

Suryapet District is carved out of erstwhile Nalgonda district. The district shares boundaries with Nalgonda, Yadadri, Khammam, Hanamkonda, Mahabubabad districts and the state of Andhra Pradesh.

The district comprises 23 mandals and 2 revenue divisions – Suryapet and Kodad. The district headquarters is located at Suryapet town.

Suryapet is historically famous for being a hotspot of the movement against Razakars in Telangana Armed Struggle. Suryapet is now a fast developing region with highly flourishing cement industries. The district having a vast expanse of river Krishna basin, witnesses a quite widespread agriculture while Nagarjuna Sagar left canal is its chief source of irrigation. Suryapet is adorned by many Shivaite temples which were built during the Kakaitya rule and remind everyone of the glorious past of the area. At the heart of these attractions lies the thousand year old Chennakeshava temple at Pillalamarri which draws innumerable tourists every year.

Phanigiri in Suryapet district is a place of historical and archaeological importance. It is a Buddhist monastic complex which is also known as Buddha Vihara. Around, 2000 years ago, the vast hillock in Phanigiri accommodated a Buddhist monastery. Phanigiri derived its name from the shape that resembles a snake's hood.

Undrugonda Laxminarsimha Swamy Temple, Mattapally Laxminarsimha Swamy Temple, Arvapally Laxminarsimha Swami Temple, Jatara at Peddagattu Lingamantula Swamy temple, Miryala Sltaramachandra Swamy Temple, Suryapet Venkateshwara Swamy Temple, Dargahs at Janpahad, Arvapally are the other attractions of the district.

Suryapet town is a major road junction. It lies on the National Highway 65 and is located exactly between Hyderabad, the capital of Telangana and Vijayawada, the capital city of Andhra Pradesh. TSRTC operates buses from Suryapet to many major cities, towns and villages. Three more national highways which are Kodad and Huzurnagar are the other important towns in the district.

Phanigiri

Phanigiri is a Buddhist site that lies 84 km from the town of Nalgonda. The place is a recent discovery after the Department of Archaeology and Museums of Telangana did excavations at the place.

Phanigiri consists of a huge complex that has a large Stupa and two huge halls with stupas constructed in the halls as well. Taking in the sheer size of the site one can make out that the place served as a prominent Buddhist site. A unique site on the floor of the complex is large footprints and these foot prints are supposedly of Lord Buddha himself.

The complex also houses the three dwelling places of the Buddhist monks known as viharas. The Phanigiri Buddhist site stands at the top of a hill that is popular by the name of Serpent's Hood Hill. The Hill has been so named because of its shape that reminds one of a serpent's hood.

Pillalamarri

Pillalamarri is a small hamlet that comes under Suryapet district. The hamlet is famous for the many temples that were built by the Kakatiya Kings. The importance of this village is due to these beautiful temples that are a historical reminder of the glorious past of the village.

