



Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat



एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत

Telangana partnered with **Haryana**
April-June 2021

Report on

Quick Glance of the States



Compiled & designed by- EPTRI ENVIS Hyderabad, Telangana, & ENVIS Hub
Haryana 30th June, 2021



Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (EBSB) programme aims to enhance interaction & promote mutual understanding between people of different states/UTs through the concept of state/UT pairing. The states in collaboration carry out activities to promote a sustained and structured cultural connect in the areas of language learning, culture, traditions & music, tourism & cuisine, sports and sharing of best practices, etc.

About ENVIS

The Economic Division implements the Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Scheme. The ENVIS serves as a single-stop web-enabled repository of comprehensive environmental information with collection, collation, storage, retrieval and dissemination of the same through a nationwide network of ENVIS Hubs (hosted by the Environment/ Forest Department of State Governments/ UT Administrations) and ENVIS Resource Partners (RPs) (hosted by environment related governmental and non-governmental organizations/institutes of professional excellence). Economic Division handles the following areas of work related to the revamped ENVIS Scheme, after termination of the XII Five Year Plan.

Glance of the States



Telangana



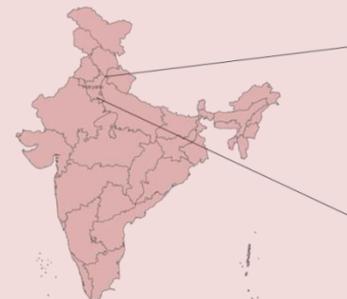
Chief Minister: Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao



Haryana



Chief Minister : Shri Manohar Lal

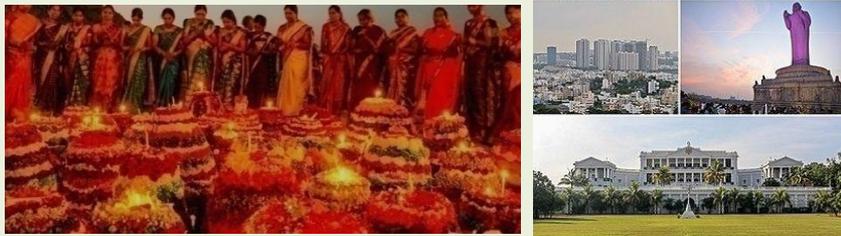


Telangana became the 29th state of India (on June 2, 2014). (Now it is the 28th state of India because Union government divided Jammu and Kashmir into two union territories) It was previously a part of Andhra Pradesh. Before India became independent, the area now called Telangana was included in part of the state of Hyderabad, governed by the Nizams, which comprised two divisions, namely Warangal and Medak was merged into the Indian Union in 1948. At that time the region was as per the 2011 Census, the region had a population of 35,193,978, which accounted for 41.6% of the population of Andhra Pradesh. Telangana is divided into 33 districts.



The capital of Telangana is **Hyderabad**.

Area-
Telangana/Area
112,077 km²

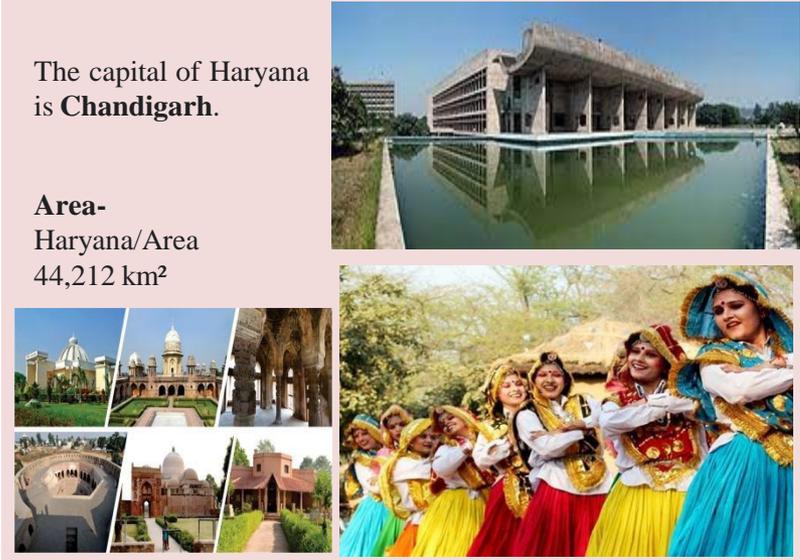


Haryana was founded on 1966 when the former state of Punjab was divided into Haryana and the modern Punjab. Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh share the boundaries with the State. The state was a major contributor to the “Harit Kranti”, the green revolution and is a good blend of traditional and modern cultures but with the decadal change in land use, climate change effect on the environment, flora and fauna which may become the Probable threat to sustainable developed state in future.



The capital of Haryana is **Chandigarh**.

Area-
Haryana/Area
44,212 km²



Telangana is the 28th state of India, formed on the 2nd of June 2014. The state has an area of 1,12,077 Sq. Km. and has a **population** of 3,50,03,674.

Actual Population	3,50,03,674.
Male	17,611,633
Female	17,392,041
Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males)	988 Ratio
Density of Population	312 per Sq. Km

Haryana State constituted on First November 1966. The State has an area of 44,212 Sq. Km. and total Population of 25,351,462. As per census 2011.

Actual Population	25,351,462
Male	13,494,734
Female	11,856,728
Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males)	831 Ratio
Density of Population	573 per sq km.

Geographical Attributes

Telangana is a semi-arid area and has a predominantly hot and dry climate. Summers start in March, and peak in May with average high temperatures in the 42 °C (108 °F) range. The monsoon arrives in June and lasts until September with about 755 mm (29.7 inches) of precipitation.



Up to 42 °C



Up to 4.3 °C



The climate of Haryana is very hot in summer and cold in winters. The temperature falls to the lowest in January and reaches up to 50 °C during the months of May and June. Winter months have average temperatures in the range 3 °C to 9 °C and the summer months temperatures are higher in the range of 48 °C to 35 °C. About 80% of the rainfall occurs in the monsoon season during the months of July and September.



Up to 50 °C



Up to 3 °C to 9 °C



Telugu is the official language of Telangana where as Urdu is the second official language of the state. These two languages are spoken by more than 85 percent of Telangana people. Besides, these two languages, Hindi is another popular language in Telangana. There are also many tribal languages spoken in Telangana.

Know frequently used terms in Telugu:

- **Greet someone-** Namaskaram (నమస్కారం)
- **Brother-** Anna (అనన)
- **Sister-** Akka (అక్క)
- **Mother-** Amma (అమ్మ)
- **Father-** Nana (నానన)
- **Giving respect using-** Garu (గారు)

Haryanvi, also known as Bangru, is the northernmost dialect of the Hindi language. It is most widely spoken in the North Indian state of Haryana, and in Delhi. According to linguistic research, Haryanvi is very similar to Braj Bhasha and has 65% lexical similarity with the Bagri language. The term Haryanvi is also used for people from Haryana.

Know frequently used terms in Haryanvi:

- **Greet someone-** Ram Ram (राम राम)
- **Brother-** Bhai (भाई)
- **Sister-** Bebe (बेबे)
- **Mother-** Maa (मा)
- **Father-** Bapu (बापू)
- **Giving respect using-** Dhanyawad (धन्यवाद)

Learn few vernacular terms used by the states

Telugu



Bendakaya



Sepu



Vankaya



Aratipandu



Tomata



Mammidipandu



Aloogadda



Jammakaya

Haryanvi



Bhindi



Seb



Baigan



Kela



Tamatar



Aaam



Alu



Amrud

Telangana

Cuisine

Haryana

Telangana Cuisine is typically spicy and ingredients such as tamarind, sesame seeds, red chillies and asafoetida are widely used in a variety of vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes.

Sarva Pindi



Sakinalu



Garijalu



Polelu



Hyderabadi Biryani



Pachi Pulusu



Qubani ka Meetha



Malidalu



Haryanvi cuisine is like the people of Haryana - simple, earthy and inextricably linked to the land. The 'Land of Rotis' is an apt title for Haryana, as people are fond of eating different kinds of rotis here. Wheat rotis are common and so are baajre ki roti (tikkad) and Milk ,Makhan ,curd etc.

Milk



Makhan



Malpua



Bhura Roti Ghee



ChaaS



Curd



Methi Gaajar



Singri ki Sabzi



Bajara Aloo Roti



Mithe Chawal



Rajma Chawal



Dahi Vada



Jalebi



Kadhi Pakora



Phirni



Few famous food:

Few famous food:

Telangana

Festivals

Haryana

In Telangana, one can clearly witness the composite, pluralistic and inclusive culture and traditions. Be it Bathukamma, Sankranti, Ramzan, Moharram, or Christmas, the region is a beacon of secular traditions and festive glory.

BONALU



DUSSEHRA



BATHUKAMMA



RAMZAN



SAMMAKKA SAARAKKA JAATHARA



PEERLA PANDUGA (MUHARRAM)



UGADI



VINAYAKA CHAVITHI



These are the main popular festivals of Haryana. Almost every Indian festival is celebrated in Haryana. You can see the reflection of Major festivals of Haryana in the images here.

INTERNATIONAL GITA MAHOTSAV (Kurukshetra)



DEEPAWALI



HOLI



SURAJKUND INTERNATIONAL CRAFTS MELA (Faridabad)



DUSSEHRA



TEEJ



BAISAKHI MELA



MANGO MELA (Pinjore)



PINJORE HERITAGE FESTIVAL



Telangana

Arts & Crafts

Haryana

Telangana state is a blessed land, thriving with vibrant arts and crafts scene. Each region has a unique story to tell. The patronage of kings and dynasties for several centuries led to a unique synthesis of various cultures, which is clearly visible in the development of a unique arts and crafts tradition in the state.

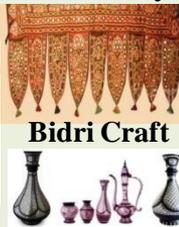
Cheriyal Scroll Paintings



Dhokra



Banjara Embroidery



Bidri Craft



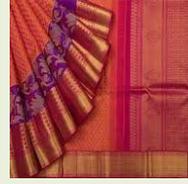
Pembarthi Brass



Nirmal Paintings



Gadwal Handlooms



Art and craft of Haryana mainly covers the range of pottery, embroidery and weaving. Colourful Phulkari dupatta of Haryana is famous in India and abroad. Art and craft of Haryana also include sculpture and murals both of Persian and Mughal style.

Metal jewellery



Zari Jutti



Tiela Jutta



Phulkari dupatta



Sandalwood carving



Punja durries



Mudha making



Traditional Attire

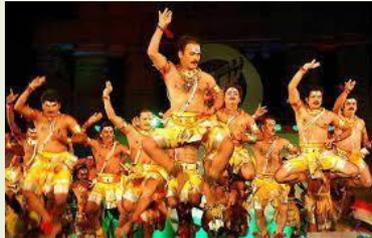
Traditional Women wear sari in most parts of the state. Langa Voni, Shalwar kameez, and Churidaar are popular among the unmarried Women. Some of the famous sarees made in **Telangana** are Pochampally Saree, Gadwal sari. Pochampally sarees have been popular since the early 1800s.



Women of Haryana show a white attire is a status symbol special affinity towards colours. for men. Their basic trousseau includes Daaman, Kurti & Chunder. The men generally wear 'Dhoti', the wraparound cloth, tucked in between the legs with a white-coloured kurta worn on top of it. 'Pagri' is the traditional headgear for men, which is now worn mainly by the old villagers.



With a cultural history that dates back to thousands of centuries, dance, music, and art still hold the age-old quintessence. So, here are some of the most popular folk dances of Telangana.: Perini Siva tandavam, Dappu Dance, Lambadi, Gussadi Dance, Oggu Katha.



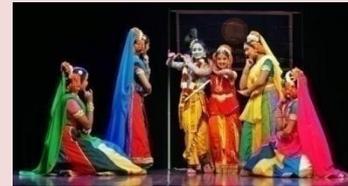
Music in Telangana comprises of Folk music and Carnatic music. Tollywood has its own special place among the common masses and film music in Telugu language too is very popular here. Let us delve deeper into various types of folk music, Carnatic music and Film music prevalent in Telangana.

Music in Telangana

Folk music (Janapadham): Popular composer Anamacharya is believed to have written hundreds of folk songs in Telugu in the 14th century. Tribes such as Dasari, Jangama, Chenchu, Baid and Kuruva have aided to propagate these folk songs as they keep moving from one place to place being gypsies.



The different dance forms of the state of Haryana are: Ras Leela , Phag Dance or Phalgun or "Faag" Dance, Daph Dance, Dhamal Dance, Loor, Gugga Dance.



Folk **music of Haryana** has two main forms: classical folk **music of Haryana** and desi folk **music of Haryana** (country **music of Haryana**). They take the form of ballads and pangs of parting of lovers, valor and bravery, harvest and happiness.

- There are many different folk singing styles prevalent in Haryana like Gharwa Gayan, Jhoolana, Patka, Rasia, etc.

- The singers who sing these songs are called „Bhajans“and there are many Bhajan parties performing all over Haryana.

The religious songs are based on simple tunes sung to the Khartal(clappers), Dholak, Sarangi, Dhol and Harmonium.



Telangana

Tourists places

Haryana

Charminar



Ramoji Film City.



Morni Hill station



Karan lake



Kalpna Chawla Planetarium



Chowmahalla Palace.



Golconda Fort.



Braham Sarovar Kurukshetra



Kingdom of Dreams



Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre



Nizams Museum.



Birla Mandir Hussain Sagar Lake.



Star Monument



Panjokhra Sahib Gurudwara



Nada Sahib Gurudwara



Nahar Singh Mahal



Forest cover

24.05 percent

He said as against the total geographical area of 2.77 crore in the state, **Telangana** has 66.66 lakh acres of **forest area**. The **forest cover** constitutes 24.05 percent of the total geographical **area** of **Telangana** as against the national average of 21.34 %



Telangana Ku Haritha Haaram, a flagship programme of the Telangana Government envisages to increase the present 24% tree cover in the State to 33% of the total geographical area of the State in the year 2014-15.



As per the State of Forest Report (SFR-2011), Published by Forest Survey of India, the Forest Cover in Haryana is 1608 Sq. km. and Trees outside Forests (TOF) is 1395 Sq. km. Thus, the total Forest and Tree Cover in Haryana is 3003 Sq. km. which is 6.8% of the total geographic area of Haryana.

Telangana

Rivers

Haryana

Telangana is separated from Andhra Pradesh by the Krishna River, which acts as a geographical divider between the two. The Krishna River is the third-longest river of the country, originating in the Satara District of Maharashtra in the Western Ghats. Bhima is one of the prominent tributaries of Krishna River in Telangana. River Godavari, the other most important river of Telangana, is the second-longest river of the country. The river Manjeera is one of its major tributaries.

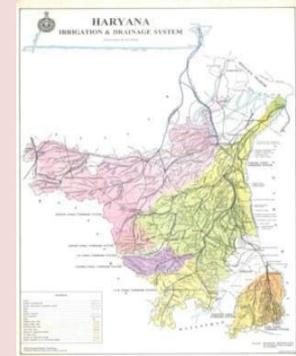
- Godavari River
- Krishna River
- Bhima River
- Manjira River
- Musi River
- Paleru River



The **Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project** is a multi-purpose irrigation project on the Godavari River in Kaleshwaram, Bhupalpally, Telangana, India. Currently the world's largest multi-stage lift irrigation project.

Rivers in State fall mainly within Indus and Ganga basins. River Ghaggar-sub basin and its tributaries in the west of the state caters to the Indus basin, while river Yamuna and its tributaries in the east make up the portion of the Ganga basin. Basic details of Rivers flowing in/ through state:

- Indus Basin (Ghaggar Sub Basin)
- Markanda River
- Kaushalya River
- Tangri River
- Dohan and Krishnavati Rivers
- Sahibi River
- Saraswati/ Sarsuti



State Symbols



The State Bird -
Palapitta (Indian
Roller or Blue
Jay)



The State Tree
- Jammi
Chettu (Prosopis
Cineraria).



The State
Animal -
Jinka (Deer).



The State
Flower -
Tangedu (Tanner's
Cassia).



State Bird-
Black
Francolin,
Kaala Teetar
(Francolinus
francolinus)



State Tree-
Pipal,
Scientific
Name: Ficus
religiosa



State Animal-
Black Buck,
Kala Hiran
(Antelope
cervicapra)



State Flower-
Indian lotus,
The Water
Lily

- KBR NATIONAL PARK
- MAHAVIR HARINA VANASTHALI NATIONAL PARK
- MRUGAVANI NATIONAL PARK
- SHIVARAM WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
- KINNERASANI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
- ETURNAGARAM WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
- UJWALA AND DEER PARKS
- KAWAL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
- JANNARAM WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
- NAGARJUNSAGAR SRISAILAM TIGER RESERVE
- PAKHAL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
- POCHARAMSANTUARY
- PRANAHTA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
- MANJIRA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
- SHAMIRPET DEER PARK
- ALI SAGAR DEER PARK



Wildlife Sanctuaries

Government of Haryana maintains the following Wildlife Sanctuaries:

- Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary, Jhajjar
- Khaparwas Wildlife Sanctuary, Jhajjar
- Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary, Rewari
- Chhilchhila Wildlife Sanctuary, Kurukshetra
- Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary, Yamunanagar
- Abubshahar Wildlife Sanctuary, Sirsa
- Khol Hi-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary, Panchkula
- Bir Shikargah Wildlife Sanctuary, Panchkula

Animal & Bird Breeding Centers

The Forests Department of Haryana runs the following breeding centres in the state:

- Chinkara Breeding Centre, Kairu, Bhiwani
- Crocodile Breeding Centre, Bhor Saidan, Kurukshetra
- Peacock & Chinkara Breeding Centre, Jhabua, Rewari
- Pheasant Breeding Centre, Morni, Panchkula
- Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre, Pinjore

Major Crops cultivated

Telangana state has considered agriculture as its primary goal to improve farmer community wellness, educate on latest technical farming knowledge, train framers to boost the agricultural production and productivity. In three major zones namely, Northern Zone, Central Zone and Southern Zone. Crops that are grown in Telangana are Rice, Maize/ Corn, Red Gram, Green Gram, Jowar, Sesame, Castor, Cotton, Groundnut, Soyabean , Black Gram to mention a few.



The major Kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, jute, sugarcane, sesame and groundnut, sown in April and May and harvested in November. The major Rabi crops are wheat, tobacco, gram, linseed, rapeseed and mustard, sown in late October or early November and harvested in March.



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We thank ENVIS Haryana for sharing the requisite information in preparing this document.

Telangana

Reach us at...

Haryana

Host institute

Environment Protection Training & Research Institute



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