

DISTRICT ECONOMIC PROFILE KALAT



Turn Potential into Profit

Small & Medium Enterprise Development Authority
Government of Pakistan

<http://www.smeda.org.pk>

Lahore

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority, 4th Floor, Building #3 Aiwan e Iqbal complex
Egerton Road., Lahore 54792, Pakistan Tel: 92-42-111-111-456 Email: helpdesk@smeda.org.pk

Karachi

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority, 5th floor, Bahria Complex-II Moulvi Tameezuddin
Khan Road, Karachi
Tel: 92-21-111-111-456, 5610432, 5610536, 5610459, Fax: 92-21-5610572
Email: helpdesk-khi@smeda.org.pk

Peshawar

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority, Ground Floor, Statelife Building, The Mall,
Peshawar Cantt. Tel: 92-91-111-111-456, 92-91-9213046-7 Fax: 92-91-286908, Email: helpdesk-pew@smeda.org.pk

Quetta

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority, Bunglow No.15-A Chaman Housing Scheme,
Airport Road, Quetta Tel: 92-81-831702, 92-81-831623 Fax: 92-81-831922, Email: helpdesk-qta@smeda.org.pk

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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 'sectorial 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 its 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 KALAT

Kalat Division is an administrative division of Balochistan Province, Pakistan. The area of Kalat Division is 140,612 km². The population of the district is estimated to be over 400,000 in 2005. The district is governed from the city of Kalat. In 2015, the Balochistan Assembly unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the provincial government to establish a new Rakhshan Division comprising the districts of Nushki, Chagai, Kharan and Washuk which were parts of Quetta and Kalat.

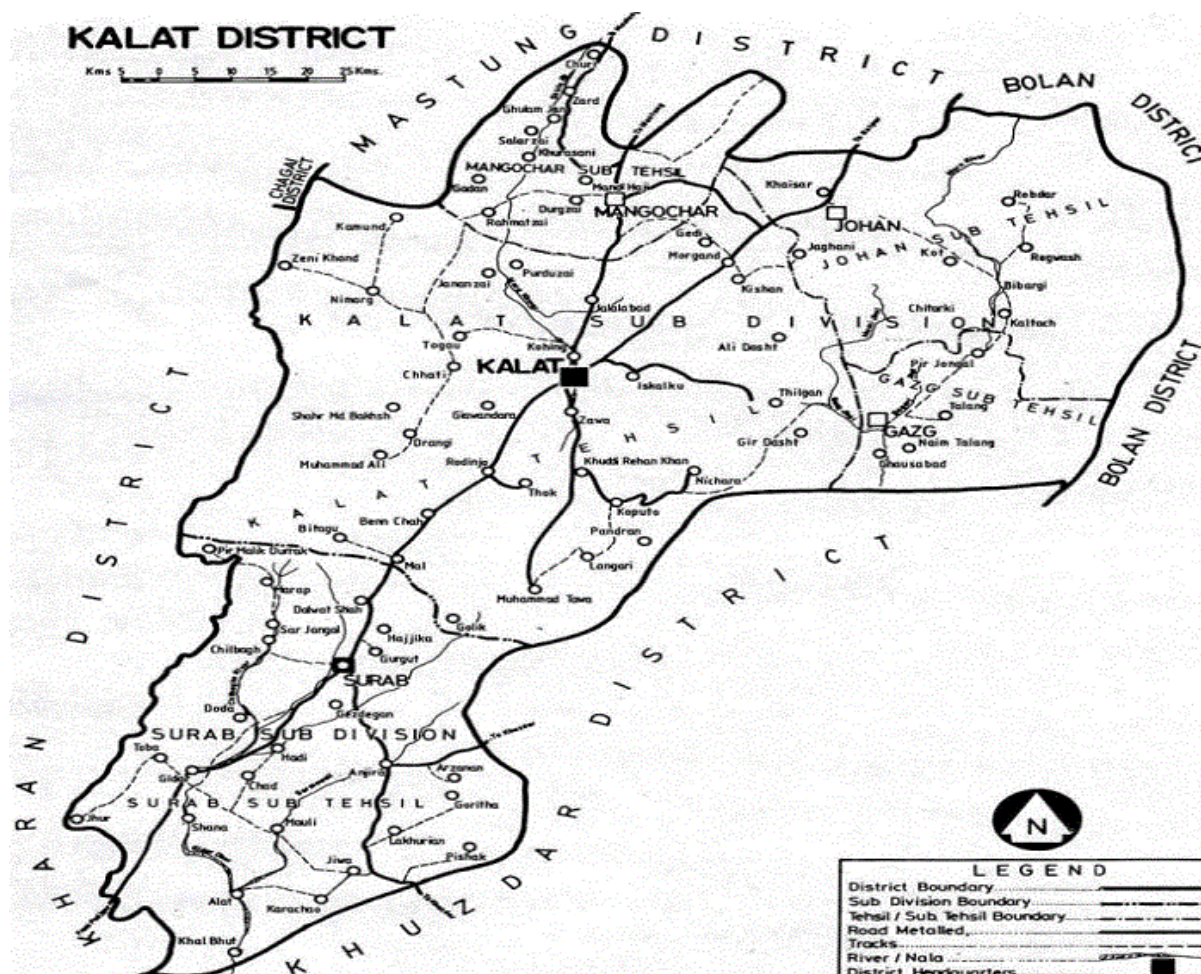
Kalat is the capital of Kalat District and is known locally as Kalat-e-Brahui and Kalat-e-Sewa. The population is mostly Muslim, with a Hindu population of two percent. In addition, there are some Hindu Hindkowan merchants who have settled in Kalat. Kalat features a cold desert climate. July is the warmest month of the year with an average temperature of 24.8 °C. The coldest month January has an average temperature of 3.4 °C

It contains the following districts:

- Awaran District
- Kalat District
- Khuzdar District
- Lasbela District
- Mastung District
- Surab

Situated in a mostly mountainous area, Kalat has moderate summers and cold snowy winters; precipitation is adequate. Wheat, barley, melons, jowār (sorghum), and various fruits are grown in the region. Minerals worked include coal near Spezand, iron ore, and sulfur. Pile carpets, embroidery, leather goods, and palm bags and mats are local products. Population is sparse, the Brahui and Baloch peoples being the predominant ethnic groups.

4.1 KALAT DISTRICT MAP



4.2 KALAT DISTRICT HISTORY

Kalat, Balochistan province, Pakistan. The town, known locally as Kalat-e-Baluch to distinguish it from Kalat-e-Ghilzai (Qalat-e-Ghelzai) in Afghanistan, and Kalat-e-Sewa after its legendary founder, occupies a spur of the Shas-i-Mardan Hill at the western end of Kalat valley. A small retail-market centre, it is connected by roads with Quetta, Pasni, and Karachi. The old town, within the Miri (citadel), containing the palace of the khans of Kalat, was partially destroyed by a 1935 earthquake. It was then moved to its present site.

Captured by the Mirwaris in the 15th century, it remained the capital of the Mirwari Ahmadzai khans originally from Oman in southeast Arabia until British occupation in 1839. With the arrival of a British political agent, possession was returned in 1842 to the khan. The region became part of Pakistan in 1948.

Kalat was a Baloch principality, having been conquered from the Siwas (the Scythians) by the early migrating Baloch stocks. It was ruled by Mir Umar, son of Miro of the Mirwarridynasty of the Brahuispeaking Baloch. The Khans of Kalat had no imperial interests and was an

economically poor country, but it was quite formidable. Back in the XII century, Minhaj-i-Siraj speaks of the area in the eastern part of Seistan, which bore the name, Gumbaz -i-Baluch (Dome of the Baluch). This dome was the border of the Kalat-emirs (Tabakat-i-Nasiri). The Paratarajas kingdom was founded here before the Christian era, and the Baluchis, according to researchers, are their descendants. According to Tarikh-i-Harat and Tarikh-i-Sistan, a major uprising of the Baloch tribes took place in the very south of Afghanistan, which was destroyed by the Caliph Al-Mahdi Abbasid himself.

In the 12th and 13th century, Tarikh-i-Masumi records the presence of Balochis during the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq (1326–27). According to Tarikh-i-Ihya al-muluk, at the end of the 16th century, the Kalat region former Turan was under the control of the Safavids. But at the beginning of the 17th century, the Baloch tribe of Lashari stood up against the Sistan Khan and the Kermanian Beglar-Begi, and took control of Turan and Makran, until the Kelat Khanate appeared.

The Khanate of Kalat was founded in 1666 by Mir Ahmad Khan. Soon after, a Mughal force fled Kandahar and occupied Quetta, Mastung, and Mangocher. In 1667, this force was decisively defeated in the Quetta valley and the khanate managed to regain the occupied districts along with Chagai. Samandar Khan was summoned to Multan by the Mughals and Kerman by the Safavids. The Mughal prince paid tribute to Samandar Khan whereas Safavid Beglar-Begi presented Samandar Khan with a robe of gold, and paid tribute. The Khanate reached at its peak during the period of Khan of Kalat Mir Noori Naseer Khan, in 1758, who unified Kalat region under his flag. Amongst this Period, Kalat was under the Suzerainty of the Durrani Empire, and did not achieve Independence until 1818.

The rulers of Kalat held the title of Wali originally but in 1739 also took the title of (Beglar-Begi) Khan, usually shortened to Khan. The last Khan of Kalat had the privilege of being the President of the Council of Rulers for the Baluchistan States Union. They also had the title of beylerbey.

Tenure	Khan of Kalat
1512–1530	Mir Bijar Khan Mirwani
1530–1535	Mir Zagar Khan Mirwani
1535–1547	Mir Ibrahim Khan Qambrani (Changed his Royal family name from Mirwani to Qambrani)
1547–1549	Mir Gwahram Khan Qambrani
1549–1569	Mir Hassan Khan Qambrani
1569–1581	Mir Sanjar Khan Qambrani
1581–1590	Mir Malook Khan Qambrani
1590–1601	Mir Qambar Sani Khan Qambrani
1601–1610	Mir Ahmad Khan Qambrani I
1610–1618	Mir Suri Khan Qambrani
1618–1629	Mir Qaisar Khan Qambrani

1629–1637	Mir Ahmad Sani Khan Qambrani II
1637–1647	Mir Altaz Khan Qambrani I
1647–1656	Mir Kachi Khan Qambrani
1656–1666	Mir AltazSani Khan Qambrani II
1666–1695	Mir Ahmad I Khan Qambrani III (Changed his Royal family name from Qambrani to Ahmadzai)
1695–1697	Mir Mehrab Khan Ahmadzai I
1697–1714	Mir Samandar Khan Ahmadzai (Amir al-Umara Amir of Amirs)
1714–1716	Mir Ahmad II Khan Ahmadzai
1716–1731	Mir Abdullah Khan Ahmadzai (Eagle of the Mountain and The Greatest)
1731–1749	Mir Muhabbat Khan Ahmadzai (BeglarBegi)
1749–1794	Mir Muhammad Nasir Khan I Ahmadzai (Noori, Ghazi, Wali and The Great)
1794–1817	Mir Mahmud Khan I Ahmadzai
1817–13 November 1839	Mir Mehrab Khan Ahmadzai II
1839–1841	Mir Shah Nawaz Khan Ahmadzai
1841–1857	Mir Nasir Khan II Ahmadzai
1857–March 1863	Mir Khudadad Khan Ahmadzai (1st time); during his rule, there were seven major and many minor rebellions.
March 1863–May 1864	Mir Sherdil Khan Ahmadzai (usurped throne)
May 1864–15 August 1893	Mir Khudadad Khan (2nd time)
10 November 1893 – 3 November 1931	Mir Mahmud Khan II Ahmadzai
3 November 1931 – 10 September 1933	Mir Mohammad Azam Jan Khan Ahmadzai
10 September 1933 – 14 October 1955	Mir Ahmad YarKhan Ahmadzai (1st time); declared independent on 12 August 1947; agreed to accede to Pakistan on 27 March 1948
14 October 1955	State of Kalat merged into One Unit of West Pakista
20 June 1958 – 1979	Mir Ahmad Yar Khan Ahmadzai
1979–1998	Mir Dawood Jan Ahmadzai
1998–2006	Mir Agha Sulaiman Jan Ahmadzai
2006–present	Prince Mir Mohammad Khan Ahmadzai

5. SOCIO – ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

5.1 GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The climate of the district is dry in summer and cold in winter. It is one of the coldest districts of Pakistan. Kalat city, owing to its higher elevation, is cooler than the rest of the district. The year can be divided into four seasons; spring (HATAM), from March to May; summer (TIRMA), from June to August; autumn (SOHEL), from September to October, and winter (SELH), from November to February. Spring is the most delightful time of the year in the area. From April to September the climate is dry, bright and healthy. In autumn the nights become cool, while it is warm during daytime. During winter, it is severely cold in Kalat and its surroundings, which receive heavy snowfall.

The rainfall occurs generally in winter from January to March. Kalat, like other parts of Balochistan, lies outside the sphere of the monsoon currents.

Kalat is considered to have a desert climate. In Kalat, there is virtually no rainfall during the year. According to Koppen and Geiger, this climate is classified as BWk. The temperature here averages 14.5 °C | 58.2 °F. The rainfall here is around 181 mm | 7.1 inch per year. The temperatures are highest on average in July, at around 24.0 °C | 75.3 °F. January is the coldest month, with temperatures averaging 3.2 °C | 37.8 °F. The month with the highest relative humidity is February (46.76 %). The month with the lowest relative humidity is May (17.23 %). The month with the highest number of rainy days is March (5.53 days). The month with the lowest number of rainy days is October (0.67 days).

The closest Airports of Kalat are: (UET) 139.72km. You can reach Kalat from these Cities by Plane: Islamabad (ISB), Lahore (LHE), Multan (MUX), Sharjah (SHJ), Mashhad (MHD), Karachi (KHI).

The principal mountains are the Central Baloch, Kirthar, Pab, Siahan, Central Makran and Makran Coast Ranges, which descend in elevation from about 10,000 to 1,200 feet (370 m). The drainage of the District is almost all carried off to the south by the Nari, Mula, Hab, Porali, Hingol and Dasht rivers. The only large river draining northwards is the Rakhshan. The coast line includes Gawadar, Pasni, Sonmiani and Geewani.

5.2 CULTURE

The main tribes of the district are Zehri, Langauov including Khan Ahmedzai Royal Family, and Mengal. Majority of the population comprises of the Zehri tribe. Prominent villages inhabited by Zehri tribe include Mughalzai, Muslim muhala, GiawaanTawk, and Shahi Bazar kalat. The Langauov majority population lives in tehsil Mangochar.

5.3 AREA

Kalat Division is an administrative division of Balochistan Province, Pakistan. Its capital city is Khuzdar. The area of Qalat Division is 139,818 km². According to 2017 census, Qalat division had a population of 2,513,200, which includes 1,309,400 males and 1,203,698 females. Qalat division constitutes 14,505 Hindus, 2,495,105 Muslims, 1996 Christians followed by 634 scheduled castes and 960 others.

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
Kalat district	139,818	2,513,200	1,309,400	1,203,698	108.78	17.97	6.55	1,443,116	2.96
Rural		1,740,690	906,143	834,466	108.59	-	6.31	1,123,713	2.33
Urban		772,510	403,257	369,232	109.22	-	7.19	319,403	4.75

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

5.5 KALAT DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Area	139,818 Sq. Km
Population	2,513,200 persons
Male	1,309,400
Female	1,203,698
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)	108.78
Population density	17.97 per Sq. Km
Urban population	772,510
Rural Population	1,740,690
Average Household size	6.55
Literacy Ration (10 +)	19.9 %
Male	29.24 %
Female	9.44 %
Total Housing units	34410
Pacca Housing Units	909 (2.64 %)
Housing Units having Electricity	15539 (45.16 %)
Housing Units having Piped Water	4551 (13.22 %)
Housing Units using Gas for Cooking	157 (0.45 %)
Administrative units	
Sub-Divisions	02
Union councils	18
Mauzas	636
Municipal Committees	-
Town Committees	02

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

5.6 LAND UTILIZATION

Reported Area. (in hectares)	Cultivated Area			Cropped Area		Un-cultivated Area			
	Total	Current fallow	Net Sown	Total	Area sown more than once	Total	Cultural waste	Forest Area	Area not available for cultivation
631452	124906	107356	17550	65409	0	203891	99897	0	103994

Source:GOB

5.7 RESOURCE ENDOWMENT

MAIN CROPS

Main crops in the area are almond, apple, apricots, grapes, peach, plum cherries, plums, tomatoes, lady fingers, Tinda, wheat, onions, potato, chillies, . Sheep and goats are also herded.

LIVE STOCK

District	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Came ls	Horses	Mul es	Asse s	Total	poult ry
Kalat	57617	1382	1455024	1016186	11752	744	356	27744	2570805	417318

Source:GOB

5.8 EDUCATION

Access and quality of education in the district is not very promising. Low population density leaves a lot of settlements without school and within the existing schools there are enrolment gaps. Missing facilities like water and toilets adversely affects the enrolment and retention. School availability bottleneck that appears at the primary to middle and secondary to higher secondary level further hampers the access situation. Teaching learning quality is a key concern in Kalat district. Annual Status of Education Report 2015 shows poor learning outcomes of the

students which leads to the low survival and transition rates. The education sector in the district comprises of public and private schools with varying quality. A total of 448 schools are operated by the public sector which comprise of primary, middle, high and high secondary schools. Eighty one percent of these schools are in rural areas and 19% in urban areas. Rural urban breakdown of the public sector schools on the basis of level of education and gender is shown in the table below.

NO. OF SCHOOLS IN DISTRICT KALAT.

Total	Primary	Middle	High	H. secondary
448	372	46	29	1
School by level and gender				
Total	Boys-Girls	Boys-Girls	Boys-Girls	Boys- Girls
448	251-121	23-23	21-8	0-1

Source: Education Management Information System (BEMIS)

The likelihood of familial inequity must be high in the district because of poverty. Students belonging to unprivileged families having no literate/educated elders in the households or belonging to family units where incidence of violence is high, often remain unable to excel in studies. The district does not seem to suffer from staffing inequity as the schools are having less than 1:25 teacher student ratios however the poor quality of teaching learning process creates instructional and programmatic inequity and affects the student's performance.

Teacher Student Ratio						
	Appointed Teacher – Student Ratio			Sanctioned Teacher – Student Ratio		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	25	40	30	22	32	26
Middle	13	18	15	10	14	11
High	10	22	13	05	08	06

Source: BEMIS

At primary level the teacher room ratio may be another dimension to analyze the gap in the district. At primary level there are 895 rooms whereas the sanctioned post are 1087 against which 933 are appointed that means still rooms are required to provide classroom to all the teachers.

5.8 INFRASTRUCTURE

5.8.1 ROADS

More than three-fourths of the villages (78%) have access to a road transport system within a distance of 3 km. Almost all villages have access to electricity. Facilities for elementary education are available in 86 percent of the sample villages. A 'madrissah' or religious school exists in 60 percent of the sample villages. Facilities like banks, post offices, BHUs/clinics, livestock markets and veterinary hospitals/dispensaries are adequately available in the area.

Looking at the road links in Kalat region the construction work on the two lane road of 110 Km from Khuzdar -Bisma N30 highway is in full swing while work on the N30 highway began

in October 2019. The twenty percent physical work of this highway is completed in 2019 and this highway is going to promote connectivity by linking another road route of Khuzdar to N85. The strategically important M-8 motorway is being constructed in Pakistan that is going to connect the western, eastern and central regions of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. The total length of M-8 from Gwadar to Ratodero is 892 KM out of which 828 KM is in Baluchistan while 64 KM is in Sindh. This specific segment of the CPEC in the Kalat region is built to connect Khuzdar to Kori. Under the same M-8 project Gwadar is connected with Turbat and Hoshab and a very important development project in the Turbat is started this project includes construction of new design of the district hospital, a model school, a dual carriage road and the Turbat Safe City Project. Projects in transport and communication for Kalat also included construction of road from Kohala Rakhni (80 km) and Sibi Talli (20 km) and Sibi Talli (20 km) and a project envisages construction and Geographical Importance of Former Princely State of Kalat in Federation of Pakistan widening of 116 km long existing road from Kohlu- Rakhni (91 km) and Sibi Talli (25 km). A railway track is laid from Gawadar to Kalat areas of Turbat and Mustang. Pakistan Railway is acquiring the land for rail project and working on its feasibility. A railway track is important to be laid from Gawadar to Turbat and Mustang for the development of CPEC projects. (Khuzdar-Basima Road (Construction) 2019).

5.8.2 TRANSPORTATION

Buses, pick-ups and vans ply between Kalat and Quetta and Karachi and Gwadar, and other parts of the district. Transport is available 24 hours a day as Kalat is located halfway the N-25 highway which connects to rest of the country. Most of the vehicles in the district are registered at Karachi and Quetta, but a large number of vehicles move around in the district. Every day vans and buses travel between different destinations around Kalat. Motorcycles, cars and rickshaws are the main means of transport for local people. Taxis and delivery vans are also available in district kalat.

5.8.3 COMMUNICATIONS

Kalat 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 70 percent of the population has access to electricity.

The district is linked to all parts of the country through telecommunications services. Telecommunication companies like PTCL, Mobilink, Telenor, Ufone, Zong are operational in the district and provide with cellular and internet connectivity.

There are 2 telephone exchanges, 425 PTCL landline, 372 broadband and 580 wireless phones in the District.

5.8.4 ENERGY

PPL recently achieved a historic milestone with the discovery of significant gas reserves from Morgandh X-1 in Margand Block, Balochistan on the Kalat plateau. Notably, this was the westernmost discovery in Pakistan, opening up a new sub-basin for future exploration. Further deepening up of Morgandh X-1 resulted in a longer gas bearing column of about one kilometer, indicating larger reserves potential than estimated earlier which will be firmed up based on appraisal wells. The discovered column of gas along with map indicates a volume close to one trillion cubic feet (tcf) of gas.

5.8.5 AIRPORT

There is no Airport in kalat district however nearest airport to the district is Quetta airport which is 138.08Km away from the district.

6. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

6.1 TRADE (IMPORT/EXPORT)

The major sources of income are agriculture, handicrafts, hoteling and goods imported from Iran. In addition, Kalat lies between karachi and Quetta which provides good business opportunity to petrol station owners. It is interesting to note that a large number of persons originating from the district of Kalat are engaged in trade activities likewise buying goods form Iran and selling it in the district.

6.2 AGRICULTURE/ HORTICULTURE

Agriculture is an important source of earning a livelihood in the rural economy of the district. It plays a vital role, directly and indirectly, in the financial standing of the masses. It is a major potato-growing district contributing 37 percent to the provincial production. The area under plums is 25 percent of the provincial acreage and its contribution to production is 37 percent. Onions and peaches are grown abundantly in the district. There is enough production of tomatoes and onions in the district. However, there is limited value addition. Only fresh tomatoes are used, with a limited market for tomato pulp or mash, even in the off-season. Similarly, onion bulbs are used but not the hydrated ones. As reported by the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing Punjab, there is a scarcity of vegetables like potatoes, onions or tomatoes in certain periods of the year. In general, the prices are high at the time of harvest in Balochistan province which leads to its intensive plantation in view of attractive prices.

Classification of Land

Kalat district encompasses 1.91 percent of the geographical area of the province of Balochistan (1,636,296 acres). The cultivated area is 5.52 percent and the cropped area is 2.12 percent of the entire province. The cropped area, as a percentage of district cultivated area, is 22 percent. Irrigation is done mostly by tube wells (82%), and Karezes (17%)

Land Ownership

Land ownership is highly skewed with 10 percent farms, falling in less than 2.5 acre category, occupying 0.8 percent farm area, 61 percent farms, up to 12.5 acres, having 17.5 percent farm area and the remainder 39 percent farms owning 82.5 percent farm area.

Saffron farming

Balochistan Agriculture Research and Development Centre (BARDC) has taken measures to encourage local farmers to cultivate saffron in the cold areas of the province, especially in Quetta, Zhob, KillaSaifullah, Pishin, Mastung, Khuzdar and Kalat districts were ideal for saffron cultivation and its higher production.

There are saffron fields in Kalat which produce good yields annually and has become ideal cultivation for the farmers in the district. According to BARDC, saffron cultivation is simple and a lucrative business hence farmers should turn towards it. The yield of dried saffron varies from 4 to 10 kgs per hectare in the district, which primarily depends upon the management practices followed by the climatic conditions.

Main Agricultural products.

- Wheat
- Onion
- Potatoes
- Chilies
- Tomatoes
- Melon
- Oil seed
- Almond
- Apple
- Apricot
- Grapes
- Peach
- Plum
- Fodder

6.3 LIVE STOCK

Almost all households (92%) have some type of livestock. The average number of animals per household is 33 (including small and big animals), with 40 animals per non-poor and 20 animals per poor household, 39 percent of the total animals are milking animals and 6 percent of the animals are slaughtered or sold. The livestock population in the district is 2.11 million animal heads and the livestock density is 2 319 per km of geographical area (97% ruminants). Over the years, the rangelands have degraded due to overgrazing and extraction of fuel wood/shrubs. Vast areas are denuded and the carrying capacity of these rangelands is considerably reduced. However, with the cessation of drought and good rains in previous years, the productivity is likely to be restored to pre-drought level. The stock build-up capacity is now improved and flock replacements are becoming available to many grazers. Kalat is a major livestock district with roughly 7.5 percent of the animal population of the province.

6.4 POULTRY

There are multiple poultry farms in the district major amongst these is a government poultry farm situated in Surab, Kalat 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.

6.5 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 Kalat 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.

There is presence of small carpet centers where handmade carpet are manufactured and later sold in different parts of the country. Human resource for such centers is widely available and can be utilized if paid attention by the government. Moreover the opportunity may be provided by the government to sell these handicrafts work outside the district or to any expos is missing, thus, these SMEs and labors are not awarded adequately for their hard work.

6.6 MINERAL

Outsized untracked measurement stones of similar in color, quality, and power as these are commercially very essential and usually not accessible in the zones someplace mount-rocks have gone in great density. In the Kalat area some local zones are important from someplace these measurement mighty-stones are previously actuality extracted for trade to people republic of China via Karachi. Approximately of the sites are in Kalat region and generally alongside the CPEC road and these are as under:

1. In the district Khuzdar area of Karkh
2. In the district Khuzdar the area of Nal

In these zones, the services of mining and organization are actually original with deep-rooted equipment. The manufacture of them can certainly be improved by presenting extra mechanical mining-work. China’s mining-work corporations can perform an exact creative character by increasing cooperative projects with indigenous mineworkers to enhance the manufacture. Region of former princely state of Kalat is a congregation of great sums of non-metallic and metallic mineral goods. Chromite even now being mined in various areas of former princely state of Kalat. All the minerals are actuality traded to Chinese cities via Karachi for advance filtering and dispensation. The conveyance of these mineral goods may perhaps be averted to CPEC and the manufacturing power may be improved with the assistance of mining corporations of China.

6.7 HANDICRAFTS

Balochistan is known for unique and intricate production of handicrafts which include hand-made Balochi shoes known for their durability, uniqueness and fineness all over the country; fine mirror work, embroidery, and marble work and fine quality precious stones. The embroidery of kalat, mirror work of Khuzdar, , Lehri, Kalat and Turbat, Rugs and Namdas of Chaghi, Kalat, Ziarat and Pishin, Saddle bags of Bugti and Marri Tribal areas, Pottery of Dhadar, Bhag, Kalat and Gulistan, Wood carving of Kalat, stone carving of Khuzdar, shoe making, woolen products(Mengali) of Kalat are amongst the products produced in district Kalat. The needle work on dress, cushions and bed sheets are special attraction for the people and may be exported to different countries around the world. Moreover Moshamaka needle work which involves stich work of different colors. It includes use of mirrors work and fine threads of various colors and shades.

6.8 TOURISM

Kalat, 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.

Kalat's Meeri Fort

Kalat's Meeri Fort is an ancient site located in Kalat which is about 5,000 years old. By some historiographers, it is proved that it was the palace of a king and they found gold, diamonds and other valuable things inside the port. The government of Balochistan needs to promote ancient sites like Kalat Port, Bet-e-Qalat and the Meeri Fort.

Harboi

Harboi is a mountain range located in the Kalat District of Balochistan, Pakistan. It is located at 29°3'0N 66°43'0 E and is 9,000 feet high, and unlike most of the mountains in the area, which are black and barren, the Harboi contains juniper trees and picturesque scenery.

6.9 SME PRESENCE IN THE DISTRICT

- Tailor shops
- Filling stations
- Handicrafts (wool centers)
- Poultry farm
- Vegetable shops
- Groceries shop
- Bakeries
- Meat shops
- Cobblers (shoe makers)

7. POTENTIAL SECTORS FOR INVESTMENT

- Fruit Processing
- Agriculture machinery
- Pharmaceutical
- Motor Bikes Assembly
- Electric Appliance
- Tunnel farming
- Poultry farms
- Cattle farming
- Private schools and collages
- Saffron farming

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
- 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

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

- 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.
- Lack of capital is another problem impeding the development of small enterprises.
- 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
- Skilled human resource may be developed through training programs

TOURISM

Issues

- Kalat, 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

There is no chamber in District Kalat.

9.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

List of banks operating in Kalat.

Banks	Location	Contact
MCB Bank	Address of Muslim Commercial Bank MCB Kalat Branch Kalat.	0826-420434
National Bank of Pakistan	Main National Highway Khaliq Abad Mango Char Khasra # 383/358, Khatooni# 62, Khewat # 51, Tehsil Khaliq Abad Mango Char District Kalat	0844-210550
ZTBL Bank	Town Committee Road Kalat , Balochistan, Pakistan , Pakistan	0844-210903
Allied Bank(ABL)	Shahi Bazar Rd, Kalat, Balochistan.	0844-210202
Bank Al Habib	2HCQ+RM3, Kalat, Balochistan	(0844)- 210710

10 USEFUL REFERENCES

DESIGNATION	STATION	PHONE NO
DEPUTY DIRECTOR LIVESTOCK	KALAT	0844-210662 0301-3707559
DIRECTOR GENERAL- LIVESTOCK& DAIRY	QUETTA	081-9202564

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT		
DEPUTY SECRETARY- AGRICULTURE.	QUETTA	92-81-9201179.
DEPUTY SECRETARY (ADMIN) - AGRICULTURE.	QUETTA	92-81-9202332
SECTION OFFICER (COOPERATIVES)- AGRICULTURE	QUETTA	92-81-9201673
DIRECTOR(SPECIAL CROPS)	QUETTA	0300-9389432
ELECTION COMMISSIONER OFFICE	KALAT	0844-210629
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER	KALAT	0844-210372
DEPUTY DIRECTOR WATER MANAGEMENT – AGRICULTURE	KALAT	0333-7865313
DIRECTOR (HEAD QUARTERS)	QUETTA	0333-7863875

11 PICTORIAL VIEW OF KALAT
ARIEL VIEW OF MIRI KALAT



GAZG KALAT



KHAN OF KALAT PALACE



ENTRY POINT OF DISTRICT KALAT

