Nalgonda is known for its political dynamism. It has a long history of peasant upsurges and liberations struggles. It is skirted by seven out of ten districts of Telangana in different directions. It has a land area of 14,328 Sq. meters with a population of 34,83,648.

Nalgonda is a popular tourist centre with its second largest multi-purpose Nagarjuna Sagar Project in India. Nandikonda, the island in the midst of the Sagar reservoir, was a temple of learning presided over by Acharya Nagarjuna in ancient times.

The district of Nalgonda in 2011 lives up to its tradition of reputed educational institutions with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi University in 2007, located in the new premises on Hyderabad-Nalgonda state hi-way on a sprawling campus of 242 acres. The district is known for its reputed temples - Sri Laxmi Narasimha Swamy temple at Yadagirigutta is the most famous temple in the district and it is a centre of pilgrimage frequented by people from all parts of the state. Panagal Temples located in the district Head Quarters, Jain Temple at Alair and Pinaveerabadra Temple in the village of Pillalamarri near Suryapet.

These temples are known for their religious and archeological significance. Pochampally village in the district of Nalgonda is world famous for its rural weavers and their fascinating sarees. It is also called "Silk City" because of these legendary weavers. Moreover, it was rechristened as Bhoodan Pochampally because of Late V. Ramachadra Reddy, a philanthropic landlord who gifted his lands measuring 250 acres during the visit of Late Vinoba Bhave to this village in 1951 as part of his Bhoodan Movement in India.