



**HYDERABAD**  
***ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE &***  
***ARCHEOLOGICAL SPOTS***  
A BRIEF REVIEW

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# HYDERABAD

## *Economic Importance & Archaeological Spots*

### 1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Hyderabad, Pakistan, is one of the oldest cities of south-asia, founded by Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro in 1786, the city remained as the capital of the province until the fall of Talpurs (around 1840's). After the foundation of Pakistan, it again served as the capital of Sindh province from 1947 to 1955. Presently, the city is second-largest of Sindh, and eighth-largest of the country, populating around 1.73 million as per the 2017 census. The city has a hot climate though known for its winds.

### 2. ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE:

Hyderabad has been known for the regional market for grains, leather, gold, glass, ornamented silks, silver & gold works, and lacquered ware, ammunition, earthen-ware, iron-ware, cloth, tanned leather, and dairies. Skilled workers of Hyderabad were famous all over the region and even won many prizes at the Industrial exhibitions of Europe.

### 2.1. INDUSTRIAL SECTOR & EMPLOYMENT

Economically, Hyderabad is an important commercial centre, the industrial sector of Pakistan contributes almost 20% to the GDP, with one of a prime part being the Karachi-Hyderabad region, almost 75% of the industry of Sindh is located in Karachi-Hyderabad region, making Hyderabad a great source of Production and hence, employment & income generation. The industries include: textiles, sugar, cement, manufacturing of mirror, paper, pottery, plastics, tanneries, pharmaceutical, hosiery mills and film. As per the report of *census of manufacturing industries of Pakistan 05-06*, Hyderabad had the *second highest* (after Karachi) number of major industrial groups following one of the *highest* numbers of average daily employment, value of production & value added in the Province. Presently, according to *Sindh District Profiles 21*, there are 98 manufacturing units in Hyderabad that make around 5.3% of Sindh.

### 2.2. MINING & QUARRYING

The mining and quarrying sector indicates that Hyderabad also had a great share of production of lime-stone, even though it is not very rich in mineral production, however, the trend of production of lime-stone has also fallen down in recent years.

### 2.3. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

As for the fisheries, forestry & livestock, Hyderabad has an important share in fish production & livestock, according to *Sindh District Profiles 21*, around 4.7 & 3.7% respectively of Sindh province. For the agricultural sector, Hyderabad has a lesser portion of its share in crop yielding & farming relatively among the other districts & cities of the province, there's the production of sugarcane, wheat, cotton (bales) & rice mainly.

## 2.4. PUBLIC FINANCE

According to the *annual performance report of FBR*, during the first half of FY 2022-23, reported tax collection from Hyderabad was around 19b rs., estimated to reach around 40b rs. at the end of the FY.

## 2.5. HEALTH SECTOR

Health (& Education) sector(s) correlate directly to the economic development of the state (or district); almost all of the seven proposed dimensions of development (in correspondence with the MDGs) relate directly (or indirectly) with this sector. Comparatively, Hyderabad is doing better in providing its health facilities and has a total of 35 Government, Departmental, Private and Local Bodies Hospitals compared to 648 Hospitals in Sindh, reflecting its importance in the Health sector.

## 2.6. EDUCATION SECTOR

As explained above, the importance of the education sector in the economy. The literacy rate of Hyderabad has also been fairly better than the other districts of the province, male literacy rate (15-49 years) in Hyderabad is 65% compared to 59% in Sindh while the female literacy rate is 56.2% compared to only 40.9% in Sindh. Report of *the Statistical Bureau of Sindh* shows that Hyderabad, presently, has the highest number of Post Graduate Colleges in Sindh, second highest number of Degree Colleges, highest (district-wise) number of Private Schools, all along with the enrollments.

## 2.7. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional Poverty Index measures the number of people/households that are ‘multidimensionally’ poor, it uses the indicators of development, i.e. Health, Education & Living Standards. In District Hyderabad, the MPI value is 0.20 which is *lower* than the average MPI Value of 0.25 in Sindh.

## 2.8. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Physical infrastructure is also an important indicator of economic development as it lessens the negative externalities & cost of doing business, District Hyderabad has its share of road network of 431 km out of the 22,283 km in Sindh (1.9%).

### 3. ARCHEOLOGICAL SPOTS:

Hyderabad is one of the oldest cities of South-Asia, hence known for its Archaeological and Historical spots, & landmarks.

#### 3.1. MUKHI MAHAL

The Mukhi mahal is one of the oldest historic buildings in Hyderabad, a beautiful example of architecture built around 1921 by an influential Hindu Sindhi known as Jethanand Mukhi, the Mukhi House in Hyderabad served as a family residence until the partition of India compelled the family to vacate by 1957, The property endured harm due to misuse and civil disturbances. Eventually, The Sindh Antiquities Department initiated restoration work in 2009, with the Mukhi family endorsing the property's conversion into a public museum. A must visit and to-go-to place for history and archeology lovers.

#### 3.2. BADSHAHI BUNGALOW

The Badshahi Bungalow is the Palace of Prince Mir Hassan Ali Khan Talpur, the son of the last ruler of Hyderabad Mir Naseer Khan Talpur. The Palace is located in Tando of Talpur Mirs in Latifabad. This historic palace of Talpur Mirs was constructed in 1863 AD.

#### 3.3. HASRAT MOHANI LIBRARY

The library was built in 1905 as Homestead Hall in the name of Dr. Homestead, a well-known surgeon of Hyderabad, Sindh, later in 1967 it was renamed after renowned poet Syed Fazlul Hasan Hasrat Mohani, also must visit and to-go-to place for archeology lovers & book-worms.

#### 3.4. PAKKO QILLO

Pakko Qillo is a fort in Hyderabad, The Fort was constructed on the hillock by Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro, around 1768 when he founded the city of Hyderabad.

#### 3.5. SHAH MAKKI FORT

Also known as Katcha Qilla. This fort is small compared to Pakka Qilla, and is made of mud. The fort was built also by Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro but by using unbaked clay bricks as opposed to fired baked bricks which were used for the construction of Pakka Qilla.

#### 3.6. ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

Economic importance of this old archeological city of Hyderabad is also great because of the tourist attraction and income earning opportunities due to it.

