

# District Profile

## DERA ISMAIL KHAN



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## **1. Introduction:**

The city is quite new in a sense that it was built in 1823 after the flood, but this fact alone has preserved the old touch of city which has been lost in other cities. The old wall is still visible around the old city. The bazaars of the city all converge at one point which is called "chowgalla", which literally means a place from where four ways are leaving out. Major bazaars include Topanwala bazaar, Bhatiya bazar, Muslim bazar, Kalan bazar and Bakhiri bazar. Like all other cities and towns of saraiki speaking belt, Dera Ismail Khan is also famous for a desert delicacy called sohan halwa. The shops of this delicacy are mostly situated in Topawaala bazar. Dates are grown here in abundance and are one of the major exports. Dera Ismail Khan takes its name from Ismail Khan, a Bloch chief who settled here towards the end of the 15th century in 1469 A.D. according to most accounts. His descendants ruled the city for 300 years. "Dera" means a place people gather for activities. The old town was swept away by a flood in 1823, and the present town stands four miles back from the permanent channel of the river. The population is the mix of ethnic Balochi and pashtun segments, while a significant segment of Urdu speaking immigrants is also present. Urdu, the national language is understood and spoken by all, while Seraiki is the native language and language of people. Pashto is also spoken, but is mostly restricted to the Pashtuns only.

According to data from Pakistan's last census in 1998, the district's population stands around 853,000 with an annual growth rate of 3.26%. The urban ratio is 14.7% and the literacy rate is 31.2%. The district of DI Khan is a beautiful area with a historically strategic location and has traditionally been a crossroads for many cultures and trading routes.

## **2. History**

This area is rich in ancient history, as proven by the excavation of Rahman Deri. Archeological relics at the Kafir Kot Fort and nearby temple provide evidence of Hindu Shahi rule. The 12th and 13th centuries saw the influx of Muslim-Pushtoon tribes from the Suleman Range. For the next few hundred years, tribes such as the Lodhi, Bilach, Paniala, Lohani, Dolat Khel, Marwat, Mian Khel and Gandapur settled in the area and jostled for position amongst themselves. In 1469, Sultan Hussain, the Governor of Multan, handed over the Indus frontier to a Baloch chief, Malik Shorab Khan. Shorab Khan established DI Khan, Dera Fateh Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan, naming them after his three sons. Although another account claims that the town was founded by the son, Ismail Khan, himself. The area traded hands again in the 18th century, when it came under the rule of Ahmad Shah Abdali, whose son Taimoor Shah then gave the Nawabi of DI Khan to the Sadozai Chief Nawab Muhammad Khan.

The Sikhs took it over in 1836 just prior to the death of Rangit Singh and appointed their own governor. In 1847-48 the first British Officer, Sir Herbert Edwards, visited the area. After the second Sikh war in 1849 the district was annexed by the British as part of the Punjab and remained so until 1901 when NWFP was created.

Historical buildings of the area includes ;Bilot fort which is 30 miles from Dera Ismail Khan on Dera Ismail Khan- Chashma highway, a sacred Sikh shrine located in Chota Bazaar of Dera Ismail Khan as Guru Nanak visited this place during his fourth itinerary. At the site where he stayed a dharamsala was built by his devotees. It is a large building; its main gate opens in the Chota Bazaar. Inside this door there is a double storey square building, where Prakash used to take place. There are residential rooms around this building for pilgrims. Inside the darbar there is a thara sahib (pious seat) where Guru Nanak Dev Ji once sat. Presently the Government Higher Secondary School No. 3 is housed in this building. This dharamsala was maintained by SGPC before 1947 and presently it is in the hands of the Waqf department.

### **3. Economic Scenario of the district:**

One of the most famous products of this district is "Dhakki date", which is exported to Middle East, United States, and Europe. This date or khajoor is grown in the nearby village of Dhakki 49km away on Chashma Road. This district also produces wheat, sugar cane (ganna), Good rice, and a very famous variety of mango called langra. The most desirable langras are grown in village of Panyala. Nowadays D I Khan is increasingly exporting another type of dried date called chooara. The majority of chooara are produced in Dhakki, Mitrah Abad and Saidu Wali. Saidu Wali is the village of D I Khan situated in Tehsil Pahar Pur about 58 km from D I Khan near Dhakki and Pahar Pur. There are also coal mines in the village of Saidu Wali on the edge of CRBC Canal. The bazars of the city all converge in one area, called Chowgalla (literally "intersection") Major bazars include Topanwala bazar, Bhatiya bazar, Muslim bazar, Kalan bazar and Bakhiri bazar.

Like other cities and towns of the Saraiki-speaking belt, Dera Ismail Khan is also famous for a desert delicacy called sohan halwa. Shops selling this sweet are primarily situated in Topawaala bazar. Dera Ismail Khan is also famous for its lacquered woodwork, glass and ivory ware, mats, and sarongs. Newer industries within the city include sugar, soap, textile and oil milling. Radio Pakistan is also situated in D.I.Khan., telecasting Saraiki and Pashto programs. CRBC Canal is the major canal which provides water for irrigation.

## **4. Economic Potential**

### **4.1 Agriculture/Horticulture:**

D.I Khan is an agriculture based district with total reported agricultural area of 730,575 hectares out of which total cultivated area is 233,100 hectares. Total irrigated area of the district is 119,915 hectares in which canal commanded area is 104,080 hectares, irrigated through tube well is 15,546 hectares and irrigated by other sources is 289 hectares. The major crops grown in the district are cotton, maize, rice, sugar cane, gram, wheat, barley, rape seed and mustard. Agriculture is the major economic activity and main source of earning for people of the area.

D.I Khan is also known for its horticulture crops as these crops serve as source of earning and livelihood for many communities. Among horticulture crops dates is known as the most significant and high earning item. Many varieties of dates are produced in D.I Khan as Gulistan, Basra, Mujahidi and etc but Dhakki dates are well known in our country and abroad for its quality and taste. According to estimates and statistics of Export promotion Beauru 11,000 tons of fresh and dried dates are produced in district D.I Khan and major portion of the dates are exported to India and Saudi Arabia through Sukkhar and Karachi. Other important horticulture crops are mangoes and citrus. Different types of vegetables are grown in canal irrigated area i.e. Pahar Pur, Ratta Kulachi and in many other areas. Vegetables grown in the district are garlic, ladyfinger, Mungbean, onion, potato, bringel, turnip, carrot, tomato and chilies among others.

### **4.2 Forestry:**

At present about almost 9% of the land is under forest in D.I Khan covering 4208 hectares. Most of the forests are sub-tropical and are wide spread in upper sides of the district. Species grown in district D.I Khan includes: Acacia, Eucalyptus, Sires, Sheshum, Khagal Sukh chain, mazri etc.

### **4.3 Livestock, Fisheries and Dairy development:**

Livestock and dairy is also known as one of the most significant and highly contributing sector of the district. The reduction in agriculture output has increased the dependency on livestock in recent years. The local cattle breeds are Lohani, Dani and mix breeds which are comparatively less-productive and are being changed by artificial insemination with Frezien breed to improve milk/meat production. Similarly the local goats are being crossed with Beetal goats to increase their milk/mutton production.

### **4.4 Industry:**

There is enormous potential for industries and industrial production in DI Khan yet this area has been kept neglected. Currently very few industries are in operation in the district and most of the units are on a very small scale with out modern machinery and other technical infrastructure. Industrial estate D.I Khan was established in 1990, profile of which is given as under;

#### **PROFILE**

#### **SMALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE DI KHAN**

#### **S.I.E, Multan Road, D.I. Khan**

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Name                        | : S.I.E DI Khan           |
| 2. Total Area                  | : 189 Acres               |
| 3. Total No. of Plots          | : 141                     |
| 4. Size of Plots               | : A/10000, B/5000 Sq: Ft. |
| 5. Total No. of Plots allotted | : 139                     |
| 6. Infrastructure Facilities   | : Available               |

Currently working Industries in D.I Khan,

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Type of Industry</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>
1	Sugar/Sugarcane	5
2	Flour Mills	8
3	Wood Working	3
4	Plastic and Metal	9
5	Textile Mills	1
6	Ghee Mills	2
7	Dall Mills	1
8	Rice Mills	16
9	Ice factories	12
10	Soap factories	08
11	Cruch Plants	12

Besides the industrial units established at DI Khan, there also exist some potential clusters which can be developed in proper industries. These include;

**(a) Embroidery Cluster:**

Embroidery work is done in almost every village, town and small colonies of the district D.I Khan since many years. Embroidery work is known as desert delicacy of D.I. Khan, consisting of over 1,000 independent and home based (Formal & Informal) businesses. It is good source of income for more than 10,000 individuals (direct and indirect). Approximately 400 females are directly involved in the production of embroidered clothes, dupattas, bed sheets, sofa covers and many other types of embroidery work in the main city of D.I Khan and all other surrounding villages and towns where as more than 1,000 people are indirectly involved in the preparation, distribution and sales. Handicrafts and embroideries produced in D.I Khan are sold in local and domestic markets where as a small portion is exported to middle east countries indirectly by middle men. Most known types of embroideries are, Cross Stitch, Ari, kacha tanka, Tar kashi, Shadow work, sheesha, Ribbon work, Kinari, Moti tanka, Thilla work, Arr (kundi), Lace (Dori), Kacha Kasheeda, Corner & Gota work.

### **(b) Dates Cluster:**

Dates produced in D.I Khan are known for its better quality all over Pakistan and in international market as well. District D.I Khan is one of the largest producers of fresh and dried Dates in Pakistan and on top in NWFP. Total approximate area under Dates cultivation is approximately 256,000 sq. acres/100,000 hectares, with approximate total production of Dates in Dera Ismail Khan, reaches 11000 tons. There are many varieties of Dates produced in D.I Khan but Dhakki Dates are well known beside all other varieties. Approximate yield of Dhakki-Dates per annum ranges from 6,500 to 7,000 tons that is 75 % of the total production of Dates in the area and dried Dates production ranges from 800 tons to 1,000 tons per annum approximately. Approximate production of regional varieties in Dera Ismail Khan is 3000 tons that is 25% of total production in Dera Ismail Khan and its surrounding areas.

Dates cluster D.I khan has a tremendous potential for growth and can contribute to the economic uplift of the area to a higher level. But at the same time this cluster faces many limitations and challenges regarding lack of information about customers and markets, modern harvesting, processing, packaging techniques and importantly lack of infrastructure for producing good quality fresh dates. Beside other growers members of the Dates Cooperative society are also producing dried dates as it can be sold out in less time and they can have small amount of money to feed their families.

### **5. Small Investment Projects for the District:**

- Embroidery Stitching Unit
- Dates Processing Unit
- Fish Farming
- Honey Bee Keeping

## 5.1 Embroidery Stitching Unit

### Description:

Embroidery work is done in almost every village, town and colonies of the district D.I Khan since many years. This skill is of the main source of earning for many families and 90% women are involved in this cluster. Initially only women were involved in “Handicrafts and Embroidery” all over the city as have enough time beside their routine home work but with the passage of time their male counter part also start taking interest they can help in creating innovative designs, finishing any order less time and can serve as the distributor at same time. Embroidery work is known as desert delicacy of D.I. Khan consist of over 1,000 independent and home based businesses (formal, informal, order based, random selling) and source of income for more than 10,000 individuals (direct and indirect). Approximately 400 females are directly involved in the production of embroidered clothes, dupattas, bed sheets, sofa covers and many other types of embroidery work in the main city of D.I Khan and all other surrounding villages and towns where as more than 1,000 people are indirectly involved in the preparation, distribution and sales.



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### Tools and Machinery:

No.	Equipment	Quantity	Price
1.	Embroidery Machine	1	25,000
2.	Sewing Machine	1	5,000
3.	Pressing Unit	1	5,000
4.	Needles Kit	1	500
5.	Thread Kit	1	500
6.	Frames	1	500
7.	Other equipments		500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37,000</b>

### Project Costs per annum:

No.	Particulars	Price
1.	Fabric as required approx.	50,000
2.	Human Resource (2 personnel)	150,000
3.	Maintenance cost	1,000
4.	Transportation Cost	100,000
5.	Tools and equipments	37,000
6.	<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>347,000</b>
7.	Return on capital Employed (after 1 <sup>st</sup> year)	226,000
8.	<b>Profit</b>	<b>121,000</b>
9.	<b>Rate of Return</b>	<b>23%</b>

## 5.2 Dates Processing Center

### Introduction:

Dates are a traditional part of our Islamic Culture as our Holy Quran defined it in its more than twenty verses. Our Holy Prophet (PBUH) urged Muslims to eat dates as it is the world's 100% complete and balanced diet. It could be used as a primary energy source for attaining the maximum energy for every age in order to retrieve lost energies.



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The total area under Date palm cultivation in NWFP is 1240 Hectares with a total annual production of 8148 tons approximately. Majority of it is in the Southern part of the Province, particularly in D.I.Khan. At present the income from an acre of date palm ranges from Rs. 70,000 to 90,000 that is 8 to 10 times higher than other field crops. Dates produced in D.I Khan are known for its quality all over Pakistan and in international market as well. District D.I Khan is one of the largest producers of fresh and dried Dates in Pakistan and on top in NWFP. Total approximate area under Dates cultivation is approximately 256,000 sq. acres/100,000 hectares, with approximate total production of Dates in Dera Ismail Khan, reaches 11000 tons. There are many varieties of Dates produced in D.I Khan but Dhakki Dates are well known beside all other varieties. Approximate yield of Dhakki-Dates per annum ranges from 6,500 to 7,000 tons that is 75 % of the total production of Dates in the area and dried Dates production ranges from 800 tons to 1,000 tons per annum approximately. Approximate production of regional varieties in Dera Ismail Khan is 3000 tons that is 25% of total production in Dera Ismail Khan and its surrounding areas.

### Tools and Machinery:

No.	Equipment	Quantity	Price
8.	Floor Construction	1	150,000
9.	Automatic Shade	1	50,000
10.	Display Hall	1	100,000
11.	Store Room	1	100,000
12.	Packaging material	1	50,000
13.	Other equipments		25,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>475,000</b>

### 5.3 Fish farming (Aquaculture)

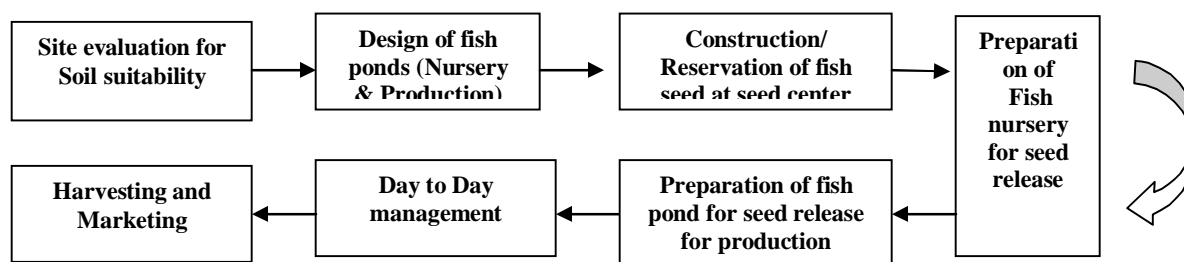
#### Introduction

The business model of small-scale poly culture of carp fishes, which are herbivorous fish species for household and sale for consumption. The proposed technology has proven record in the region which reduces the costs of adaptation innovation. Farming of aquatic species is inherently more efficient than livestock and has a smaller environmental footprint Integrated livestock-fish farming; integrated Aquaculture with Agricultural vegetable gardens can become economic engine on the farm generating almost three times the annual net income from the integration of activities on the farm. At current market prices, aquaculture provides a more lucrative use of land than alternative activities; for example, a hectare of land devoted to aquaculture (carp) would generate at least 43 percent higher income for all factors engaged directly or indirectly in fish production than would a hectare of land under crop cultivation



local tract and

#### Business Process Flow:



### EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS FOR A ONE-ACRE CARP FARM ON 0.5 Ha LAND

#### 1. NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURES; ESTIMATED COST (Rs.)

Excavator charges with chain dozer or Tractor blade	30,000
Further digging with manual labor	10,000
Construction of inlets ,outlets and embankments leveling	10,000
Construction of store room/ watch & ward hut (10'x15')@ Rs. 800/sq meter.)	1,00,000
Equipment and nets	20,000
Cost of pump and motor (dug well)	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>250000</b>

**NOTE:** Cost of pump & motor , store rooms ,watch and ward room may be avoided if canal water & alternate facility is available

#### 2. RECURRING EXPENDITURES; ESTIMATED COST (Rs.)

Fish seed (3000 @Rs 3/- each, size of 50-100 g is preferred for stocking to realize higher survival rate of over 90% and better growth in a pond of one Acre	9,000
Fertilizer/Organic manure (1000 kg @ Rs 5.00/ kg ) Manures basal dose 20-25% of the total amount of organic manures (100 kg nitrogen, 25 kg phosphorus, 90, kg potassium and 1,000 kg organic matter).	1,000
Feed ( 2% of body weight @Rs 2.60/kg Supplementary feed (rice bran and	21,000

groundnut oil cake mixture), Feeding should be carried out @ 5% of the initial biomass of stocking material for first month and further at sliding scale from 3-1% in subsequent months, based on the fish biomass estimated at monthly intervals. (3 Metric tones @ Rs 7,000/ Metric ton)	
Liming (300 Kg/Acre/Year @ Rs.5/- per Kg)	1,500
Labors Wages (for the last 150 man-days @ Rs.250/man-day for management and harvesting)	37,500
Tube well water storage in production pond	36,000
Canal Water	1,500
Repair and maintenance	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>109650</b>
ASSUMED PRODUCTION	2,0500 Kg
SALE VALUE @ Rs. 100/Kg	2,50,000
<b>ASSUMED GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>140350</b>

### Fish seed is available in July/August each year

**NOTE:** This analysis is made on the basis of flat /clay soil on surface area basis and availability of canal or tube well water for new fish farmers .All figures are preliminary and not based on specific site.. Cost variation will occur from site to site and availability of Organic manure. Additional land will be required for the nursery pond and path ways to the infrastructure

## 5.4 Honey Bee Keeping

### Introduction

Honey is a sweet substance produced by honey bees from the nectar of blossoms. Honey consists essentially of different sugars, predominantly glucose and fructose etc. Honey, a pure, natural sweetener prepared by bees from nectar collected from and cultivated flowers, was the first sweetener known to man.

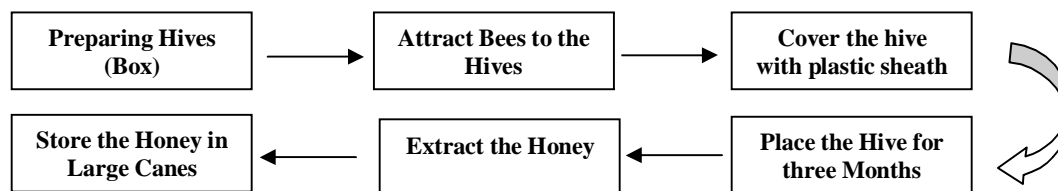
Honey Cluster of NWFP is spread over in different districts of province. The belts of Swat, Naran, Kaghan and southern districts like Peshawar, Mardan, Karak, Kohat, Haripur, FATA and other adjoining areas have tremendous potential for fostering the honey-industry. The total numbers of the bee keepers entrepreneurs (farm) in NWFP is about 3500 and the direct employment in these farms are 17500 people.



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### Business Process Flow:



### Tools & Machinery

No.	Equipment	Quantity	Price
14.	Honey Extractor Machine	1	3,500
15.	Monkey Cap	3	450
16.	Smoker	1	150
17.	Queen catcher	2	160
18.	Swarming catch basket	2	300
19.	Spray Bottle Plastic	3	210
20.	Gloves	3	210
21.	Fork	4	320
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5,300</b>

### Cost of Project: per annum

No.	Particulars	Price
10.	Colonies of bees @ Rs.5000 - 10 frames	250,000
11.	Wooden Box with frame @ Rs.550 each	27,500
12.	Human Resource (3 personnel)	240,000
13.	Foundation sheet @ Rs.25 each	12,500
14.	Tools & Machinery (as per list above)	5,300
15.	Feeding of Bees	60,000
16.	Transportation Cost	10,000
17.	<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>605,300</b>
18.	Return on capital Employed (after 1 <sup>st</sup> year)	445,100
19.	<b>Profit</b>	<b>135,100</b>
20.	<b>Rate of Return</b>	<b>23%</b>