich history, IT industry, and famous landmarks such as the Charminar and the Golconda Fort. Rangareddy district, on the other hand, is known for its industries such as pharmaceuticals, textiles, and food processing.

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List of Districts of Telangana

| S. No. | Telangana District Name | Area (km ²) |
|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Adilabad | 4,153 |
| 2 | Kumuram Bheem | 4,878 |
| 3 | Mancherial | 4,016 |
| 4 | Nirmal | 3,845 |
| 5 | Nizamabad | 4,288 |
| 6 | Jagitial | 2,419 |
| 7 | Peddapalli | 2,236 |

| | | |
|----|--------------------|-------|
| 8 | Kamareddy | 3,652 |
| 9 | Rajanna Sircilla | 2,019 |
| 10 | Karimnagar | 2,128 |
| 11 | Jayashankar | 2,293 |
| 12 | Sangareddy | 4,403 |
| 13 | Medak | 2,786 |
| 14 | Siddipet | 3,632 |
| 15 | Jangaon | 2,188 |
| 16 | Hanamkonda | 1,309 |
| 17 | Warangal | 2,175 |
| 18 | Mulugu | 3,881 |
| 19 | Bhadradi | 7,483 |
| 20 | Khammam | 4,361 |
| 21 | Mahabubabad | 2,877 |
| 22 | Suryapet | 3,607 |
| 23 | Nalgonda | 7,122 |
| 24 | Yadadri | 3,092 |
| 25 | Medchal–Malkajgiri | 1,122 |
| 26 | Hyderabad | 217 |
| 27 | Ranga Reddy | 5,031 |
| 28 | Vikarabad | 3,386 |
| 29 | Narayanpet | 2336 |

| | | |
|----|--------------|-------|
| 30 | Mahabubnagar | 2,738 |
| 31 | Nagarkurnool | 6,545 |
| 32 | Wanaparthy | 2,152 |
| 33 | Jogulamba | 2,928 |

Districts of Telangana Important Questions

Q1 Which district of Telangana is known for its famous Charminar monument?

- a) Nalgonda
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Medak
- d) Karimnagar

Answer: b) Hyderabad

Q2 Which district of Telangana is known for its historical monuments like the Ramappa Temple and the Thousand Pillar Temple?

- a) Mahabubabad
- b) Jagitial
- c) Warangal Rural
- d) Adilabad

Answer: c) Warangal Rural

Q3 Which district of Telangana is known for its cotton and silk textiles industry?

- a) Sangareddy
- b) Mahabubnagar
- c) Rangareddy
- d) Nirmal

Answer: c) Rangareddy

Q4 Which district of Telangana has the highest literacy rate as per the 2011 census?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Karimnagar
- c) Nizamabad
- d) Bhadradi Kothagudem

Answer: a) Hyderabad

Q5 Which district of Telangana is known for its coal mines?

- a) Nagarkurnool
- b) Peddapalli
- c) Khammam
- d) Mancherial

Answer: d) Mancherial

Q6 Which district of Telangana is known for its historical monuments like the Khammam Fort and the Nelakondapalli Museum?

- a) Jangaon
- b) Kamareddy
- c) Nagarkurnool
- d) Khammam

Answer: d) Khammam

Q7 Which district of Telangana is known for its high production of paddy and maize crops?

- a) Nizamabad
- b) Warangal Urban
- c) Siddipet
- d) Yadadri Bhuvanagiri

Answer: a) Nizamabad

Q8 Which district of Telangana is known for its rich history and heritage sites like the Kotilingala Archaeological Site and the Kaleshwaram Temple?

- a) Rajanna Sircilla
- b) Jayashankar Bhupalpally
- c) Mulugu
- d) Siddipet

Answer: b) Jayashankar Bhupalpally



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Q9 Which district of Telangana is known for its irrigation projects like the Kadem Project and the Pochampad Project?

- a) Nirmal
- b) Adilabad
- c) Karimnagar
- d) Nizamabad

Answer: d) Nizamabad

Q10 Which district of Telangana is the newest, formed in 2020?

- a) Narayanpet
- b) Kamareddy
- c) Mulugu
- d) Vikarabad

Answer: c) Mulugu

We hope you got a clear understanding of Districts of Telangana from this article. To learn more about other competitive exams, candidates can download our [Testbook App](#) and prepare for exams.

Districts of Telangana FAQs

What are the 10 most populous districts in Telangana?

The 10 most populous districts in Telangana are Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medchal Malkajgiri, Nalgonda, Khammam, Warangal Urban, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar, and Adilabad.

Which districts of Telangana are known for their historical significance?

Warangal Urban, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, and Hyderabad districts are known for their rich history and have many monuments and heritage sites.

Which districts of Telangana have the highest literacy rates?

Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts have the highest literacy rates in Telangana.

Which districts of Telangana are known for their industrial development?

Rangareddy, Medchal Malkajgiri, and Sangareddy districts are known for their industrial development and have many manufacturing units and industries.

Which districts of Telangana have the highest agricultural production?

Nizamabad, Khammam, and Warangal Rural districts are known for their high agricultural production and have many crops like rice, cotton, and maize.

Which districts of Telangana are known for their scenic beauty?

Bhadradi Kothagudem, Nagarkurnool, and Jayashankar Bhupalpally districts are known for their scenic beauty and have many tourist destinations like waterfalls, lakes, and forests.

Which districts of Telangana are known for their coal mines?

Adilabad and Mancherial districts are known for their coal mines and have many coal-based power plants.

Which districts of Telangana are known for their textile industries?

Rangareddy and Warangal Rural districts are known for their textile industries and have many textile mills and factories.

Which districts of Telangana are known for their irrigation projects?

Nizamabad and Khammam districts are known for their irrigation projects and have many dams and canals for irrigation.

Which district of Telangana is known for its IT industry?

Hyderabad district is known for its IT industry and has many IT parks and companies.

3. Tribes in Telangana

A state in southern India called Telangana has a rich and varied cultural history. There are numerous tribes in the area, and they have long coexisted peacefully with the environment. These tribes have distinctive traditions that have been handed down through the generations. The Gond, Koya, Lambada, and Banjara are notable tribes in Telangana.

Over the years, these tribes have encountered several difficulties, such as land acquisition, displacement, and a loss of cultural identity. However, via several government initiatives and community-based programs, efforts are being undertaken to maintain their culture and give them more authority. To know more about such [Telangana GK](#) topics, visit the referenced page.

Know more about the [rivers in Uttar Pradesh](#).

List of tribes in Telangana

There are numerous different tribal communities in Telangana, each with its own distinctive culture, traditions, and way of life. The tribal communities are crucial to preserving and promoting the state's renowned rich cultural history. The tribes in Telangana, which range from the Chenchus, noted for their nomadic lifestyle, to the Gonds, one of the state's most prominent tribal communities, have a long history with and a strong bond with the land they live on. In this article, we list all the powerful tribes of Telangana and give a quick insight into their social and cultural customs.

1. Gond
2. Koya
3. Banjara
4. Lambada/Labbayi
5. Kolam
6. Yerukula/Yerukala
7. Thoti/Thotti
8. Chenchu
9. Sugali/Sugalis
10. Savara/Sabara
11. Jatapus
12. Konda Kapus/Konda Reddi
13. Valmiki Boya
14. Nayaka
15. Kammara
16. Bhil
17. Dharoji
18. Kisan
19. Yenadis/Enugula Yerukala
20. Manne Dora
21. Medari
22. Koli
23. Gadaba
24. Manna Dhora
25. Padma Sali/Panchama Sali

Get to know about the [districts of Uttar Pradesh](#).

Some prominent tribes in Telangana

Telangana is home to several notable tribes, each with its own culture and way of life. One of the most prominent and influential tribes in the area, the Gonds are distinguished by their own song, dancing, and customs. A prominent tribe noted for its traditional ways of doing things like farming and raising cattle is the Koya tribe. The Lambadi community has a long migration history and is dispersed throughout numerous districts in Telangana. They are recognized for

their distinctive attire and jewelry. The nomadic Banjaras are renowned for their expert craftsmanship and vibrant clothing. Due to government policy and land acquisition, the Yerukula community, which had previously participated in hunting, gathering, and livestock husbandry, has experienced displacement and a loss of livelihoods. Given below are such prominent tribes and some information about them.

1. Gond tribe

One of Telangana's biggest and most well-known tribal communities is the Gond. The districts of Adilabad, Warangal, Karimnagar, and Khammam are where you can find them most frequently. The Gonds are distinguished for their extensive cultural legacy and distinct language, Gondi. They are talented in various artistic mediums, including painting, music, and dancing. Shifting farming and hunting-gathering were traditional Gond lifestyles. However, many have made the switch to settled agriculture in recent years. Despite this, the tribe still has to contend with several issues, such as exploitation, illiteracy, and poverty. By providing education, healthcare, and other necessities, the government and NGOs are attempting to improve the lot of the Gond people.

2. Koya tribe

Another notable tribal group in Telangana is the Koya tribe. Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, and Khammam districts are where you can find them most frequently. The Koyas are renowned for their rich culture, customs, and distinctive jewelry and clothing. Subsistence farming and shifting cultivation were traditional practices of the Koya people. However, they have experienced displacement and a loss of livelihoods due to government policies and land acquisition. Malaria and undernutrition are only two of the illnesses that have impacted the Koya population. These problems are being addressed, and the Koya community is receiving assistance from the government and NGOs.

3. Banjara tribe

Telangana is home to the nomadic Banjara tribe, also referred to as the Lambadas. They are talented in various crafts, including weaving and embroidery, and are well-known for their vibrant apparel and jewelry. Historically, the Banjaras traveled in caravans and conducted trade in various items. Over the years, the Banjara community has encountered several difficulties, such as poverty, illiteracy, and discrimination. The government and NGOs are trying to offer healthcare, education, and other necessities to improve the Banjara community.

4. Lambada/Labbayi Tribe

Another well-known tribal community in Telangana is the Lambada, also called the Labbayi. The districts of Adilabad, Warangal, Karimnagar, and Khammam are where you can find them most frequently. The Lambadas are well-known for their thriving culture and customs, as well as their distinctive jewelry and clothing. In the past, the Lambada population engaged in subsistence farming and animal husbandry. However, they have experienced displacement and a loss of livelihoods due to government policies and land acquisition. Malaria and undernutrition are just two of the illnesses that have an impact on the Lambada population. These problems are being addressed, and the Lambada community is receiving assistance from the government and NGOs.

5. Kolam Tribe

Telangana is home to the Kolam tribe, a tiny but influential tribal community. The districts of Adilabad and Khammam are where you can find them most often. The Kolams are well-known for their peculiar culture, traditions, and dance, among other things. The Kolam community has always engaged in hunting, gathering, and shifting farming. However, they have experienced displacement and a loss of livelihoods due to

government policies and land acquisition. The government and non-governmental organizations are striving to support the Kolam community.

6. Yerukula/Yerukala Tribe

Telangana is home to the small yet influential Yerukula or Yerukala tribe. They are mainly located in the Warangal and Khammam districts. The Yerukula people are renowned for their peculiar culture, traditions, and music and dance styles. The Yerukula community has always engaged in cattle rearing and hunting-gathering. However, they have experienced displacement and a loss of livelihoods due to government policies and land acquisition. Malaria and undernutrition are just two of the illnesses that have an impact on the Yerukula population. These problems are being addressed, and the government and NGOs are assisting the Yerukula community.

7. Thoti/Thotti Tribe

Telangana has a tiny but notable tribe known as the Thoti or Thotti. They are mainly located in the Warangal and Khammam districts. The Thotis are renowned for their peculiar culture, traditions, and music and dance styles. Traditional Thoti lifestyles included farming and hunting-gathering. However, they have experienced displacement and a loss of livelihoods due to government policies and land acquisition. Malaria and undernutrition are just two of the illnesses that have an impact on the Thoti population. These problems are being addressed, and the government and NGOs are assisting the Thoti community.

8. Chenchu Tribe

Telangana is home to the Chenchu tribe, an important tribal community. Mahbubnagar, Kurnool, and Prakasam districts make up most of their distribution. The Chenchus are renowned for their unusual traditions and culture, including their particular dancing and music brand. Traditional Chenchu lifestyles included fishing, hunting, and obtaining food. However, they have experienced displacement and a loss of livelihoods due to government policies and land acquisition. Malaria and undernutrition are two other illnesses that have impacted the Chenchu people. These problems are being addressed, and the Chenchu community is receiving assistance from the government and NGOs.

9. Sugali/Sugalis Tribe

Telangana is home to the small but influential Sugali or Sugalis tribe. Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, and Khammam districts are where you can find them most frequently. The Sugalis are well-known for their particular culture and traditions, which also include their unique music and dance. In the past, the Sugali community engaged in agriculture and hunting-gathering. However, they have experienced displacement and a loss of livelihoods due to government policies and land acquisition. Malaria and undernutrition are just two of the illnesses that have an impact on the Sugali population. These problems are being addressed, and the Sugali community is receiving assistance from the government and NGOs.

10. Savara/Sabara Tribe

Telangana has a tiny but substantial tribal group known as the Savara or Sabara. The districts of Adilabad and Khammam are where you can find them most often. The Savaras are renowned for their particular culture and customs, which include their unique dance and musical styles. In the past, the Savara community engaged in agriculture and hunting-gathering. However, they have experienced displacement and a loss of livelihoods due to government policies and land acquisition. Malaria and undernutrition are two additional ailments that have

impacted the Savara people. These problems are being addressed, and the Savara community is receiving assistance from the government and NGOs.

Read about the [folk music of Bihar](#).

Tribes in Telangana: important MCQs

Which is the largest tribe in Telangana?

- A) Koya
- B) Gonds
- C) Lambadi
- D) Banjaras

Answer: B) Gonds

Which tribe is known for its nomadic lifestyle?

- A) Thoti
- B) Chenchu
- C) Banjaras
- D) Sugali

Answer: C) Banjaras

Which tribe is primarily engaged in agriculture and livestock rearing?

- A) Yerukula
- B) Koya
- C) Savara
- D) Thoti

Answer: B) Koya

Which tribe is known for its distinctive style of music and dance?

- A) Chenchu
- B) Yerukula
- C) Thoti
- D) Savara

Answer: A) Chenchu

Which tribe is known for its skilled craftsmanship and colorful attire?

- A) Banjaras
- B) Gonds
- C) Lambadi
- D) Sugalis

Answer: A) Banjaras

Which tribe is primarily engaged in hunting-gathering, and fishing?

- A) Chenchu
- B) Savara
- C) Thoti
- D) Gonds

Answer: A) Chenchu

Which tribe is spread across several districts in Telangana?

- A) Lambadi
- B) Banjaras
- C) Sugalis
- D) Yerukula

Answer: A) Lambadi

Which tribe has faced displacement and a loss of livelihoods due to government policies and land acquisition?

- A) Thoti
- B) Yerukula
- C) Savara
- D) Gonds

Answer: B) Yerukula

Which tribe is primarily found in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, and Khammam?

- A) Savara
- B) Sugalis
- C) Yerukula
- D) Thoti

Answer: B) Sugalis

Which tribe has a long migration history and is spread across several districts in Telangana?

- A) Banjaras
- B) Chenchu
- C) Gonds
- D) Koya

Answer: A) Banjaras

Learn about the [paintings of Bihar](#).

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Tribes in Telangana: FAQs

In Telangana, how many indigenous communities are there?

There are more than 35 different tribal communities in Telangana, and each has its own culture and way of life.

What do the tribes of Telangana traditionally do for a living?

Agribusiness, raising cattle, fishing, hunting, gathering food, and making crafts are some of the traditional livelihoods practiced by the tribes in Telangana.

How many members of the Gond tribe live in Telangana?

With a population of over 2 million, the Gond tribe is one of Telangana's biggest.

What role does the Lambadi community play in Telangana?

The Lambadi community has a long migration history across numerous Telangana regions and is well-known for its distinctive attire and jewelry.

What function do tribal celebrations serve in Telangana?

The celebration of tribal festivals helps Telangana tribes preserve their cultural heritage and carry on their traditions to the coming generations.

What is the importance of Telangana's Bonalu festival?

In particular, the Gond, Lambadi, and Banjara communities in Telangana celebrate the renowned Bonalu festival to pay homage to the mother goddess.

How has modernization affected the Telangana tribes' traditional way of life?

The traditional way of life of the tribes of Telangana has been altered by modernization, which has changed their social, cultural, and economic customs.

What part does the government play in improving tribal welfare?

The government has launched several initiatives, including education, healthcare, and livelihood support, to advance the welfare of tribal groups in Telangana.

What role do the tribes' traditional arts and crafts play in Telangana?

A major part of the tribes' cultural history and a source of income for many tribal families is their traditional art and craft, such as weaving, ceramics, and metalwork.

4. Jyotirlinga in Telangana

are regarded as some of Hinduism's holiest and most revered religious monuments. They are regarded as the physical manifestations of Lord Shiva's boundless might and grace and are thought to be the self-manifested linga. Three of the twelve Jyotirlingas in India are located in the state of Telangana. Thousands of pilgrims come to these Jyotirlingas each year for blessings and enlightenment. Knowledge of such topics is essential to preparing for the government exam. Please visit the referenced page to learn more about the [Telangana GK](#) topics.

Learn more about the [paintings of Bihar](#).

Jyotirlingas in Telangana: list

Hinduism considers the Jyotirlinga a manifestation of Lord Shiva and regards it as a sacred object of worship. One of the twelve Jyotirlingas, which are scattered throughout India, is in the state of Telangana. Given below is the list of jyotirlingas in Telangana.

- Mallikarjuna Swamy temple, srisailam
- Bhramaramba Mallikarjuna Temple Srisailam
- Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy

Also, check out the [freedom fighters from Haryana](#).

Jyotirlingas in Telangana: Details

Jyotirlingas is the manifestation of Lord Shiva in Hinduism. These are revered and devoted by masses across the nation. Given below are the jyotirlingas in Telangana state. Each would be discussed in detail. The article would cover information about the temple complex, architecture, legends and myths, and the spiritual importance of the temple.

Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple, Srisailam:

Hinduism regards the Jyotirlingas as the most revered location where Lord Shiva might be found. In India, there are twelve Jyotirlingas, each linked to a different Lord Shiva legend or story. Srisailam, a town on the banks of the Krishna River, is the location of the Jyotirlinga in Telangana. The Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga is the name of this Jyotirlinga, which is regarded as one of India's most important Jyotirlingas.

Myths and legends

Lord Shiva reportedly builds the Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga, and the Linga there is thought to have manifested by itself. The tale claims that Lord Shiva and his spouse Parvati once engaged in a game of dice. Lord Shiva lost all he owned during the game, including Kailash, his home. Lord Shiva had to perform penance to reclaim his home, and he decided to do it on the Srisailam hills. When Lord Shiva appeared to him as a Jyotirlinga to thank him for his penance, this became the mallikarjun jyotirlinga.

There are numerous other legends and stories related to the Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga. Numerous famous saints and sages, including Markandeya, Narada, and Rishabha, have worshipped this Linga. Another tale claims that the demon king Hiranyakashipu, a fervent follower of Lord Shiva, worshipped the Linga in this location. The demon king is claimed to have received a blessing from Lord Shiva, making him indestructible, but Lord Vishnu ultimately murdered him in the guise of Narasimha.

For followers of Lord Shiva, the Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga is a significant pilgrimage destination that receives a large influx of visitors each year. The temple complex, which includes several shrines and mandapas, is dispersed over a wide area. The Jyotirlinga, adorned with gems and flowers, is housed in the main shrine. In addition to these gods, the temple also houses Goddess Bhramaramba, who is considered Lord Mallikarjuna's spouse.

Architecture

The Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga is renowned for its architectural splendor and religious importance. The temple complex has elaborate carvings and sculptures and was constructed in the Dravidian architectural style. The temple's gopuram, or tower, is a stunning construction that reaches a height of more than 200 feet.

Overall, the Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga in Telangana is a significant place of worship for followers of Lord Shiva and a symbol of the country's rich religious and cultural legacy.

Bhramaramba Mallikarjuna Temple Srisailam

In Srisailam, Telangana, India, there is a well-known Hindu temple called the Bhramaramba Mallikarjuna Temple. One of the most significant temples devoted to Lord Shiva and his spouse Parvati is thought to be this one. The magnificent Srisailam hills are all around the temple, situated on the banks of the Krishna River.

History

One of India's oldest temples, the Bhramaramba Mallikarjuna Temple, has a history that stretches back to the second century AD. Lord Mallikarjuna, one of Lord Shiva's twelve Jyotirlingas, is the subject of the temple. The shrine of Goddess Bhramaramba, who is considered Lord Mallikarjuna's spouse, is also located within the temple. The expansive temple complex is a well-liked destination for pilgrims who are followers of Lord Shiva.

About Temple

The main shrine houses the Jyotirlinga of Lord Mallikarjuna, and the temple complex has several other shrines and mandapas. The Jyotirlinga is adorned with diamonds and flowers and is said to have self-manifested. The Goddess Bhramaramba shrine is just next to the main temple, and it is said to be very lucky to worship both deities together.

Architecture

The Bhramaramba Mallikarjuna Temple was constructed in the Dravidian style and is renowned for its beauty. The temple complex is decorated with elaborate sculptures and carvings representing numerous Hindu mythology themes. The temple's gopuram (tower) is a majestic building that rises more than 200 feet high and is decorated with exquisite carvings and sculptures.

In addition, the temple complex has numerous more shrines, including those to Lord Ganesh, Lord Subramanya, and Lord Shani. The Patala Ganga, a sacred pond located at the temple, is revered by worshippers and is thought to possess heavenly qualities.

The Bhramaramba Mallikarjuna Temple is an important pilgrimage place for Lord Shiva's followers and a symbol of India's rich religious and cultural legacy. The temple is a representation of India's extensive architectural and artistic traditions in addition to being a place of prayer.

Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy

In the Indian state of Telangana, Kaleshwaram is home to the Hindu temple known as Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple. The Lord Shiva-dedicated temple is one of India's oldest and most respected temples. The temple is located at the meeting point of the Godavari and its tributary, the Pranahita, making it a significant pilgrimage place for Lord Shiva's followers.

About Temple,

The Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple complex is spread across a considerable area and comprises numerous shrines and mandapas. The Lord Shiva Linga, known as Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy, is kept in the temple's central shrine. The Linga is adorned with gems and flowers and is said to have self-manifested.

In addition to these gods, the temple contains Lord Ganesha, Goddess Saraswati, and Lord Hanuman. The temple complex is decorated with elaborate sculptures and carvings representing numerous Hindu mythology themes. The temple's gopuram (tower) is a majestic building that rises more than 120 feet high and is decorated with exquisite carvings and sculptures.

Spiritual importance

The Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple is renowned for its spiritual importance and is a well-liked destination for pilgrims who are followers of Lord Shiva. It is thought that temple worship can assist believers in finding moksha

(salvation) and help them break free from the cycle of birth and death. The Godavari River's sacred waters are said to have therapeutic properties, and it is said that bathing in them helps treat several diseases.

Other attractions

The neighboring Pochera Waterfalls and the Kadam Dam are two more attractions in the Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple complex. The temple is also well-known for hosting several yearly holidays and celebrations, such as the pompously observed Mahashivaratri festival.

Overall, the Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple is an important pilgrimage place for Lord Shiva's followers and a symbol of India's rich religious and cultural legacy. The temple is a representation of India's extensive architectural and artistic traditions in addition to being a place of prayer.

Read more about the [folk songs of Haryana](#).

Jyotirlingas in Telangana: Important MCQs

Below are some multiple-type questions to check your knowledge.

In Telangana, how many Jyotirlingas are there?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Answer: c) 3

Which river does Srisailam's Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple border?

- a) The Godavari.
- b) Krishna,
- c) Cauvery,
- d) Ganges,

Answer: b) Krishna

The Bhramaramba Mallikarjuna Temple in Srisailam is devoted to which goddess?

- a) Lakshmi,
- b) Parvati,
- c) Saraswati
- d) Kali

Answer: b) Parvati

The Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple in Kaleshwaram is located at the confluence of which river?

- a) Krishna and Godavari
- b) Godavari and Cauvery,
- c) Godavari and Pranahita,
- d) Godavari and Ganges,
- e) Godavari and Krishna

Answer: Godavari and Pranahita,

Which Telangana Jyotirlinga is regarded as one of the oldest in India?

- a) Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple, Srisailam
- b) Bhramaramba Mallikarjuna Temple, Srisailam
- c) Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple, Kaleshwaram
- d) all of the above

Answer: c) Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple, Kaleshwaram

Which of the Srisailam temple complexes is considered one of India's 18 Shakti Peethas?

- a) Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple
- b) Bhramaramba Mallikarjuna Temple
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

What role do Jyotirlingas play in Hinduism?

- a) They are Lord Vishnu's self-manifested linga.
- b) Lord Brahma's self-manifested linga.
- b) They are Lord Shiva's self-manifested linga.
- c) They are Lord Ganesha's self-manifested linga.

Answer: c) They are Lord Shiva's self-manifested linga.

Which state is home to the Kashi Vishwanath Temple?

- a) Maharashtra,
- b) Uttar Pradesh,
- (c) Tamil Nadu,
- (d) Gujarat

Answer: b) Uttar Pradesh

Which Jyotirlinga is situated along the Narmada River's banks?

- a. Somnath Temple,
- b. Bhimashankar Temple,
- c. Omkareshwar Temple,
- d. Mahakaleshwar Temple.

Answer: c) The Omkareshwar Temple

Which Jyotirlinga can be seen in Ujjain?

- a. Somnath Temple,
- a. Mahakaleshwar Temple
- b. Omkareshwar Temple
- d) Bhimashankar Temple

Answer: b) The Mahakaleshwar Temple,

We hope that this essay has aided in your understanding of the exam preparation process. Enrol in Testbook's SuperCoaching for professional advice and materials, and download the [Testbook App](#) for live quizzes, test series, and mock exams. Remember that studying for exams requires commitment, effort, and focus. Make use of all the resources at your disposal to improve your knowledge and abilities. wish you well as you study for your exam.

Jyotirlingas in Telangana: FAQs

What purpose does visiting Jyotirlingas serve?

Lord Shiva's blessings and spiritual enlightenment are supposedly brought about by visiting Jyotirlingas.

When is the ideal time to visit Telangana's Jyotirlingas?

To visit Jyotirlingas in Telangana, the best time to go is from November to February during the winter.

Are there any guidelines for attire when visiting the Jyotirlingas?

Tourists must dress modestly and in traditional garb when visiting Jyotirlingas.

Is it permitted to take pictures inside the temples?

No, taking photos within the temples is not permitted.

Does it cost money to enter the Jyotirlingas?

No entrance fee is required to enter the Jyotirlingas, as stated.

Are there any lodging options close to the Jyotirlingas?

Answer: Yes, there are several lodging options close to the Jyotirlingas.

The Jyotirlingas are accessible to non-Hindus.

The Jyotirlingas are open to non-Hindu visitors, the answer being.

Do you have to adhere to any dietary restrictions when visiting the Jyotirlingas?

Yes, guests must adhere to a vegetarian diet and refrain from consuming alcohol and non-vegetarian food.

Do the Jyotirlingas have any nearby medical facilities?

The Jyotirlingas are close to several medical services, thus, the answer is yes.

What is the best route to get to Telangana's Jyotirlingas?

The Jyotirlingas in Telangana are accessible via air, rail, and road. Hyderabad has the closest airports and train stations.

6. Architecture of Telangana

Telangana's distinctive blend of numerous architectural styles and methods can be seen in the state's architecture, which reflects its rich cultural legacy. Over the years, the area has been home to several notable dynasties, including the Kakatiya, Chalukya, and Vijayanagara empires, all of which have profoundly impacted the architectural landscape of the area. Stucco work, wood carving, and jharokha are some of Telangana's most famous architectural techniques. The Charminar, Thousand Pillar Temple, Ramappa Temple, and Badami Cave Temples are just some notable structures in Telangana. Telangana's diverse cultural heritage and rich history are reflected in the region's architecture, which continues to draw tourists from around the globe. To know more about such [Telangana GK](#) topics, visit the referenced page.

Also, check out the [architecture in Haryana](#).

Architecture of Telangana: Style & Examples

Telangana is renowned for its distinctive architectural designs, a synthesis of varied inspirations and building methods from many times and empires. The following are some of Telangana's most notable architectural movements:

Kakatiya design: The Kakatiya dynasty was renowned for its distinctive architectural style and governed the area from the 12th to the 14th century. The Dravidian-style Kakatiya temples are distinguished by their elaborate gopurams, deft carvings, and beautiful statues. Kakatiya architecture includes the Ramappa Temple in Palampet and the Thousand Pillar Temple in Warangal.

Chalukya design: The Chalukya dynasty was renowned for its rock-cut temples and cave architecture, and it governed the area from the 7th to the 11th century. Examples of Chalukya architecture include the Kailasanatha Temple in Ellora and the Badami Cave Temples.

Vijayanagara style: Architecture in the Vijayanagara style was famous between the 14th and 17th centuries when the Vijayanagara kingdom governed the area. Vijayanagara architecture can be seen in the Virupaksha Temple, Vittala Temple, and Hazara Rama Temple at the Hampi Ruins.

Qutb Shahi style: The architectural creations of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, who ruled Telangana in the 16th and 17th centuries, are renowned for their distinctive fusion of Persian and Indian styles. This style is distinguished by its complex stucco work, delicate jali (lattice) screens, and grand arches. Charminar and Golconda Fort are prominent examples of this style.

Asaf Jahi Style: The Asaf Jahi dynasty is renowned for its opulent palaces, mosques, and public structures. It ruled Telangana from the late 18th to the mid-20th century. This architectural style is distinguished by elaborate facades, large courtyards, and finely carved stone and timber. Chowmohalla Palace and mecca masjid are prominent examples of this style.

Nizam Style: The 20th-century ruler of Telangana, the Nizam of Hyderabad, profoundly affected the area's architectural landscape. This architectural style is characterized by opulent palaces, vast gardens, and elaborate façade, among other things. Falaknuma Palace and osmania university are prominent examples.

Modernist Architecture: Telangana's modernist architecture is distinguished by its uncluttered forms, straightforward shapes, and little adornment. The state's government structures, educational facilities, and commercial complexes are only a few significant instances of modernist architecture in Telangana. Telangana secretariat and T-Hub are prominent examples of this style.

Get to know the [architecture of Bihar](#).

Architecture of Telangana: Popular techniques

Telangana's architecture is a reflection of its extensive history and cultural heritage. Telangana, a recently established state in India, is home to various architectural styles and landmarks, from historical forts and temples to contemporary skyscrapers. The numerous dynasties that controlled the area, including the Kakatiya, Chalukya, and Vijayanagara empires, significantly impacted the area's architecture. Telangana's diverse architectural techniques are evidence of its inhabitants' talent for art and engineering.

Stucco work: Stucco work is a method for decorating pillars, walls, and ceilings. Telangana is known for its highly elaborate and decorative stucco work, frequently used to represent mythological figures and situations.

Chhajja: A projecting eave or canopy held up by brackets is known as a chhajja. Temples and forts in Telangana frequently have chhajjas, which are used as cover and shade.

Jharokha: In ancient Rajasthani architecture, overhanging balconies are known as jharokha. Jharokhas, used to provide a perspective of the surroundings, are also frequently found in Telangana's forts and palaces.

Stone carving: This method can decorate ceilings, pillars, and walls. Telangana has numerous elaborate and ornate stone sculptures that frequently portray mythological figures and situations.

Wood carving: is a technique that is used to decorate furniture, windows, and doors. Telangana has some extremely elaborate and beautiful wood carvings that frequently feature floral and geometric patterns.

Get to know about the monuments in Haryana.

Architecture of Telangana: MCQs

Which dynasty was known for its unique style of architecture in Telangana?

- a. Chalukya
- b. Vijayanagara
- c. Kakatiya
- d. None of the above

Answer: c. Kakatiya

What is stucco work?

- a. A type of overhanging balcony
- b. A projecting eave or canopy
- c. A technique used to decorate walls, ceilings, and pillars
- d. None of the above

Answer: c. A technique used in the decoration of walls, ceilings, and pillars

What is chhajja?

- a. A projecting eave or canopy supported by brackets
- b. A type of overhanging balcony
- c. A technique used to decorate walls, pillars, and ceilings,
- d. None of the above

Answer: a. A projecting eave or canopy supported by brackets

Which architectural technique is used to decorate doors, windows, and furniture?

- a. Stone carving
- b. Stucco work
- c. Wood carving
- d. Jharokha

Answer: c. Wood carving

Which monument is an example of Vijayanagara architecture in Telangana?

- a. Thousand Pillar Temple
- b. Ramappa Temple
- c. Vittala Temple
- d. Kailasanatha Temple

Answer: c. Vittala Temple

Which dynasty ruled Telangana from the 7th to the 11th century?

- a. Kakatiya
- b. Chalukya
- c. Vijayanagara
- d. None of the above

Answer: b. Chalukya

What is jharokha?

- a. A type of overhanging balcony
- b. A projecting eave or canopy supported by brackets
- c. A technique used to decorate walls, pillars, and ceilings,
- d. None of the above

Answer: a. A type of overhanging balcony

Which monument is an example of Chalukya architecture in Telangana?

- a. Badami Cave Temples
- b. Vittala Temple
- c. Hampi ruins
- d. Hazara Rama Temple

Answer: a. Badami Cave Temples

Which dynasty ruled Telangana from the 14th to the 17th century?

- a. Kakatiya
- b. Chalukya
- c. Vijayanagara
- d. None of the above

Answer: c. Vijayanagara

Which architectural technique is used to decorate walls, ceilings, and pillars?

- a. Stone carving
- b. Stucco work
- c. Wood carving
- d. Jharokha

Answer: b. Stucco work

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Architecture of Telangana: FAQs

What is the most well-known structure in Telangana?

The Charminar in Hyderabad and the Thousand Pillar Temple in Warangal are two of the most well-known landmarks in Telangana.

What is the architectural history of Telangana?

The numerous dynasties that dominated the area, such as the Kakatiya, Chalukya, and Vijayanagara empires, left their mark on Telangana's architecture.

What purpose does stucco play in Telangana's architecture?

An extremely elaborate and artistic technique used to decorate walls, ceilings, and pillars is stucco work. It frequently depicts legendary creatures and situations.

What kind of building is in the Vijayanagara style?

The exquisite and intricate style of Vijayanagara architecture is well-known. Its complex sculptures, beautiful carvings, and minute details distinguish it.

What does the Kakatiya architectural style entail?

The Dravidian-style temples, elaborate gopurams, complex carvings, and superb sculptures are characteristic of the Kakatiya architectural style.

What kind of architecture is in the Chalukya style?

The rock-cut temples and cave construction are characteristic of the Chalukya architectural style. The elaborate carvings and minute detailing distinguish it.

What purpose do the Hampi ruins serve?

The Hampi Ruins are one of India's most significant archaeological monuments and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

What role does the Ramappa Temple play?

One of the best examples of a Kakatiya-style building is the Ramappa Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is renowned for its fine detailing, delicate carvings, and intricate sculptures.

What purpose do the Badami Cave Temples serve?

The Chalukya dynasty constructed the Badami Cave Temples, a collection of four cave temples, in the sixth and seventh centuries. They are among India's best examples of rock-cut architecture and are renowned for their elaborate carvings and sculptures.

What role does the Charminar play?

The Charminar, an iconic structure in the center of Hyderabad, is one of the city's most recognizable monuments. Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah constructed it in 1591, and it is renowned for its exquisite architecture and minute detailing.

7. Crafts in Telangana

The southern Indian state of Telangana is renowned for its vibrant cultural history and distinctive handicrafts. The state's arts and crafts reflect its rich history, diversity of cultures, and expert craftsmanship. Telangana is well-known for its elaborate designs, vivid colors, and meticulous attention to detail, and its crafts are highly prized both in India and beyond. The artisans of Telangana are incredibly talented and committed to their work; many have been handed down through the generations of their families. Many individuals in the state make their living through these crafts, which also help the area's general cultural and economic growth. The arts and crafts of Telangana are not only exquisite and distinctive, but they also hold profound cultural importance that contributes significantly to the state's identity. To know more about such [Telangana GK](#), visit the referenced page.

Also, check out the [crafts in Haryana](#).

Crafts in Telangana list

The state of Telangana is situated in southern India. Traditional crafts produced in the state reflect the state's rich cultural past. The lively culture of Telangana is reflected in these crafts, which also considerably boost the state's economy. The excellent craftsmanship of the artists is evident in the Telangana traditional crafts, which have been handed down through the years. The list of such excellent crafts have been given below:

1. Pochampally Ikat Weaving
2. Cherial Scroll Painting
3. Nirmal Toys and Crafts
4. Bidriware
5. Dhokra Metal Craft
6. Banjara Needle Crafts
7. Lacquer Ware
8. Kondapalli Toys
9. Telia Rumal
10. Gollabhama Art
11. Dokra Craft
12. Lambadi Embroidery
13. Hyderabad Pearls
14. Brassware
15. Stone Carving

Read more about the [architecture of Bihar](#).

Prominent Crafts in Telangana

Bidriware, Dokra Metal Crafts, Cherial Paintings, Pembrothi Metal Crafts, Telia Rumal, Kondapalli Toys, Banjara Needle Crafts, Gollabhama Art, and Nirmal Toys and Crafts are only a few of the diverse crafts produced in Telangana. Each of these crafts is a distinctive and lovely expression of the state's cultural heritage because each has its own style, materials, and techniques. The prominent crafts of Telangana are given in detail below

Pochampally Ikat Weaving: This traditional weaving method was developed in the Telangana village of Bhoodan Pochampally. Before weaving, the threads are resist-dyed to create the cloth. These sarees are distinctive and beautiful because of their elaborate geometric patterns and vivid colors.

Cheriyal Scroll Painting: The Cheriyal village in Telangana is where the Cheriyal Scroll Painting style of scroll painting first appeared. The paintings feature figures from Indian epics and mythical tales. These paintings are distinctive and lovely because of the vivid colors and elaborate motifs.

Nirmal toys: Handmade wooden toys and crafts, known as Nirmal Toys and Crafts, were first produced in the Telangana district of Nirmal. These arts & crafts and toys are fashioned from softwood that may be found nearby and are brightly painted.

Bidriware: this is a metal handicraft that was first produced in the Telangana city of Bidar. Intricate designs on metalware are crafted using a blackened zinc and copper alloy in this craft.

Dhokra Metal Craft: this is an ancient art form still practiced today in several regions of India, including Telangana. It entails using the lost-wax casting method to produce sculptures made of brass or bronze.

Banjara Needle Crafts: The Banjara community in Telangana engages in traditional needlework known as "Banjara Needle Crafts." The arts and crafts, which include patchwork, mirror work, and embroidery, are frequently used to adorn clothing, bags, and other items.

Lacquer Ware: Lacquer Ware is a craft in which decorative objects like bowls, boxes, and vases are made using lacquer. Telangana is one of the numerous regions of India where the craft is practiced.

Kondapalli Toys: These are handcrafted wooden toys that have their roots in the Telangana village of Kondapalli. These toys are made of softwood and have vibrant paint on them.

Telia Rumal: Telangana is the home of the traditional handloom fabric known as Telia Rumal. Cotton that has been hand-spun and coloured using natural colours is used to make the cloth.

Gollabhama Art: The Gollabhama community in Telangana practices Gollabhama Art, a type of needlework. Brightly colored threads are used in embroidery to create elaborate motifs on the fabric.

Learn more about the [history of Bihar](#).

Crafts in Telangana: MCQs

Which craft involves the use of the lost-wax casting technique?

- A. Bidriware
- B. Dhokra Metal Craft
- C. Banjara Needle Crafts
- D. Kondapalli Toys

Answer: B. Dhokra Metal Craft

Which craft involves the use of lacquer to create decorative items?

- A. Pochampally Ikat Weaving
 - B. Lacquer Ware
 - C. Telia Rumal
 - D. Gollabhama Art
- Answer: B. Lacquer Ware

Which community practices Banjara Needle Crafts?

- A. Gollabhama
 - B. Kondapalli
 - C. Banjara
 - D. Nirmal
- Answer: C. Banjara

Which craft involves the use of a blackened alloy of zinc and copper?

- A. Bidriware
 - B. Dhokra Metal Craft
 - C. Banjara Needle Crafts
 - D. Kondapalli Toys
- Answer: A. Bidriware

Which craft involves the use of natural dyes?

- A. Pochampally Ikat Weaving
 - B. Cheriyal Scroll Painting
 - C. Telia Rumal
 - D. Gollabhama Art
- Answer: C. Telia Rumal

Which craft involves the use of softwood to create decorative items?

- A. Bidriware
 - B. Dhokra Metal Craft
 - C. Kondapalli Toys
 - D. Lacquer Ware
- Answer: C. Kondapalli Toys

Which craft involves the use of mirror work and embroidery?

- A. Banjara Needle Crafts
 - B. Nirmal Toys and Crafts
 - C. Gollabhama Art
 - D. Cheriyal Scroll Painting
- Answer: A. Banjara Needle Crafts

Which craft involves the use of brass or bronze sculptures?

- A. Bidriware
 - B. Dhokra Metal Craft
 - C. Kondapalli Toys
 - D. Lacquer Ware
- Answer: B. Dhokra Metal Craft

Which craft uses brightly colored threads to create intricate designs on cloth?

- A. Banjara Needle Crafts
 - B. Nirmal Toys and Crafts
 - C. Gollabhama Art
 - D. Cheriya Scroll Painting
- Answer: C. Gollabhama Art

Which town in Telangana is known for its traditional Nirmal Toys and Crafts?

- a) Hyderabad
 - b) Warangal
 - c) Nirmal
 - d) Kondapalli
- Answer: c) Nirmal

Get to know about the monuments in Haryana.

We sincerely hope that this material has you in your understanding of the exam preparation process. Enrol in Testbook's SuperCoaching for professional advice and materials, and download the [Testbook App](#) for live tests, test series, and mock exams. Remember that studying for exams requires commitment, effort, and focus. Make use of all the resources at your disposal to improve your knowledge and abilities. Wishing you success as you study for the exam.

Crafts in Telangana: FAQs

What traditional crafts are produced in Telangana?

Ans: Telangana's traditional crafts include Lacquer Ware, Nirmal Toys and Crafts, Bidriware, Dhokra Metal Craft, Banjara Needle Crafts, Pochampally Ikat Weaving, Telia Rumal, and Gollabhama Art.

What is Ikat weaving from Pochampally?

The answer is that the Telangana town of Bhoodan Pochampally is where the ancient weaving method known as Pochampally Ikat started. Before weaving, the threads are resist-dyed to create the cloth.

Describe Bidriware.

Ans: Bidriware is a type of metal art created in the Telangana city of Bidar. Intricate designs on metalware are crafted using a blackened zinc and copper alloy in this craft.

What is Dhokra Metal Craft?

Ans: Telangana and other regions of India, including many others, still practice the old craft known as Dhokra Metal Craft. It entails using the lost-wax casting method to produce sculptures made of brass or bronze.

Describe Lacquer Ware.

Ans: Lacquer Ware is a craft in which beautiful objects like bowls, boxes, and jewelry are made using lacquer. In the village of Nirmal in Telangana, skilled craftspeople utilize natural lacquer to paint elaborate designs on wooden artifacts.

Describe Telia Rumal.

Ans: Teliya Rumaal is a traditional art form with elaborate designs made on cotton fabric using natural dyes. The art form was developed in Telangana and is still practiced today, albeit on a much smaller scale.

What is Kondapalli Toys?

Ans: Kondapalli Toys were created in the Andhra Pradesh village of Kondapalli, now a part of Telangana, and are made of vividly colored wood. Softwood is used to make toys renowned for their detailed patterns and vivid colors.

What is Banjara Needle Crafts?

The Banjara community in Telangana practices Banjara Needle Crafts, a traditional craft. This form of embroidery and mirror work produces decorative objects like bags, wall hangings, and apparel.

What Is Gollabhama Art?

The Gollapalli village in Telangana is where the traditional art form known as Gollabhama Art first appeared. The craft entails using vividly colored threads to stitch elaborate patterns onto cloth later used to build various decorative things.

What are Nirmal Toys and Crafts?

Ans: The traditional craft known as Nirmal Toys and Crafts was born in the Telangana town of Nirmal. Natural lacquer is used in this hobby to paint beautiful designs on wooden toys, jewelry boxes, and wall hangings.

7. Irrigation in Telangana: Know various schemes of irrigation and Its types

Telangana, located in the southern part of India, is an arid state with a semi-arid to arid climate, characterized by low rainfall and high temperatures. Irrigation plays a very important role in the agriculture-based economy of the state. The Telangana government is making significant efforts to enhance the irrigation potential of the state, which is essential and required for the growth of the agricultural sector and the overall development of the state. Read more about the Irrigation in Telangana in the [Telangana GK](#) and in this article in detail.

Various Irrigation Schemes and Projects in Telangana

The state government has implemented various irrigation projects and schemes to increase the irrigation potential and provide water for both agricultural and industrial purposes. Some of the major irrigation projects in Telangana are as follows:

- 1. Kaleshwaram Project:** This is the largest multi-purpose irrigation project in the country, located on the Godavari river. It aims to provide irrigation water to over 18 lakh acres of land in 13 districts of Telangana.
- 2. Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme:** This project aims to provide irrigation water to around 10 lakh acres of land in the Palamuru and Rangareddy districts.
- 3. Mission Kakatiya:** It is a flagship program of the Telangana government aimed at restoring all the minor irrigation tanks and water bodies in the state. The objective is to enhance the irrigation potential and recharge groundwater levels.

4. Sitarama Lift Irrigation Scheme: This project aims to provide irrigation water to around 7 lakh acres of land in the Khammam and Nalgonda districts.

Apart from these, the state government has also implemented various other irrigation projects like the Mid Manair Dam, the Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme, and the Nettempadu Lift Irrigation Scheme, among others.

Types of Irrigation in Telangana

There are several types of irrigation systems used in Telangana to provide water to crops. Telangana uses a combination of these irrigation methods to cater to the diverse agricultural needs of the state. The government has implemented various projects to improve irrigation infrastructure, conserve water, and increase the irrigation potential of the state. Here are some of the most common types of irrigation methods used in the state:

- 1. Surface Irrigation:** This is the most common type of irrigation in Telangana, where water is applied to the surface of the soil using flood or furrow irrigation. The water is allowed to seep into the soil and reach the roots of the crops.
- 2. Drip Irrigation:** In this method, water is delivered directly to the roots of the plants through a network of tubes with emitters. This method is suitable for areas with water scarcity, as it conserves water and reduces evaporation losses.
- 3. Sprinkler Irrigation:** Sprinkler irrigation is a method where water is sprayed over the crops using sprinklers. This method is suitable for areas with high wind speeds and uneven terrain.
- 4. Subsurface Irrigation:** In this method, water is supplied to the roots of the plants through buried pipes or tiles. The water is released into the soil through small openings in the pipes, allowing the roots to absorb it.
- 5. Lift Irrigation:** Lift irrigation is a system where water is lifted from a lower level to a higher level using pumps or other lifting devices. This method is commonly used in Telangana to irrigate areas that are situated at a higher elevation.
- 6. Tank Irrigation:** Tank irrigation is a traditional method of irrigation, where water is stored in tanks and used for irrigation purposes. Mission Kakatiya is a program implemented by the Telangana government to rejuvenate the traditional water bodies in the state.

Important Questions on Irrigation in Telangana

1. What is the primary source of irrigation in Telangana?
 - a. Canals
 - b. Tanks
 - c. Tube wells
 - d. RiversAnswer: b. Tanks

2. Which is the largest irrigation project in Telangana?
 - a. Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Scheme
 - b. Sripada Yellampalli project
 - c. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
 - d. Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme

Answer: a. Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Scheme

3. How much area is under irrigation in Telangana?

- a. 45%
- b. 50%
- c. 55%
- d. 60%

Answer: c. 55%

4. Which river flows through Telangana and provides irrigation?

- a. Godavari
- b. Krishna
- c. Cauvery
- d. Mahanadi

Answer: a. Godavari

5. Which district in Telangana has the highest irrigated area?

- a. Karimnagar
- b. Warangal
- c. Nalgonda
- d. Mahbubnagar

Answer: d. Mahbubnagar

6. What is the share of irrigation in the state's agriculture sector?

- a. 30%
- b. 40%
- c. 50%
- d. 60%

Answer: c. 50%

7. Which project in Telangana provides drinking water and irrigation facilities?

- a. Nizam Sagar Project
- b. Pochampadu Project
- c. Kadam Project
- d. Nettempadu Project

Answer: b. Pochampadu Project

8. Which type of irrigation is commonly used in Telangana?

- a. Drip irrigation
- b. Sprinkler irrigation
- c. Flood irrigation
- d. Canal irrigation

Answer: d. Canal irrigation

9. What is the irrigation potential of Telangana?

- a. 19.43 lakh hectares

- b. 22.85 lakh hectares
 - c. 25.54 lakh hectares
 - d. 27.65 lakh hectares
- Answer: b. 22.85 lakh hectares

10. What is the name of the project launched by the Telangana government for restoring and rejuvenating tanks in the state?
- a. Mission Kakatiya
 - b. Mission Bhagiratha
 - c. Mission Harita
 - d. Mission Kisan
- Answer: a. Mission Kakatiya

We hope you got a clear understanding of the Irrigation in Telangana from this article. To learn more about other competitive exams, candidates can download our [Testbook App](#) and prepare for exams.

Irrigation in Telangana FAQs

1. What is the importance of irrigation in Telangana?

Irrigation is of critical importance in Telangana as it helps in mitigating the adverse effects of droughts and irregular rainfall, and enables farmers to cultivate crops round the year.

2. What are the major sources of irrigation in Telangana?

The major sources of irrigation in Telangana include dams, reservoirs, tanks, canals, rivers, and groundwater.

3. What are the key irrigation projects in Telangana?

Some of the key irrigation projects in Telangana are Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project, Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Project, Sitarama Lift Irrigation Project, and Devadula Lift Irrigation Project.

4. How has the government supported irrigation in Telangana?

The government of Telangana has invested in major irrigation projects, construction of new reservoirs, renovation of existing tanks, and promotion of micro-irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler irrigation.

5. What are the challenges faced in irrigation in Telangana?

Some of the challenges faced in irrigation in Telangana include uneven distribution of water resources, overexploitation of groundwater leading to depletion of water tables, inadequate maintenance of irrigation infrastructure, encroachment of tanks and canals, and conflicts over water sharing among different regions and states.

6. What is the significance of micro-irrigation in Telangana?

Micro-irrigation, which includes drip and sprinkler irrigation, is of significant importance in Telangana as it helps in efficient utilization of water resources, reduces water wastage, improves crop productivity, and promotes sustainable agriculture.

7. How is water management practiced in Telangana?

Water management in Telangana is practiced through various measures such as rainwater harvesting, construction of check dams, percolation tanks, and farm ponds, contour bunding, afforestation, and watershed development programs.

8. What is the impact of irrigation on agriculture in Telangana?

Irrigation has a significant impact on agriculture in Telangana as it helps in expanding the area under cultivation, increasing cropping intensity, improving crop yields, and diversifying cropping patterns

9. What are the benefits of irrigation to farmers in Telangana?

Irrigation has several benefits to farmers in Telangana, including reduced dependence on rainfall, increased agricultural productivity, improved farm incomes, better livelihood opportunities, reduced vulnerability to droughts, and enhanced resilience to climate change.

10. How is the water sharing among different regions and states managed in Telangana?

Water sharing among different regions and states in Telangana is managed through inter-state water-sharing agreements.

8. Airports in Telangana: Know the locations and their uses

The Indian state of Telangana has one commercial airport with connectivity to international aircraft as well as a few unused airstrips for emergency use.

The only airport in the state of Telangana having connections to both local and international locations is Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, which is run by the Airport Authority of India. Read more about the Airports in Telangana in the [Telangana GK](#) and in this article in detail.

Some of the Airports in Telangana

Telangana, located in the southern part of India, has several airports, both domestic and international, which connect the state to other parts of India and the world. Here are some of the major airports in Telangana listed below:

1. **Rajiv Gandhi International Airport:** Located in Hyderabad, this is the primary airport in Telangana, serving both domestic and international flights. It is one of the busiest airports in the country and offers direct flights to several major cities in India and abroad.
2. **Warangal Airport:** This is a domestic airport located in Warangal, about 160 km northeast of Hyderabad. It is currently not operational for commercial flights but is being developed for regional connectivity under the UDAN scheme.
3. **Ramagundam Airport:** This is another domestic airport located in Ramagundam, about 215 km northeast of Hyderabad. It is also being developed for regional connectivity under the UDAN scheme.
4. **Nizamabad Airport:** This is a proposed greenfield airport in Nizamabad, about 200 km northwest of Hyderabad. The airport is expected to boost regional connectivity and promote economic growth in the surrounding areas.

List of Airports in Telangana

| Location | Airport name | Operator | Role |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------|
| Shamshabad | Rajiv Gandhi International Airport | GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited | Commercial |
| Closed airports | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Begumpet | Begumpet Airport | Airports Authority of India | No scheduled commercial air service |
| Warangal | Warangal Airport | Airports Authority of India | It remained in service until 1981. |
| Ramagundam | Ramagundam Airport | Airports Authority of India and Adithya Birla | It remained in service until 1995. |
| Indian Air Force airports | | | |
| Dundigal | Dundigal Air Force Academy | Indian Air Force | Indian Air Force |
| Hakimpet | Hakimpet Air Force Station | Indian Air Force | Indian Air Force |
| Proposed airports | | | |
| Nizamabad | Nizamabad Airport | | |
| Kothagudem | Kothagudem Airport | | |
| Other airports | | | |
| Nadergul | Nadirgul Airfield | | Non-operational |

Important Questions on Airport in Telangana

1. Which is the primary international airport serving Telangana?

- A. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport**
- B. Begumpet Airport
- C. Hyderabad International Airport
- D. Shamshabad Airport

2. In which city is the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport located?

- A. Warangal
- B. Nizamabad
- C. Hyderabad**
- D. Karimnagar

3. Which airline is based at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport?

- A. Air India
- B. IndiGo**
- C. SpiceJet
- D. Jet Airways

4. Which is the oldest airport in Telangana?

- A. Hyderabad International Airport
- B. Begumpet Airport**
- C. Shamshabad Airport
- D. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

5. When was Begumpet Airport established?

- A. 1930**
- B. 1940
- C. 1950

D. 1960

6. Which airlines used to operate from Begumpet Airport before it was closed for commercial operations?

- A. Air India
- B. Jet Airways
- C. SpiceJet
- D. All of the above**

7. Which city in Telangana has a domestic airport?

- A. Warangal**
- B. Karimnagar
- C. Nizamabad
- D. None of the above

8. Which is the second-largest airport in Telangana after Rajiv Gandhi International Airport?

- A. Begumpet Airport
- B. Warangal Airport
- C. Nizamabad Airport
- D. None of the above**

9. Which airlines operate flights from Rajiv Gandhi International Airport to destinations in the Middle East?

- A. Air Arabia
- B. Emirates
- C. Qatar Airways
- D. All of the above**

10. Which is the busiest airport in Telangana in terms of passenger traffic?

- A. Hyderabad International Airport
- B. Begumpet Airport
- C. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport**
- D. Shamshabad Airport

We hope you got a clear understanding of the Airport in Telangana from this article. To learn more about other competitive exams, candidates can download our [Testbook App](#) and prepare for exams.

Airports in Telangana FAQs

1. How many airports are there in Telangana?

Telangana has one international airport and two domestic airports.

2. What is the name of the international airport in Telangana?

The international airport in Telangana is called the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA).

3. Where is the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport located?

The Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is located in Shamshabad, which is approximately 20 km south of Hyderabad, the capital of Telangana.

4. What are the domestic airports in Telangana?

The two domestic airports in Telangana are the Warangal Airport and the Nizamabad Airport.

5. Are there any plans to build more airports in Telangana?

Yes, there are plans to build more airports in Telangana, including a greenfield airport at Kothagudem in the Khammam district.

6. What airlines operate at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport?

Several airlines operate at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, including Air India, IndiGo, SpiceJet, Vistara, and Emirates.

7. How far is the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport from Hyderabad city?

The Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is approximately 22 km from Hyderabad city.

8. Is there public transportation available from the airport to Hyderabad city?

Yes, there are several public transportation options available from the airport to Hyderabad city, including buses, taxis, and car rentals.

9. Are there any hotels near the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport?

Yes, there are several hotels near the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, including Novotel Hyderabad Airport Hotel, Oyster Airport Hotel, and Taj Falaknuma Palace.

10. Is there free Wi-Fi available at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport?

Yes, free Wi-Fi is available at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport for up to 45 minutes per user.

9. Monuments in Telangana: Know the famous places

Historical places in Telangana are largely the ruins and monuments of the formidable Nawabs and grand ancient temples. Almost every area in the capital city of Hyderabad has a significant historical monument making Telangana an ideal place for heritage and culture lovers. Read more about the Monuments in Telangana in the [Telangana GK](#) and in this article in detail.

Golconda Fort

The Golconda fort occupies a three square kilometer area and is 4.8 kilometers in length. It is located in the western portion of the lovely city of Hyderabad, around 9 kilometers from Hussain Sagar Lake. The list of India's largest strongholds includes this formidable fort. One intriguing phenomena at the Golconda Fort is that if someone claps their hands at a specific location close to the dome entrance, the hilltop pavilion, which is around one kilometer away, can hear it. In a way, this feature served a purpose in that it allowed residents of the fort to be alerted to any impending danger.

Warangal Fort

The Warangal fort is a well-known historical site in Telangana and a notable landmark of the state as well as an appropriate illustration of architectural brilliance and historical richness. Another name for the city is Oru Kallu, which

translates to "a single stone." The settlement was allegedly founded in the Middle Ages on a single rock, according to locals. This 12th-century fort, which is now sprawled across a 19 km stretch between Warangal and Hanamkonda, is a well-known historical landmark in Telangana. Thousands of eager travelers visit Telangana each year to see these historical sites.

Charminar

An identifying feature of the city of Hyderabad, Charminar is the most prominent landmark located right in the heart of the city. This historical place in Telangana was erected by Quli Qutub Shah to signify the founding of Hyderabad. As is evident from the structure, it was so named as it consists of four minarets. Although it lies right in the centre of the city with traffic and crowds milling all about it, Charminar certainly manages to hold the gaze. It is also famous for the market that sprawls around it and is called 'Laad' or 'Chudi' Bazaar.

Taj Falaknuma Palace

Located about 2000 meters above the city of Hyderabad, the Taj Falaknuma Palace. The palace, which was once the royal residence of Nizam—likely the richest man in the world—has been transformed into a five-star luxury historical hotel. The castle treats each visitor like a member of the royal family and exudes pure wealth and grace.

Khammam Fort

Initiated in 950 AD and completed by the year 1000, this fort has seen much changes of power. Depicting architecture of both Muslim and Hindu reigns, Khammam Fort has recently completed 1000 years of existence and is a major historical place of Telangana. Of tremendous historic value to Telangana, this fort sees scores of tourists regularly.

Chowmahalla Palace

The Chowmahalla Palace was constructed in Hyderabad between the years of 1857 and 1869. It was once the home of the Asaf Jahi family. In essence, Chowmahalla can be translated as "Four Palaces" in its original language. The spectacular structure is made up of two enormous courtyards and a lavish dining room called "Khilawat." This magnificent structure still has some of its former splendor and was formerly the official residence of the Nizams of Hyderabad. The Nizam's heir, Barkat Ali Khan Mukarram Jah, still owns it, and in 2010 UNESCO honored it with the Asia Pacific Merit Prize.

Bhuvanagiri Fort

A Chalukya king named Tribhuvana Malla Vikramaditya built the Fort of Bhuvanagiri or Bhongir, a grand building that reflects the remnants of the 12th century. The fort is oval in shape and has two entry points. It is renowned for its outstanding construction and geometric structure. In fact, the fort is entirely impregnable because it is bastioned with fosse. An idol of Sardar Sarvai Panappa, who once reigned over both this fort and the Goud people, is located near the fort's entrance.

Purani Haveli

The Purani Haveli is a crucial component of Hyderabad's culture and ethos. Purani Haveli, a palace that showcases some of the most exquisite examples of craftsmanship, was initially constructed to house Mir Momen, the Peshwa of Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah. Today, the Purani Haveli is without a doubt one of the most important remnants of Hyderabad's golden age. It is renowned for its outstanding collections of art and talent and serves as a museum. The world's longest wardrobe is one of the most unusual aspects of this old Telangana structure.

Important Questions on Monuments of Telangana

1. What is the popular name of the thousand-pillar temple in Warangal?
a) Bhadrakali temple
b) Ramappa temple
c) Veerabhadra temple
d) None of the above
2. Which fort in Telangana was built by the Kakatiya dynasty?
a) Kondapalli Fort
b) Warangal Fort
c) Golconda Fort
d) None of the above
3. The Charminar is located in which city in Telangana?
a) Hyderabad
b) Karimnagar
c) Nizamabad
d) None of the above
4. The Ramappa temple is known for its intricate carvings made of which material?
a) Marble
b) Granite
c) **Sandstone**
d) None of the above
5. Which of the following is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Telangana?
a) Salar Jung Museum
b) Charminar
c) Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple
d) None of the above
6. Which temple is also known as the "Kohinoor of Telangana"?
a) Thousand Pillar Temple
b) Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple
c) Bhadrakali Temple
d) None of the above
7. Where is the Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple located in Telangana?
a) Mahabubabad
b) Karimnagar
c) Khammam
d) None of the above
8. Which lake in Hyderabad is known for its beautiful Buddha statue in the middle?
a) Durgam Cheruvu
b) Hussain Sagar Lake

- c) Osman Sagar Lake
- d) None of the above

9. The Qutub Shahi Tombs are located in which city in Telangana?

- a) Hyderabad**
- b) Nizamabad
- c) Warangal
- d) None of the above

10. Which temple in Telangana is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is known for its unique architectural style?

- a) Bhadrakali Temple
- b) Kaleshwara Mukteswara Swamy Temple
- c) Ramappa Temple**
- d) None of the above

We hope you got a clear understanding of the Monuments of Telangana from this article. To learn more about other competitive exams, candidates can download our [Testbook App](#) and prepare for exams.

Monuments of Telangana FAQs

1. What are the top monuments to visit in Telangana?

There are many historical and cultural monuments to visit in Telangana, including the Charminar, Golconda Fort, Warangal Fort, Qutub Shahi Tombs, Thousand Pillar Temple, and Bhongir Fort.

2. What is the history behind the Charminar?

The Charminar was built in 1591 by the fifth ruler of the Qutub Shahi dynasty, Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, to commemorate the end of a deadly plague epidemic that had ravaged the city.

3. What is unique about the Thousand Pillar Temple?

The Thousand Pillar Temple, located in the city of Warangal, is a marvel of engineering and architecture, built in the 12th century by the Kakatiya dynasty. It is known for its intricate carvings and the use of a unique construction technique involving interlocking granite blocks.

4. What is the significance of the Qutub Shahi Tombs?

The Qutub Shahi Tombs, located in the Ibrahim Bagh suburb of Hyderabad, are the final resting place of the seven Qutub Shahi rulers who governed the region from 1518 to 1687. The tombs are known for their impressive architecture and intricate carvings.

5. What is the history behind Golconda Fort?

Golconda Fort, located in Hyderabad, was originally built in the 12th century by the Kakatiya dynasty, but it was later fortified and expanded by the Qutub Shahi dynasty. It played an important role in the region's history, serving as a military stronghold and a center of diamond trade.

6. What is the architecture of Warangal Fort?

Warangal Fort, built in the 13th century by the Kakatiya dynasty, is known for its impressive architecture and engineering. The fort is surrounded by three layers of walls and features many ornate gateways, pillars, and carvings.

7. What is unique about Bhongir Fort?

Bhongir Fort, located in the Nalgonda district of Telangana, is known for its unique rock-cut architecture. The fort was built in the 10th century by the Western Chalukya dynasty and features a steep hill that visitors can climb to reach the top.

8. What is the history behind the Ramappa Temple?

The Ramappa Temple, located in the Palampet village of Warangal district, was built in the 13th century by the Kakatiya dynasty. It is known for its exquisite carvings and intricate sculptures, which have survived centuries of war and natural disasters.

9. What is the significance of the Khammam Fort?

Khammam Fort, located in the Khammam district of Telangana, was built in the 10th century by the Kakatiya dynasty. It played an important role in the region's history, serving as a military stronghold and a center of trade.

10. What is the history behind the Medak Cathedral?

The Medak Cathedral, located in the town of Medak, was built in the early 20th century by the British Wesleyan Methodists. It is known for its Gothic-style architecture and is one of the largest churches in Asia.

10. Dresses of Telangana: know the Cultural influence

The state was well-known for its tie-and-dye methods. In India, many regions of the nation wear various forms of clothing. Men and women in Telangana dress in various traditional garments.

Telangana's traditional attire consists primarily of the pancha (dhoti), kurta, and Hyderabad sherwani. The most traditional clothing has been worn since ancient times and is called pancha (dhoti). According to legend, Brahmins have worn panchas (dhotis) for a very long time. Read more about the dresses of telangana in [Telangana GK](#) and in this article.

Traditional Dress Of Men In Telangana

The traditional dress of men in Telangana is quite different from the rest of the region in India. The traditional dress worn by men in Telangana represents their culture and traditions in the best possible way. Look at the dress of Telangana men below.

Pancha Dhoti

Now also you can see purohiths in temples and people in villages and cities also wear dhotis. Pancha (Dhoti) is the most ancient attire and in few temples, men are prohibited from wearing anything else except Dhoti.



Kurta

Kurta is worn by every man in Telangana. Due to the Humidity and changing weather conditions, men prefer Kurta mainly. It is weaved by cotton with subtle colors. Mostly in Hyderabad, Muslims prefer to wear a kurta.



Hyderabad Sherwani

The third most traditional dress of Telangana is Hyderabad Sherwani. It is usually worn during marriages and grand functions. It is made of nylon and other materials usually with dark colors and stones for shine.



Traditional Dress of Women In Telangana

The Langa voni is one of the most well-known and stunning gowns worn by Telangana women, and it is made of expensive materials. Other traditional clothing for women in Telangana include the salwar kameez, churidar, and Langa voni. Read more about the Traditional dresses of women in telangana.

Langa Voni

Moving on, the Langa Voni, Salwar Kameez, and Churidar are the traditional women's clothing of Telangana. Cotton or fancy materials, which are gorgeous and opulent, are used to make Langa Voni. Weddings are typically when Langa Voni is worn. The majority of the women here prefer to wear Langa Voni.



Salwar Kameez

Salwar Kameez is a traditional garment that originated in the north, primarily Punjab, and is made of cotton, making it incredibly comfortable to wear for any event, at work, or at home. Similar to a salwar kameez, a churidar likewise only has one scarf (chunni). Additionally, it is crafted from cotton materials in soft hues that go well with Telangana's environment.

Important Questions on Telangana Dress FAQs

Sure, here are ten multiple-choice questions related to Telangana dress:

1. What is the traditional dress of Telangana called?
a) Saree
b) Pancha
c) Lungi
d) Lehenga
2. Pochampally Ikat is a famous textile art form in Telangana. What is it used to make?
a) Sarees
b) Kurtas
c) Lungis
d) Dhotis
3. Which of the following is a traditional jewelry item worn by women in Telangana?
a) Maang tikka
b) Nose ring
c) Anklets
d) All of the above
4. What is the traditional headgear worn by men in Telangana called?
a) Peta
b) Turban
c) Pagdi
d) Topi
5. Which of the following is not a type of Pochampally Ikat?
a) Single Ikat
b) Double Ikat
c) Triple Ikat
d) Quadruple Ikat
6. What is the name of the traditional Telangana dress worn by women for special occasions like weddings?
a) Pochampally saree
b) Banarasi saree
c) Paithani saree
d) Patola saree

7. Which of the following is a traditional embroidery style from Telangana?

- a) Kantha embroidery
- b) Chikankari embroidery
- c) Kasuti embroidery**
- d) Gota Patti embroidery

8. What is the traditional footwear worn by men in Telangana?

- a) Kolhapuri chappals
- b) Mojari**
- c) Jutti
- d) Vellies

9. What is the name of the traditional waistband worn by men in Telangana?

- a) Kamarbandh**
- b) Patka
- c) Dhoti
- d) Lungi

10. Which of the following is a traditional garment worn by women in Telangana?

- a) Salwar kameez
- b) Ghagra choli
- c) Churidar
- d) Langa voni**

We hope you got a clear understanding of the Telangana Dress from this article. To learn more about other competitive exams, candidates can download our [Testbook App](#) and prepare for exams.

Telangana Dress FAQs

1. What is the traditional dress of Telangana?

The traditional dress of Telangana is the 'Pochampally Ikat' saree, which is a handloom saree that originated from the town of Pochampally in Telangana. It is characterized by its unique designs and patterns that are created through the process of resist dyeing.

2. What is the significance of the Pochampally Ikat saree?

The Pochampally Ikat saree is an important symbol of the cultural heritage of Telangana. It is also known for its intricate designs and vibrant colors, which are a reflection of the region's rich artistic traditions.

3. Are there any other traditional dresses in Telangana?

Apart from the Pochampally Ikat saree, there are several other traditional dresses that are popular in Telangana. These include the 'Lungi' for men and the 'Langa Voni' for women, which are both made from cotton and are worn for everyday use.

4. What is the Langa Voni?

The Langa Voni is a traditional dress worn by women in Telangana. It consists of a long skirt called the 'Langa' and a blouse called the 'Voni', which is draped over the shoulders like a saree.

5. What is the significance of the Langa Voni?

The Langa Voni is an important part of Telangana's cultural heritage and is worn by women on special occasions such as weddings and festivals. It is also known for its colorful designs and intricate embroidery work.

6. What is the material used to make the Langa Voni?

The Langa Voni is typically made from cotton, although silk and other fabrics may also be used.

7. What is the significance of the Bangaru Bathukamma saree?

The Bangaru Bathukamma saree is a special saree that is worn during the Bathukamma festival in Telangana. It is characterized by its golden color and is considered to be a symbol of prosperity and good luck.

8. What is the Kandangi saree?

The Kandangi saree is a traditional handloom saree that originated in the state of Tamil Nadu but is also popular in Telangana. It is characterized by its vibrant colors and unique designs.

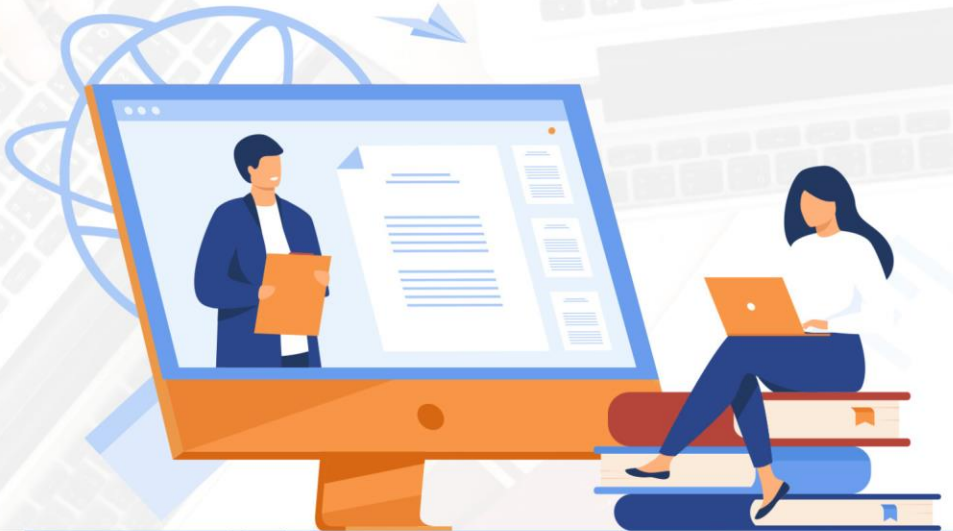
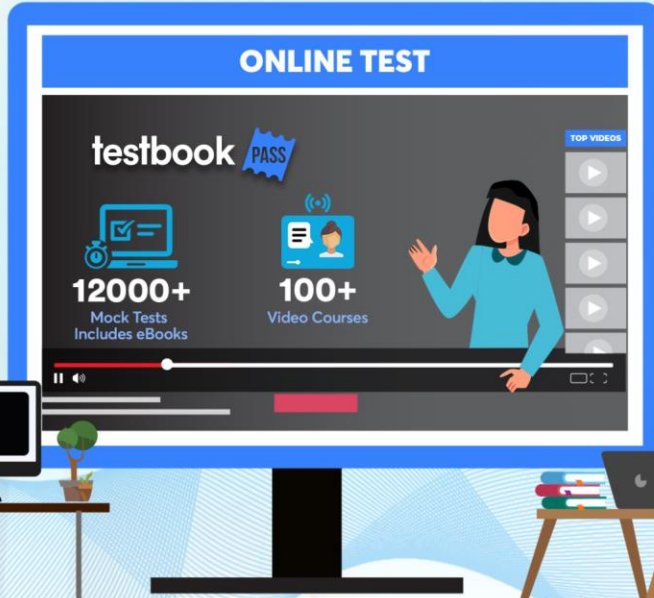
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The Kandangi saree is an important part of Telangana's cultural heritage and is worn by women on special occasions such as weddings and festivals. It is also known for its intricate designs and vibrant colors.

10. Where can I buy traditional dresses in Telangana?

Traditional dresses such as the Pochampally Ikat saree, Langa Voni, and Kandangi saree can be purchased from various handloom stores and government-run emporiums in Telangana. They are also available online through various e-commerce websites.

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