

Welcome to Sadiqabad City

After the introduction of “Sutlej Valley Project” in 1925, Sadiqabad emerged as a human settlement. Up-to year, 1935 the town was limited to Old Town Area being located along Northern side of the Railway line. It could be visualized as congested area with physically dilapidated structures and very limited infrastructural facilities. Its development took place along Railway Line in the linear form due to Adam Sohaba Distributaries in the North.

During the period (1935-1947), the Town was developed in the area lying vacant between KLP Road and Old Town Area. Sadiqabad attained the status of Notified Area Committee in 1936. Some residential developments like Mujahid Colony and Ghulam Rasul Colony were also developed in this period in the Eastern side of the Town. The further development to Eastern side was also delimited due to Sahaba Distributaries as it was a major physical constraint.

In the Southern side of the City, Mandi Town Area was developed during the period (1947-1975), where dominated residential and commercial developments took place following a regular street pattern. In this period Low Income Housing Scheme No.1 was also developed in the Northern side of the Town within the area lying between KLP Road and Jamal Din Wali Road.

“Sadiqabad spatial growth” shows that Town has got maximum developments, predominantly along Munthar Road and Tillu Goth Road during the period (1975-1987). Most of these developments pertain to Katchi Abadies. Low Income Housing Schemes No.2 was also developed during this period along KLP Road.

Parameter	Value
District	Rahim Yar Khan
TMA Headquarter	Sadiqabad
Location	28°17' N, 70°70'E
No. of Union councils	29
Languages	Urdu, Punjabi and Saraiki
Population (2011)	269,252 app.
Sex Ratio	108.70
No. of Households	18998 app.
Household size	7.60
Growth Rate (%)	4.91
Area (Acres) 2011	3,432
Density/Acre (2011)	60
Important Crops	Wheat , cotton , Sugarcane, Rice, Oil-Seeds and Maize
Fruits	Mangoes, Grapes, Oranges, Banana, Lemon and Dates
Industry	Sugar Mills , Oil Mills, Rice Mill

a. Bagh-I-Bahisht (The Garden of Heaven)

It is one of the most beautiful and biggest gardens of this area. It is 5 km far from Sadiqabad. Its 1st owner was Meer Syed Abid Hussain Esq. who had built this garden. The gardens consist upon more than 75 acres. After his death, his only son Meer Syed Zahid Hussain Esq. reconstructed it with his full zeal and zest and brought the each and every plant from all over the world and made it the beautiful best one of this area. After his death in 2003, his only son Meer Syed Fazal Ellahi Fazli is maintaining it with the same spirit of his father and grandfather and still improving. This garden is, although, the private but also open for the public at prescribed hours and days.

b. Askari Park

This beautiful park, with its lush green lawns and beautiful walkways situated near overhead bridge situated in the heart of the city, is free to public.

c. Baghla Fort

Remnants and ruins of this fort are about 34 kilometers in the south of Rahim Yar Khan City, in Cholistan area. In 1767 A.D., Ali Murad Pirjani, founder of Trinda Ali Murad Khan built this fort, (See Figure 0-4).

d. Islam Garh Fort

Islam Garh ,the old Bhinwar Fort, was built by Rawal Bhim Singh in Samabat in 1665, as the following inscription on its gate in Babri character proves "Samabat 1665 Asuj Wadi 2, Maharaj Rawal Siri Bhim Singh ji Maharaj". The Fort is situated in the Cholistan area of Tehsil Khanpur. It is 46 kilometers south east of Baghla Fort. The fort is in a dilapidated state, (See Figure 0-3)

e. Khair Garh Fort

Remnants and ruins of this fort are located, about 40 kilometers south of Khanpur Town, in the Cholistan area. In 1189 A.H. Haji Khan, son of Ikhtiar Khan built it and named it Khair Garh, (See Figure 0-2).

f. Palace Sultan of Abu Dhabi

It is built by Shiekh Zayad- Bin-Sultan, ruler of Abu Dhabi. It is situated in sandy desert of Cholistan at a distance of 18 kilometers south-east from Rahim Yar Khan. It has large and spacious buildings having two separate portions for males and females. Each portion contains rooms and chambers. There are beautiful lawns in it having different beds of flowers along the well-shaped roads. Many domestic birds like peacocks are also kept there. Sultan of Abu Dhabi visits this district for hunting and stays in this palace.

g. Mau Mubarik Fort

According to Tarikh-e-Murad, a fort was built by Raj Sahanas Kharor in the time of Christ as a residence for his mother. The word Mau refers to mother in local language, and the word Mubarik is attached due to the shrine of Sheikh Hakim. The fort was taken by Shah Arghun in 1525 A.D. and was also laid siege to by Mahmood of Ghazni on his way to Somnat. It was one of the six fortresses of Raj Sahasi 11. It had 20 bastions and Towers. The ramparts were about 549 meters in circumference and the walls very strongly

and thickly built. Here the shrine of a saint Sheikh Hakim is of great importance, where a Hindu Jogi converted to Islam at the hands of Sheikh Hakim.

h. Mosque of Bhong

It is situated in the village Bhong at a distance of 28 kilometers from Sadiqabad and 53 kilometers from Rahim Yar Khan. It was constructed by Rias Ghazi Muhammad, a big landlord of Bhong. It has beautiful design of arts and crafts, with marble stones of various kinds and colors. It is well electrified with chandeliers of different kinds. It is a beautiful piece of architecture. Being a worth seeing religious place, tourists from far off places visit it frequently (See Figure 0-1).



Figure 0-1: Mosque Bhong



Figure 0-2: Khair Garh Fort



Figure 0-3: Islam Garh Fort



Figure 0-4: Baghla Fort

Important features of the town are listed below: