

Adilabad

Kuntala waterfalls
The river Kadam gently flows through dense forests and eventually converges to form Kuntala Waterfalls. The beauty of this waterfall is that it cascades from a height of 45 feet and the gushing water along with the rising fresh mist makes up for an invigorating adventure.



Pochera Waterfalls
The river Godavari gently serpentes in the dense forests and converges into Pochera waterfalls. The gushing waters tumbling down in streams from the rocky heights 20 feet are a feast to the eyes. It's an ambience anyone would fall head over heels for.

Keslapur
Nagoba temple is situated at Keslapur. The stone image of Sheshnag (Serpent God) at the temple is quite famous and attracts numerous devotees from far-flung places. During the Pushta month (December - January) devotees participate in Keslapur Jatara, held in honour of Nagoba, the snake god.

Sri Lakshmi Narayana Swami Temple
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Swami Temple is also known as Jainpath. A Prakrit stone inscription with 20 beautifully carved shlokas suggests that the temple was built by Pallava Chief. The temple is modeled on the Jain style of architecture.

Nirmal

Basar
This holy abode is one among the few temples dedicated to Goddess of learning, Saraswati. Legend has it that this holy abode came into existence because of Sage Veda Vyas. Every year, thousands of families bring their children here to perform 'Akshara Bhyasam' and initiate them into learning.

Nirmal toys
Nirmal toys are known the world over. The toys which generally come in the form of fruits, vegetables, animals, dolls, etc., are made of softwood and vibrantly coloured giving them a life-like look. Apart from the wood craft, Nirmal paintings are world famous.

Mancherla

Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary
The sanctuary is spread over 13 sq km of dry deciduous teak forests on the banks of River Pranahita, which is a tributary of the mighty Godavari river. Nature lovers can spot a variety of animals like Nilgai, Sloth Bear, Tiger, Leopard, Forest Cat, Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Palm Civet, Indian Otter, Wild Dogs, and Hyena. This apart, there exist a variety of birds including Brahminy Ducks, Teals, Storks and Herons.

Sivaram Wildlife Sanctuary
Situated about 50 kms from Mancherla, this sanctuary is unique as it fringes a beautiful river. Extending over 37 sq km, the Sanctuary is a lively habitat for Marsh Crocodiles, Tiger, Panther, Langur, Rhesus Monkey, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Cheetal, Sambar, Nilgai and Python.

Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary
Spread over a whopping 893 sq km, this fascinating sanctuary of deciduous teak forests is home to a wide variety of animals including Tigers, Barking Deer, Nilgai, Indian Bison, Panther, Cheetal, Sambar and a variety of birds.



Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medchal

Charminar
Built in 1591 by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, it was constructed to commemorate the eradication of a deadly epidemic that was rampant then in the Golconda region. Graced by 4 minarets soaring almost 50ft in height, it has a mosque and 45 prayer spaces. It's an iconic signature of Hyderabad.

Qutb Shahi Tombs
This historical place is set amidst picturesque Ibrahim Bagh. These tombs represent the final resting ground of Qutb Shahi dynasty rulers. Qutb Shahis, who ruled Golconda for nearly 170 years, built these tombs for themselves with excellent architecture.

Mecca Masjid
The beauty of this Masjid rests in the fact that the bricks used to construct this mosque's arches were made from the mud brought from the Holy City of Mecca. Hence, the name.

Birla Mandir
Birla Mandir is an enchanting modern temple built atop the Kala Pahad, the twin hillcock in the Naubat Pahad. The inner shrine of the temple has a 11ft tall replica of Tirupati Venkateswara.

Salar Jung Museum
The Salar Jung Museum is considered to be one of the largest one man collections with 38 galleries spread over three buildings. The famous among these are statues of Mephistopheles and Veiled Rebecca.

Nehru Zoological Park
The Nehru Zoological Park is a 50-year-old zoo extending over 380 acres. Apart from 1,500 specimens of birds, animals and reptiles, the zoo has several exciting facilities such as toy train, kids park, hired bicycle rides, boating, walks around large aquariums with fresh water and marine aqua life on display. It has India's first butterfly park and jungle safari.

Golconda Fort
Golconda fort stands towering on 400 ft hill and boasts of amazing acoustics that are almost impossible to replicate. A clap at the portico could be heard at the top of the hill, almost a kilometre away. The light and sound show shouldn't be missed.



Karimanager

Elgandal Fort
Located on a fascinating hillock, the fort has been a home to several dynasties including the Kakatiyas, Bahamanis, Qutb Shahis, Mughals and Asaf Jahis. A mosque, inside the fort, built by Zafar-Ud-Dowla in 1754 AD, boasts of three minarets which oscillate when shaken.



Lower Manair Dam
The dam built on River Manair, a tributary of Godavari, is the lifeline of Karimnagar. During the monsoon season, the water in the river rises to great heights due to copious inflows. Boating here is an awesome experience.

Rajeev Deer Park
On the outskirts of Karimnagar, close to Manair Dam, nestles this awesome Rajeev Deer Park in a sprawling 30-acre lush greenery. Since it is a wildlife park, mostly deer and other flora and fauna are preserved. The park is a must-visit for nature lovers.

Bommalamma Gutta
The place gains precedence as a centre for archaeological prominence and stands as a witness to the hundreds of years of beautiful Telugu culture and literature. The profusely chiselled carvings on the hillsides of Vishabhadr hill date back to the Chalukyan period.

Nagunur
This was once the stronghold of Kakatiya Empire. The Chalukyas of Kalyani and the Kakatiyas built several interesting temples during the reign. The most important shrine in the temple complex is the one with the three shrines that is 'Trikutra'. The temple has interesting carvings of images of musicians playing mridangam and other instruments.

Silver Filigree
This is an interesting form of craft practised on Silverware in Karimnagar. It is very delicate and intricate carving on silver sheets. Traditional paandans, jewellery boxes, vases and replicas of Charminar. Motifs of birds and flowers are hugely used in these carvings.

Banyan Tree
Spread over five huge acres of land in Paidimadugu Village, Korutla mandal, Jagtilyal on the banks of Godavari, this is a one-of-its-kind Banyan Tree. History says that it is 500 years old. The deities of Ganesha and Nagini in the temple under this tree belong to the 10th Century AD .

Peddapally

Dhulikatta
It stands as an important destination since Buddhist Stupas and Vihars of Satavahana period were found during an excavation. The 3-day Satavahana festival is conducted in the month of January every year.

Rajanna Sircilla

Vemulavada
The place, Vemulavada, is quite popular for the Raja Rajeshwara Swamy temple. The temple attracts devotees from far-flung regions. Built by Chalukya Kings between 750 AD and 973 AD, the temple complex houses several temples dedicated to deities like Lord Sri Rama, Goddess Lakshmi, Lord Ganapathy, and Lord Padmanabha Swamy.



Jagtial

Kondagattu
One amongst the most popular temple is Kondagaattu. Kondagattu is located amidst a scenic beauty with valleys and rivers, waterfalls surrounding it.



Dharmapuri

The temple town of Dharmapuri came into existence during the 10th century on the banks of River Godavari. According to a legend, Bai Varma performed a Dharma Devta Yagna. Accordingly, he desired that his people follow Dharma. Hence, the town got its name Dharmapuri.

Raikal
Built during the reign of Chalukyas in the 11th century, the Kesanavath Swamy temple is situated in Raikal. Gifts made to the deities during the period of Kakatiya Prataparudra also exist here. This temple has engrossing sculptures.

Warangal (Urban)

Warangal Fort
Warangal Fort was constructed by the Kakatiya king Ganapati Deva during the 13th century. The exquisitely crafted pillars and arches of this fort speak vividly about the craftsmanship of the then artisans.

Thousand Pillar Temple
One of the unique temples is the Thousand Pillar Temple. Built in the 12th century, the construction displays the exquisite craftsmanship of Kakatiyan architectural style. The temple is dedicated mainly to three Gods namely Shiva, Surya and Vishnu.



Bhadrakali Temple
Built in the 8th Century, during the mighty reign of Kakatiya dynasty, Bhadrakali Temple is one amongst the oldest temples constructed for Goddess Bhadrakali. The temple, which is situated atop a hill, has the deity of Goddess Kali enshrined inside.



Pakhal Lake
Constructed during 1213 AD., Pakhal Lake is situated amidst lush forests and hilly terrain. It is believed to be a man-made lake. Spread over a staggering 30 sq. km, this lake offers breathtaking and stunning views.

Prof. Jayashankar Bhupalpally

Kaleshwaram - Sri Mukteshwara Swamy Temple
The temple is situated on a breathtakingly beautiful spot, which is further encircled by thick forests and cozy nestles in the confluence of the Pranahitha and Godavari rivers. Sri Mukteshwara Swamy temple holds a special significance as two Shivalingas are found on a single pedestal.

Mulugu

Laknavaram Lake
Laknavaram Lake was first discovered by Kakatiya Kings. Consequently, the lake was used to irrigate the nearby lands. Spread over 10,000 acres, this massive lake irrigates over 3,500 acres of land. The lake has about 13 islands in it and boasts of a 160 metres hanging Rope Bridge, which connects three islands.



Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary
Eturnagaram is beautiful village situated in Prof. Jayashankar Bhupalpally District. Surrounded by dense forests, Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary is located on the shore lines of the river Godavari which fringes this sanctuary. The animals found here include tiger, panther, jackals, wolf, deer, sloth bear and many more. There exist facilities like cottages, a viewing tower, a pantry, and a ferry from the main banks to the island amidst the serene waters. These exciting facilities are attracting visitors and tourists in droves.

Ramappa Temple

Ramappa Lake is located near Ramappa temple. It was constructed by Kakatiya rulers. The picturesque lake spreads across 82 sq. kms and with hill ranges at the backdrop, the views are spectacular. A splendid place to walk, the lake offers boating facilities as well. The place is serene and you will find yourself unwinding to enjoy the beauty of nature.



Bhadradri Kothagudem

Bhadrachalam - Sri Sita Ramachandra Swamy
Situated on the banks of River Godavari, legend has it that Lord Rama has descended from heavens to bless sage Bhadrar who fervently prayed to God to reside in this place. Hence, it is known as Bhadrachalam temple. Dhyanra Mandir provides an awesome view from atop.



Kinnerasani Sanctuary

Spread over a vast area of 34 sq. km, the Kinnerasani Sanctuary forms an integral part of Dandakaranya forests in Khammam. The place derives its name from Kinnerasani river that crosses the sanctuary before merging with the Godavari River. The sanctuary boasts of a wide variety of flora and fauna, including the Tiger, Gaur, Python, etc.

Parnasala
Parnasala is a breathtakingly beautiful scenic spot. The legend has it that Lord Rama, during his 14-year exile, has rested at this lovely place. Flowing through this beautiful forest-like area is a river, whose banks boast is idyllic picnic spots for nature lovers.

Annapureddy Pally - Sanathana Venkateshwara Swamy
This 700-year-old temple is an architectural grandeur. Built by the Kakatiya rulers, the temple captures the essence of south Indian culture and heritage. Here too, beautiful sculptures adorn the temple walls and pillars.

Khammam
Khammam Fort
Built in 950 AD by the Kakatiyas, Khammam fort stands majestically in its granite structure in centre of the town. In 1512, the fort was taken over by Qutb Shahi dynasty . Subsequently, it passed into the hands of Asaf Jahis in the 17th Century.

Kusumanchi - Sri Ramalingeswara Temple
Kusumanchi is one of the biggest Shiva Lingams installed in the Ganapateswara temple, which was built during the dynamic reign of Kakatiya dynasty. The Shiva Linga, which measures three metres in height and two metres in radius, is one of the most popular ones this side of the globe.

Jamalapuram - Sri Venkateshwara Swamy Temple
This temple is believed to be a self-manifested one. In other words, it is a "Swayambhooh" and Swayam Vyakta". Believed to be over 1000 years old, many devotees throng this temple to seek the blessings of the presiding deity, the congregating crowds increase during Saturdays.

Nelakondapalli (Buddhist Archaeological Site)
This historical site with mud fortification wall covers a staggering 100 acres. Excavations have unearthed foundations of brick Viharas, wells, cisterns, a Maha Stupa, terracotta figurines, a bronze idol of Buddha, a miniature stupa carved in limestone and other materials belonging to 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

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Nalgonda

Nagarjuna Sagar
Nagarjuna Sagar is the tallest masonry dam in the world. The dam irrigates around 10 lakh acres of land. Building of the dam gave way to one of the largest man-made lakes in the world. In the midst of this picturesque lake stands the island of Nagarjunakonda.



Buddhavanam

Buddhist Heritage Theme Park Siparavata Arama (Buddhavanam) – at Nagarjunasagar, with the financial assistance from the Government of India & Government of Telangana for the benefit of domestic and foreign tourists particularly coming from the South-East Asian countries. The Corporation has acquired an extent of 274 acres of land on the left Bank of the river Krishna.



Ramagiri - Sri Sita Ramachandra Swamy Devasthanam
About 200 years ago, Sri Sita Ramachandra Swamy temple, which was earlier located in Malbouli, was shifted to this place. An idol of Andalamma (Godadevi) was installed on the premises of the temple. Andali Kalyanam is celebrated on a grand scale.

Panagal
At Panagal, one can witness the beautiful temples Pachchala Someshwara and Chaya Someswara. Built during the 11th and 12th centuries, Chaya Someswara temple has amazing sculptures on its walls and pillars, depicting various stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

Wadapally

The place is renowned for Sri Meenakshi Aagasterwara Swamy temple, which was built by the Kakatiya rulers during the 12th century. The specialty of this temple is that there exists a crevice at the top of the Shivalinga which is filled with water.

Suryapet

Mattapally
Mattapally is popular for the well known temple Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temple on the banks of the Krishna River. The temple gets its aura of beauty during the Vaikunta Ekadasi festival and the Janu Mahotsavam in May, when major celebrations recently take place.

Gajulabanda
Gujalabanda gains prominence because of the excavations which revealed Buddhist structures including a stupa, a vihara complex and a chaitya. Interestingly, the stupa here differs from those at Nagarjunakonda and Amaravati.



KCR Eco Park

KCR Eco Park located between Mahabubnagar and Jachcherla highway, is an ideal location for eco-tourism lovers. The activities and facilities available in the park are butterfly garden, rose garden, landscape garden, herbal garden, Kartthikavanam, Kids Zone, Currency Park, Outdoor GYM, Adventure Zone, Sky Cycling, Archery, Rain Forest etc. All these activities and camping facilities in this eco-tourism park encourage tourists to visit time and again.

Pillalamarri
Pillalamarri is the famous banayan tree (Ficus Benghalensis) which is believed to be in existent since 800 years. The tree is spread over 3acres. "Pillalu" in Telugu language means 'Children' and 'Marri' means tree. Under the tree exists the tomb of a Muslim saint. There exists an aquarium, a small zoo and an archaeological museum nearby.



Nagarkurnool

Somasila (Sri Someswara Swamy temple)
This is a conglomeration of 15 temples, all housing Shivalingas. Sivarathri and Karthika Pournami are celebrated with a great fervor. The place is hugely famous for Pushkara Snanam during the Krishna Pushkaram, which occurs once in 12 years.

Wanaparthy

Jetprole
The place is renowned for Agastheswara temple, which was built between the 10th and 16th centuries AD. Festivals like Sivarathri, Karthika Pournami, Masa Sivarathri and Toli Ekadasi are celebrated with much enthusiasm and fervour. Another major attraction is the Madana Gopada Swamy temple which was built by the Rajas of Jetprole during the 16th century AD.

Sringapur (Sri Ranganayaka Swamy Temple)
Built during the 18th century AD, Sri Ranganayaka Swamy Temple is quite a popular temple in the vicinity. The legend has it that once Emperor Krishnadeva Raya visited Sringagram and desired to construct Sri Ranganayaka Swamy temple.

Joqulamba Gadwal

Alampur Temple
Alampur temple is considered to be the doorway to Srissailam. The most famous among these temples are Nava Brahma temples – a group of nine temples, built during the reign of Chalukyas on the banks of Tungabhadra



Medak

Medak Church
Built in 1924, Reverend Charles Walker Posnett first commissioned the project on gothic lines to mitigate the suffering of people during the 3-year famine. The church is absolutely stunning with its awesome stained glass work. The imported stained glass filters the sunrays and presents a stunning spectacle

Medak Fort
Medak Fort is an excellent example of genius and stands as excellent strategic fort for defensive purpose. The Gandabherundam, the two-headed bird, is displayed on the fort's entrance while the trident is etched on the canon. Both are the insignia of the Kakatiya rulers.

Manjira Forest (Sanga Reddy)
For tourists, nature lovers, and trekkers, Manjira forest is an ideal spot to revel in the nature's beauty and wonder. Nestled amidst Manjira and Singur barrages, the sanctuary comprises of nine small islands that shelter resident and migratory birds as well as marsh crocodiles.

Edupayala
The temple is dedicated to goddess Kanka Durga. There's a beautiful story to Edupayala. This picturesque spot marks the confluence of seven rivulets; hence, the name Edupayala.

Jharasangam - Sri Sangameshwaram Swamy Temple

The shrine depicts the three powerful forms of the unified trinity - Brahma (the creator), Vishnu (the preserver) and Shiva (the destroyer). Consequently, the shrine is named Sangmeshwaram. The unique flower Kataka is considered to be very auspicious and the right offering to the lord Sangameshwaram.

Pocharam - Wildlife Sanctuary

The Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over an astounding 129.85 sq. km and possesses plentiful flora and fauna. The reservoir beside attracts a wide variety of feathered species. The sanctuary is home to Leopards, Forest Cats, Wild Dogs, Wolves, Jackals, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Nilgai, Chinkara, Chital and four horned antelope.

Siddipet

Siddipet - Sri Koti Lingeswara Swamy
Sri Koti Lingeswara Swamy Temple is a popular shrine in Telangana. Situated in Siddipet, the name assumes importance as the temple is dotted with Shivalingas. The four faces of an ancient Shivalinga amply speaks about architectural dexterity of yesteryears' sculptors.

Ananthasagar
The presiding deity here is Goddess Saraswati. One can behold the goddess in the standing form and seek her divine blessings. The temple has two ponds, Ragi Orana and Pala Orana, which people believe never go dry. The temple attracts devotees all through the year.

Nacharam (Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple)
Situated on the banks of the holy river Haridra, Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple takes its name after its sincere devotee, Nachar. The temple complex has shrines dedicated to several deities. The fascinating feature is that the river water near temple has powers of healing diseases.

Wargal - Sri Vidya Saraswathi Temple
Situated on a hillock of Wargal village, Sri Vidya Saraswathi Temple is amongst few temples dedicated to Goddess Saraswathi in Telangana. Many families along with their children visit this temple to initiate their children's learning ceremony (Akshara Abhyasam).



Batik
Siddipet is quite popular for Batik wall hangings. In this technique, cold wax is used for dyeing the cloth and creating stunning designs and patterns. The fabric is also used to create dress materials, scarves and sarees.

Cheriyal Scroll Paintings
Cheriyal is a village which is famous for Cheriyal Scroll Paintings and Masks. The paintings adorning the cloth are in appealing earthen colours with mythological motifs. Often used as wall hangings, the paintings have a predominance of red in the background. The painters draw these motifs with an imagination of their own. These masterpieces are in constant demand by art lovers as well as tourists. Recently, Cheriyal paintings received a Geographical Indication (GI) TAG for its distinct traditional style and characteristics.

Yadaddri Bhongir

Bhongir Fort
The Bhongir fort sits atop a sturdy single rock formation on a hilltop. Spread over 40 acres and standing at a height of 500 feet, this magnificent fort was built by Western Chalukya ruler Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya. The Rock on the Bhongir fort is a rock climbers delight.



Yadagiri gutta
The temple is located on hillock and has the main deity as Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy. There's an interesting story involved behind constructing this sacred temple. It is believed that Yada Maharshi, son of Rushyashrunga Maharshi, with the blessings of Lord Anjaneya had embarked on a great penance. Consequently, Lord Narasimha Swamy gave a darshan to his staunch devotee.



Pochampally
Pochampally is hugely popular for its silk. Pochampally sarees are known the world over because of exquisite weaving. The skillful weavers almost spin magic with their hands. The techniques are passed on from one generation to the other. Pochampally weave is also known as Ikat or tie dye weave.

Suryapet

Phanigiri
Phanigiri came into prominence with the excavation that unearthed the remains of a Buddhist settlement of the 1st and 2nd Century AD. Over 25 Chaitya halls, stupas and vihars with thick brick walls can be viewed here. Limestone, sculptures here speak volumes of expressive art.

Nizamabad

Alisagar
The Nizam had developed beautiful garden and called it Alisagar. Spread across 33 acres, the garden is a source of solace and tranquility for individuals as it encompasses stunning fountains and a plethora of colourful flowering plants.

Sri Kanteshwara Temple
This temple is constructed for the sole purpose of Jains. Built during the reign of Satavahana dynasty by Satakarni - II, the temple is rich display of north Indian architecture. Rathasaphami, an annual festival, is celebrated on a grand scale here and tourists from neighbouring villages visit this temple.

Mallaram Forest
Mallaram Forest is a treasure trove of interesting tourism related attractions. A pagoda and a tower are the main attractions here. At this point, 1.45 billion year old rock formations will entice your heart. It is ideal for eco-tourism and pulsating times to become one with the nature.

Dichpally Temple
Sitting atop a beautiful hillock is Lord Sri Rama temple, which is gorgeously built with white and black basalt. A traditional yet unique arch at the foot of the hillock beckons the visitors. The temple walls, ceilings and doorframes are exquisitely carved, ushering in a divinity of their own.



Kamareddy

The Domakonda Fort came into existence in place of an ordinary fort. The Reddy rulers of Domakonda Samasthanam built this strong fort in the 18th century. During Qutb Shahis and Asaf Jahis the fort was quite popular.

INTER - STATE PACKAGE TOURS

TIRUPATI - TIRUMALA TOUR:

- (A) Daily By Volvo 3 Days covers Tirupati, Tirumala, Tiruchanur, Departure: 5:30 pm Arrival: 6:00 am (with Freshup & seegra Darshan) (ID Must) (Child 5-10 years) Adult Rs. 2900/- Child Rs.2320/- Volvo Multi Axle Adult Rs.3200/- Rs.Child 2560/-.
- (B) Every Friday & Saturday by Volvo Coach 4 Days covers (Tirupati n/h), Tirumala, Tiruchanur, Sri Kalahasti, Kanipakam, Srinivasa Mangapuram & Kapila Theertham (Local Tours by Non-A/c Coach) Departure: 5:30 pm Arrival: 6:00 am Adult Rs. 3600/- Child Rs. 2880/- (Non A/c Accomm. & Seegradarshan) (ID Must) (Child 5-10 yrs) Volvo Multi Axle Adult Rs.3900/- Rs.Child 3120/-.

SRISAILAM TWO DAYS TOUR DAILY: Departure: 10.00 am Arrival: 7.00 pm Sakshiganapathi, Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple , Patala-ganga, Paladara, Panchadara, Shikaram, & Dam A/c Coach Adult Rs.2000/- Child Rs.1600/- (with A/c accom) Non A/c Coach Adult Rs.1600/- Child Rs.1280/- (with A/c Accommodation)

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SHIRDI- AJANTHA-ELLORA TOUR: Every Wednesday & Friday Departure: 4.00 pm Arrival: 6.30 am 4 Days covers Shirdi, Sani Shingnapur, Ajantha, Ellora, Grushneshwar, Aurangabad. Non A/c Coach Adult Rs. 2500/- Child Rs. 2500/- A/c Coach Adult Rs. 2750/- Child Rs. 2250/- Volvo Adult Rs. 3000/- Child Rs. 2450/- (with Non A/c Accommodation)

SHIRDI-NASIK- TRIAMBAKESWAR TOUR: Every Saturday by Non A/c Coach 4 Days (from CRO Basheer Bagh) Departure: 4.00 pm Arrival: 6.30 am (with Non A/c Accommodation) Non A/c Coach Adult Rs.2500/- Child Rs.2050/- A/c Coach Adult Rs.2800/- Child Rs.2240/-

SHIRDI - PANDHARPUR TOUR: By Non A/c Coach Every Saturday (from CRO Basheer Bagh) 4 days tour covers Shirdi, Sani Shingnapur, Pandharpur & Tuljapur. Departure: 4.00 pm Arrival: 6.30 am Adult Rs.2600/- Child Rs.2130/- (with Non A/c Accommodation)

WARANGAL - SHIRDI TOUR: (Pick-up points Karimnagar, Nizamabad) Every Wednesday & Saturday by Volvo Coach 3 Days Tour covers Shirdi, Sani singanapur, Ellora, Grushneshwar, Aurangabad Departure: 2.30 pm Arrival: 9.00 am Adult Rs. 2800/- Child Rs. 2300/- (with Non A/c Accommodation)

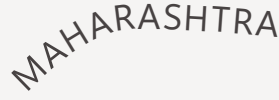
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TOURIST MAP

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