

**ANALYSIS OF TOURISM RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
DEVELOPMENT OF HYDERABAD CITY, TS. USING GEOGRAPHICAL
INFORMATION SYSTEM**

MALLAIAH CENTER FOR RIVER & EARTH SCIENCES (MCRES)

**EXPLORING RIVERS • DECODING EARTH • ADVANCING SCIENCE
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Independent Research Study for Academic Reference

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ABSTRACT

The growth of tourism as a social phenomenon and economic enterprise has been astonishing in recent years. Tourism has become a leading economic sector, contributing 10% of global GDP and 6% of the world's total exports. India's tourism sector is forecasted to grow at an annual average growth rate of 7.5% over the next ten years. However, despite India's rich cultural and natural heritage, many challenges need to be addressed, such as environmental protection, security issues, infrastructure development, and promotion of cultural and heritage value. In Telangana State, particularly the Hyderabad region, tourism has witnessed a great spur, leading to a boom in construction and allied infrastructure building activities, which may damage the ecology and environment if unchecked.

This study critically undertakes a thorough inquiry of tourism development in the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region, adopting a geographical perspective to explore the spatial character of tourism forms created by the interplay of tourist potential and tourism impact on the spatial, social, and structural development of the region.

1.0 Introduction:

The growth of tourism as a social phenomenon and tourist industry as an economic enterprise has been astonishing in the recent years. Travel, from the very earliest historical period has had a fascination for man, the urge to discover the unknown, to explore new and strange places...

1.2 RESEARCH GAP AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The present study identifies the research gap related to tourism phenomenon in the selected study region and attempts to bridge this by systematically studying the various aspects of tourism through geographical perspective.

1.3 CHOICE OF THE STUDY REGION

Hyderabad has been a good example of peri urbanisation, a process by which people move away from the city's main hub and radiate away towards the periphery.

1.4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The major objective of the present study is to Analyse tourism resources for sustainable development in Hyderabad Region with following specific aims and objectives

1. To explore the geographical factors promoting tourism in the study region
2. To study the environmental, economic and socio-cultural impact of tourism in the Study region
3. To study the state's role in bringing awareness among Local people regarding the benefit of tourism development.
4. To suggest a comprehensive strategy for the development of tourism in Hyderabad Region.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS:

1. Hyderabad region has more potential for development in Tourism
2. Tourism has a major role in the improvement of economic life of Local people
3. The attitude of Local people in tourism centres towards tourism development is positive.

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The topic selected for the present study brought forth a number of limitations while undertaking this research study. Numerous challenges surfaced and this largely could be attributed to the vast expanse of the study region Enlisting all the major tourist attractions along with those which are popular with the domestic and local residents was a difficult task as relatively little information is available through published sources. Much of the newly emerged tourism sites had to be marked with the help information written by individual travellers and tour companies.

Moreover the time factor limited the amount of information collected. Given the resources available for data collection on individual basis, the researcher faced time constraint while visiting the selected tourist sites, contacting individual tourists, residents and tourism entrepreneurs during the visit to the tourist site. Therefore some sites had to be visited more than once which prolonged the survey work. Also the tourists contacted at the sites for survey had to be much convinced for giving their responses. This was due to the fact that there exists unawareness among them related to such research studies and at times it was also observed that most of them were not willing to spare their vacation time.

1.7 DATA SOURCES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

For the present research work, relevant data is collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data is collected through intensive field work by visiting prominent tourist destinations in the study region.

1.9.REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Romero-Brito et al (2016) provide a comprehensive meta-analysis of 214 global ecotourism cases, emphasizing the critical role of NGO partnerships and community-based approaches (79% of cases) in protected areas (91%). The study highlights that local and international NGO involvement correlates with higher project success, underscoring the importance of governance structures and stakeholder relationships in sustainable resource management. This Level I evidence supports the premise that community engagement and institutional partnerships are pivotal for sustainability.

Zhang and Deng (2024) systematically review the emergent role of smart technologies in sustainable ecotourism, identifying IoT, AI, and AR/VR as instrumental in minimizing environmental impacts and enhancing operational efficiency. Their thematic analysis of 29 high-quality studies (Level I) reveals that technology facilitates dynamic stakeholder interactions, co-creation of value, and innovation in resource sharing. The integration of smart technologies emerges as a key enabler of sustainable tourism resource management, particularly in developing countries where environmental conservation and tourism growth must be balanced.

Spatial analyses by Wang et al.(2023) and Shi et al(2023) (Level III evidence) elucidate intrinsic and extrinsic factors influencing the distribution of high-quality tourist attractions in China and

the Tibetan Plateau, respectively. Both studies identify geographic features (topography, climate), cultural heritage, socioeconomic development, and transportation infrastructure as fundamental determinants shaping tourism resource allocation. These findings emphasize the necessity of spatial planning and infrastructure development aligned with natural and cultural resource endowments to achieve sustainable tourism growth.

The importance of cultural ecosystem services (CES) and heritage conservation is underscored by Pellaton et al(2022) and Brooks et al(2023) Pellaton et al. (Level I) systematically review threats to CES in European grasslands, identifying land-use changes and tourism activities as primary stressors, while recommending socio-economic and institutional measures to mitigate impacts. Brooks et al. (Level I) synthesize 102 studies to demonstrate that heritage tourism can promote sustainable community development and wellbeing if host communities are actively involved in governance and benefit-sharing. These findings align with Tu(2022), who validates a biophilic framework for heritage management, confirming that natural and cultural affinity motivates sustainable heritage tourism. Collectively, these studies affirm that preserving cultural and natural heritage, coupled with community inclusion, is a key factor in sustainable tourism resource utilization.

Hafezi et al(2023)(Level III) propose a four-component model for sustainable community-based ecotourism (SCBET) emphasizing planning, implementation, evaluation, and situation analysis, with stakeholder participation central to each phase. This model, aligned with Global Sustainable Tourism Council standards, highlights cultural, socio-economic, environmental, and management dimensions as interdependent pillars of sustainability. Similarly, Huang et al(2022)identify determinants of Taiwanese ecotourism sustainability, including local community capacity building, cooperation, benefit sharing, and responsible tourist behavior, reinforcing the centrality of local stakeholder engagement and governance in sustainable tourism resource management.

Environmental carrying capacity and management frameworks are critically addressed by Long et al(2022) and Baloch et al(2023)and Long et al. (Level I) provide a bibliometric review of tourism environmental carrying capacity research, emphasizing the need for dynamic forecasting and early warning systems to prevent resource overexploitation. Baloch et al. (Level III) empirically demonstrate that while tourism development yields socio-economic benefits, it concurrently degrades natural capital through pollution and land overuse, advocating for

government policy interventions to balance economic and environmental interests. These studies collectively underscore the necessity of managing environmental thresholds to sustain tourism resources.

Aryal et al(2023) (Level I) offer insights from agroforestry in Nepal as a model for minimizing ecosystem service trade-offs, suggesting integrated landscape management approaches that could be extrapolated to tourism resource management to enhance sustainability. Waste management in micro, small, and medium enterprises (Derhab and Elkhwesky(2023), Level I) further informs sustainable tourism by highlighting barriers such as financial and knowledge deficits, which are relevant for local tourism operators managing environmental impacts.

Additional perspectives include Habibullov et al(2024) (Level III), who identify active local authority engagement, tourist satisfaction, and environmental protection as critical for sustainable development in eco-tourism settlements in Central Asia, reinforcing the role of governance and service quality. Chen(2020)(Level III) employs a choice experiment in Taiwanese fishing villages to demonstrate the divergent preferences between residents and tourists regarding landscape preservation and land development, illustrating the complex socio-cultural dynamics that influence sustainable tourism resource management.

2.1. Location:

Hyderabad is situated on the banks of the Musi River in the peneplain of the Deccan Plateau. The city, which includes the Secunderabad Cantonment region, is located at 17° 22' 31" N latitude and 78° 28' 27" E longitude. Its total area is 617.1 sq. km. The GHMC was created in 2007 by the merger of the former Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (MCH), 12 municipalities (10 from Rangareddy district and 2 from Medak district), and 8 gramme panchayats from Rangareddy district. L. B. Nagar, Gaddi Annaram, Uppal Kalan, Malkajgiri, Kapra, Alwal, Qutubullapur, Kukatpally, Serilingampally, Rajendranagar, Ramachandrapuram, and Patancheru are among the municipalities that have now merged into the metropolis. Shamshabad, Satamarai, Jallapalli, Mamdipalli, Mankhal, Almasguda, Sardanagar, and Ravirala are the panchayats.

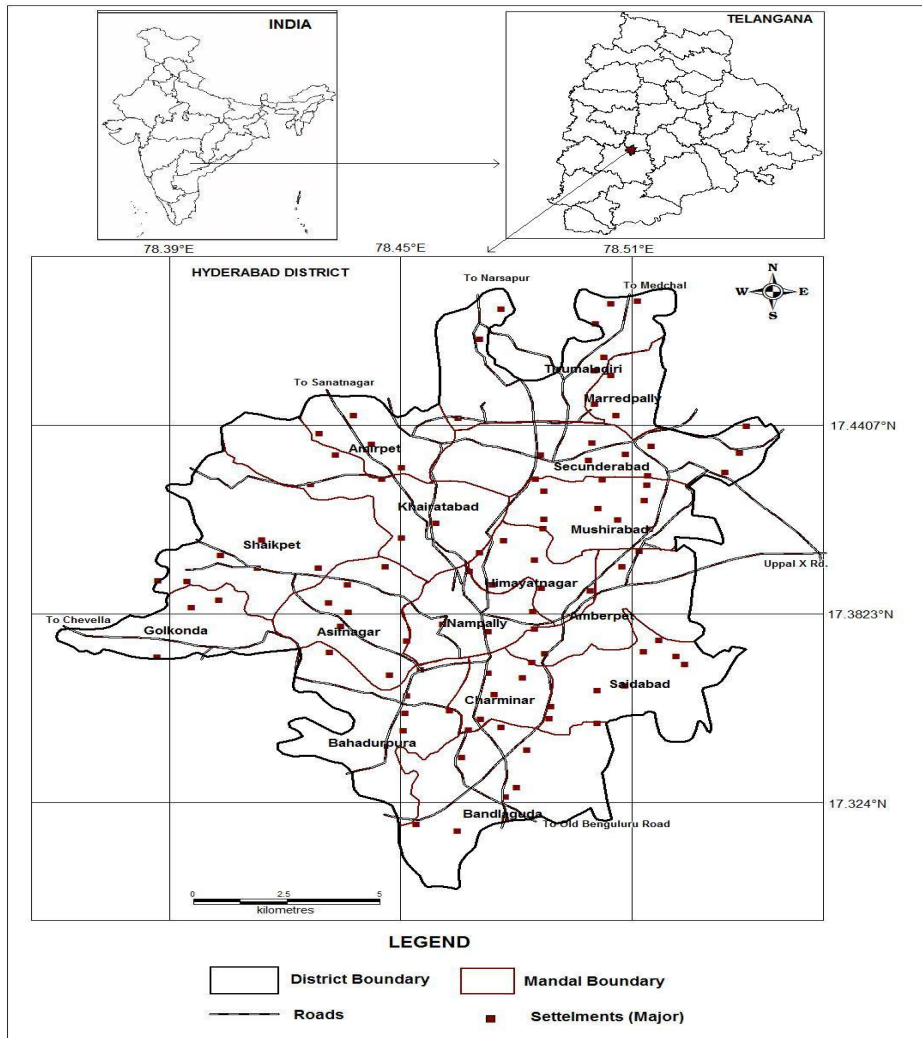


Fig 2.1: Location Map of the Hyderabad

2.2. Physiography

The pink and grey granites that make up Hyderabad's foundation are visible. In the middle of the city, River Musi - a tributary of the River Krishna - divides the city into North and South. According to the flow of River Musi from West to East, Musi is a city that is sloping eastward. There are many lakes in Hyderabad, such as Osman Sagar and Himayath Sagar, which are popular tourist attractions. The pediment/tor complexes make up the majority of the research area. On the Deccan plateau in the heart of India, it's a popular tourist destination

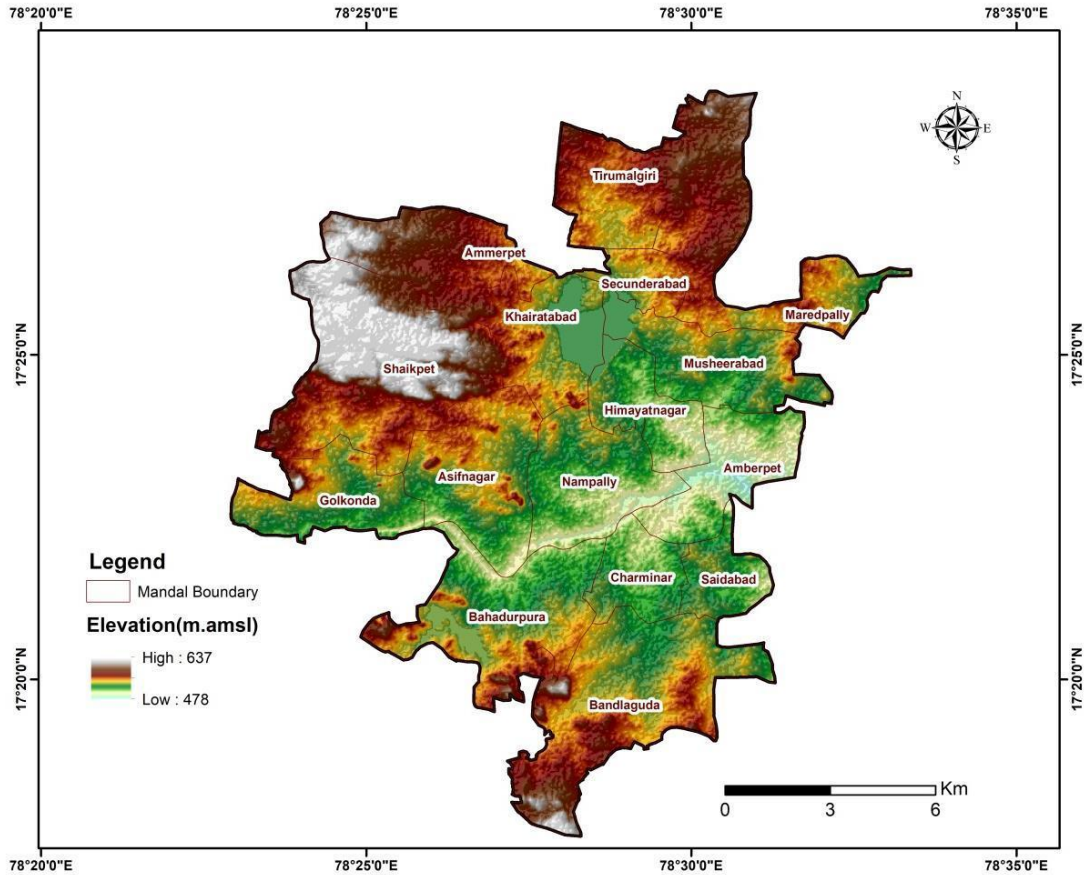


Fig 2.2: Physiography Map of the Hyderabad (Source : CGWB report 2022-23)

2.3.Geomorphology :

The major geomorphic units are Piedmonts, Pediplains, Pediment Inselberg complex, Residual Hills and Plains. This undulating terrain is punctuated by granite hillocks and mounds. Many of these hills and ridges (for example in Banjara Hills, Shaikpet, Malkajgiri and Addagutta areas) are intervened by low-lying areas and drained by minor streams

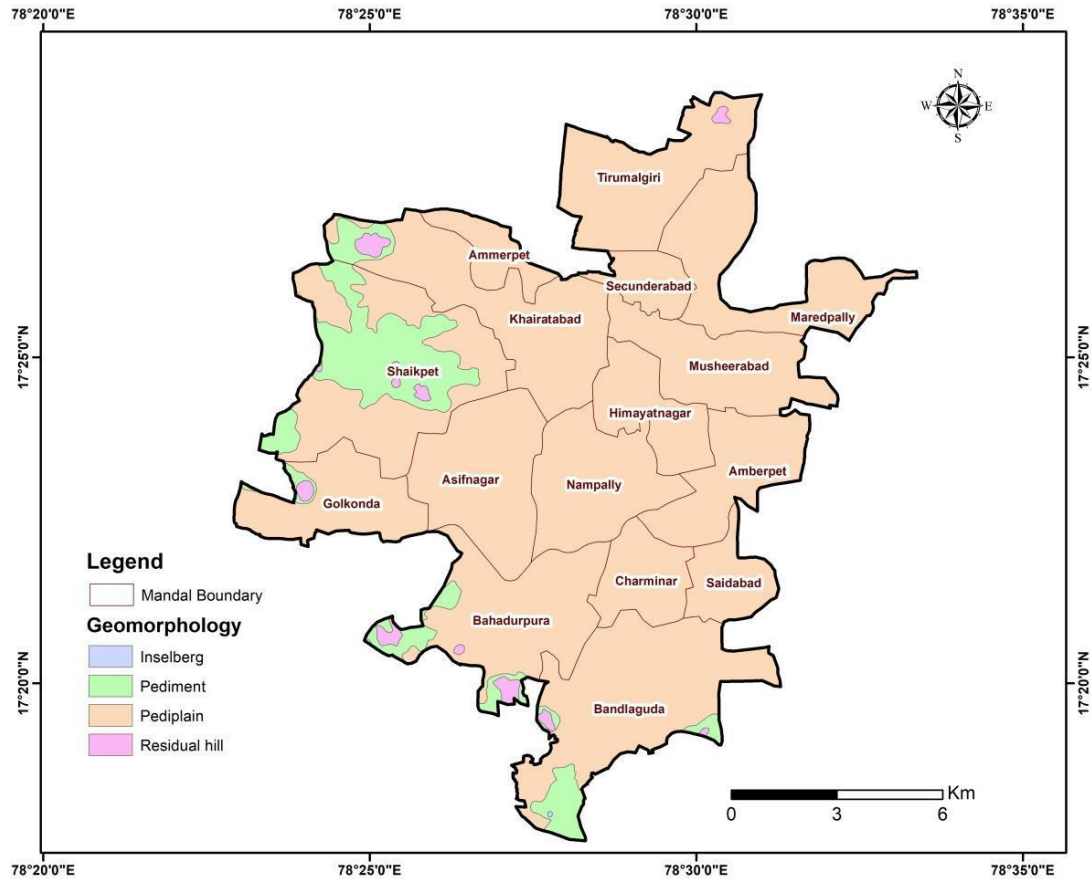


Fig 2.3.: Geomorphology map of the Hyderabad (Source: CGWB Report 2022-23)

2.4. Geology of Hyderabad

Groundwater quality, occurrence, and transport are influenced by geological, geochemical, and structural factors. Surface and subsurface hydrology are controlled by geological formations. Understanding the behaviour and quality of water requires an understanding of the nature and composition of rocks, as well as the structure within them, such as joints, fractures, and fissures. Coarse porphyritic granite with massive plagioclase phenocryst and rich biotite underpins the Hyderabad–Secunderabad area.

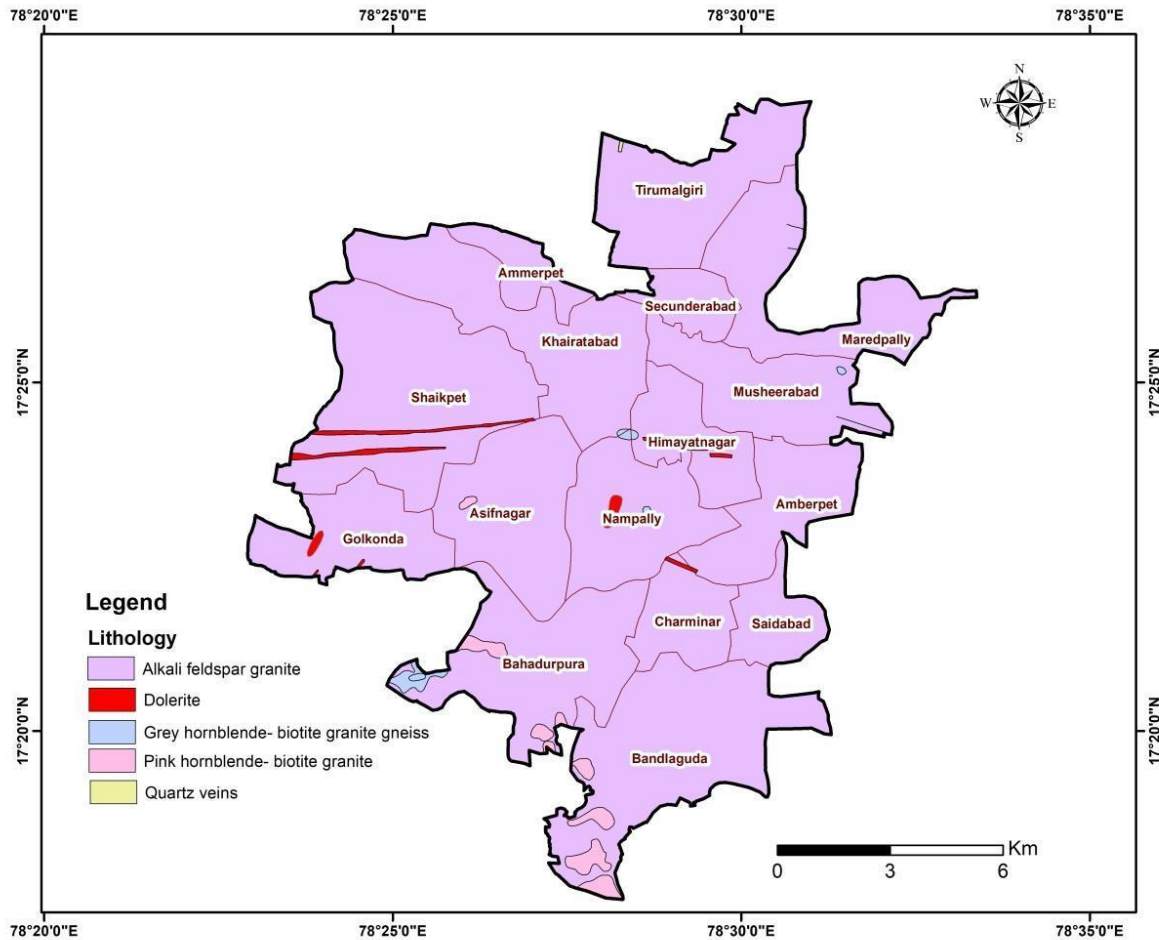


Fig 2.4: Geology Map of the Hyderabad (Source: CGWB Report 2022-23)

2.5.Hydrogeological aspect:

The Archaean group of rocks, which primarily consists of pink and grey granites, underlies more than 97% of the land, with alluvium covering the remaining 3%. As a result, the region has two aquifer systems: granite aquifers and alluvial aquifers, however alluvial aquifers are not very important. In weathered zones, ground water occurs under phreatic circumstances; in fractured zones, it occurs under semiconfined to restricted conditions. The northern region's piezometric altitudes range from 500 to 563 meters above sea level, with a sharp NE gradient. The piezometric elevation in the southern region is between 470 and 520 meters above sea level, with a mild gradient that leads to the Musi River. Up until 1970, shallow, large-diameter wells were used to extract groundwater for agricultural and household needs. Currently, both shallow and deep bore wells with a depth of 100–300 meters are used to extract ground water.

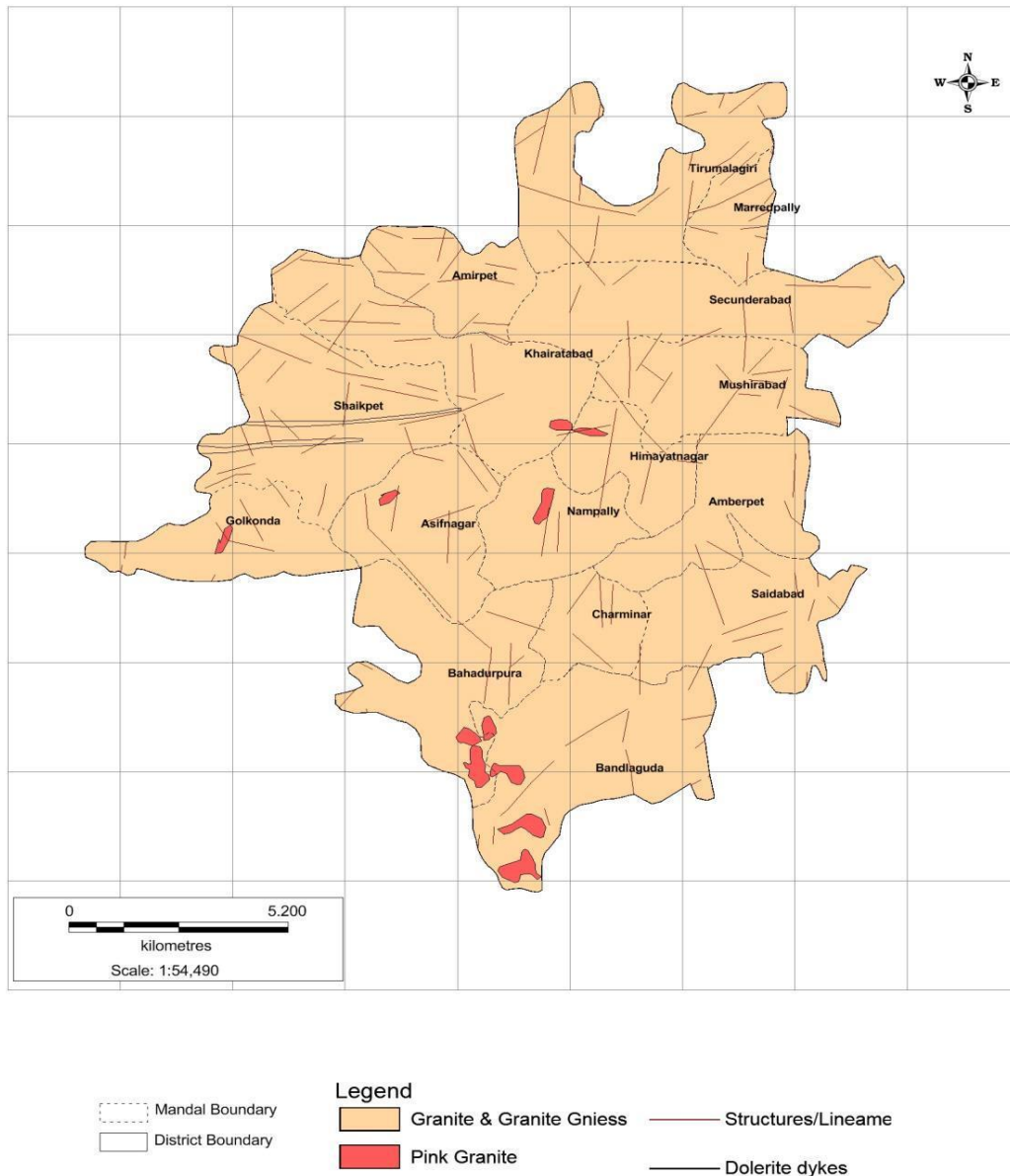


Fig 2.5 : Principal Aquifers of the Hyderabad (Source: CGWB Report 2022-23)

2.6.Drainage

Hyderabad city has a great river called Musi or Musinuru or Nerva which is a tributary of Krishna River. After flowing 240 km towards an east direction and joins with Krishna River at Vadapally in Nalgonda district

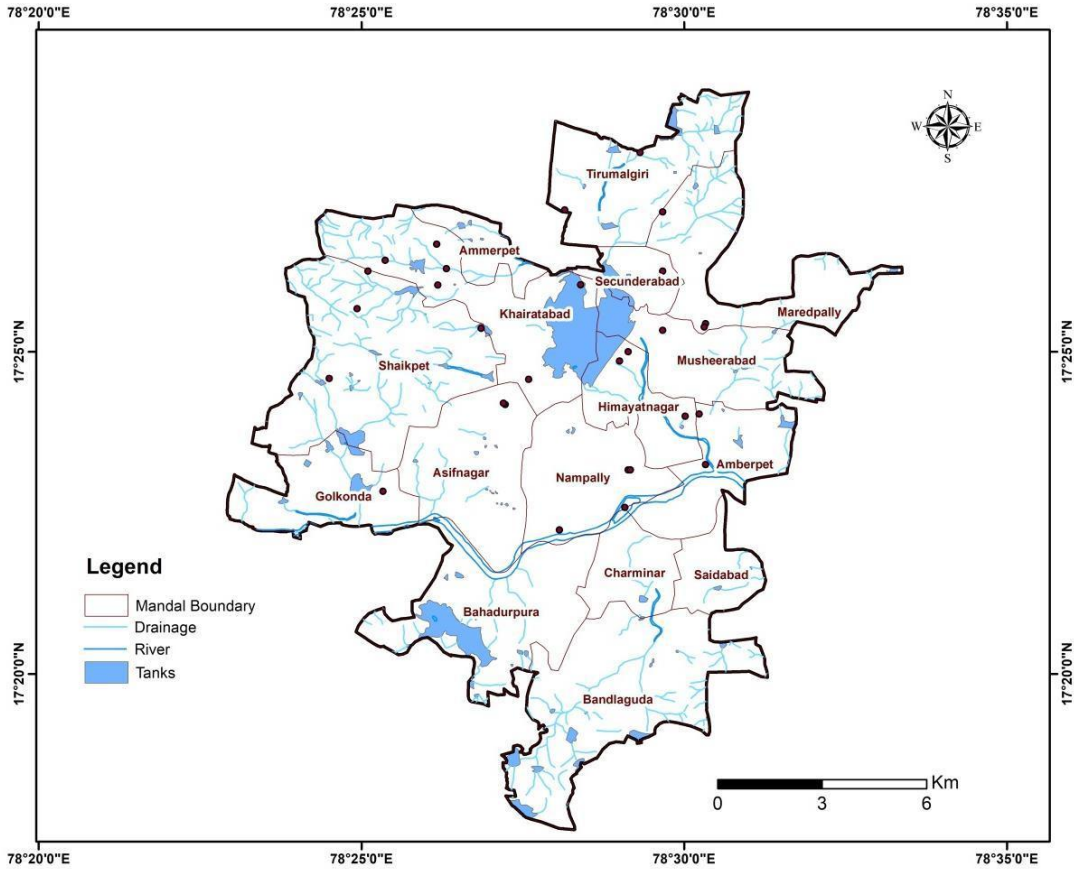


Fig 2.6.: Drianage Map of the Hyderabad Dist (Source : CGWB report 2023)

2.7.Climate

In the earlier period of the 20th century the general climate of Hyderabad was mild. But in recent years due to the depletion of the vegetation and constant building activity leading to the emergence of concrete urban jungles climate has become extreme. The study area in general represents a dry semi-arid type of climate. The city has a generally warm and dry climate which falls under the BSW category of Koppen's Classification of Climate. The daily maximum temperature varies from a minimum of 14 Degree C during December to a maximum of 43 Degree C during May. The average humidity in the morning varies from 52% in April to 83

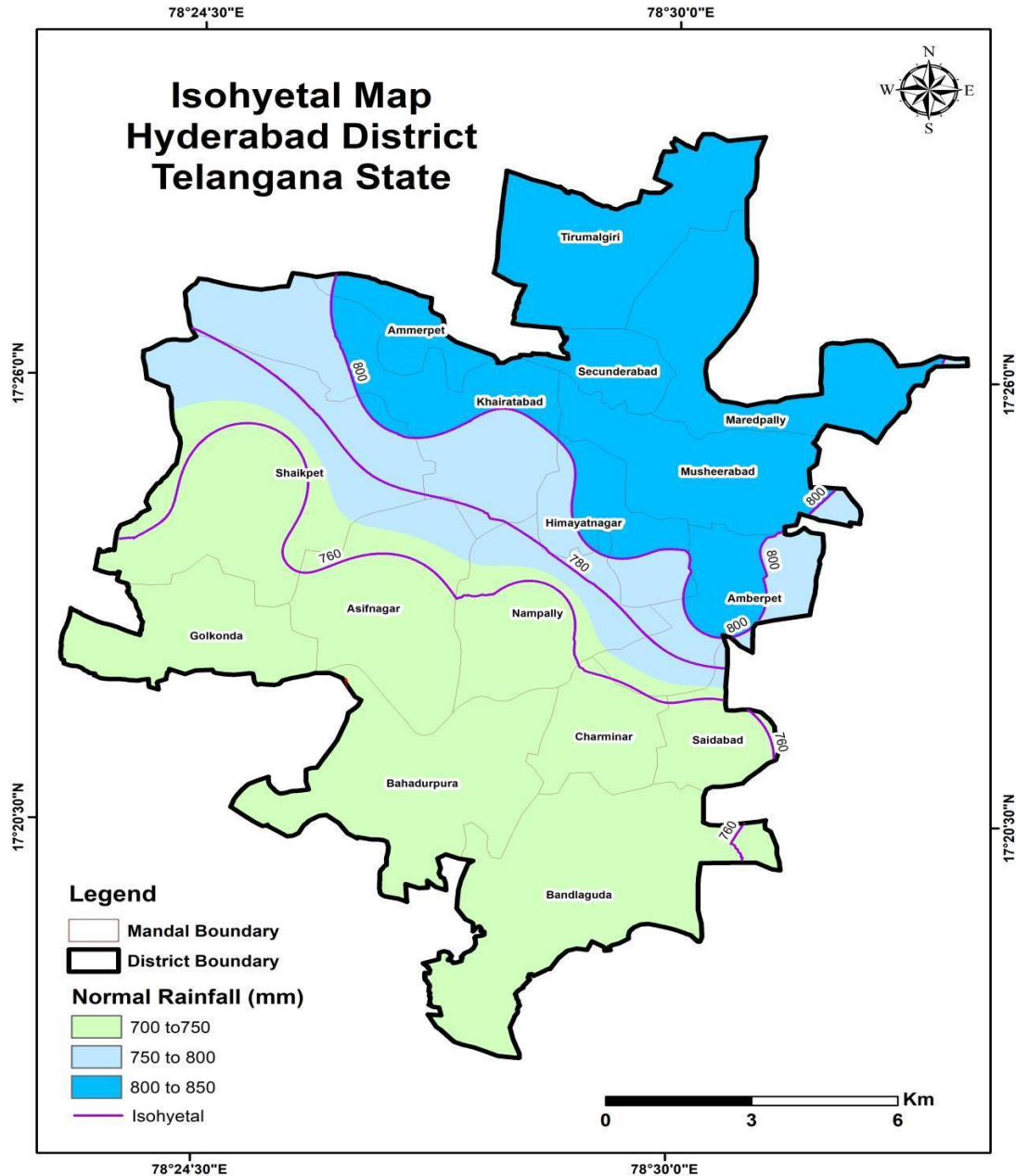


Fig 2.7.: Isohyetal Map of Hyderabad (Source: CGWB Report 2023)

2.8. Soil & Vegetation

The major part of the district is covered by red soil and based on the texture, they are classified into Clayey Skeletal (5 % area), Fine mixed (13 % area) and Gravelly clay soil (82%). In Telangana State, the highest percentage of the forest is observed in the north and eastern parts. While south and western part of the state is very dense with population. No vegetation is in Hyderabad city due to the highest growth of urbanization. Earlier, there was a scrubby forest and

some of the wild animals were living but now the scrubby forest and wild animals are not visible due to the city is converted to a concrete jungle.

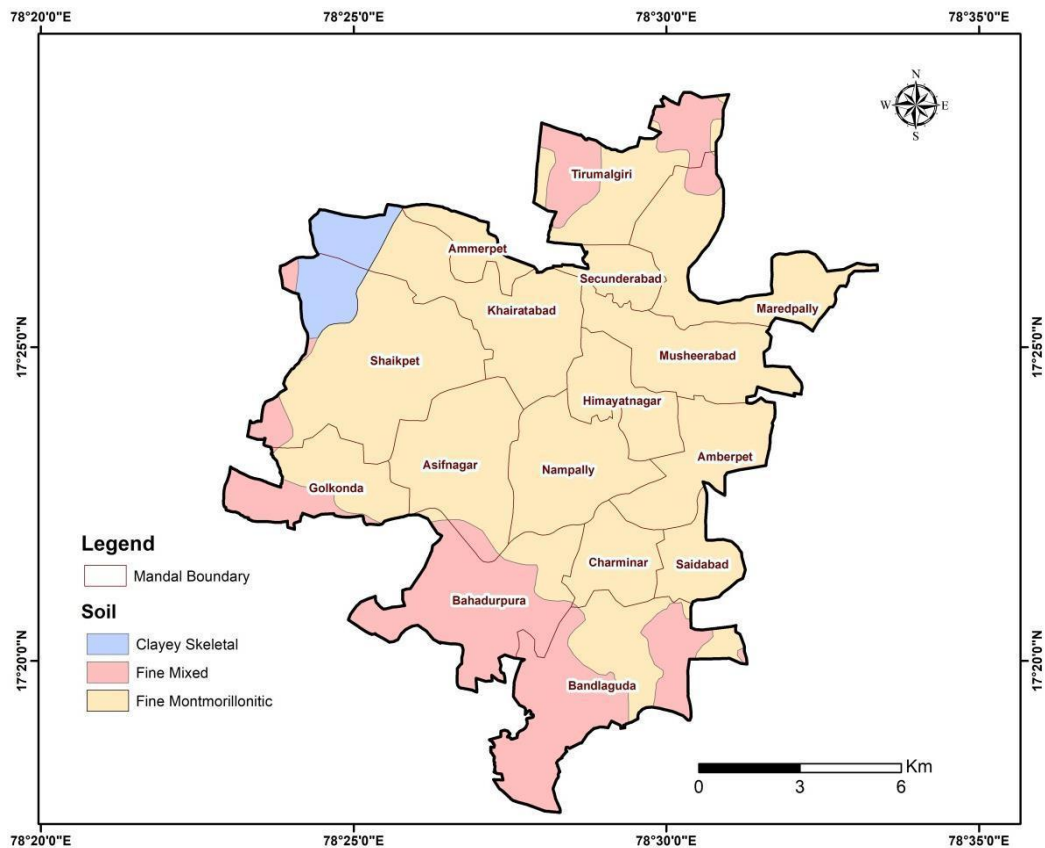


Fig 2.8.: Soil Map of the Hyderabad (Source: CGWB Report 2022-23)

2.9.The biodiversity aspects:

Known as the "city of lakes," Hyderabad today has about 1,350 bodies of water spread across 2,000 hectares. The Musi River, Osman Sagar, Himayat Sagar, Hussain Sagar, Shamirpet, and Uppuguda tanks are a few of the main bodies of water. While local birds call Shamirpet Lake, Hussain Sagar Lake, Fox Sagar Lake, Mir Alam Tank, and Pantheru Lake home, these lakes also draw seasonal migratory species from throughout the globe. The city is also home to significant rock formations that span 1,600 hectares. Southern tropical thorn forests and southern tropical dry deciduous woods predominate in terms of vegetation. The city is also home to Reserve Forests (RFs). A number of these forests have been transformed into institutional areas for the Forest Department, zoological parks, and botanical gardens.

2.11.POPULATION GROWTH RATE

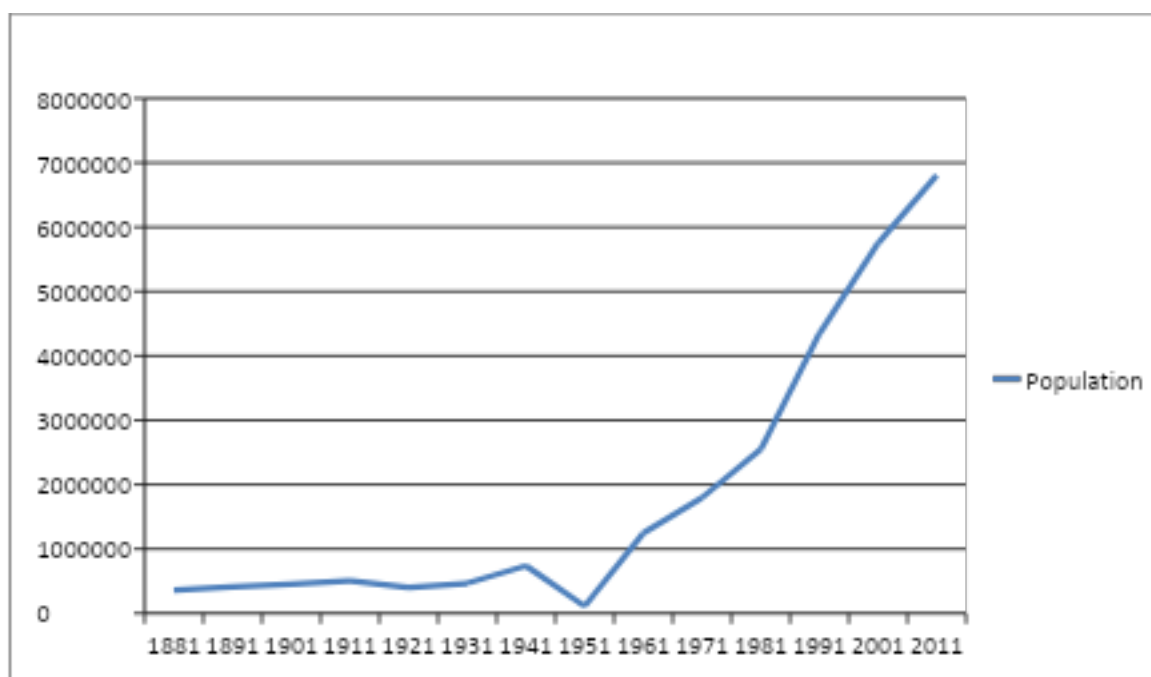


Fig 2.9: Population Growth of the Hyderabad city from 1881-2011 census

2.10.Population statistics of the Hyderabad in 2001 , 2011 census

Table 2.3 : population statistics of Hyderabad 2001 , 2011 census

Population Statistic	2011	2001
Total Population	3943323	3829753
Total Male Population	2018575	1981173
Total Female Population	1924748	1848580
Total Child Population (0-6 Y)	469126	486084
Density	18172 persons/Square Km	17649 Persons/Square Km
Sex –Ratio	954	933
Literacy rate	83.25 %	78.80 %
Child Proportion	11.90 %	12.69 %

Source : Census of India

The above table shows the population dynamics of the hyderabad. From the above table the total population of hyd in 2011 census is 39.43 lakhs , and the total population in 2001 census is 38.30 lakhs. The total male and female population in the 2011 census is 20.18 lakhs and 19.24 lakhs, whereas in the 2001 census the total male and female population are 19.81 lakhs and 18.48 lakhs. Comparing the total population in 2001 and 2011 census there is an increase in population by 1.13 lakhs.

The total geographical area is 217 sq.km and the density in 2001 census is 17469 persons per square kilometers and in 2011 census the density is 18172 persons per square kilometer

2.11 Land Use and Land Cover:

Land Use and Land Cover is a process that uses change detection methods like remote sensing applications to find appropriate changes across decades around the world. However, because metropolitan environments change so quickly, it is difficult to pinpoint the precise changes. Change is one of the main determinants of landscape changes, claim Chan et al. (2001). Change detection based on remote sensing (RS) data has been proven to be an essential tool for supplying appropriate and comprehensive information to various decision support systems for sustainable development and natural resource management (Sobrino et al., 2000; Yang et al., 2002). Man's actions and other uses on land are referred to as land usage, whereas natural flora, water bodies, rock and soil, artificial cover, and other elements are referred to as land cover. Land cover and land usage are synonymous and have a close relationship. The baseline data for thematic mapping and change detection analysis is land cover

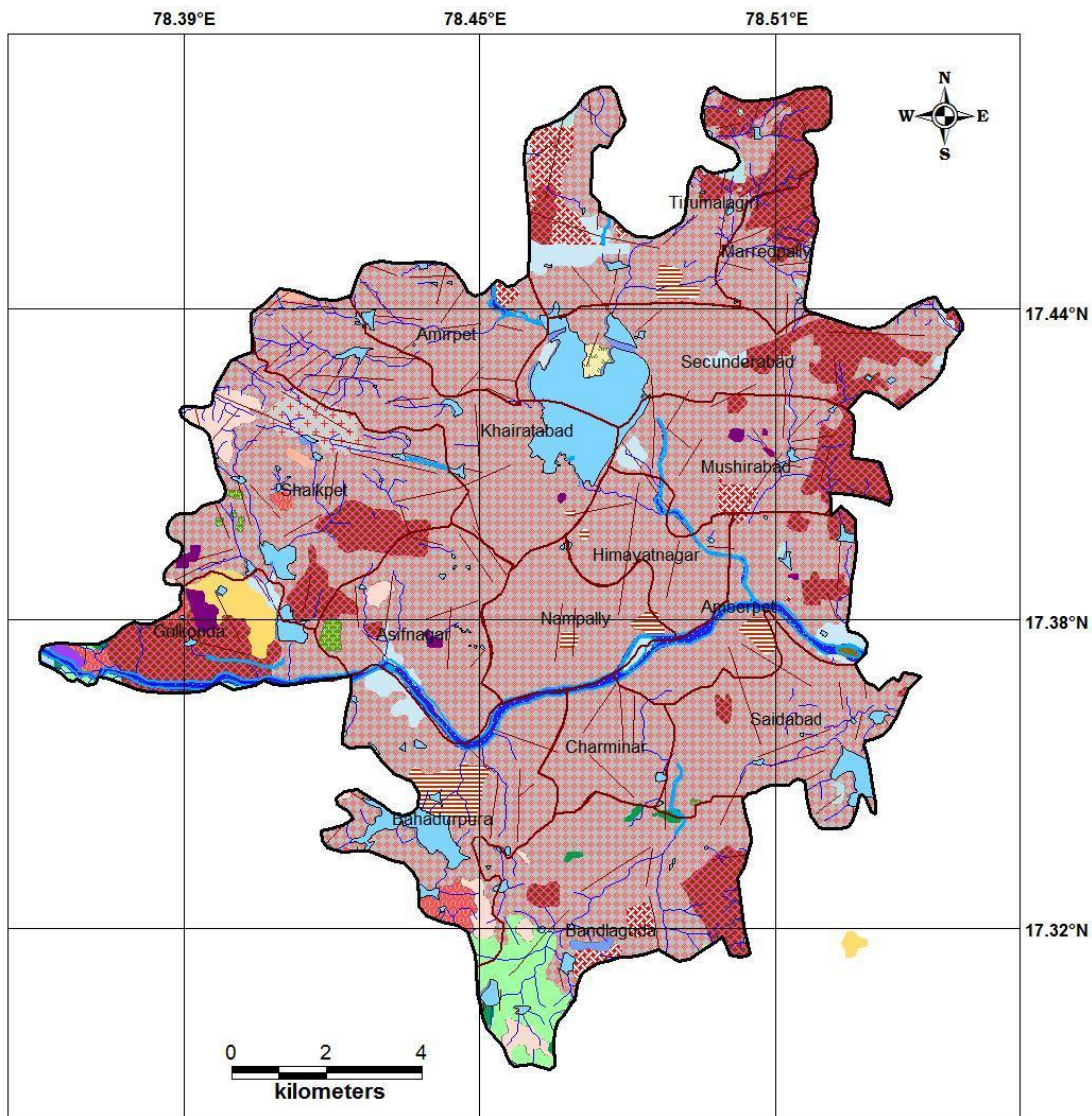


Fig 2.11: Land Use Land Cover Map of the Hyderabad (Source: CGWB Report)

2.12 Historical background:

A direct connection can be made between the early history of the Hyderabad district in Telangana and the Mauryan Empire, which was responsible for expanding its sphere of influence to southern India. Around the year 230 B.C., the Mauryas, who initially ruled the Deccan region, established their reign, so laying the groundwork for subsequent dynastic rule. Over the course of more than four and a half centuries, the Satavahanas, who succeeded the Mauryas as rulers of the province, made significant contributions to the region's culture, commerce, and government. After Vindhyasakti established the Vakatakas, they dominated the Deccan for more than two and a half centuries, during which time they had a significant impact on the cultural and political evolution of the region. Pulakesin II, who was the leader of the Chalukyas of Badami, was responsible for expanding the Chalukya realm across the Deccan and establishing Kubja Vishnuvardhana as the viceroy of the eastern Deccan. It was the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi who established themselves as a dominant power in southern India, so influencing the history of the region. After establishing a formidable dynasty and ruling for more than two centuries, the Rashtrakutas were responsible for the overthrow of the Chalukyas of Badami in the year 757. There were prominent rulers among the Chalukyas of Kalyani, including Jayasimha II, Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI, and Bhulokamalla Somesvara III. These Chalukyas came to prominence and ruled for several centuries. In the years 1162 and 1163, the Kalachuris of Kalyani, under the leadership of Bijjala, were successful in overthrowing the Chalukya monarch Taila III and asserting their authority over the Hyderabad district.

3.1. Introduction:

Telangana is located on the Deccan Plateau in southern India. It is located in the eastern portion of the Deccan Plateau. It was established on June 2, 2014, following its separation from the United Andhra Pradesh. Its physical area is 112,077 km², with a population density of 312 people per square kilometre. The official languages are Telugu and Urdu. According to the 2011 census, the state's total population was 35,003,674, with rural and urban populations accounting for 61.12% and 38.88%, respectively. It's divided into 33 districts. Hyderabad is the capital and largest city. It is known as the 'City of Pearls.'

3.2. Tourist Destinations present in the districts of Telangana state:

Table 3.1 : Tourist destinations all districts in the Telangana

S.no	Name of the District	Number of Tourist Destinations
1	Adilabad District	21
2	Bhadradi Kothagudem District	8
3	Hyderabad District	47
4	Jagityal District	9
5	Janagoan District	11
6	Jayashankar Bhupalapalli District	9
7	Jogulamba Gadwal District	9
8	Kamareddy District	13
9	Karimangar District	17
10	Khammam District	14
11	Komaram Bheem Asifabad District	16
12	Mahabubabad District	8
13	Mahaboobnagar District	14
14	Mancherial District	12
15	Medak District	10
16	Medhcal District	12
17	Mulugu District	11
18	Nagarkurnool District	18
19	Nalgonda District	23
20	Narayanpet District	02
21	Nirmal District	21
22	Nizamabad District	19
23	Peddpally District	8
24	Rajanna Sirisilla District	9
25	Rangareddy District	26
26	Sangareddy District	19
27	Siddipet District	16
28	Suryapet District	21
29	Vikarabad District	17

30	Wanaparthi District	7
31	Warangal (Rural) District	5
32	Warangal (Urban) District	14
33	Yadadri Bhongiri District	12
	Total	477

Source: TGTDC , Hyd

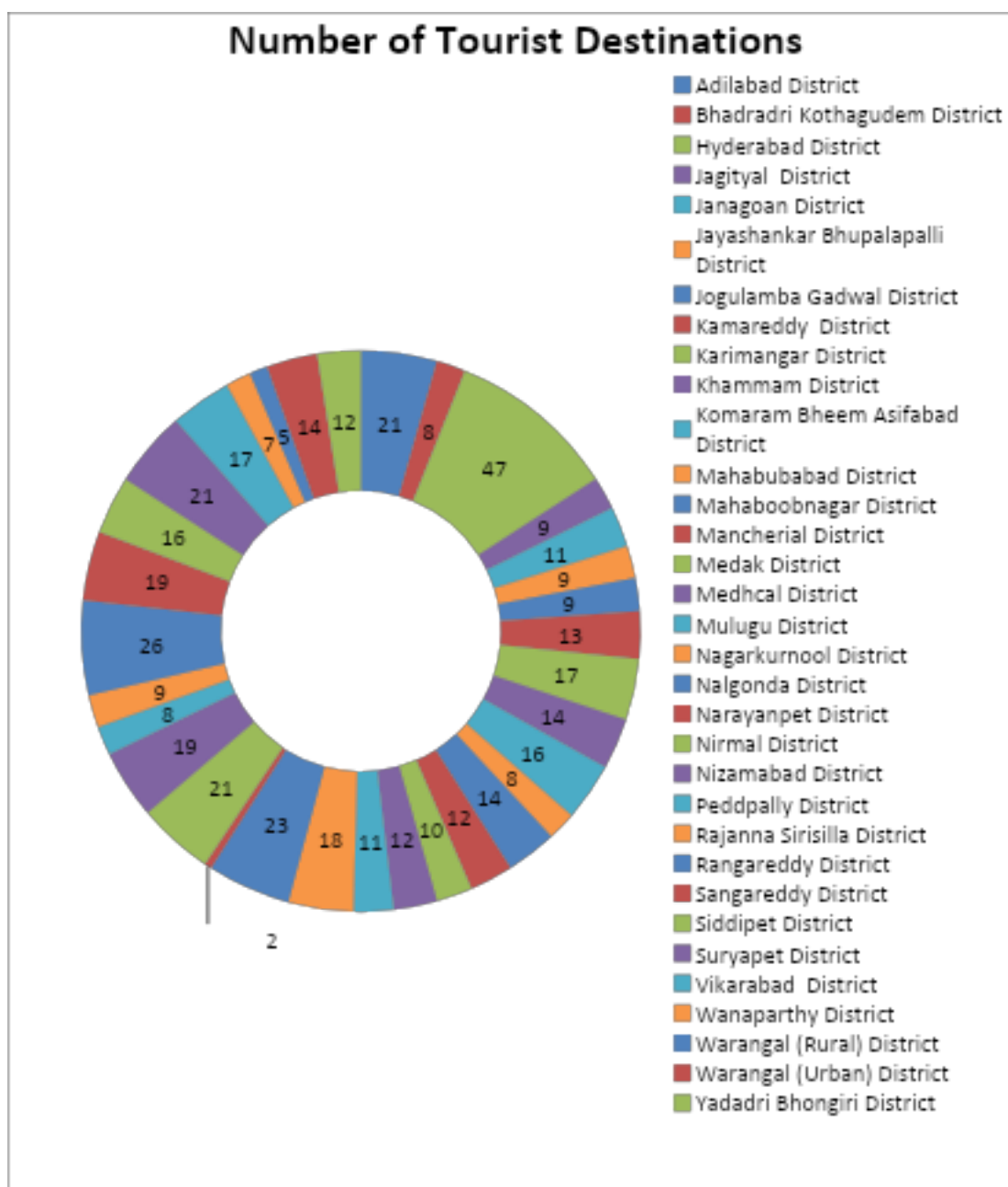


Fig 3.1 : District wise Total Number of Tourist Destinations

4.1.Introduction:

India is a nation that stands for unity in variety, and Hyderabad is a small yet powerful illustration of what India represents. Over the course of many centuries, it has been characterized by the convergence of a wide variety of civilizations, ethnic backgrounds, languages, racial groups, economic strata, and more factors. That being said, each and every one of the individuals in Hyderabad takes great pride in the fact that they are a Hyderabadi. It is a location that a great number of individuals from a variety of other locations have settled in and established their home there. When it comes to accepting and tolerating the diversity that exist among people, Hyderabad has always been known for its people's acceptance and tolerance. The people of Hyderabad are warm and welcoming, easy to approach, and extremely helpful to others. If you were to visit Hyderabad, you could be confident that it would never be any different from your own home. The city of Hyderabad will provide you with a multitude of reasons to connect with oneself in some kind or another.No. 261 constructed in the architectural traditions of Persian, Pathan, and Hindu architecture, utilizing grey granite, and embellished with stucco, this structure is the only one of its kind anywhere in the world where a complete dynasty has been interred in a single location.

4.2.1.CHARMINAR

The Charminar, which is located in the center of the ancient city and is the most significant monument in the city, can be reached by traveling a distance of four kilometers from the Nampally Railway Station. In addition to being a major heritage site in Telangana state, the Charminar is also one of the most popular tourist destinations in Hyderabad city. Charminar, in addition to Golconda Fort, is the most important tourist destination that is portrayed for the purpose of promoting Hyderabad Tourism. In 1591, Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah built the Charminar as a memorial to commemorate the end of a plague epidemic that had been sweeping through the city of Hyderabad. Since the erection of the Charminar, the city of Hyderabad has nearly been synonymous with the monument thanks to its widespread recognition. It is situated in close proximity to the bank of the Musi River.

4.2.2.GOLCONDA FORT

Golconda Fort, located in the western suburbs of Hyderabad, is a significant heritage monument and popular tourist destination. The name "Golconda" comes from the Telugu word "Golla Konda," meaning "Shepherd's Hill." The fort was originally constructed in the 13th century by the Kakatiya Dynasty as a mud fort. The Kakatiya leader Pratapa Rudra and the Musunuri Nayaks contributed to its strengthening. The fort, which stands at 120 meters and is situated on a granite hill, was once known for its diamond mines, including the 'Kohinoor' diamond. Built by King Qutub Shahi in the 16th century, the fort was transformed into a magnificent granite marvel over 62 years.

4.2.3.Qutb Shahi Tombs:

There is a distance of approximately one kilometer between the Banjara Darwaza of the Golconda Fort and the tombs of the legendary Qutb Shahi kings. The Qutb Shahis themselves were responsible for the planning and construction of these tombs, which are considered to be the oldest historical monuments in Hyderabad

4.2.4.Birla Mandir

(The Temple of Venkateswara") above Kala Pahad, this temple of Lord Venkateshwara is made of white marble and appears to float above the skyline of the city. The temple contains an idol that is a copy of the one that can be found at Tirumala Tirupati. The majestic Birla Mandir is a temple consisting of marble that is dedicated to Lord Venkateshwara. Within the heart of Hyderabad city, the temple is situated on two hillocks that are 280 feet high and are known as Kala Pahad and Naubat Pahad

4.2.5.Salar Jung Museum

The Salar Jung Museum in Hyderabad, India, is a prestigious tourist destination with nearly 50,000 objects on display. It is home to the collections of Mir Yusuf Ali Khan, also known as Salar Jung III, the Prime Minister of the seventh Nizam of Hyderabad. The museum is divided into three buildings: the Central Block, the Eastern Block, and the Western Block, each with two storeys and 38 galleries. In 1968, the collection was moved from Diwan Deodi to the new building, and in 2000, two additional buildings were added. The museum holds the largest collection of objects personally collected from around the world, including a wide variety of odd

antiques and trinkets. The founders' gallery features pictures of the Salar Jung, the Nizams of Hyderabad city

4.2.6.BUDDHA STATUE

The Buddha Statue has been positioned on the rock of Gibraltar amid the calm waters of the Hussain Sagar. It is located 3.5 kilometers away from the Nampally Railway Station and 0.5 kilometers away from Lumbini Park. It is the world's largest single-stone statue of Buddha, measuring 72 feet in height (including the base) and weighing 450 tons. The Buddha Statue is the tallest known statue of Buddha

4.2.7.LUMBINI PARK

Located on the banks of Hussain Sagar Lake, Lumbini Park can be found in close proximity to the Tank Bund. Lumbini Park, which also happens to be located directly across from a well-known Buddha monument, was given its name after the location where Buddha was born. The Lumbini Park is the starting point for the boats that reach the Buddha monument. The Buddha Purnima project, which was undertaken by the state government in 1994, was responsible for the development of the park. In addition to being one of the most stunning parks in the city of Hyderabad, it is also considered to be among the most popular tourist destinations in Hyderabad. In 2007, it was one of the targets of the explosions that took place in Hyderabad on August 25th, which resulted in the deaths of 44 people

4.2.8.RAMOJI FILM CITY

Located on National Highway 9 (NH9) in the direction of Vijayawada, Ramoji Film City (RFC) is located close to Hayathnagar. The world's largest integrated film studio complex is also a popular tourist and entertainment center. This complex is located in the United States. This is a well-liked destination for one to spend the entire day away from Hyderabad. One of the most important film-making facilities in India is located in Ramoji Film City, which encompasses a wide area of around 2500 acres

4.2.9.MECCA MASJID

One of the oldest and largest mosques in the country, the Mecca Masjid is also a significant heritage site in Hyderabad. It is located in the city of Hyderabad. It was in the year 1617 that

Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah initiated the construction of this mosque, and it was in the year 1694 that Aurangzeb finished doing so.

4.2.10.NEHRU ZOOLOGICAL PARK

The Nehru Zoological Park, which can be found in Bhadurpura, is not only one of the most visited locations in Hyderabad but also one of the largest zoological parks you can find anywhere in the country. Particularly during the summer months, it is frequented by a significant number of families who are on vacation. The establishment dates back to 1959 and encompasses a total area of 300 acres of verdant land

4.2.11.CHOWMAHALLA PALACE

It is a palace that belongs to the Nizams of Hyderabad state and is also known as Chowmahalla Palace or Chowmahallatuu (4 Palaces). This building served as the official house of the Nizams of Hyderabad during the time when they were in power in their state. It was also the seat of the Asaf Jahi dynasty. The Nizam Salabat Jung was the one who constructed the palace. In spite of this, Barkat Ali Khan Mukarram Jah, the successor to the Nizams, continues to own the palace. In Urdu, the word "Char" denotes four, and in Persian

4.2.12.FALUKNAMA PALACE

Located at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the city of Hyderabad, the Taj Falaknuma Palace is a masterpiece that may be found amid the clouds. It is the old palace of the Nizam, who was reputed to have been the richest man in the world at one point in time. It was constructed in the year 1894.

4.2.13.Malwala Palace

The Malwala Palace, built in 1845 near the ancient Charminar, is a protected monument and heritage site in Hyderabad. Known for its intricately carved wooden pavilion, it was built by the Malwala family, led by Sagar Mall, who was responsible for maintaining the state's revenue records. The palace also housed a fabled library with rare volumes and manuscripts dating back to the 10th century A.D.

4.2.14. Purana Haveli (Near Princess Durru Shehvar Hospital, Hyderabad)

The purana haveli is near Dewan Devdi, on the southeast side of the Afzal Gunj Bridge. The U-shaped compound has a single-story central house in the European style. It was built in the 16th century as the home of Mir Momen, the Peshwa of Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah. Asaf Jah II, the second Nizam of Hyderabad, bought Purani Haveli, one of the most renowned tourist attractions in Hyderabad, in the 18th century. He then fixed up the palace and gave it to his son Sikandar Jah, the third Nizam of Hyderabad. Shikandar Jah later moved to the Khilaurat complex

4.2.15.Hill Fort Palace (Naubhat Pahad, Hyderabad)

In 1915, Sir Nizamat Jung, who was serving as the chief justice to the Nizam, constructed Hill Fort Palace. Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had studied, served as a source of inspiration for the architectural style of the hall. Jung made the sale of the property to the government in 1929. The government then designated it as the official residence of the chairman of the City Improvement Board

4.2.16. Irrum Manzil (Punjagutta Road, Erram Manzil Colony, Hyderabad)

Errum Manzil, also known as Iram Manzil, is a grand palace built in 1870 by Nawab Safdar Jung Musheer-ud-daula Fakhrul Mulk in Hyderabad, Telangana State, India. The palace, located on the hillock known as Erragadda, was named after the Persian word "Iram" (meaning 'Paradise') and the Telugu adjective "Erra" (meaning'red').

4.3.Different urban lakes in Hyderabad:

4.3.1. Moosi River :

The current condition of the Musi River brings to light considerable environmental problems, despite the fact that it serves a key role in the hydrology of Hyderabad. The river begins its journey in the Ananthagiri Hills and runs in an easterly direction, traversing the central business sector of the city before entering the Nalgonda district, where it eventually joins the Krishna River.

4.3.2.Hussain sagar:

Although there are five large freshwater lakes in the city, the oldest of them all is Hussain Sagar Lake, which can be found between Hyderabad and Secunderabad. It was created in the 16th century, around the year 1561, and it was built by Sultan Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah during his time as King of Golconda. Up until the 1930s, the lake was utilized as a source of drinking water and irrigation for a period of over three hundred and fifty years

4.3.3.Saroornagar

The construction of yet another large body of water in Hyderabad took place in the year 1624. The water supply in the eastern section of the city is provided by this water source, which encompasses an area of approximately 5 square kilometers. On the other hand, the lake, much like the Musi River, is confronted with difficulties brought on by development and pollution.

4.3.4. Durgam Cheruvu

Durgam Cheruvu is a freshwater lake found in Hyderabad, Telangana State. The surface area of the lake is located throughout an area that is 83 acres in size. In addition to its other name, Durgam Cheruvu is also referred to as "Secret Lake." This is due to the fact that it is concealed between Jubilee Hills and Madhapur. There are also tales that claim there were no roads leading to the lake for almost twenty years. The absolute greatest depth of the lake is 28 feet, and the total volume of water in the lake is 1679430 cubic meters

4.4.Fairs , Festivals and Culture of Hyderabad:

4.4.1.Hyderabad Festival or Deccan Festival:

The Deccan Festival brings elegant Hyderabad to life every year. City-specific cultural programs include ghazal evenings, qawwalis, and mushairas. Locally made pearl and multi-colored bangles are on show at a pearl and bangle market. Visitors may sample Hyderabad's best cuisine at a food extravaganza. Hyderabad hosts the Deccan Festival in February/March every year, organized by the Andhra Pradesh Tourism Department

4.4.2.Celebration of Buddhist heritage

The festivities of Buddhist Heritage are also known as the Lumbini Festival, and they are held to honor the Buddhist Heritage of Telangana, notably the region's profound historical connections

to Buddhism. This event is held over the course of three days in both Nagarjuna Sagar and Hyderabad.

4.4.3.Bonalu:

Bonalu had its origin in 1869, when Hyderabad and Secunderabad were plagued by an epidemic that killed scores of people. The citizens believed that the plague was the manifestation of the Mother Goddess' anger at them. A Hyderabadi prayed to the Mother Goddess and promised that if he survived the plague, he would build a temple in her honour in Hyderabad

4.4.4.Sadar Festival

For years, the city's Yadav community has held a major "Sadar festival" on the second day after Deepawali. Over a few lakh Yadavs in Telangana have organized the festival for decades. It's a community men's gathering. The festival was only held in Hyderabad 20 years ago, but now it's held in all districts and mandals

4.5.Destination of Shoppings in Hyderabad

4.5.1.Sultan Bazar of Koti:

The name "Residency Market" was given to this location during the time that the British ruled India. Koti Sultan Bazar has been established for close to two hundred years, and it is well-known for being the place to go for the most up-to-date fashion in women's clothes

4.5.2.Hyderabad's Largest Whole Sale Market or the Begum Bazar:

Begum Bazaar Hyderabad is commonly referred to as the "Begum of all bazaars." When it comes to shopping in Hyderabad, Begum Bazar is the place to go for anyone who is interested in purchasing tobacco.. The fact of the issue is that Begum Bazar is well-known for the extensive selection of goods that are sold here.

4.5.3.Numaish or the Nampally Exhibition:

It would be a wonderful experience to go to Nampally if you were to travel to the city of Hyderabad. This shopping center in Hyderabad is well-known for the selection of different kinds of items that can be found here. This market carries a wide variety of items, including shoes, jewelry, bangles, bags, and wallets, as well as clothing and accessories

4.5.4.General Bazar also referred as the Tobacco Bazar at Secunderabad:

The General Bazar, which is located on M.G Road, really ought to be included in our list of the six most affordable locations to shop in Hyderabad. In spite of the fact that the market starts off as a narrow lane, you should not let this stop you from exploring the more than 300 businesses that are available

5.1. Sustainable Tourism:

The development of sustainable tourism necessitates the participation of all essential stakeholders who are well-informed, in addition to the presence of strong political leadership to guarantee widespread participation and the formation of consensus. Achieving sustainable tourism is a continuous process and it demands ongoing monitoring of impacts, introducing the required preventive and/or corrective measures as necessary. Sustainable tourism should also maintain a high level of visitor satisfaction and ensuring that tourists have a meaningful experience. Additionally, sustainable tourism should raise tourists' understanding about issues related to sustainability and encourage sustainable tourism practices among tourists

5.2. Analysis of Tourism resources in Telangana

A set of questionnaire is framed and the total number of Tourists are 250 and their responses are noted

6.1.Conclusion:

The present study identifies the research gap related to tourism phenomenon in the selected study region and attempts to bridge this by systematically studying the various aspects of tourism through geographical perspective. The study identifies the factors responsible for tourism development in the Hyderabad and puts forth an in-depth discourse on present patterns of tourism in the region, the emerging dynamics between the urban centres and their peripheral areas as well as points towards the future policy measures to promote sustainable forms of tourism in the region.

Through the ages, it has drawn traders, artists, and craftspeople and has grown to become a globally recognised centre of trade and commerce, language and literature, and art and crafts. Hyderabad has been drawing both domestic and foreign tourists because of its wealth of historical and cultural riches. Hyderabad served as the capital of both the current state of Telangana and the former Andhra Pradesh. Because of the size and diversity of its population and cultures, it is referred to as a "mini-India." It has a distinct culture and a lengthy history. In a similar vein, it has been rapidly expanding into a worldwide city over the past three decades due to the city's expanding IT and pharmaceutical industries

6.2. Recommendations

1. An emphasis should be placed by the government on making targeted investments in tourism infrastructure, particularly in areas that have a high potential but amenities that are not yet fully established.
2. For the purpose of accelerating development in sectors such as last-mile connection, quality housing, sanitation, and digital infrastructure, public-private partnerships (PPPs) can be utilised as a tool. The implementation of systems for stakeholder feedback and regular impact evaluations should be institutionalised in order to guarantee that investments are in line with actual requirements.