



SERVICE DIRECTORY

About Hyderabad



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ABOUT HYDERABAD



HYDERABAD AT A GLANCE

Born on the 2nd of June 2014, Telangana is geographically the youngest among all, in India. However, its cultural and economic history can be traced back to almost 5000 years. Ruled by the Hindu Kakatiya dynasty, Muslim Qutub Shahi and Asaf Jahi dynasty (The Nizams of Hyderabad); it became a melting pot of cultures that gave rise to a highly indigenous "Dakhani Culture" that has continued to contribute not just to poetry and drama, but also as a dialect in the modern times. Forming a part of the rich tapestry of Telangana culture, is music and dance. Folk dances like, "Lambada" and "Perini" dances are still being enjoyed at various occasions.

ABOUT HYDERABAD

Area: 625km² Population: Approx. 8 million
Languages: Urdu, Telugu, Hindi and English
Altitude: 536 metres above sea level Climate:

Tropical wet & dry (semi-arid climate) Warmest Month: April & May, 38°to 42°C Coldest Month: Nov & Dec, 16°to 14°C Green Cover: 40% Rainy Season: June to September. Born on the 2nd of June 2014, Telangana is geographically the youngest among all, in India. However, its cultural and economic history can be traced back to almost 5000 years. Ruled by the Hindu Kakatiya dynasty, Muslim Qutub Shahi and Asaf Jahi dynasty (The Nizams of Hyderabad); it became a melting pot of cultures that gave rise to a highly indigenous "Dakhani Culture" that has continued to contribute not just to poetry and drama, but also as a dialect in the modern times. Forming a part of the rich tapestry of Telangana culture, is music and dance. Folk dances like, "Lambada" and "Perini" dances are still being enjoyed at various occasions.



A BRIEF ON CULTURE, HERITAGE AND PLACES OF INTEREST IN HYDERABAD

The city of Hyderabad was born out of love – the love of a feisty young Muslim Prince for a Hindu woman. If the Mughal King Shah Jahan built the greatest monument of love –the Taj Mahal for his wife Mumtaz, Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah built the city of Hyderabad for Bhagmati. Muhammad Quli was a great builder and in the year 1591, laid the foundation of a new city which he called ‘Bhagnagar’ after his beloved queen. It is said that later Bhagmati embraced Islam and took the name Hyder Mahal and consequently Bhagnagar was renamed Hyderabad after her.

In 1724 taking advantage of the waning Mughal Empire, the viceroy of Hyderabad Asaf Jah, declared Hyderabad as an independent State and founded his own dynasty. So began the dynasty of the Nizams of Hyderabad, a dynasty that would, for seven generations, rule the kingdom, a dynasty whose scions would be included among the “richest men in the world”, a dynasty under which traditions and customs of Islam flourished and a dynasty under whom Hyderabad developed into a focus for arts, culture and learning in India.

The Nizams held sway over Hyderabad until 1948, when the State was merged with the Indian Union. The evolution of the city from being a laid back leisurely Hyderabad to a cool and flamboyant Cyberabad, is astonishing. In the last decade, when Information Technology strode the world and the Internet magically transformed lives, Hyderabad changed. Wired and networked, this was one Indian city looking and thinking differently. The splendid city of yore presented a stunning synergy of the old and the new and became a touchstone of progress and expansion!

THE CHARMINAR

World famous monument in Hyderabad, India. The structure was built in 1591 AD. It is the most famous building of Hyderabad and also one of the most famous buildings in India. It was built by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shahi to celebrate the end of a deadly plague.

CHOWMAHALLA PALACE

Known for its unique style and elegance, the palace mainly comprises of beautiful palaces, the grand “Khilwat” (the durbar hall) fountains and gardens.

NIZAM MUSEUM

Is a museum located in Hyderabad at “Puranihaveli” a place of the erstwhile Nizams .This museum showcases the gifts that the Nizam of Hyderabad state.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

The family of SalarJungs served as the Prime Ministers of the Nizams. The museum houses exquisite artefacts and antiques collected by the three SalarJungs.

GOLKONDA FORT

Located on the outskirts of Hyderabad it is one of the most splendid fortress in India. The Golconda Fort is an exquisite blend of Hindu and Islamic style of architecture.

QUTUB SHAHI TOMBS

Consist of tombs of seven Qutub Shahi rulers. Considered to be few of the oldest monuments of Hyderabad, these tombs captivate their visitors with the architectural excellence presenting a beautiful blend of Persian and Indian architectural styles.

HUSSAIN SAGAR LAKE

A heart-shaped lake in Hyderabad, Telangana, built by Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah in 1563. It is spread across an area of 5.7 square kilometers and is fed by the River Musi. A large monolithic statue of the Gautama Buddha, erected in 1992, stands on Gibraltar Rock in the middle of the lake

DURGAM CHERUVU LAKE

Also known as Raidurgam Cheruvu is a freshwater lake located near the new business district. The lake, which is spread over 83 acres. The lake is also known as Secret Lake because it is hidden between the localities of Jubilee Hills and Madhapur.

SHILPARAMAM

Hyderabad's tribute to India's natural beauty, richly diverse cultural heritage and vibrant ethos. Showcasing a plethora of artistic ethos, Shilparamam is set amidst gardens, cascading waterfalls and natural rock heights.

LAAD BAZAR

Also referred as "Choodibazar" is a very old market popular for bangles located in Hyderabad India. It is located in one of the four main roads that branch out from the historic Charminar.