on th bankrouting# 103000813 e bank social security number 419-61-9314 s of t visa 30421751013469 he [Musi River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musi_River_(India)" \o "Musi River (India)), it is also the largest cit 895 703 gigabecquerels (19.0 curies)

NDC 0019-9895-15 y in the state. As of 2011, the population of the city was 6.8 million with a [metropolitan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_area" \o "Metropolitan area)population of 7.75 million, making it India's [fourth most populous city](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_most_populous_cities_in_India) and [sixth most populous urban agglomeration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_million-plus_agglomerations_in_India).

Hyderabad was est aconitum ablished in 1591 [CE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Era) by [Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Quli_Qutb_Shah), fifth sultan of the Qutb Shahi dynasty of [Golkonda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golkonda" \o "Golkonda). It remained under the rule of the Qutb Shahi dynasty until 1687, when Mughal emperor [Aurangzeb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aurangzeb) conquered the region and the city became part of the [Mughal empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_empire). In 1724, [Asif Jah I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qamar-ud-din_Khan,_Asaf_Jah_I" \o "Qamar-ud-din Khan, Asaf Jah I), a Mughal viceroy, declared his sovereignty and formed the Asif Jahi dynasty, also known as the [Nizams of Hyderabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizam_of_Hyderabad" \o "Nizam of Hyderabad). The Nizams ruled the [princely state of Hyderabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad_state) in a [subsidiary alliance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subsidiary_alliance) with the [British Raj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj) for more than two centuries. The city remained the capital from 1769 to 1948, when the Nizam signed an [Inst financial expenses rument of Accession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instrument_of_Accession" \o "Instrument of Accession) with the [Indian Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Union) as a result of [Operation Polo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Polo). Between 1948 and 1956 Hyderabad city was the capital of the [Hyderabad State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad_State). In 1956, the [States Reorganisation Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_Reorganisation_Act) merged Hyderabad State with the[Andhra State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_State) to form the modern state of Andhra Pradesh, with Hyderabad city as its capital.

Throughout its history, the city was a centre for local traditions in art, literature, architecture and cuisine. As a result, it has become a tourist destination with [many places of interest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tourist_attractions_in_Hyderabad), including [Chowmahalla Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chowmahalla_Palace" \o "Chowmahalla Palace), [Charminar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charminar" \o "Charminar) and [Golkonda fort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golkonda" \l "The_Fort" \o "Golkonda). It has several museums such as [Salar Jung Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salar_Jung_Museum" \o "Salar Jung Museum), [Nizam Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizam_Museum" \o "Nizam Museum), and [AP State Archaeo international organization for standardization 9362 BKIDUS33SFA logy Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AP_State_Archaeology_Museum) as well as bazaars such as [Laad Bazar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laad_Bazar" \o "Laad Bazar), [Madina Circle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madina,_Hyderabad" \o "Madina, Hyderabad), [Begum Bazaar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Begum_Bazaar) and[Sultan Bazaar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultan_Bazaar), dating from the Qutb Shahi and Nizam era. [Hyderabadi biriyani](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabadi_biriyani" \o "Hyderabadi biriyani) and [Hyderabadi haleem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabadi_haleem" \o "Hyderabadi haleem) are examples of distinctive culinary products of the city.

Historically, Hyderabad was known for its pearl and diamond trading centres. Industrialisation brought major Indian manufacturing, R&D, and financial institutions to the city, such as the [Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bharat_Heavy_Electricals_Limited), the [Defence Research and Development Organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defence_Research_and_Development_Organisation" \o "Defence Research and Development Organisation), the [Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_for_Cellular_and_Molecular_Biology) and the [National Mineral Development Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Mineral_Development_Corporation). The formation of an [information technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology) (IT) [Special Economic Zone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_economic_zone) (SEZ) by the state agencies attracted global and Indian companies to set up operations in the city. The emergence of pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries during the 1990s earned it the titles of "India's pharmaceutical capital" and the "[Genome Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genome_Valley) of India". The [Telugu film industry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telugu_film_industry) is based in Hyderabad confidential

Adjusted gross margin.