

DISTRICT ECONOMIC PROFILE PISHIN



Turn Potential into Profit

Small & Medium Enterprise Development Authority
Government of Pakistan

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1. INTRODUCTION TO SMEDA

The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) was established in October 1998 with an objective to provide fresh impetus to the economy through development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

With a mission "to assist in employment generation and value addition to the national income, through development of the SME sector, by helping increase the number, scale and competitiveness of SMEs", SMEDA has carried out 'sectoral research' to identify policy, access to finance, business development services, strategic initiatives and institutional collaboration and networking initiatives.

Preparation and dissemination of prefeasibility studies in key areas of investment has been a successful hallmark of SME facilitation by SMEDA.

Concurrent to the prefeasibility studies, a broad spectrum of business development services is also offered to the SMEs by SMEDA. These services include identification of experts and consultants and delivery of need based capacity building programs of different types in addition to business guidance through help desk services.

2 DISCLAIMER

This information memorandum is to introduce the subject matter and provide a general idea and information on the said matter. Although, the material included in this document is based on data/information gathered from various reliable sources; however, it is based upon certain assumptions, which may differ from case to case. The information has been provided on as is where is basis without any warranties or assertions as to the correctness or soundness thereof. Although, due care and diligence has been taken to compile this document, the contained information may vary due to any change in any of the concerned factors, and the actual results may differ substantially from the presented information. SMEDA, its employees or agents do not assume any liability for any financial or other loss resulting from this memorandum in consequence of undertaking this activity. The contained information does not preclude any further professional advice. The prospective user of this memorandum is encouraged to carry out additional diligence and gather any information which is necessary for making an informed decision; including taking professional advice from a qualified consultant/technical expert before taking any decision to act upon the information.

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3 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

The objective of the document is primarily to facilitate potential entrepreneurs in project identification for investment. The project may form the basis of an important investment decision and in order to serve this objective, the document/study covers various aspects of project concept development, start-up, and production, marketing, finance and business management.

The purpose of this document is to facilitate potential investors, by providing them with a general understanding of the business with the intention of supporting potential investors in crucial investment decisions.

The need to come up with reports for undocumented or minimally documented sectors attains greater imminence as the research that precedes such reports reveal certain thumb rules; best practices developed by existing enterprises by trial and error, and certain industrial norms that become a guiding source regarding various aspects of business set-up and it's successful management.

Apart from carefully studying the whole document one must consider critical aspects provided later on, which form basis of any Investment Decision.

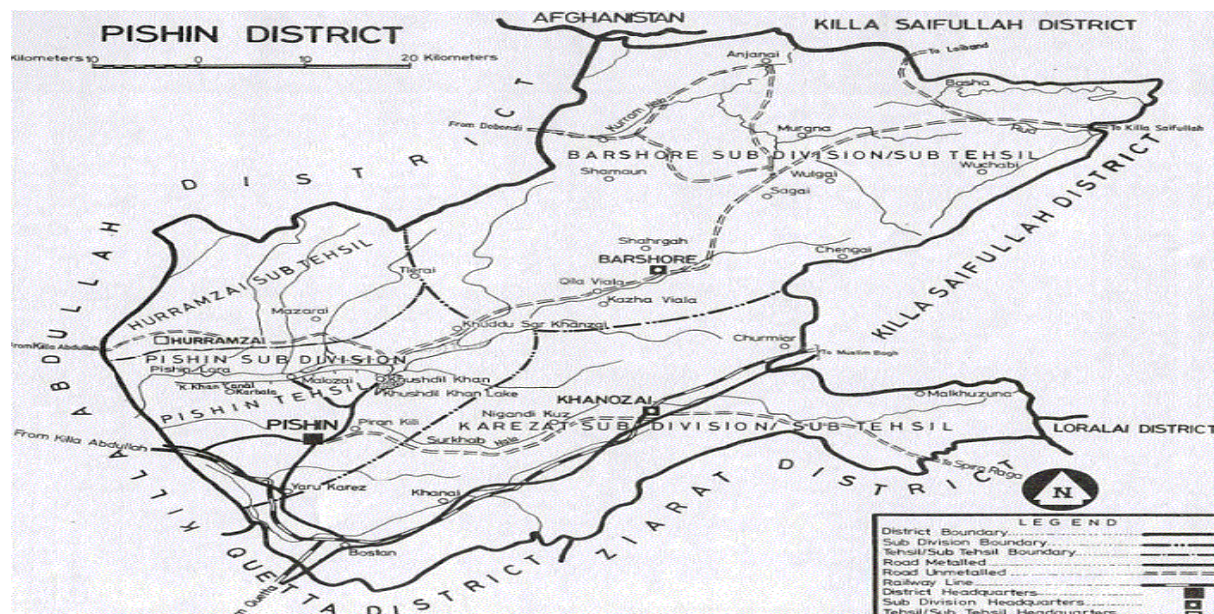
4. INTRODUCTION

DISTRICT PISHIN

Area-wise district Pishin ranks 18 in Balochistan and has an area of 7,819 square kilometers, Pishin District lies between 66 46'01"–67 49'19" East longitudes and 30 44'02"–31 14'02" North latitudes consisting of 4 Tehsils and 38 Union Councils.

Location of Pishin is at 670 km (aerial distance) south-west (240 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad. Pishin was separated from Quetta after granting district status on 18 January, 1975. According to the local verbal accounts, its name originates from a son of the Emperor Afrasiab and Fushing was the spelling used in the records of the Afghan government. Pishin is a modernized form of 'Pushang', which is an Old Persian version of the Arabic name 'Fushang'. Pishin is also the name of an important town in the district. The district is located in the north of the Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the north-east with Afghanistan and Killa Saifullah in the east. Killa Abdullah on the west and Quetta District is in the south. The district is comprised of a series of valleys with ground elevation ranging from 1,370–1,680 meters above Mean Sea Level, which are enclosed by Toba Kakar Range to the north. Lora River and its tributaries serve as major source meandering through Pishin.

4.1 PISHIN DISTRICT MAP



4.2 PISHIN DISTRICT HISTORY

Prior to 1975, the district was known as Pasahang. Pishin was a part of Quetta-Pishin District which was separated from Quetta for administrative purposes. Formerly, the area was belonged to Afghanistan but was conceded to the British government by the treaty of Gandamak in 1879.

Up to the middle of the 18th century, when Quetta finally passed into the hands of Brahvi rulers, the history of Pishin is identical with the province of Kandahar. The earliest mention of Pishin is in the avestic writing in which Pishinorha is described as a valley in an elevated part of the country and containing a barren level plain (dasht). Little is known of the history of Quetta Pishin up to the 13th century AD. It was in 1221 that Kandahar and its dependencies passed into the hands of the Mughals. During the first half of the 15th century, Kandahar was under the rule of the Timurs' successors and it was probably at the beginning of this century that the Tarins, who now hold Pishin, emigrated from their original homes in the Takht-i-Sulaiman and made their way into Pishin. Between 1530 and 1545 the province of Kandahar was in the possession of Mirza Kamran, the brother of the Emperor Humayun. After his death in 1556, Kandahar and its dependencies were restored to the Safavid kings of Persia and they remained under Persia until 1595, when they were again acquired by the Mughals. It is mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* that Shaland Pushang were included in the eastern division of the Kandhar Sarkar. In 1622 Kandahar was again brought under the Safavid dynasty and with the exception of a short period remained under Persia. The Safavid Monarch Shah Abbas gained possession of Kandhar in 1622. He conferred the government of Pishin and tribal dependencies upon Sher Khan, the Tarin. The end of the 17th century witnessed the rise to prominence of the Brahvis power and it is probable that Quetta and

Pishin both suffered from the encroachment of Brahvis and that Quetta fell into their hands in the time of Mir Ahmed whose reign lasted 30 years, from 1666 to 1696. The Ghilzai, Mir Wais obtained possession of Kandhar in 1709 and it is curious that this feat was accomplished in connection with Pishin. Brahvi history relates that around 1725 Pishin has been annexed by Mir Abdullah after an engagement with the Ghilzais near Kandahar. However, in 1733 Shah Hussain Ghilzai made a move against the Brahavis and he dismantled the fort of Pishin and garrisoned it. Moving forward, he crossed the Ghaza Bund and took Quetta. He advanced to Mastung where the Brahvais submitted. Quetta remained after that time under Kandahar and was transferred to Nadir Shah on his taking that place. Later on it is said that Ahmed Shah Durrani finally conferred it on the Brahvis after the campaign in eastern Persia in 1751, when he received gallant aid from Nasir Khan-I. Pishin meanwhile remained under the Durrani's. Ahmed Shah is said to have given Pishin as a jagir with the condition of the supply of military services, to Pakar Khan Batezai. From the Durrani's Pishin passed into the hands of Barakzai. During the period of the first Afghan war, Quetta fell into British hands in 1839. After the British retired in 1842, Pishin and Shorarud were occupied by the Afghans. The first phase of the Afghan war closed with the signing of an agreement in May 1879 stating that the district of Pishin along with some other districts was to be ceded to the British government. It was in 1882 that final orders were given for the permanent retention of Pishin and British authority was extended over the little valley of Shorarud. When Quetta district was handed over to the British government on April 1883, it was combined with Pishin into a single administrative charge and Sir H.S. Barnes was appointed the first political agent. Before its occupation in 1878

and its subsequent assignment in 1879, Pishin always formed part of the province of Kandahar . The Batezai Tarins played important part as Governors. Before the British occupation and up to 1882 it was under an assistant to the Governor General. From 1883 onwards, when Pishin was combined with Quetta and Shorasud, together they fell under one political agent, the Deputy Commissioner .This situation remained till the partition of the sub-continent in 1947. Till 1975 Quetta and Pishin was a single administrative unit. In 1975, Pishin was separated from Quetta and was given the status of a district. In 1993 Pishin was bifurcated into Pishin district and Killa Abdullah district. Now there are three districts Quetta, Pishin and Killa Abdullah which before partition came under one administrative division, known as Quetta Pishin.

4.3 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO, 1980) was replaced by BLGO, 2001 with a concept of district's Government. The district Pishin was administrated by the single line of administration covering rural and urban parts. The earlier system worked for two tenures, hence changed into BLGA 2010. Current Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO (1980) and works in rural urban settings separately. Local Government Institutions of the district include Municipal Committees which is headed by the Chairman and relevant ward members; this depends on the number of population living in the area. District Council Chief Officer assists Chairman and members in Government set up; in the district Government, women, workers, and minorities are represented.

5. SOCIO – ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

5.1 GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

Pishin district lies between 30° 04' to 31° 17' north latitudes and 66° 13' to 67° 50' east longitudes. The district is bounded by Qila Abdullah in the north, Qila Saifullah in the east, Quetta and Ziarat in the south and Afghanistan in the west. Its length from north to south is about 68 km and its width from east to west ranges from 8 to 38 km. The area of the Pishin

District is 5,850 sq. km. The general character of the district is mountainous. Its northern half is covered by Toba Plateau. The mountains are fairly uniform, with long central ridges from which frequent spurs descend. These spurs vary in elevation from about 1,500 to 3,300 meters. The principal stream is the Pishin Lora, flowing from Barshore in the north-east into the Shorarud valley near Burg Aziz Khan. Its principal affluent in Pishin are the Muchka from the north-west, the Shorarud and the Kakar Lora. The Pishin Lora flows up to Bund Khushdil Khan and some of the water finds its way towards the north. From there it flows into Afghanistan. The climate of Pishin can be categorized as delightful summers, dry and bitterly cold winters. Pishin lies outside the sphere of monsoon currents. The district experience storms in winter season. Rainy season is mostly in the months of December, January, February, March and April.

5.2 CULTURE

The main tribes of the district are Kakar, Tareen including Achakzai, and Syed. Majority of the population comprises of the Kakar tribe. Prominent villages inhabited by Kakar tribe include Sanzerkhail, Bayanzai, Mehtherzai, Bazai, Ahmadkhail, Panizai, Sargari and Gharsheen. The Syed majority villages are Gangalzai Syad, Sulamanzai Syed, Huraamzai Syed, Kakazai Syed, Shakarzai Syed and Yaseenzai Syed. Haroonzai, Alizai and Abubakar Tareen are the dwelling areas of Tareen tribe (including Achakzai).

5.3 AREA

Area-wise district Pishin ranks 18 in Balochistan and has an area of 7,819 square kilometers, Pishin District lies between 66 46'01"-67 49'19" East longitudes and 30 44'02"-31 14'02" North latitudes consisting of 4 Tehsils and 38 Union Councils.

Location of Pishin is at 670 km (aerial distance) south-west (240 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad.

5.4 POPULATION

Admin unit	Area (SQ. KM)	All sexes(2017)	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Population density per SQ. KM.	Average household size	Population 1998	1998-2017 average annual growth
pishin district	7819	736481	379122	357356	106.85	118.51	5.81	376728	3.59
Rural		593339	306079	287258	107.72	-	5.84	353773	2.76

Urban		143142	73043	70098	104.0 8	-	5.66	22955	10.0 8
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Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

5.5 PISHIN DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Area	78191 Sq. Km
Population	736481 persons
Male	379122
Female	357356
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)	106.85
Population density	118.51 per Sq. Km
Urban population	142796
Rural Population	594107
Average Household size	5.81
Literacy Ration (10 +)	31.1 %
Male	47.2 %
Female	13.1 %
Total Housing units	128080
Pacca Housing Units	3189 (5.90 %)
Housing Units having Electricity	40848 (75.57 %)
Housing Units having Piped Water	27261 (50.43 %)
Housing Units using Gas for Cooking	3820 (7.06 %)
Administrative units	
Sub-Divisions	03
Union councils	54
Mauzas	386
Municipal Committees	-
Town Committees	01

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

There are five Tehsils and 54 Union Councils (UCs) in Pishin district. Below given table shows tehsil wise listing.

TEHSILS AND UNION COUNCILS

Tehsil	Union council
Barshore	Bagh, Barshore, Behram Khan, Bela, Ghaizh, Injani, Kach Hassanzai, Kaza Viala, Kut, Mandozai, Walma, Ziarat.
karezat	Balozai, Bostan, Dilsora, Khanozai, Khushab, Lumran, Mughutian, Rod Mulazai, Yaru
huramzai	Alizai, Gangalzai, Hajian Shakarzai, Manzari, Huramzai
Pishin.	Ajram Shadizai, Batezai, Bazar Kohna, Dab Khanzai, Karbala, Malezai, Malikyar, Manzaki, Muchan, Pishin Bazar, Saranan, Shahdizai.

5.6 LAND UTILIZATION

Report ed Area. (in hectare s)	Cultivated Area			Cropped Area		Un-cultivated Area			
	Total	Curre nt fallow	Net Sow n	Tota l	Are a sow n mor e tha n onc e	Total	Culturala ble waste	Fore st Area	Area not available for cultivati on
293868	155189	130390	24799	25117	318	138679	30664	25865	82150

Source:GOB

5.7 RESOURCE ENDOWMENT

MAIN CROPS

Main crops in the area are wheat, barley, corn (maize), potatoes, grapes, apples, apricots, and peaches which are grown in the valleys. Sheep and goats are also herded.

LIVE STOCK

Distri ct	Cattle	Buffal oes	Sheep	Goats	Came ls	Hors es	Mul es	Asse s	Total	poult ry
Pishi n	165164	2320	982811	634808	853	4867	1163	26318	1818204	66839

Source:GOB

5.8 EDUCATION

As true for other parts of Balochistan, Pishin has low population density. As described earlier population density in district Pishin is as low as 47 persons per square kilometer. This situation leaves a lot of settlements without schools as many of these settlements do not qualify to have schools due to their size. Limited communication infrastructure further aggravates the situation by hampering travel to the schools which are often at long distances. The criteria for establishing a school will need revision and the district will require a comprehensive GIS mapping exercise of settlements without schools to cater to the needs of these sparsely located settlements. Where schools cannot be constructed transportation means would have to be provided or other innovative approaches will be needed to bring the out of school children to schools. Another issue in school availability is the bottleneck that appears at the primary to middle level and secondary to higher secondary level. As opposed to 768 primary schools there are only 105 middle and 47 secondary schools while there is only 1 higher secondary school in the district. Overall the ratio of primary to middle is 7:1, for boys it is 11:1 and for girls it is 4:1. This becomes another factor for dropout beyond primary level.

NO. OF SCHOOLS IN DISTRICT PISHIN.

Total	Primary	Middle	High	H. secondary
998	826	441	57	1
School by level and gender				
Total	Boys-Girls	Boys-Girls	Boys-Girls	
998	623-203	63-51	39-19.	

Source: Education Management Information System (BEMIS)

Low utilization of existing teacher strength and schools is another factor. The enrolment gaps continue to exist even in populations and settlements with accessible primary schools. The teacher student ratio varies across schools but overall average at middle and high schools is low in the district as depicted in the table below.

Teacher Student Ratio						
	Appointed Teacher – Student Ratio			Sanctioned Teacher – Student Ratio		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	28	36	31	25	28	26
Middle	14	15	14	10	09	10
High	12	09	11	07	06	06

Source: BEMIS

With schools having less than 1:20 ratio, there is a potential to enroll more children in the existing infrastructure. The district authorities will need to launch enrolment drives and awareness campaign in areas where there are underutilized schools.

5.8 INFRASTRUCTURE**5.8.1 ROADS**

Although Pishin has a considerable length of roads, most of these are shingle roads. Most of the villages and towns are interconnected through shingle roads. However, some of these tracks become are difficult to pass during heavy rains. There is a network of 1326 Km Black Topped Road and 648 Km of shingle road and total is 1974 in the district. The total length of the railway track through the district is 42 km. There are 3 railway stations: Bostan, Yaro and Saranan. The train goes to Chaman on alternate days. The train from Quetta to Chaman departs every morning and returns the same day at night time.

5.8.2 TRANSPORTATION

About 45 buses, pick-ups and vans ply between Pishin and Quetta and Karachi and Shahdad Kot, Nal and other parts of the district. Transport for Quetta and Karachi is available 24 hours a day as Pishin is located halfway the RCD highway which connects these places. Most of the vehicles in the district are registered at Karachi and Quetta, but a large number of vehicles move around the district unregistered. Every day about 9 vans and 45 buses ply between different destinations around Pishin. Motorcycles, many of which are smuggled from Iran, are

the main means of transport for local people. Taxis and delivery vans are also available in Pishin town.

The total length of the railway track through the district is 42 km. There are 3 railway stations: Bostan, Yaro and Saranan. The train goes to Chaman on alternate days. The train from Quetta to Chaman departs every morning and returns the same day at night time.

5.8.3 COMMUNICATIONS

Pishin is connected to other parts of the country by road and air. Telecommunication and postal facilities are available to the major towns of the district while about 40 percent of the population has access to electricity.

The district is linked to all parts of the country through telecommunications. The number of telephone exchanges in the district is 07, PTCL Landline 983, Broadband 864, and Wireless Phone 1027.

5.8.4 ENERGY

Electricity in pishin is provided by QESCO through transmission lines. Electricity is made available for domestic and commercial use moreover special subsidy is provided to agricultural sector in Pishin.

5.8.5 Airport

There is no airport in District Pishin however there is a concrete runway, which was used long ago by the British. The same runway can be converted into a small airport.

6. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

6.1 BOSTAN INDUSTRIAL ZONE

Bostan is one of the pSEZs located in Balochistan over the area of 1000 acres. Bostan Industrial Zone situated at district Pishin bordered with Quetta (provided with enough skilled labor), Qila Saifullah (famous livestock, fruits and vegetables), Ziarat (famous for dry fruits, apple and grapes) and Qila Abdullah (climate suitable for fruits and vegetables).

The availability of different means of connectivity (Airport, seaport dry port, railways and roads) make this zone feasible for business activities and ensure the mobility of labor force to start operations. The zone is situated at a distance of

- 23 KM from Airport (Quetta),
- 713 KM from seaport (Karachi) and
- 976 KM Gwadar, and
- 32 KM from dry port (Quetta).
- Located near national highway N-50 which will connect the zone to other regions of Pakistan.

Federal Government has proposed to include Bostan SEZ (Balochistan) in prioritized SEZs. Therefore, the plan of action, funding requirement and other modalities are yet to be presented and finalized from relevant authorities.

Following clusters/sectors are proposed to be established at Bostan Industrial Zone:

- Fruit Processing
- Agriculture machinery
- Pharmaceutical
- Motor Bikes Assembly
- Chromite
- Cooking Oil
- Ceramic industries
- Ice and Cold storage
- Electric Appliance
- Halal Food Industry

Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan is mainly responsible for the development and management of the Bostan industrial zone.

6.2 TRADE (IMPORT/EXPORT)

The major sources of income are agriculture, trade and commerce. In addition, flock owning is also an important source of income. It is interesting to note that a large number of persons originating from the district of Pishin are engaged in business and transportation activities, not only in Pakistan but in other countries as well. In fact, the prosperity of Quetta in trade, commerce and transport is due to the investments made by the residents of Pishin.

Since Pishin lies adjacent to Afghanistan, therefore smuggling takes place. Especially wheat, sugar and edible oil are smuggled into Afghanistan, while spices, dry fruit, skin, wool and a number of merchandised items of foreign origin are smuggled into Pishin. Due to smuggling trends people have lost interest in the industrial development of the district.

6.3 AGRICULTURE/ HORTICULTURE

The major sources of income are agriculture, trade and commerce. In addition, flock owning is also an important source of income. It is interesting to note that a large number of persons originating from the district of Pishin are engaged in business and transportation activities, not only in Pakistan but in other countries as well. In fact, the prosperity of Quetta in trade, commerce and transport is due to the investments made by the residents of Pishin. Agriculture is a fairly strong sector in Pishin. The main crops are wheat, jowar and barley, different pulses and vegetables. The soils in Pishin are in general fertile and seem especially suitable for wheat, fruit and vegetables. The land though fertile, but due to shortage of irrigation water the amount of arable land is small.

There are two main cultivation seasons: Rabi and Kharif. Rabi crops are sown in winter. The major Rabi crops are wheat, barley, cumin, fodder and vegetable. These are harvested in early summer. The main Kharif crops of the district include fruits, onion potato, chilies, tobacco melons and Vegetables and fodder are produced throughout the year.

Agricultural labor is primarily done by men. Women and children are involved in agriculture by helping out in the fields and at home. Big land owners employ tenants for agricultural activities. Small farmers work their fields themselves and rarely hire tenants.

Classification of Land

In Pishin district, land can be classified into irrigated and un-irrigated. The vast majority of the land is flood irrigated or rain-fed. The remaining area is irrigated by tube wells, karezes and springs. Rice, onion, chillies, fruits and vegetables are cultivated on irrigated land only.

Land Ownership and Tenure System

Share Tenancy Under this system the cost of land preparation, expenditure on seed, fertilizer and pesticides, irrigation expenses, harvesting and threshing charges are to be met by the landowner. However, the crop produce is then divided between the owner and the tenant based on a set formula.

Cash Tenancy Land from the owner on lump-sum basis is undertaken for an agricultural year and all the expenses right from land preparation to harvesting and threshing are to be met by the tenant.

Crop Sharing System This is almost the reverse form of the cash tenancy. The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all cost of production has to be borne by him and normally 20% of the production is given to the landowner.

Main Agricultural products.

- Wheat
- Barley
- Cumin

- Fruits
- Melons
- Potato
- Onion
- Fodder
- Chilies
- Tobacco
- Almond
- Apple
- Apricot
- Grape
- Peach

6.4 LIVE STOCK

District Pishin has enormous potential in livestock sector, which provides livelihood to many poor families. Mostly the nomadic population depends on livestock, which resides in the northern part of the district. Livestock farming is a traditional activity in the district and comprises mostly goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes, cattle, camels and asses. Goat constitutes the major portion of the livestock population in District Pishin. Traditionally, all family members are involved in the livestock sector, especially women and children are engaged in supervision and management of livestock activities such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes and curing of livestock by traditional methods; however, children's involvement affects their schooling. Women are also involved in making home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee which are mostly used within the family. District Pishin has a vast potential in dairy sector and since last two decades the dairy sector has developed more, the dairy farmer has owned the foreign breed, as the climate of the area is quite suitable for keeping this milk breed. Most of the milk is sold in the local area; however, plenty of its production is used to transport to Quetta city. Except some portions of upper and lower highlands in north eastern part of the province that have the best rangelands and which support 76% of the livestock, the southern plains with big land mass have the poorest rangelands and support only 24% of the livestock population. This implies that most of the land surface area does not even support rearing of livestock round the year thus necessitating seasonal migration of nomadic and transhumant graziers to find feed for their livestock - comprising mostly sheep and goats and lesser number of cattle and camels. In spite of difficult conditions for livestock rearing, majority of rural population in Balochistan rely on livestock along with agriculture as means of subsistence. Livestock Department, headed by the Deputy Director along with his/her staff, manages and controls all the activities pertaining to livestock including animal health coverage and husbandry. Vaccination is being carried out free of cost, whereas, the treatment is provided at 50% subsidized rates.

6.5 POULTRY

There is one government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds exist in the district. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry, where every household has 4-6 poultry birds in their homes. The eggs and poultry meat is usually consumed domestically. The department had launched a project "Development of

Rural Poultry” in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, especially broiler breed is much preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time. There are a number of privately owned poultry farms in the district, e.g. in Surkhab (15), Bostan (2) and in Pishin Bazaar (1). There is one government poultry farm containing nearly 500 layers for egg production.

6.6 INDUSTRIES

In Balochistan, industrial development started after 1970 when Provincial Government took keen interest in development of industrial estates, because of availability of raw material such as minerals, agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. Industrial development is necessary for an area to thrive economically. District Pishin is still under developed, but it has a great potential to flourish. The district is agriculturally rich and people are very much into dairy and poultry farming. Handicraft is a prominent feature of the district. A major obstacle in the development of the area is that people have become apathetic from their situation. If Proper infrastructure facilities and financial support is given, the area has the potential to contribute in the economy of the country.

The Directorate of Small Industries has setup a carpet center, where it gives the training to both, males and females. The trainees are given a stipend during the training. Likewise the Social Welfare Department has also initiated a training program for girls and women to popularize the traditional handicrafts in the area. The opportunity for these women to sell their work outside the district or to any expos is missing, thus, not awarding these women adequate pay for their hard work.

In Pishin, large manufacturing unit includes the only flour mill functional in the district. The small enterprises include Tobacco, R.C.C, ice, dairy farms and poultry farms which employ remarkable number of workers. Dairy farming and poultry farming is frequent in the area.

6.7 MINERAL

Only Chromite is mineral resource in the district, which is being exploited by the private sector. The recent hike of the mineral has certainly uplifted the socio-economic conditions of local peoples and has provided job opportunities at their door step. However District Pishin is poor in mineral resources. The district has potential for the mineral development. The efforts have not been successful so far in this regard as the stumbling blocks in the path of mineral development are lack of finance and infrastructure facilities.

Several prospecting and mining leases are granted to the private sector but no productive results are reported.

Limestone is significant source of cement manufacturing which unfortunately has not been utilized up till now.

6.8 HANDICRAFTS

In Pishin District, traditional handicrafts like embroidery work on dresses (kameez and shalwar) of children and women, on caps, on bed and pillow covers, etc. are very common.

Women and girls do the embroidery work at home. It also include making sweaters from sheep's wool.

6.9 TOURISM

Pishin, due to its scenic beauty, holds potential for tourism but it cannot be explored unless federal and provincial governments take keen interest in the promotion of tourism.

REST HOUSES/ HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

There are two important rest houses in the district. One of these is Deputy Commissioner (D.C) Rest House situated in Pishin Bazaar. It is of historical importance. It used to be the political rest house. Attached to this rest house is a very fine garden laid out in 1883. It covers about 11 Hectares. It produces vegetables and very fine fruit, including Grapes, Apricot, Plums Peaches and Almonds. The garden is full of trees. The rest house has scenic beauty and lush green grass which remains green throughout the year. It is not only important from a historical point of view, but also for nature lovers and those having aesthetic sense; it is a place worth seeing. The Rest House is managed and looked after by the Deputy Commissioner. The second rest house is situated at Bund Khushdil Khan and is also of historic importance. Tourists visit and stay there. In addition, Pishin has four Hotels/ Restaurants which provide lodging and boarding facilities.

6.10 SME PRESENCE IN THE DISTRICT

- Tailor shops
- Property dealers
- Filling stations
- Handicrafts
- Poultry farm
- Vegetable shops
- Groceries shop
- Bakeries
- Flour mills
- Meat shops
- Transportation companies

7. POTENTIAL SECTORS FOR INVESTMENT

- Fruit Processing
- Agriculture machinery
- Pharmaceutical
- Motor Bikes Assembly
- Chromite
- Cooking Oil
- Ceramic industries
- Ice and Cold storage
- Electric Appliance
- Real estate
- Tunnel farming

- Poultry farms
- Cattle farming
- Private schools and collages
- Private hospitals

8. MAJOR ISSUES & POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

AGRICULTURE

Issues

- Electricity is used for tube wells however insufficient supply of electricity hinders growth of this sector
- Diseases in crops are common these days however unavailability of pesticides make it difficult for the farmers to archive optimal levels of production.
- Access to finance
- Lack of data is the major hurdle in any planning activity which may lead to agricultural development.
- Agricultural research is either lacking or not communicated to the farmers. The result is underdevelopment of the agricultural sector
- Lack of training in agriculture sector is a major issue

Recommendations

- Establishment of a Government Farm at the district level may be explored.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates can enhance productivity. Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can increase employment.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department will contribute positively.
- Demand for electricity may be met by supplying sufficient amount of electricity.
- Farmers may be provided with loans on low markup rates.
- Surveys may be done in the district for agricultural sector
- Training may be provided to the farmers.

LIVESTOCK

Issues

- Current market premises have inadequate facilities of stock water points, feed stores and quarters, veterinary aid facilities, weighing scales and other such amenities
- Zero utilization of slaughter house
- Difficulty in access to finance
- Scarce source of water for livestock farming; Lack of technology for manufacturing traditional and non-traditional
- Dairy products on a commercial scale

- Low milk yields per animal.
- Lack of awareness regarding value of hygienic milk in its various processes of production, distribution and consumption;
- Lack of veterinary and laboratory testing facilities for milk and feeds adulteration
- Worm-infestation
- Ticks/Mites
- CCP
- Pneumonia

Recommendations

- Training may be provided on how to cope with low milk yields per animal.
- Veterinary labs may be established by the government
- Access to finance is yet another hurdle and may be resolved by providing loans on low markup rates
- Quality feed may be provided by the government on subsidized rates.

MINERAL

Issues

- Lack of exploration and reserve estimates.
- Poor infrastructure
- Lack of modern mining equipment
- Reliance on traditional mining techniques
- Poor Safety measures in the mining sector
- Access to finance
- Scarcity of skilled Labor

Recommendations

- Exploration licenses may be awarded to private companies
- Infrastructure may be provided by the government
- Government may procure latest equipment for mining
- Trainings may be provided by the government to divert from traditional mining technique to modern mining techniques.
- Safety policies may be ensured
- Training programs may be provided for the development of human resource.

Industries

Issues

- The role of industry in the economy of District Pishin is not significant.
- Female involvement in the industrial sector, excluding embroidery, is negligible. Most private sector businesses are small enterprises.
- The major issue in the way of industrial development is the non-availability of local entrepreneurs and skilled labor.

- Lack of capital is another problem impeding the development of small enterprises.
- Bostan has been declared as industrial state but no industrial infrastructure has been provided so far
- Smuggling is another stumbling block in the way of industrial development of Pishin. This activity is very attractive for those who are engaged in it because of high earning with less revolving capital and more turn over.
- Institutional arrangements for the development of micro enterprises are not sufficient. For productive employment it is necessary to train the young people for particular enterprises, such as engineering workshops, carpentry, electronics, automobiles or mechanics.

Recommendations

- Female involvement may be ensured through government intervention
- Entrepreneurial skills may be developed through training programs
- Loans on low markup rates may be provided
- Infrastructure work may be speeded on Bostan industrial zone
- Rule of law may be ensured and smuggling should be stopped
- Skilled human resource may be developed through training programs

TOURISM

Issues

- Pishin, due to its scenic beauty, holds potential for tourism but it cannot be explored unless federal and provincial governments take keen interest in the promotion of tourism.
- Lack of infrastructure
- Lack of human resource
- Access to finance
- Law and order situation

Recommendations

- Awareness programs and promotion may be initiated to promote beauty of the district and domestic tourist may be encouraged to travel domestically,
- Infrastructure may be developed and road may constructed to natural sceneries of the district
- Training may be initiated for human resource development
- Law and order situation may be improved through government interventions
- Access to finance may be made possible.

9 BUSINESS SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS.

9.1 LOCAL BODIES/CHAMBERS AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Pishin chamber of commerce is operational in the district and provides all necessary support to the SMEs operating in the district. The following provides contact details.

PISHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
ADDRESS: OFFICE NO. 4, BAND ROAD NEAR SHOUKAT ADDA , (Pishin) Phone(Office):0826-420342
E-mail: pishinchamber@gmail.com

9.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

List of banks operating in Pishin

Banks	Location	Contact
MCB Bank Pishin	Pishin Bazar, Balochistan	0826-420434
National Bank of Pakistan	Band Road Pishin	0826-420412
ZTBL Bank	Qazi Housing Scheme Pishin	0826-420100
Habib Bank	Gharshinan Rd, Pishin, Pishin, Balochistan	0826-420410
Allied Bank(ABL)	Bund Road Pishin.	0826-420547. 0301-8610465
Al Baraka Bank	Bund road pishin	0826-420646
Taqwa Islamic Banking	Bund Road, Opp Madina Hardware, Pishin	0826-421381-4 0826-421387-8.
Bank Al Habib	Idrees Plaza, Band Rd, Killi Machan, Pishin, Pishin, Balochistan	0826-420343
National Saving Centre	Pishin - NH 25 Link, Pishin, Pishin, Balochistan	0826-420450
Bank Alfalah	Bund Road Pishin	0826-420746

10 USEFUL REFERENCES

DESIGNATION	STATION	PHONE NO
Deputy Director Livestock	Pishin	0826-420370
Director Gneral- Livestock & Dairy Development Department	Quetta	081-9202564
Deputy Secretary- Agriculture.	Quetta	92-81-9201179.
Deputy Secretary (Admin)- Agriculture.	Quetta	92-81-9202332
Section Officer (Cooperatives)- Agriculture	Quetta	92-81-9201673
Deputy Director(Research)	Pishin	0331-8008097
Director General	Quetta	0300-3831462
Director(Special Crops)	Quetta	0300-9389432
Director (Head Quarters)	Quetta	0333-7863875
Director (Soil Testing)	Pishin	0333-7859580
Director (Potato Production)	Pishin	0300-3892567

Director(Agriculture)	Pishin	0345-8354974.
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SARDAR BAHADUR KHAN WOMEN UNIVERSITY



YARU KAREZ



Band Khush Dil Khan

PISHIN REST HOUSE



