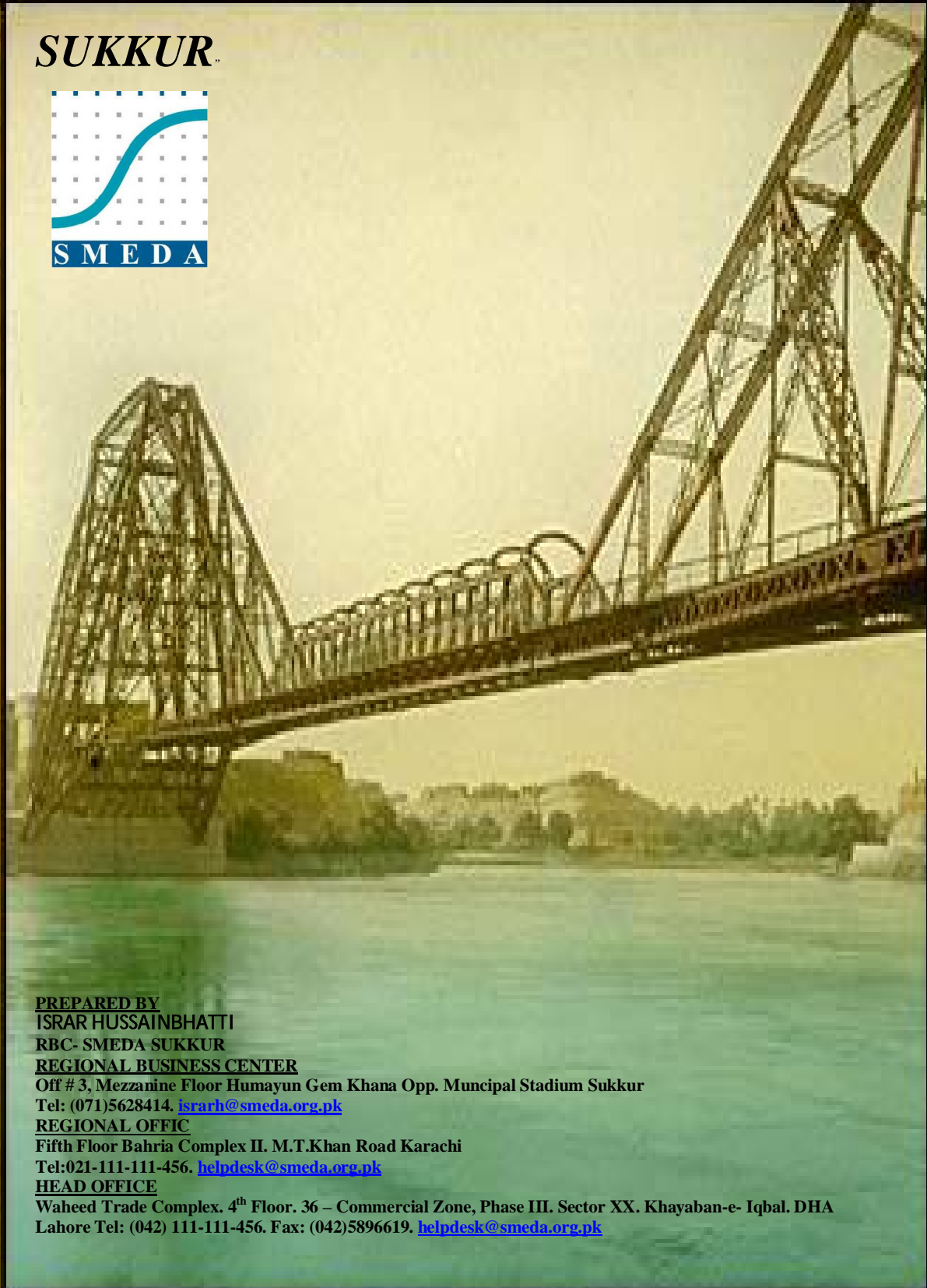


SUKKUR



PREPARED BY

ISRAR HUSSAINBHATTI

RBC- SMEDA SUKKUR

REGIONAL BUSINESS CENTER

Off # 3, Mezzanine Floor Humayun Gem Khana Opp. Municipal Stadium Sukkur

Tel: (071)5628414. israrh@smeda.org.pk

REGIONAL OFFICE

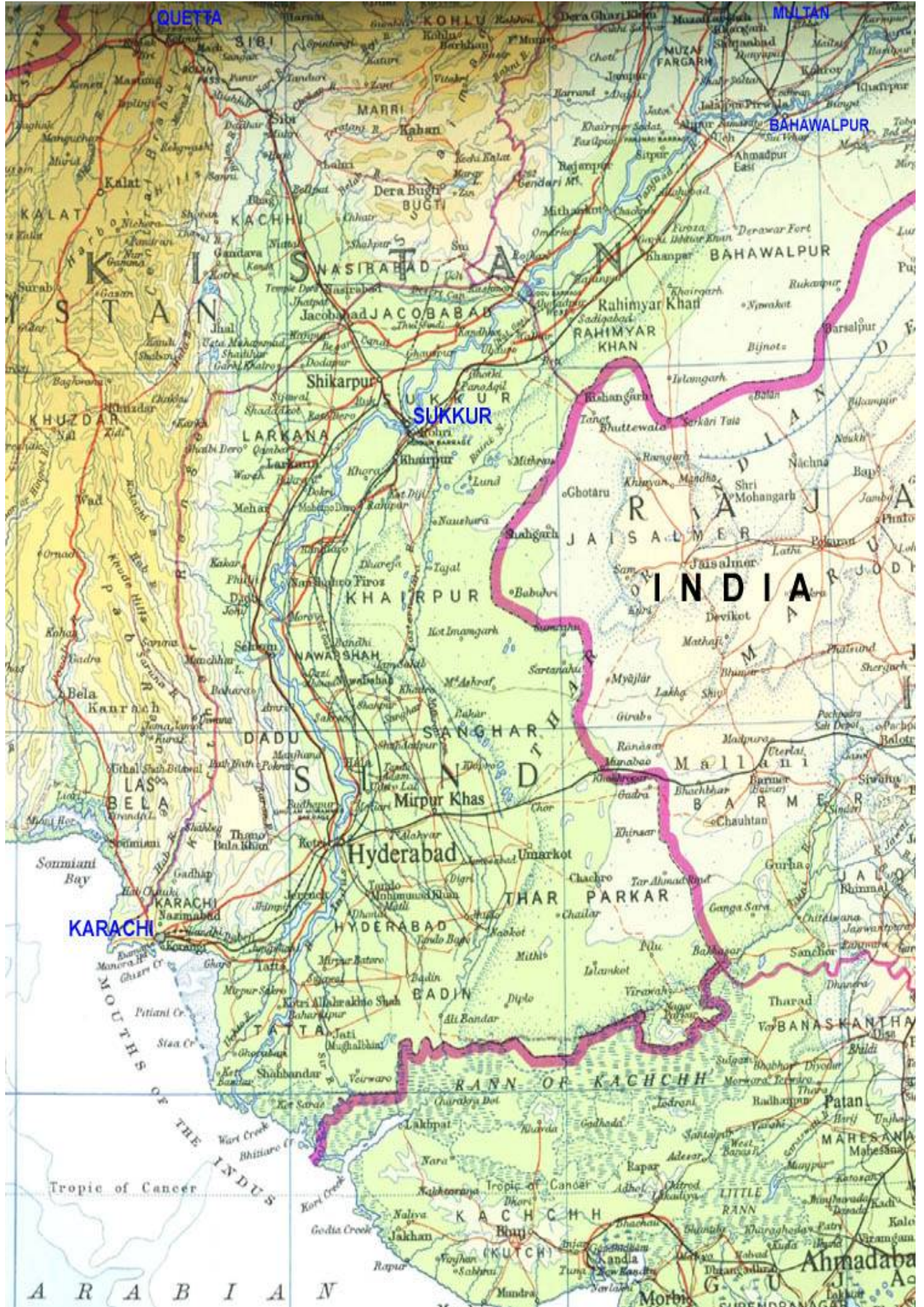
Fifth Floor Bahria Complex II. M.T.Khan Road Karachi

Tel:021-111-111-456. helpdesk@smeda.org.pk

HEAD OFFICE

Waheed Trade Complex. 4th Floor. 36 – Commercial Zone, Phase III. Sector XX. Khayaban-e- Iqbal. DHA

Lahore Tel: (042) 111-111-456. Fax: (042)5896619. helpdesk@smeda.org.pk



INTRODUCTION

City of Sukkur grew out of a catalytic earth quick in 916 and when the course of the river Indus was completely destroyed and people shifted to Bakhar. It was during Mughal period that the Turkhan and other living in Bakhar, a mid stream Ireland of River Indus, moved to the right and left bank of the river Indus,

Thereby laying the foundation of the twin cities Sukkur and Rohri. Sukkur city is spread over an are of 32.186 SQ KMS. Having population of 0.335 million according 1998 census. Now it is say about 0.395 million.

The important of Sukkur city is well known to all. It is the third largest city of Sindh province, situated at the junction of Panjab and Baluchistan and is an old historical traditional, commercial center, which is catering the requirements of this area.

The Upper Sindh has an Agro-Based economy. Accordingly, most of the Agro-Based industries were set up here including Cotton Ginning, Vegetable Ghee & Cooking Oil, Flour, Cotton Thread, Cement, Fertilizer, Agriculture Implements, Tractors Repair Workshop, Confectionery and Dates Processing Mills etc. Sukkur is also a distribution Centre, which fulfills the requirement of whole of the Upper Sindh, part of Punjab and Balochistan. Main products for distribution are: Cotton and Silk Cloth, Hosiery, General Merchandise, Dates, Dry Fruits, Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Medicines, Paints and Varnishes, Crockery and Cutlery, Stainless Steel Crockery, Sanitary Ware and Fittings, Cements, Fertilizer, Wheat, Flour, Timber and other miscellaneous items.

TOPOGRAPHY

Climate:

The district has extremes of climate. During summer the temperature sometimes rises to 122 F, while in winter it nears freezing point. The months of August and September are stuffy and suffocating. However, the nights of May, June, and July are pleasant. In winter, the climate is dry and mild. The sea breeze does not reach this District. Although cyclones and windstorms are uncommon, a hot wind strafes the Sistrict in April, blowing from morning till evening in a north-westerly direction. This searing hot wind of the desert makes life oppressive. Maximum and minimum mean temperatures are indicated below:

	MAXIMUM in degrees Fahrenheit	MINIMUM in degrees Fahrenheit
Summer	114	72
Winter	85	37
Spring	109	61

Geology:

The river Indus runs through the district, and there are lakes on both sides of the river. The eastern part of District, consisting of part of *Taluka* Rohri, juts out east of the Nara as far as Mirpur. *Taluka* Mathelo extends south and east of Dahar Canal. This region is known as Registan. The predominant topographical feature of the District is a flat and level plain.

Indus alluvium occupies most of Sukkur District. It is a fairly level alluvial flood-plain formed during and since the Pleistocene period, deposited by the river Indus and its tributaries over a base of tertiary shales and limestone.

MOST POPULAR COST

The main tribes living in the District are The *Pirzadas*, The *Bhuttas*, The *Mangis*, The *Lananas*, The *Pathan*, The *Bandhanis*, The *Syed*, The *Jatois*, The *Abbasis*, The *Qureshis*, The *Shaikhs*, The *Indaras*, The *Ghotas*, The *Lagharis*, The *Sundrans*, The *Mahar*, The *Samejas*, The *Dharjas*, The *Pitafis*, The *Qadris*, and the *Junejas*, with *Mohana* fishermen living on the river.

A variety of faiths and subsect are representd, including Agha Khani, Memon, Kathiawari, Christian, and Hindu, although the majority of the population is Sunni Muslim.

The main languages spoken are Urdu, Sindhi, and Punjabi.

SUKKUR (1947 Onwards)

Subdivision	Headquarters	Area
Sukkur	Sukkur	Talukas of Sukkur and Rohri
Ghotki	Ghotki	Talukas Ghotki and PanoAkil
Mirpur Mathelo	M. Mathelo	Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro
Shikarpur	Shikarpur	The existing subdivision

The detail of Taluka - Sukkur as Circle, Tapa and Dehs

Taluka	Circle	Tapa	Dehs
Sukkur	Sukkur	1. Sukkur city	1. New Sukkur
		2. Old Sukkur	1. Old Sukkur 2. Abad Jahir 3. Rahuja 4. Bindi Dhareja
		3. Arain	1. Arain 2. Nasirabad 3. Farash 4. Saidabad 5. Angaho

Two new subdivisions, *Rohri* and *Ubauro*, were created and the status of the subdivisions remained as indicated in the chart below:

Existing Subdivision	New Subdivisions	Talukas
Sukkur	Rohri Sukkur	Rohri Sukkur
Mirpur Mathelo	Ubauro Mirpur Mathelo	Ubauro Mirpur Mathelo

With the opening of the new taluka the subdivisions were again reconstituted:

Subdivision	Talukas
1. Sukkur	1) Sukkur
2. Rohri	1) Rohri 2) Pano Akil
3. Ghotki	1) Ghotki 2) Khangarh
4. Mirpur Mathelo	1) Mirpur Mathelo 2) Ubauro

Demography

A historic image of Rohri – Sukkur At the time of Pakistan's independence in 1947, Sukkur district comprised approximately 200,000 habitants, mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits and fishing industry. Over time, Sukkur has seen a moderate rise in population (2 to 2.5% per annum) as compared to Pakistan's, except in late 1960s and early 70s when population growth rate reached 4.43% (1972 census) due to internal migration and establishment of some large bridges on river Indus. According to official census of 1998, Sukkur has 908370 habitants and density of 175.9 persons per square kilometre. The current estimate (on the basis of 2.88% annual growth) shows that Sukkur population has surpassed 1 million.

Sukkur Population Growth since 1951						
Census year	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998	2007
Population	218,320	272,270	451,290	560,570	908,370	1,808,740
Annual growth (%)		2.25	4.43	2.60	2.88	10.02

Sukkur district is chiefly populated by Muslims, that constitute 96% of the total population, of which, the Sunni form a clear majority, about (80%). It also has a sizeable population of Shias (16%), Hindus (3.28%) and Christians (0.51%). Hindus are mostly settled in urban areas and are engaged in the trade and services sectors. Ethnically, Sindhis share the biggest segment of population in Sukkur and Rohri city areas (56.74%), followed by Urdu (25.53%) Punjabi (10.46%); Pashto (1.92%); Seraiki (1.74%); Baluchi (1.28%) and others (2.33%). Baloch tribes include, Mirani Rind, Chandio, Gabol, Khoso and Leghari. Others include Ansaris, Mahers, Syed, Mughals, Soomro, Mangrio, chijjan, Phulpoto, Palh and many more. There are Memon, Punjabi and Siraiiki sections. Traditionally Memons were associated with trade and retail business but during last two decades they have ascended as an active social and economic front. Soomro are basically associated with educational and social fields; for their development they perform steps ahead day and night. Terhaily family are basically saraiki speaking, and mostly are associated with profession of law, medical and education

ARRIGATION

The river Indus traverses the whole of Sukkur District, passing through the gorge between Sukkur and Rohri. The importance of Indus water to the agriculture of the whole of Sindh has long been recognized, and successive regimes have endeavoured to harness and utilize its flow, and predict its flood. To that end a system of canals has been built and enlarged over the centuries, and in the past seventy years huge barrages have been erected. Canals are of two types, inundation, i.e., seasonal, and perennial. The former are primarily old river beds while the latter are artificial.

NAME OF CANAL, THEIR LENGTH (Miles) AND DISCHARGE (Cusecs)

S. No	Name of Canal	Length (Miles)	Discharge (Cusecs)
01	Sindh	20	2200
02	Rajib	12	240
03	Chitti	09	245
04	Gang	08	109
05	Garkano Wah	8.6	328
06	Janib wah	12.5	169
07	Kori Wah	20.5	500
08	Mahesru Wah	20.5	300
09	Jari	8.4	110
10	L.M. Feeder	39.7	3300
11	Lundi wah	19.5	236
12	Kazo wah	21	223
13	Dingro wah	24	436
14	Massu wah	34	891
15	Mohro wah	44.5	110
16	Mahi wah	28.81	1000
17	Dahar Feeder	48	336
18	Sehar wah	27.8	424
19	Khandar Branch	18.38	260
20	Dahar minor	12	359
21	Gudd Feeder	705	5317

IRRIGATION SYSTEM

The irrigation system of the district is partly controlled by the Sukkur Barrage, but mainly by the Guddu Barrage, which was inaugurated in 1963. These barrages have brought prosperity to the District by increasing the cultivable areas. The main irrigation system of Sukkur Barrage is explained below:

SUKKUR BARRAGE:

The Sukkur Barrage, officially named the Lloyd Barrage, on the Indus about three miles below Sukkur Gorge, is the pride of Pakistan's irrigation system. It is the largest system of its kind in the world. It is the backbone of the economy of the entire country, providing, through its network of canals, irrigation to an area of 7.63 million acres, approximately 25 per cent of the total canal-irrigated area of the country. The Nara Canal, which is one of the seven canals absorbing the run-off from this barrage, is the largest in the country, carrying a discharge almost equal to that of the River Thames. Its bed width is 346 ft. – one and a half times that of the Suez Canal. It is not a man-made canal, but the south-western arm of the hakra, the "Lost River of the Indian Desert".

The idea of a barrage at Sukkur was first conceived by Lieutenant J. G. Fife in about 1855, but a complete scheme was not made for another sixty years. Sir Arnold Musto, an engineer, was then appointed to develop the project. His plans were submitted to the Government of Bombay, and in April 1923 the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 200million. Work started in January 1925 and was completed by 31 December 1931. In July 1923, and unanimous resolution of the District Local Board was passed that the barrage be named after Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, who had taken an active interest in the scheme.

The barrage comprises sixty-six spans, each sixty feet wide and each divided into three sections by the two dividing walls on its upstream. The right pocket, the left pocket, and the main weir have five, seven, and fifty-four spans respectively. The central section is further divided into six bays of nine spans each. These bays are separated from each other by abutment piers that are twenty-five feet thick and ninety-seven feet long. An ordinary pier is ten feet wide and seventy-seven feet long. An ordinary pier is ten feet wide and seventy-seven feet long. Abutment pier number 32, which is one hundred and ninety feet long, has eight pipes for indicating uplift pressures. The weir bays have upstream floor at Reduced Level (R.L.) 176.0 with no crest, and the down stream floor slopes to R.L. 172.39 in a gradient of 1 in 70 up to the end of the flexible talus. There is a lower bridge with a sixteen-foot roadway enabling vehicles to drive between the two banks. The bridge is just under a mile in length. Masonry walls joined to the abutment of the barrage on either bank enclose the main regulators of the various canals.

Thirty-two thousand laborers worked year-round on the project. In addition, a total of seven thousand men were employed daily to work on the large, medium, and small-size machines. Primitive methods, including bullocks drawing a metal-edged board scoop, were used side by side with huge machines each excavating seventy-four tons of earth per minute. The total amount of earthwork done came to 569 crore (5690000000) cubic feet, of which 312 crore cubic feet were excavated by machines and the rest by human labor.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES, FORESTS, AND WILD LIFE:

Agriculture is the mainstay of the province of Sindh. With its varying climatic conditions and very scanty rainfall, but good soil, man has been practicing agriculture in Sindh since time immemorial, helped by the Indus, one of the longest rivers in the world.

Detail of the major crops and yields for 2001-02 in the Sukkur District are listed below:

This report is area in hectors, Production in Matrix ton in sukkur district (Sukkur, Rohri, Saleh Pat, and Pano Aqil).

S. No	NAME OF CROPS	AREA IN HECTORS		PRODUCTION IN M.TON.	
		2005	2006	2005	2006
01	<u>YIELD OF MAJOR CROPS</u>				
	➤ Sugar Cane.	3,791	5,018	1,60,379	2,47,008
	➤ Cotton.	28,283	28,794	1,33,680	1,39,442
	➤ Rice.	586	2,530	1,343	5,528
	➤ Wheat.	40,175	39,167	1,10,276	1,08,386
	➤ Jowar.	10,733	8,984	6,681	5,683
	➤ Bajra.	258	173	141	96
	➤ Maize.	214	193	128	113
02	<u>KHARIEF PULSES</u>				
	➤ Moong.	526	302	263	149
	➤ Mash.	83	22	41	10
	➤ Arhar.	33	15	13	06
03	<u>KHARIEF FRUITS</u>				
	➤ Mangoes.	100	176	824	1,305
	➤ Banana.	112	91	534	414
	➤ Dates.	2,998	3,411	36,790	42,397
04	<u>KHARIF FRUITES ALL</u>				
	➤ Kharif Vegetables all	3,471 00	3,919 629	40,517 00	46,123 3,823
	➤ Kharif Chillies.	109	127	184	216
	➤ Kharif Condiments.	119	129	188.5	217
	➤ Kharif Fodders (all)	7,548	7,999	10,23991	11,11,395
	➤ Gowar Seed.	1,541	1,230	1,066	888
	➤ Sun – Flower.	35	800	366	712

Cotton, wheat, mustard, sugarcane, and *barseem* are the main crops grown on the left bank of the Indus, while the main crops on the right bank are rice, wheat, gram, and *barseem*. Cotton, sugarcane, and oilseed are deemed industrial crops, the rest commercial.

AGRICULTURE INCOME TAX SYSTEM

In January 1977, the Federal Government replaced land revenue with agricultural income tax by virtue of the Finance (Supplementary) Act 1977. Thus agricultural income tax payable under the Sindh Finances Act 1965 was abolished with effect from Rabi 1976-7. This was itself cancelled the following year, and the Income Tax Ordinance of 1979 restored the old exemption.

In 1994, the Sindh Agriculture Income Tax Act 1994 (Sindh Act No. XXXII of 1994) was enacted, according to which the imposition of tax on income from agricultural land in the province of Sindh came into force. It was further amended under the Sindh Agriculture Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance 1996 {Sindh ordinance No. VI of 1996, Notification No. S. Legis. 1(6)/76 dated 14 December 1996}

THE AGRICULTURE PASS BOOK SYSTEM:

This was introduced in 1973 by the Federal Government to make it easier for farmers to obtain agricultural credit from lending institutions. The farmer is required to buy a set of two passbooks (one red, one green) from the post office and have the particulars concerning his land endorsed by the revenue department, after which he is eligible for a loan of up to 60 percent of the value of his land. The Revenue department retains the red book and updates it according to information supplied by the lender (generally a bank); the green book is retained by the bank as a guarantee for the loan.

By 1994, 9,561 Passbooks had been issued, out of a total eligibility of 25,079. Despite a mark-up rate of 14 percent there had been no defaulting.

PRICE CONTROL OF FARM PRODUCE.

A government procurement programme for agricultural commodities was initiated in early 1950 which was limited to a few major crops only. Its aim was to provide food to urban consumers at cheaper rates, not necessarily to stabilize the income of the farmer. Even the price-support program, which was initiated in the mid-1960s to ensure minimum prices to farmers, effectively became a program of procurement of food grains at lower prices for the urban consumer.

It was soon realized that the program was inhibiting the expansion of agricultural production. The government therefore decided to use price intervention not only to safeguard the interests of the urban consumers, but also to assure a reasonable minimum price to the farmer for his produce. Since the late sixties, the price-support programme has remained effective.

In 1977, however, it was decided that a review and suitable revision of the output prices for various commodities was needed every year and on a more rational and scientific basis than had been previously used. The government decided in March 1981, to establish an Agricultural Price Commission which would recommend the revision of prices. The commission recommended support prices on the basis of changes in returns for farmers and in the cost of production. Ever since the Agricultural price Commission was established, the prices of agricultural products have continued to be revised upwards at regular intervals. Thus, for example, the government of Sindh Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Food Department determined a province-wide minimum price for sugarcane of Rs. 12.00 per *maund* for the duration of crushing year 1988-9. The department also fixed the minimum price of various varieties of seed cotton (*Phutti*) and wheat, oil seeds and ghee.

LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

Livestock plays several important roles in the agricultural economy of Pakistan. Bullocks provide the motive power for many agricultural operations and also supply meat, milk, manure, and hides. The Red Sindhi cow and the Kundi buffalo are known for their high-yield milk production, while the Thari cow is a dual-purpose breed. Used for both milking and working. Other livestock include

camels, goats, sheep, horses, donkey, and poultry. Blankets are made from camel-hair and sheep's wool.

A livestock development programme was set up with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank with a view to improving yields of both milk and meat. The project included the establishing of a milk plant in Sukkur, but this proposal was dropped due to lack of interest. A breed improvement centre was set up at Rohri, which focuses on the Kundi buffalo.

The first civil Veterinary Department was created in 1907. Since then several reorganizations have taken place and nowadays animal husbandry and veterinary services are the responsibility of a single department. Its interests include improving local breeds to increase production, and the treatment and control of contagious or parasitic diseases of livestock. A government-issued brochure of 1955 entitled Sindh: People and Progress notes that:

It has taken a long time for the maldars to shed apathy and prejudice, but they have started to realize the importance of veterinary services and now bring their sick animals to the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, and report outbreaks of contagious diseases promptly.

FISHERIES.

The Sindh Fisheries Directorate was established in July 1974. Since then the importance of fish has been clearly realized. Some of the important activities pursued by the Department of Fisheries include the enforcement of laws governing fisheries, expanding the practice of fish culture, research in the field of fish life and the conservation of fish, educational facilities, and the introduction of modern techniques for the exploitation of fish.

Fish of many kinds are caught in the canals, particularly in the deep pools that are left standing during a canal closure. There are no fishing towns, but a class of fishermen, the *Jhabers* or *Mohanas*, depend exclusively on their earnings from fishing. They live scattered around the villages bordering the river. A village of *Mohanas* is *Miani*. The Principal kinds of fish found are Palla (*Clupeailisha*), Dambhro (*Labeoohita*), Mori (*Mugil Waigieusis*), Muli or Poiki (*Wallago attu*), Morakhi or Morakho (*Cirrhina Mrigale*), and Thelli (*Catla bushanani*).

There is another class of fish which, though considered by some as coarse and unsavoury, is preferred to the delicate kinds by the common people; at any rate it constitutes a much large proportion of their food. These are the Catfishes and other Siluroidea, which include a number of species of enormous size. Of these many be mentioned Khango (*Rita buehanani*), Lohar (*Saccobranchus fossils*). Murrels (*Sindhi Jarko*, *Ophioc-epealus strialus*) are found in weedy tanks. The Ghøj (*Mostacemblus armatus*) are found in weedy tanks. The Ghøj (*Mostacemblus armatus*), a mud fish, Gandan (Notopterus Kapirat) and Phandam (N. Chitala) may be added to this list.

DATES AND DRY DATES INDUSTRY IN SUKKUR DISTRICT

Sukkur has the largest Dates and Dry Dates Market of Asia. The name of dates market is AGHA QADIR DAD AGRICULTURE MARKET situated at left Bank of River Indus SUKKUR. Dates and Dry Date are being exported to India, Australia and America amounting to Rupees Two Billions annually.

Due to its soil and seasons, Sukkur is an ideal place for date cultivation. Dates are grown in all the four provinces of Pakistan. The main growing areas are Sukkur, Makran, D. G. Khan, Bahawalpur, Jhang, Multan and Mirpur. In spite of growing dates in large quantity, the processing industry is at cottage level in Pakistan. Therefore, the industry is not capable to scientifically process its one-fourth production. To process dates, about 12 factories have been set up in date growing areas, but only one packing factory has taken ISO 9000 certificate.

VARIETIES:

Rich soil, abundant sunshine and four distinct seasons make Sukkur an ideal place for cultivating a variety of agriculture crops. The above factors help in creating a very special taste in our farm produce, particularly in fruits: mangoes, apples, and dates. Sukkur and Khairpur (Mirs) is major date growing regions in the country. Our commercially important date varieties include Aseel, Karbala, Fasli and Kupro of Sindh; Muzawati, Begum Jangi, Jaan Swore, Kehraha and Rabai of Balochistan; Dhakki and Gulistan of NWFP and a seedless variety of Punjab.

Major varieties of dates grown in Pakistan

Province	Varieties
Sindh	Aseel, Fasli, Bhedir, Karbalian, Kupro, Mithri
Punjab	Hillawi, Khudrawi, Zahidi, Shmran
NWFP	Dhakki, Muzawati, Kango, Gookna, Gulishtan, Basri, Halini and Zahidi
Balochistan	Begum Jangi, Kaharba, Mozawati, Berni, Halini, Sabzo

Note: More than 130 varieties of dates are grown in Pakistan

Province-wise dates production (M/Tonnes) (0d00) Tonnes hectare

	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sindh	31	32	32	34	215	245	245
Punjab	92	92	92	94	95	90	90
NWFP	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Balochistan	403	404	404	403	404	239	239

PROCESSING CENTRE:

Therhi, in district Khairpur (Mirs) occupies a central place in date processing in Pakistan. Close to one dozen date factories are established in and around this township. Quality control starts with the choice of only highest quality fruits. Date factories purchase dates for exports from progressive date growers, who take extreme care of dates right from the flowering stage. Well developed, fleshed, fully ripened and sun-dried dates are brought in plastic trays or wooden crates at the premises of the factory. On arrival, the fruit is weighed and immediately fumigated. For fumigation, usually methyl bromide, aluminum/magnesium phosphate, or agtoxin tablets are used. All vents and openings are completely sealed for adequate fumigation. Each lot is properly marked: quantity of dates in the lot, name of fumigant, date of fumigation, validity period of fumigation and date of re-fumigation, if necessary, are clearly indicated. The fruit is stored in a clean and dry area. Dates are taken from these lots as and when required. Mostly, dates are processed manually. Only skilled male and female workers perform the processing job. Dates are given a light warm-water wash in order to remove dust, sand or any other foreign matter. The fruit is then spread on large tables for manual sorting and grading.

EXPORTS

Date export started in the beginning of the 80s. Presently, Pakistan is the largest exporter of dates in the world, after India and UAE. Pakistan is not only exporting dates, but also importing dates regularly.

In 2006-07 over 6.767 million kg dates worth ACV \$4.792 million have been exported to over 20 countries, while dry dates export was \$33.535 million. By improving the quality and packing and at competitive prices, export of dates can be increased manifold.

In order to increase export, permanent display-cum sale centers should be set-up at Dubai, Doha, Istanbul, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, New York and Frankfurt etc. These centers may be established in private sector, which can become self-financing very soon.

There is a big scope of setting projects for producing dates bye-products such as vinegar, pickles, murabba, sweet chutney, date ketchup or sauce, syrup, honey and paste. In setting these projects, PCSIR, SMEDA, EPB, SME Bank and PIDC can help.

VALUE ADDED PRODUCT OF DATES

VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS
Dates with almonds
Chocolate coated dates
Date Syrups
Dates Vinegar
Dates jams
Dates murabba
Seedless dates blocks
Dates mixed with dry fruits
Dates alcohol
Dates animal feed
Table fruit/desert
Dates Liquid Sugar

PRODUCTION, YIELD AND AREA

Year Production Yield per hectare Area (M/Tones) (000) Tones hectare

YEAR	PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION
1961	73,600	8.270	8,700
1972	197,600	9.234	21,400
1992	275,157	6.673	41,237
1995	532,531	7.205	73,501
1996	534,431	7.168	74,559
1997	537,487	7.157	75,100
1998	721,629	9.558	75,500
1999	579,880	7.541	76,900

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE IN SUKKUR

There are two Industrial Estate in Sukkur i.e. Sindh Industrial Trading Estate (SITE) and Small Industries Estate (SIE). The SITE was established in 1963 over an area of about 1060 Acres and is managed by a Managing Director and a Board housed at Karachi.

The brief details of Sindh Industrial Trading Estate Ltd, Sukkur are as under:

01.	Total Area of Estate (Site Limited Sukkur)	1060 Acres
02.	Units in productions	1054
03.	Close/Sick Units	1035

Type of Industries in Production, Ghee, Oil, Biscuits, Soap, Beverages, Flour, Straw Paper Board, Poultry Farm, Dates, Sulphuric Acid, Ice and Cold Storage, etc.

SMALL INDUSTRIES ESTATE, SUKKUR

The Small Industries Estate (SIE), Sukkur was set up over an area of 110 acres. The Estate is being managed by the Sindh Small Industries Corporation. The Estate comprises industrial units like Cotton Seed Crushing Units, RCC Pipes, Paints and Varnishes, Biscuits, Flour, Rice Husking, Printing Press, Ceramic Wares, Light, Engineering, Agriculture Implements etc. The position of units in SIE is as under:

Units under production about	0150
Close/Sick Units	0045

However, with this background in view, we take the opportunity to bring to your kind notice a few problems/suggestions for your kind and sympathetic consideration and action.

The following Small & Medium Industrial Estates are already in existence in Sukkur District, which have mostly Agro-based units: -

1) Sukkur Small Industries Estate

Comprises of an area of 110.05 Acres. In this Estate about 102 Agro-Based units are in operation, 52 units are lying closed and 27 plots are available for allotment. Further 50 Acres of Land is being acquired from Sukkur SITE, which is under process of acquisition.

2) Sukkur Industrial Trading Estate, Sukkur

- Area 1066 Acres
- Units under production 55
- Closed 41
- Open plots 43
- Under Construction 8
- Area lying vacant 242 Acres

3) ROHRI SMALL INDUSTRIES ESTATE

- It comprises of an area of 46.39 Acres.
- Allotted plots 3.

- One unit under construction.
- Vacant Plots 110.

4) LARKANA SMALL INDUSTRIES ESTATE

- Area of Land 60 Acres.
- Agro-based Units in operation 86.
- Vacant Plots nil and closed 10.

5) GAMBAT SMALL INDUSTRIES ESTATE

- Land area 15 Acres.
- Plot allotted 25.
- Units in operation one (1).
- Plots vacant 27.

6) GHOTKI SMALL INDUSTRIES ESTATE

- Land 50 Acres, which is under process of acquisition.

7) NAWABSHAH SMALL INDUSTRIES ESTATE

- Land 50 Acres.
- One unit in operation.
- Vacant plots 82.

From the above figures and details, in the opinion of this Chamber, there is very least possibility or scope for setting up more Industrial Estates in Sukkur District by Private Parties or through Government Resources, as the above Small & Medium Industrial Estates are sufficient to cope up Industrialization, and which are still not fully colonized.

COMPLETE LIST OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS OF SMALL INDUSTRIES ESTATE,
SUKKUR

S. NO.	NAME OF PARTY	Plot No:	LINE OF BUSINESS
1	M/s Mirza Industries	B-2, 3, 4	Agriculture Implements
2	M/s Hussaini Till Oil Mills	A-15	Seed Crushing
3	M/s Arafat Oil Mill	A-25, 26	Seed Crushing
4	M/s Nasir Mehmood & Sons	A-63	Cotton Waste
5	M/s Pak Dal Mills	B-83, 84, 85	Pulses
6	M/s Abdul Hameed Khan Co,	B-19, 20, 21	Cotton Waste
7	M/s New Rana Spices	B-80	Grinding of Spices
8	M/s Hanan Product	C-116	Vermicelli Manufacturer
9	M/s Bhattai Plastic Industries	A-5	Plastic
10	M/s Shams Biscuits Factory	B-58, 59	Biscuits
11	M/s Supper Rehman Oil Mill	A-46, 47	Seed Crushing, Oil & Oil Cake
12	M/s Gujarat Walls Industries	B-90	Iron Chain Manufacturer
13	M/s Mohammadi Dal Mill	C-44, 45, 46, 55, 56, 57	Pulses
14	M/s Farooque Oil Mill	A-1	Seed Crushing, Oil & Oil Cake
15	M/s Khawaja Spices	A-43	Spices and Chillies Grinding
16	M/s Sukkur Marble & Tiles	B-31, 32	Marble
17	M/s Kiran Confectionary	C-4 to 7	Sweets/Confectionary
18	M/s Supper National Poultry	C-36, 37, 38, 39	Poultry
19	M/s Tip Top Furniture	B-96, 97	Furniture
20	M/s Khosa Rice & Flour Mill	-	Rice Husking
21	M/s Aslam Glass Industries	A-52	Glass
22	M/s Khan Food Industries	B-28	Food Items
23	M/s Irama Industries	B-46	Rubber Auto Parts
24	M/s Mahmood Iqbal Industries	C-64, 66	Air Cooler
25	M/s Ithad Industries	C-47, 48	Salt Grinding
26	M/s Amin Industries	C-65, 67	Thread Cotton Waste
27	M/s Hamdard Oil & Dal Mill	A-34	Pulses & Seed Crushing
28	M/s Mehran Carding Blowing	A-69, 70	Cotton Waste
29	M/s Masood Paint Industries	A-4	Distemper, Paints & Warmish
30	M/s Shaikh Cording Factory	B-29	Cotton Waste
31	M/s Reema Oil Mill	C-88 to 92	Seed Crushing
32	M/s Nizam Cotton Wastage	-	Cotton Waste
33	M/s Ali Industries	B-22, 23	Desert Coolers
34	M/s Sajad Fahad Rice Mill	C-102, 103	Rice Husking
35	M/s Mumtaz Poultry Farm	B-41	Poultry
36	M/s Jatoi R.C.C. Pipe Factory	B-63 to 66	Cement Pipes

S. NO.	NAME OF PARTY	Plot No:	LINE OF BUSINESS
37	M/s Shafi Cotton Wastage	B-24, 25	Cotton Waste
38	M/s Asif Oil Mill	A-21, 22	Seed, Crushing Oil & Oil Cakes
39	M/s Petal Industries	C-82 to 85	Flour
40	M/s Rehman Food Industries	B-91	Food Items
41	M/s Malik Cotton Trading Co,	A-61	Cotton Waste
42	M/s Ramzan Soap Factory	A-40	Soap
43	M/s Nasir Cotton Wastage	A-64	Cotton Waste
44	M/s United R.C.C Pipe Factory	B-74 to 76	Cement Pipes
45	M/s Sindh Punjab Food Industries	A-24	Dates
46	M/s Mohammadi Carding Factory	A-62	Cotton Waste
47	M/s Sukkur Rice Mill	B-87, 88	Rice Husking
48	M/s New Mashallah Oil Mill	C-108	Seed Crushing, Oil & Oil Cakes
49	M/s Golden Vally Foundry Work	A-42	Foundry
50	M/s Solangi Rice Mill	A-50	Rice Husking
51	M/s Al-Majeed Marble Factory	B-100, 101	Marble
52	M/s Al-Makka Enterprises	G-1	Electric Appliances
53	M/s Gaba Confectionary	C-97 to 98	Confectionary
54	M/s Mashallah Industries	A-17	Spices Grinding
55	M/s Al-Noor Dal Mill	B-42 to 45	Pulses
56	M/s Crystal Printers	B-77	Printers
57	M/s Anwar Trunk Works	B-70	Trunks Manufacturing
58	M/s Hanif Brother	C-114, 115	Agriculture Implements
59	M/s Sattar Flour Mill	A-38, 39	Flour
60	M/s Madina Dal Mill	B-7 to 9	Pulses
61	M/s Faisal Dal Mill	C-69, 72, 74, 78, 80	Pulses
62	M/s Irfan Carding Factory	C-100, 101	Cotton Waste
63	M/s Haque Poultry Farm	C-26, 27	Poultry
64	M/s Rafique Brothers	B-78	Spices Grinding
65	M/s Raza Industries	B-49	Ready Made Garments
66	M/s Jatoi Computerized Weighbridge	B-62	Weighbridge
67	M/s Kashif Flour Mill	C-87	Flour
68	M/s Khalid Flour Mill	A-33	Flour
69	M/s Ramzan Feed Industries	B-86	Poultry Feed
70	M/s Mian Engineeering Works	B-1	Engineering
71	M/s Rehman Oil Mill	B-81, 82	Cotton Seed Crushing Oil & Cakes

S. NO.	NAME OF PARTY	Plot No:	LINE OF BUSINESS
72	M/ Rais Ice & Cold Storage	C-14, 15	Ice & Cold Storage
73	M/s Prim Grinding Industries	A-9	Grinders
74	M/s Bismillah Melamine Industries	C-95	Melamine Crockery
75	M/s Sui Southern Gas Canteen	Canteen	Canteen
76	M/s Zahoor Industries	B-92, 93	Godown
77	M/s Perwaz Industries	A-71	Godown
78	M/s Star Industries	A-12	Flour & Spices
79	M/s Sharif Cotton Wastage Clearing	A-65	Cotton Waste
80	M/s Tawwakal Spices Grinding	B-79	Spices Grinders
81	M/s Madina Enterprises	A-16	Flour
82	M/s Al-Khair Containers	A-16	Tin Containers
83	M/s Noble Laboratories	B-107, 108	Herbal Medicines
84	M/s Sarfraz R.C.C Pipe Factory	B-12 to 17	Cement Pipes
85	M/s Sharif Bhutto Foundry	A-41	Foundry
86	M/s Kawish Publication	C-71, 73	Publication Press
87	M/s Indus Oil & Ghee Mill	A-18, 19, 20	Vegetable Oil & Ghee
88	M/s Tayyab Spices Grinding	A-51	Spices Grinding
89	M/s Sindh Engineering Industry	C-440	Foundry
90	M/s Bashir Ahmed Cotton Waste	B-33	Cotton Waste
91	M/s Hydri Steel Works	C-59	Steel
92	M/s Shalimar Soap Factory	A-2	Soap
93	M/s A.R. Enterprises	B-50, 51	Wood Working
94	M/s Eleven Star Food Industries	G-2	Food Items
95	M/s National Oil Mill	A-74	Seed Crushing
96	M/s Syed Saw Mill	B-98	Saw Machine
97	M/s Dawood Noor Flour Mill	C-106, 107, 109, 111, 113	Flour
98	M/s Mashallah Ice Factory	C-110	Ice & Cold Storage
99	M/s Raheem Poultry Farm	B-37	Poultry
100	M/s Madina Rice Mill	B-5, 6	Rice Husking
101	M/s Nadir Food Industries	C-8, 9	Food Items
102	M/s Al-Faisal Industries	C-49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54	Pulses
103	M/s Millat Marble & Tiles	G-3	Marble Tiles & Sheet
104	M/s Mehran Poultry Farm	C-32, 33	Poultry Farm
105	M/s Haji Ibrahim Salt Grinding	A-3	Salt Grinding
106	M/s Nijat Printing Press	B-29	Newspaper
107	M/s Mehran Marble Plastic	B-58	Marble

S. NO.	NAME OF PARTY	Plot No:	LINE OF BUSINESS
108	M/s Abdul Basit Food Industries	B-60	Food Items
109	M/s Abdul Hameed & Brothers	A-35	Cotton Waste
110	M/s Memon Flour Mill	A-32	Flour
111	M/s Hameed Food Industries	A/w/s-5 to 7	Food Items
112	M/s Allah-u-Akber Engineering	A/w/s-A-1	Foundry
113	M/s Fehmeena Industries	A/w/s-B-11, 12	Oil Seed Crushing/Engineering Works
114	M/s Huma Bakers	A/w/s-19, 20	Bakery
115	M/s Asad Tin Manufacturer	A/w/s-1, 2, 3, 4	Tin
116	M/s Kamran Can Company	A/w/s-5 to 10	Plastic Cans
117	M/s Faraz Brothers	A/w/s-1 to 4	Metal Containers Making
118	M/s Kawait Enterprises	A/w/s-B-13 to 14	Agro Chemical
119	M/s Aslam Glass Industries	A/w/s-B-8, 9, 10	Glass

NEED ASSESSMENT OF SUKKUR FOR INDUSTRIES PROMOTION

The Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry, set up in the year 1962-63 have all along been putting its all out efforts for the Socio-Economic development of Upper Sindh area, including Sukkur Division, and to achieve positive objectives suggesting various fiscal measures and incentives to past governments.

The Socio-Economic conditions of Sindh has gone down to such an extent that the Industrial investment which, ought to have taken place in Upper Sindh Area was shifted to other developed areas of the Provinces, where attractive Industrial atmosphere was available.

It is the need of the hour, to gear up Industrialization process in Sindh Province, which would only be achieved if proper and timely attention is paid to its genuine problems and to remove bottlenecks, which are coming the way of Industrialization.

1. PROVISION OF FILTERED WATER IN SITE AREA, SUKKUR

Since a long time, the Industrialists of SITE Area clamoring for provision of filtered water, but to no effect.

At present, settled water is being supplied from the filter beds provided in SITE, which is not fit for human consumption.

Now the Government embarking to setup Export Processing Zone at SITE, Sukkur, therefore the requirement of filtered water has become more essential.

It is therefore, suggested that arrangement of filtered water may be made, so that the industrialists could get filtered and hygienic water for consumption. For this, the funds may be arranged from District Development Funds, as the SITE Ltd, have no funds for this scheme.

2. PROVIDING OF STREET LIGHT IN SITE AREA, SUKKUR

The HESCO Authorities Sukkur have disconnected the Street Light connection, which was being used through Transformer installed at Pumping Station of Water Reservoir, with the result the entire area remains in complete darkness and aid to increase in crime in this area. The HESCO authorities were persuaded at personal level and through letter by the Chamber. The HESCO authorities have given demand notice for payment of SITE authorities in order to regularize it. But at least 8 months have since been passed the SITE authorities have not deposited the amount and the area remained in complete darkness.

On the recent visit of Hon'ble Provincial Minister of Industries, Mr. Muhammad Adil Siddiqui on 18th May 2004, this matter was agitated, who was pleased to decide that the estimated cost be equally shared by District Government, Sukkur and SITE Ltd. The District Nazim, who was present in the meeting agreed to do so. But the matter is still lying unattended.

It is therefore requested that Managing Director, SITE who was already requested by the Chamber may kindly be advised to implement this decision of the Minister.

3. TAX FREE ZONE

This Chamber have all along been representing in the past that Sukkur may be included in the Tax Free Zone Scheme, on the pattern of three Industrial Free Zones declared in the past i.e. Larkana, Nawabshah and Ketti Bunder. But our demand remained unheeded.

Recently, the then Chief Minister while addressing a Public meeting on 15th October 2003 announced that Sukkur shall be declared as Special Tax Free zone. This announcement was warmly hailed and welcomed by the chamber.

However, we demand that in order to attract Foreign and Local Investment, Notification declaring Sukkur as Special Tax Free Zone may very kindly be got issued from Federal Government.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF DRY PORT AT SUKKUR

The establishment of Dry Port at Sukkur is badly needed in Order to Promote Business and Industrial activities of this downtrodden area. Considering this aspect it was decided by the Federal Government in the year 1986 to include Sukkur in Dry Port schemes. Finally the draft Notification was sent under No: C-4(1)Estt/94/1143 dated 30th September 1998 by Collector Customs and Central Excise Hyderabad for approval of Central Board of Revenue, Government of Pakistan which still pending for decision.

The location was also approved for the establishment of Dry port at Sukkur i.e. Sukkur Goods Railway Station where existing good sheds need to be repaired, a boundary wall is to be built and Custom Offices are to be constructed. This Dry Port will cater the requirement of Dry Dates, Rice Exporters of the areas of Sukkur, Khairpur and Larkana.

Besides, the then Managing Director, Dry Ports, Brig (R) Ghulam Akber Khan Niazi also visited the Site and recommended it to concerned quarters. He was also expediting the matter. But to no effect.

It is therefore, requested that the matter regarding Establishment of Dry Port in Sukkur may very kindly be taken up with concerned authorities (CBR) which is being delayed for the reasons best known to the concerned authorities.

5. EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE

In the recent past a news item appeared that the Federal Government has been pleased to approve the proposal of setting up Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Sukkur SITE Area wherein an area of about 185 acres of land has already been earmarked and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was also signed, in the year 1998. Recently, EPZ has been setup at Margala, but Sukkur has since been ignored, although the Chairman EPZ Ltd. Col. (Retd) Syed Akber Hussain visited Sukkur with his team and MD SITE. Recently the feasibility report was also prepared by the Chamber and sent to the EPZ Headquarter and Managing Director SITE. Since then no progress forthcoming.

It is therefore, suggested that the government proposal for the establishment of Export Processing Zone in Sukkur SITE be taken up with the concerned authorities on top priority basis.

6. IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR SUKKUR CITY

During the period December to January each year in which season problem of shortage of Drinking Water is being experienced by public of Sukkur.

The Taluka Municipal Council, Sukkur have always been making temporary arrangement by installing motors and pumps near Lands Down Bridge for arranging water to its water works.

Besides, the entire sullage water of Old Sukkur is being falling in River Indus near Channel Barrage and Water Works is situated after some distance from it. As a result the entire Sewerage Water is being intake by Water Works causing unhealthy and unhygienic conditions through out the year.

Several schemes were prepared to overcome this problem of shortage and culminated water, but not yet implemented for want of funds.

It is therefore, suggested that natty and jetty for intake of water be got constructed near Ayub and Lands Down Bridge so that water be made available throughout the year. This scheme may taken up on top priority basis.

7. NEW SEWERAGE SCHEME FOR SUKKUR CITY

The Sewerage Lines of Sukkur City has gone outdated, with the result the Sewerage Water is found accumulated on most of the Roads and Streets, causing damage to Road and in convenience to public.

It is therefore, suggested that new sewerage scheme be got prepared for the entire city, so that the Roads and Streets be saved from damages.

8. OVERHEAD BRIDGE AT NEW PIND RAILWAY CROSSING

This scheme is pending since a long time. During PPP regime, foundation stone was also laid by the MNA Syed Khursheed Ahmed Shah but it has not yet materialized.

It is worth mentioning that nearly 50% of the population of the city is residing in New Pind Area. Due to closure of Railway Crossing for hours together the residents of New Pind Area of Sukkur, experiencing great difficulties.

It is therefore, suggested that this scheme may be taken up on top priority basis by the District Government and may be included in the A.D.P 2004-05.

9. BOUNDARY WALL ALL ALONG AGHA QADIRDAD AGRICULTURE MARKET AT LEFT BANK RIVER INDUS SUKKUR

Agha Qadirdad Market situated at Left Bank of Indus River was set up by its traders on self-help basis and there are about 150 shops and Godowns. From this market Exports of Dry Dates and Dates for about Two Billions are being made and Foreign Exchange earned.

In order to provide, safety and to turn it into model market, there is pressing demand of the traders of this market who are all along been paying market committee fees and other taxes that a Boundary Wall all along the market be constructed to provide safety and security to them.

10. MARKET COMMITTEE FEE

"It is a matter of great regret that inspite of clear instructions of Governor Sindh and Director General, Agriculture Extension Sindh, Hyderabad vide his letter No: DD(Mo)Agri/Contract/G.F/834 dated 12th June 2004, to all Assistant Directors, Agriculture Marketing that Seizer Check Posts on the roads should be removed and contractors should be bound to collect market committee fees inside the boundary walls of Mandies but no action has so far been taken with the result the contractors are displaying high handed attitude and recovering market fee by hook and crook on roads from transporters carrying goods, quite disregard to rules and orders.

It is, therefore, requested that at first instance, the matter may kindly be personally looked into and early redress of grievances of Trade & Industry of whole of Sindh may kindly done by stopping the contractors not to take law in their hands and compliance of the orders of the higher authorities be carried out in its letter and spirit."

Secondly the suggestion of the Director General, Agriculture Extension Sindh, Hyderabad that nominations of members and Chairman etc be called from whole Provinces of Sindh, so that Market Committee could function it-selves independently be given effect.

It is requested that as Market Committees be revived at the pattern of Punjab and the contract system be abolished.

11. EXORBITANT ENHANCEMENT IN FOOD GRAIN LICENCE FEES

Under notification No: 80F(1)28/(247)/80 dated 30th June 2000, the Food Department, Government of Sindh, have notified the License fees showing exorbitant increase. The comparative statement of the said fees for the year 1990-99 and 2000-2001 are given as under:

S. No:	Item	Previous License Fee 1999	New License Fee Announced
01	Dealers Commission Agents	1,000	10,000
02	" For Duplicate	150	500
03	" Renewal Fee	250	5,000 (for three years)

LICENCE LATE FEE: IT HAS ALSO BEEN ENHANCED EXORBITANTLY.

Whereas in Punjab Province it is as under: -

S. No:	Item	Previous License Fee 1998-99	New License Fee Announced
01	Food Grain License	1,000	Same
02	Renewal Fee	500	" "

The matter has along been agitated by the Grain Merchants Association and Chamber and recently a delegation also met with the worthy Governor Sindh, who was pleased to order to adopt the fees prevailing in Province Punjab. But no action has so far been taken.

It is therefore, requested that the orders of Worthy Governor Sindh, may kindly be got implemented in its letter and spirit.

12. BOUNDARY WALL ALL ALONG SMALL INDUSTRIES ESTATE SUKKUR

A few years back, the District Naib Nazim Mr. M. Iqbal Dawood Pakwala conducted survey of the Small Industries Estate, Sukkur with some District Official's Committee and desired to provide Boundary Wall all along Small Industries Estate, Sukkur with Police Check Posts at four or five opening points. But the scheme has not yet been materialized.

It is therefore, suggested that this scheme, if not included in any development programmed be included in A.D.P 2004-05.

13. SHIFTING OF CATTLE PONDS, IRON MARKET AND WELDERS FROM SUKKUR CITY

These schemes may be given Top Priority and the infrastructure be developed in the areas earmarked for these Colonies, so that their shifting from the city may be materialized and the problem of insanitation and traffic be removed.

Heretage:

The first archaeological department in sindh was set up in 1870, and was entrusted to Sir Alexander Cunningham, author of many books about the geography of India, who was appointed by Lord Curzon as Director-General of all historical monuments before the ancient monuments preservation act was passed in 1904.

The present authority to visit all the historical monuments of Sukkur District. Each monument and historical place is listed below; descriptions follow.

Taluka	Site
Sukkur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minaret of Mir Masoom • The tomb of Mir Abdul Baqi Purani • The masjid manzilgah and Hasht Pahlu building • The tomb of Syed khairuddin shah • The tomb of adam shah
Rohri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war mubarak (The hair of the holy prophet) • Historical mosques at rohri • Styan-jo-Asthan • Sadh Bela • Bukkur • Khawaja khizr Zinda (Jind) Pir • Alore • Mohammed Bin Qasim Mosque at Alore • Aurangzeb alamgir's mosque at alore • An inscribed stone of mir Muhammad masoom • Hakra: a description of ancient site

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lost river of the Indian desert • Palaeolithic sites in the rohri hills • QadirBakhsh-jo-Quba • Landsdowne Bridge
--	--

THE MINARET OF MIR MASOOM

The most conspicuous object of antiquarian interest in Sukkur is the minaret of syed nizamuddin muhammed masoom, the celebrated autor of tarikh-I-masoomi. He was born on Monday, 7th Ramzan, 1538. His father syed safai bin syed murtaza, belonged to a family of syeds of tirmiz who has settled in kandhar. Mir muhammed was appointed nawab of Sukkur by emperor AKBAR and was given large jagirs in the surrounding countryside. The minaret is said to have been commenced by mir masoom in 1594 and completed by his son, mir buzurg munawar, in 1618. It is 84 feet in circumference at the base and about 100 feet



high. Between mir masoom's grave and the base of the minaret is domed, octagonal building called faiz mahel apparently intended as a rest-house. It is 17 feet wide and 50 feet high. Near the minaret, the tombs of the holy man, his father, family and disciples lie under canopies, resting on fantastic stone pillars covered with Persian writings.

There are several other buildings associated with the name of Mir Masoom. There is a mosque, the masjid manzilgah, and a rest-house on the bank of the river below the new reservoir. The Jahaz Nima mosque was constructed in AH 1007 and the traces of it may be found just opposite Sukkur municipal water works near the Sukkur-rohri railway line. A minaret called sitasar, or satyasar, was built in 1007 but is no longer visible. It is said that it was constructed in the river-bed and so, with the passage of time, was eroded away. The hasht pahly, an eight-domed structure, surrounded by seven wells, is to be found near the district jail. And eidgah was built on the hill to the southwest of rohri in AH 1002 which is still in good condition, and an inscription stone was set up in the bed of river Indus at aror in ah 1008.

THE TOMB OF MIR ABDUL BAQI PURANI, EX- GOVERNOR OF SUKKUR.

Amir mirak shah ba yazid hussain, a native of purani in hirat, came to sindh in 928 (1521) with Mirza shah hussain babar. He was appointed governor of bukkur but after some time he left the post to his son and went to kandhar,

where he died. His son was the siyid abdul baqi purani whose tomb is located on the plain south-west of the collector's bungalow.

THE MASJID MANZILGAH AND HASHT PAHLU BUILDING

This is situated on the bank of the river Indus, below the new reservoir and just opposite Sadh Bela. There are two buildings, one an octagonal domed structure, and the other a mosque.

The *masjid* has an inscription dated ah 1006 which refers to a pleasure house and the garden of iram. After the conquest, the british government opened an embassy in the building. In the late 1920s the muslim community expressed an interest in renewing the use of the old mosque, but this was opposed by the Hindu community because of its proximity to one of their temples; the resultant tensions ultimately led to communal riots in 1939, culminating in the murder of a leading hindu community because of its proximity to one of their temples; the resultant tensions ultimately led to communal roits in 1939, culminating in the murder of a leading hindu citizen and the forcible occupation of the mosque by the government.

The tomb of Syed khairuddin shah

The green dome in old Sukkur marks the tomb of syed khairuddin shah alias syed Ahmed shah, who was a fifth generation descendant of pir shaik abdul qadir jilani of the family of piran. He was also called jiay shah. He was born in ad 1492 and spent his youth studying religion in Baghdad. He lived for some time in bulri in lower sindh, but finally settled in Sukkur where he remained until his death in ad 1617. He became the founder of a spiritual dyasty; one of his successors, mian ghulam Mohammad builds this mausoleum in 1670. Houses of his descendants of pirzadas surround the mausoleum.

THE TOMB OF ADAM SHAH

The conspicuous white tomb of adam shah crowns a small hill to the west of Sukkur. Adam shah, the first of the kalhoras, later rose to notoriety. He had contrived to get zamindari (land allocation) in the parganah (District) of Chandka (Larkana) but afterwards went to multan, where he gathered a great host of disciples and gained much power. For four generations his descendants lived about larkana, multiplying his disciples, acquiring land increasing their influence, and fighting. His grandson, mian shahal Muhammad kalhoro, was a great agriculturist and dug the origional larkana canal.

THE WAR MUBARAK (THE HAIR OF THE HOLY PROPHET)

A building about twenty-five feet square was erected in about 952 by mir Muhammad, the then reigning kalhora prince, for the special reception of holy hair from the bread of the prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

The holy hair was brought to rohri from Istanbul by makhdoom abdul baki, a son-in-law khawaja nizamuddin siddiki of Istanbul, a descendant of hazrat abu bakar. It had been concealed for some time, but its presence was revealed in a dream to syed haider shah of rohri and makhdoom. In 952 ah the holy hair was exhibited and the people were afforded an opportunity to see it. Since then it has been exhibited annually on 9 zil haj, but visitors may see it at other times also.

Suggested Business for Sukkur Region

- 1 Amusement Park
- 2 Animal Casings Processing Unit
- 3 Animal Feed Mill
- 4 Cad For Furniture Design
- 5 Chipboard Plant
- 6 Compartmentalized Cold Storage
- 7 Dairy Farm (50 Animal)
- 8 Dehydration Plant
- 9 Departmental Store
- 10 Fresh Fruits Processing Unit (Gawa)
- 11 Fruit Juice Processing
- 12 Hard Candy Manufacturing
- 13 Health and Fitness Club
- 14 Ice Plant (50 tons)
- 15 Milk Pasteurizing Unit
- 16 Mineral Water (Water Bottling Plant)
- 17 Off-season Vegetables Farming (HighTunnel)
- 18 Off-season Vegetables Farming (Walk-in Tunnel)
- 19 Oxygen Gas Producing Plant
- 20 Parboiled Rice Plant
- 21 PP Sacks
- 22 Potato Chips Manufacturing Unit
- 23 Private Hospital
- 24 Rice Husking & Polishing Unit
- 25 Sanitary Ware Manufacturing
- 26 Seed Processing Unit (Wheat & Rice)
- 27 Semi Intensive Sheep Farm
- 28 Salt Products
- 29 Stone Crushing
- 30 Tomato Paste and Fruit Pulp
- 31 Cotton Bags Manufacturing Unit
- 32 Distribution Agency
- 33 Fast Food Restaurant
- 34 Pickle Production, Processing, Packaging & Marketing
- 35 Security Agency
- 36 Spices Processing, Pa