

A BRIEF PROFILE OF JACOBABAD

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History of Jacobabad

In 1841 A.D. a treaty was signed between the Talpur rulers of Sindh and The East India Company.

John Jacob was sent to Khan Garh, in accordance with the treaty. He arrived here with Sindh irregular horse columns. He stopped just in front of Gate of Kote Khan Garh. He was permitted movement only within the territories of Mir rulers of Sindh. The demarcations of it in this part were such that in the East existed an independent Baluchi State of Burdica, while in its North existed another sovereign state Qalat. John Jacob established cantonment within the narrow belt belonging to Mirs.

The first and the most remarkable thing, John Jacob did: was the restoration of peace. This was not possible without properly chastising the out laws. He dealt with the situation with such a high hand rate that soon –after his arrival, the plunderers were scared off and brought under control. When the peace was restored it was followed by reclamations and development; Land growers started coming back to cultivate their lands. Business man and artisans also followed them. Soon after the hustles and bustles of life were felt establishing in the locality. Especially when the security was assured, Bazaars started flourishing. So on it became a trade Centre, where there had been a desert before. The grain market and cattle markets also started functioning in the newly established town.

The Lands of Jacobabad is very fertile and productive. These require no gaps like the lands of other parts of country, which require rest of two years after cultivation for one year. Aided by the regular water supply promised by the canal irrigation system, the lands of the area started growing Gelds and riches the peace was restored by the Sindh Horse Units.

In 1857 Dil Murad Khoso and Darya Khan Jakhrani were awarded Kala Pani due to their involvement in the freedom movement. Dil Murad second, the grand son of Dil murad 1st was chairman Jacobabad Municipality. In 1938, He was involved in the murder case of Six Hindus; He employed Sir Shafi Bar-at-law of Lahore as advocate.

Popular Features

The dominant characteristic of the population of this district is tribal one. The tribal system is in the kith and the core of this district. Right from unmemorable times, the residents of this district have remained divided and sub-divided into groups and sub-groups called the tribes and clans. There existed, in this region a Balochi state, Burdica which was merged by the Britians into this district Jacobabad in 1852.

Consequently there are about 30 to 35 Buledi Baloch tribes residing in this area. Later on Buledi brothers of Buledis also came to join residence in this district. Burdis also came to join residence in this district. Burdis also comprise of 20 to 25 tribes.

General Data

Area	5278 SQ KM. or 2037 Sq. miles
Sub Division	04
Taluka	05
Distt; Council	01
Municipal Committees	02
Town Committee	08
Union Council	55

Jacobabad District Area and Total Population

Area	5278 Sq KM
Total Population	14,26,000

Population (Jacobabad District)

Urban	34,7000
Rural	10,79,000
Total	14,26,000

Population (Jacobabad City)

Urban	1,81,000
Rural	5,73,000
Total	7,44,000

Communications (Roads)

Sukkur	=	Shikarpur – Jacobabad
Larkana	=	Rato Dero – Shikarpur – K.Kot – Guddu
Kashmore	=	Rajanpur – Multan
Kashmore	=	Sui Gas Field
Jacobabad	=	Thul – Kandh Kot – Kashmore
Jacobabad	=	Garhi Khairo – Shahdadkote – Larkana
Jacobabad	=	Jhat pat – Rojan Jamail – Usta Mohd
Jacobabad	=	Dera Murad – Sibi – Quetta
Motorway	=	Rajan Pur, Kashmore, Kandhkot, Rato Dero.

Communications (Railways)

Rohri – Sukkur – Jacobabad – Quetta
Jacobabad - Garhi Khairo – Larkana
Jacobabad – Kashmore – D.G. Khan – Multan
Jacobabad - Habib kote – Dadu – Kotri – Karachi
Jacobabad – Rohri – Hyderabad – Karachi

Location

The location of Jacobabad proper can be explained as 44 K.M North West of Sukkur. It is situated between 68.26 longitude and 28.17' latitude. This District was sometime also called (U.S.F) Upper Sindh Frontier District. In addition to it common folks also call it only (the northern) and some other time as (Siro) or the upper part.

This District enjoys its integrity because of its situation, which adjoins it with three provinces, simultaneously. That is, it borders with Rajanpur District of the Punjab Province along its eastern side. It also borders with the Nasirabad district of the Balochistan Province on its North Western sides. All the same it join its Southern and South eastern borders simultaneously with four Districts of its parent province of Sindh. These adjoining Districts are District Larkana in its South. District Shikarpur in south east. District Sukkur in its east and District Ghotki in its east south.

River Indus flows through Kashmore and Kandhkote Tehsils of District Jacobabad. Having a Dam. Called the Guddu Barrage in Kashmore Tehsil. The Pat feeder canal and all old channels take their source from the Guddu Barrage.

Area of the District

The existing are of the district is 5278 sq; Kms or 13,32,720 sq; acres but it has under gone many a changes time and again, since is establishment in the year 1852 AD. Initially it comprised of Six Talukas or Tehsils. Shahdad Kote Tehsil of the Larkana District originally belonged to the Jacobabad District. The area of the district Jacobabad at that time was 2670 squire miles. This continued upto 1931 AD. That year Shahdad Kote Taluka was dissociated from the district and annexed to the Larkana District. Thus reducing Jacobabad District to hold five Talukas and lands measuring 2037 squire miles.

In 1961 AD. President Ayoob Khan established one unit of west Pakistan (Present Pakistan). At that time most of the districts of the country were reshuffled. Due to the rearrangement on first May 1961 AD. Nasirabad Tehsil of present day Balochistan Province was associated with Jacobabad District. Thus once again the district regained Six Talukas and the area of it waxed to a measure of 2282 squire miles. In the year 1971 AD the one unit system was dissolved, and all the districts were brought back to their previous positions. Thus Nasirabad Tehsil went back to its parent District Dear Murad Jamali of Balochistan. With this loss the Jacobabad district waning once again to measure 2037 square miles or 13,53,75389 Sq; acres.

Later on in 1997 A.D there happened a rearrangement within the Sindh Province many districts and new divisions were created at that time. Ghotki and Shikarpur districts and Larkana division were caused to effect at that time. Prior to it Jacobabad district was included in the Khairpur division. Later it was brought under the command of Sukkur division. In 1997 when the new setup was introduced. Which also affected our district Jacobabad nine of its Dehats were transferred to the Ghotki district and six Dehats of Sukkur district were given to it. This also caused a bit of change in the area of the district Jacobabad. Which become 5,278 sq; KM. or 13,32,720 Square Acers now. Also that the district is now under jurisdiction of the Larkana division. It includes five Talukas, Garhi Khairo, Jacobabad, Thul, Kandhkote and Kashmore Taluka.

At present District Jacobabad is spread over an area of land measuring 2038 square miles, while in kilometers it reads 5278 sq; kilometers and in acres it counts 1332720 sq; acres. Our of these 11,10,253 acres of land are productive. Alongwith this there also exists Kacha areas in the Kandhkote and Kashmore Talukas of the District. These lands measure about 2007861 squire acres and exit on either side of the river Indus. But that only Rabi crop can be obtained from Kacha lands, since in summer the river runs in full swing and inundates these Kacha lands. However palez or Wakhri can be had before the river starts swelling.

The Canals and Channels

This District has one of the finest canal irrigation systems in the world. Assured by two large Dams one within and other in the adjoining District. Issuing from these Barrages there are several Large canals flowing throught the district.

- (a) Kheerthar Canal starts from the Sukkur Barrage, runs through the District and goes upto Dadu District via Larkana.
- (b) The Pat Feeder Canal. (c) Begari Canal, (d) Desert Canal or the Shahi wah take their source from Guddu Barrage. From these main trunk Canals other large Canals such as Noor Wah, Unar Wah, Sone Wah, Koreja Branch and Jamali Waha are made to run. These main link Canals feed hundreds of water courses and through the city Jacobabad unfortunately since last few years sewerage waters of the city have polluted it with filth. Jamali wah also runs near the city and is now the source of water supply for the city.

Natural Resources

Basically this district is agricultural oriented. It's lands are rich in fertility and there is natural slope from Kashmore to Jacobabad. River Indus, flows through Kashmore and Kandhkote Tehsils of its and there exists a network of feeder canals which irrigate the lands. The majority of people of this District, therefore lead a pastoral life and are engaged in agricultural sector. In the kacha areas forests occur which provide timber and fuel wood.

In recent years, natural gas has been discovered in this District. The reserves of the gas were initially found in adjoining Sui area. Therefore, this gas has become popular as Suigas. Although in later phases, the gas has also been found Kandhkote Taluka, yet the name has become patent as the Suigas, which is supplied from here to different parts of the country to such a large extent that it has definitely become a national asset.

The availability of this natural fuel of gas has provided means for the generation of energy. So a massive thermal power station has been installed in Kashmore Taluka the Guddu. This power station has also become popular as Guddu thermal power station. The generating plants have been setup by Russian and Chinese Governments, which still supervise these units, but it is generated and supplied by WAPDA, that is the Water and Power Development Authority, a department of Pakistan. It is inter connected with the national network of electric supply. This is another quite a sizeable resource of energy found in this District which also claims the worth a national asset.

The Guddu Barrage is also constructed in Kashmore Taluka of Jacobabad District. The Barrage not only irrigates lands of this district or other Districts of Sindh Province but this also irrigates vast areas of lands of Balochistan Province.

So for pat feeders catchment area is concerned, it commands 27,04,304 acres of land in Jacobabad, Sukkur and Larkana District, in the first phase and 32.69 land acres in Khairpur and Sibbi Districts in its second phase, with this its total catchment area become 59,73,304 acres. Not only this irrigation facility Guddu barrage also inter connects Dera Ghazi Khan with Jacobabad District by Train and by 20 feet wide road. The motorway project when completed upto Gowadar Sea Port, will pass through Kandhkote and Kashmore Talukas of this District and accorss the Guddu Barrage it will enter the Province of Punjab Starting from Gowadar Balochistan.

Crop and Cultivation

The canal irrigation system was adopted during the British rule over the country. Before that cultivation was very thin due to primitive modes of irrigation. Such as Moki, Charkhi, Chahi, Nari, Barani and Selabi, in those days Persian Wheels were commonly seen operating all around in the fields.

The lands of this district are exclusively flat and leveled planes. The reason for this quality is that before controlling the river by erection of protective embankments; the river frequently changed its courses. Due to that there is not an inch of the land which has never submerged into the river current. More over there exists a natural uniform gradient from Kashmore to Jacobabad and onwards. Thus Indus River has not only leveled the land of this District. But it has also mannered them and fertilized. So much so that the lands of this area do not require rest and are quite able to grow two crops every year. Kharif crop is mostly that of paddy. Previously people used to grow, sugdasi, Sonahri and Kangni kinds of paddy; but these are less yielding crops. Where as newly discovered kind

Erri yields much more per acre. So people have given up oriental good quality paddy and went to earn much from low quality paddy-Erri. Wheat is sown for rabbi crop.

The paddy crop requires much water. Paddy all around means, water spread all around. This has created a worst menace of water logging and salinity in the area. This is now attacking the lands of the District and reducing their productivity. To meet the challenge a few drains have been made to sweep out the logged waters. But still the lot is worsening day by day due to insufficient arrangements of the drains and borings to lower the water table. More over through the west bank, general problem is of the disposal of the drains. Certainly we can not pollute the river waters with the drain water. So a siphon is required to shift the drain waters toward the left bank.

Detail of major crops in Jacobabad division is given below:

MAJOR CROPS IN JACOBABAD DIVISION			
S.No	Crops	Area in Hectares	Prod: in M. Tons
1	Cotton	120	104
2	Rice	1,25,474	2,95,797
3	Sugar Cane	71	1,932
4	Wheat	44,210	61,673
5	Jawar	7,015	3,817
6	Bajra	61	19
7	Gram	29,310	22,383
8	Rape & Mustard	4,735	2,336
9	Saf Flower	5	2.50
10	Onion	193	1,404
11	Nancoer	2	11
12	Lady Finger	32	128
13	Tinda	15	78
14	Brijjal (Gengan)	13	85
15	Others	679	16,311

Commerce and Industry

There is no heavy Industrial unit in this District. Being an agricultural district, rich in paddy and wheat crops, there are only agricultural oriented Industry units in this District. Which in all count a number 225, this includes both the rice husking as well as flour mills. In addition to these recently three Ghee plants have also been installed, associated with a Soap factory, which produces raw Soap only good for cloth washing.

Vocational and Cottage Industrial Position

In the field of Small Industries this District is leading the whole country in Jandree production. Fine coated and glazed furniture and other house-hold items can be prized as highlight of this district. Though this art was introduced and taught in vocational school of Jacobabad city. Yet it flourished in Kashmore Tehsil, Where small Industries department of Sindh Government has established a display and sales centre for the patronization of the Industry. Few other private centers are also functioning at Kashmore.

Apart from this presentable Industry this district also claims regards in embroidery which is working as a home Industry and produce mirror work embroidery items such as Caps, Laces, Ghghra, Gaj, Waist coats and other embroidered garments which are exported from here to other parts of the country.

Festivals and Social Gatherings

Generally special occasions and specific days are celebrated with enthusiasm. People of surrounding areas get together on appointed spot of the celebration. These occasions display finest example of human concord. People of all walks of life, irrespective of their cast or clan, all join hands and greet each other with love and humble submission. The religious festivities and National days are also colorfully observed and enjoyed with evident leisure and fervors. Every body is seen wearing clean bright and colorful dresses and exchanging gifts among each other and embracing and kissing hands of each other. The Shab-e-barat occasion is specially known for its decorum and lightings in the city. Children practice fire works and boom crackers at this evening.

Market Place and Trade Centre

Jacobabad District finds a very important place in the surrounding locality which for all sort of their supplies, depend entirely upon the Markets of Jacobabad District. The grain Markets and also cattle Markets are open every day except Fridays at all the Taluka Headquarter places of District. Apart from these markets there are also fruit Market and vegetable markets. To operate the trade of these markets a large community of Gumanshtas and commission agents is putting up in Jacobabad. These people are in direct communication with all the important markets of the country. The consumer goods are supplied from here on demand, ordered to and from any other market of the country.

Smiths, workshops, hard-ware commodities and every other house-hold items are available on stores of the cities in the District. The Bazaars at every Taluka Headquarter place are rich and busy every day. Thousands of people come to buy or sale at the markets or the commercial centers ver4y day. People from all other provinces of the country also come here for purchasing the goods and cattle. The cows and buffaloes of this area are specially known for large quantities of milk. The Horses of this district are known for large fine breed so the horse trading is an important trade of the district.

Law and Order

In Jacobabad city, also at some other interior places of the district, Motor Cycle snatching incidents are frequently reported. House burglary cases and deco tees can be found frequently in these years, Highway robbery cases, murders, Siah Kari cases, elopements and cases of Kidnapping (This has ever remained most serious offense inflicting the area) for ransom and some time serious tribal feuds take place in this district. River Indus flows through the Kashmore and Kandh Kot subdivisions of the district. On either side of the river and also in the river Islands, dense forests occur, which provide shelter to dacoits who, in gangs, are ambushed in those forests.

About 50 KMs of the Indus highway run in vicinity and in easy reach of these law bandits. So this part of road is generally insecure, especially for the night journey. Most of the road robbery cases occur in this part of the Indus Highway.

Sukkur, Quetta and also Jacobabad Garhi Khairo road traffic is also unsafe during the late hours. Therefore Abad Police station area and the Moladad police station areas of the roads often report road hazards by the hands of the robbers. Very few incidents of car theft have been reported so far in this district, but M. Cycle snatching and tractor robberies seem more common cases here. The northern boundary of the district is joined with Baluchistan province. Though Shahi wah canal runs along the northern border of the district. There are recesses at places from which Trans border culprits slip into Sindh and cause problem in this District.

On toward incidents of robberies, M. Cycle M. Car, Tractors, Kidnapping and thefts also occur in Urban areas of the district. The culprits after an event try to escape out of the cities with their booty. Generally6 to every city of the district there are certain city gates or the entry points to the cities. If permanent police pickets be kept at these entry points to the cities.

Another natural source supporting this cursed trade is the vast barren and desolate desert a few miles from the border of the district. This is also one of the major handicaps for the peace of the district, being in easy approach of the out laws, and out of bounds of the district. So when the out laws after committing the crime in the district, cross the border they get out of reach of Sindh Govt: and find easy amusements in the desert of Balochistan province. From that advantageous position they claim ransoms and would not release the hostage unless the ransom is paid in cash to them.

If permanent police pickets be kept at these entry points and passers by be searched and checked, especially at late night hours, then cities can be secured to a greater extent from such out law activity. While inside the cities at day time police pickets are found in the commercial areas only. While for the night security of the urban areas the beat system has been adopted and the police beat officers are made fully responsible for the peace of their beats. If every mishap be recorded in their service books and accounted for. Such arrangement of the police along with regular night patrolling of the city will certainly yield better results.

Present Health Facilities Available in the District

S. No	Health Facilities	No	In door	Out Door
1	Civil Hospital	01	114 Beds	300to 400 Patients daily
2	Taluka Hospitals	03	10 Beds each	50 to 100 P/D
3	Rural Health centers	07	8 Beds each	50 to 100 P/D
4	Govt: Dispensaries	07	8 Beds each	50 to 100 P/D
5	Basic Health Units	13	8 Beds each	50 to 100 P/D
6	Mother Care & child health centers	04	4 Beds	
7	Mobile Health Units	02		

Water Supply System of the City

The subsoil water of Jacobabad has ever remained sour and very saline since immemorial times. In Vedic ages present Sindh has been called Samundara that is Sea. Thus Sindh in itself contains the meaning of a Sea. This indicates that in prehistoric times present Sindh was a sea. Which has receded and the river has been washing from Himalayas since past millenniums.

Though the sea has receded but it has left rich deposits of salts beneath the alluvium layer of the soil of Sindh. More over in upper Sindh areas occurs a large depression popular as the Sindh Hollow. The sea had been very deep here and has left much more salts buried under ground. Due to which the subsoil water of Jacobabad is very saline and bitter and not fit for drinking, washing or even for the irrigation purposes.

Before the arrival of John Jacob water source for drinking and washing purposes was obtained from rain water reserves only. These water reserves were in common practice

since immemorial prehistoric times most probably from the Persian rule over Sindh. Even the cattle used to drink from these water ponds in which the rain waters brought by hill torrents was stored.

John Jacob introduced the canal irrigation system in this area. His utmost effort in this project was to supply fresh river water to the residents of the area. For this he ordered to channels to be dogged from Boor wah and made these to run through the city. Thus Raj wah and Budhu Wah wer dug. These dugs passed through the city Jacobabad. A third channel was branched out from the Raj wah near the east south corner of the residency compound and it used to flow from the back of the main primary school, south of Shahghazee para and Lashari para and brohi Mohalla.

Local People Requirement

Amusement Park, Garden

Biscuit Factory.

Any big industrial Unit (for reduction of unemployment in this area)

Sub office of SMEDA

Jacobabad tax free zone

Office of Export Promotion Bureau

Problem Identified by SMEDA in Jacobabad

Law and Order

Higher education

Water Supply

SMEDA Suggested Business Opportunities and Requirement of Jacobabad

Modern Technology of Rice Husking & Polishing

Modern Dairy Farm

Cattle Farm (Sheep/Goat)

Chip Board Factory

Education Centers

Amusement Park

Urban and Rural Transport system

Handicrafts Shop

Horse Farming

Cows & Buffalos farm

Shoe making factory

Library

Photo Labs

Laboratory

Hospital

Mid wife centers
Water Purification Plant
Municipal Water Tanks