

**DISTRICT ECONOMIC PROFILE MASTUNG**



***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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*Document Control*

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**3. PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT**

The objective of this District profile study is primarily to facilitate potential entrepreneurs and investors to invest in multiple sectors of business present in particular district different identification for investment. The project District Profile may form the basis of an important investment decision and in order to serve this objective, the document/study covers various aspects of business concept development, start-up, and production, marketing, finance and business management.

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

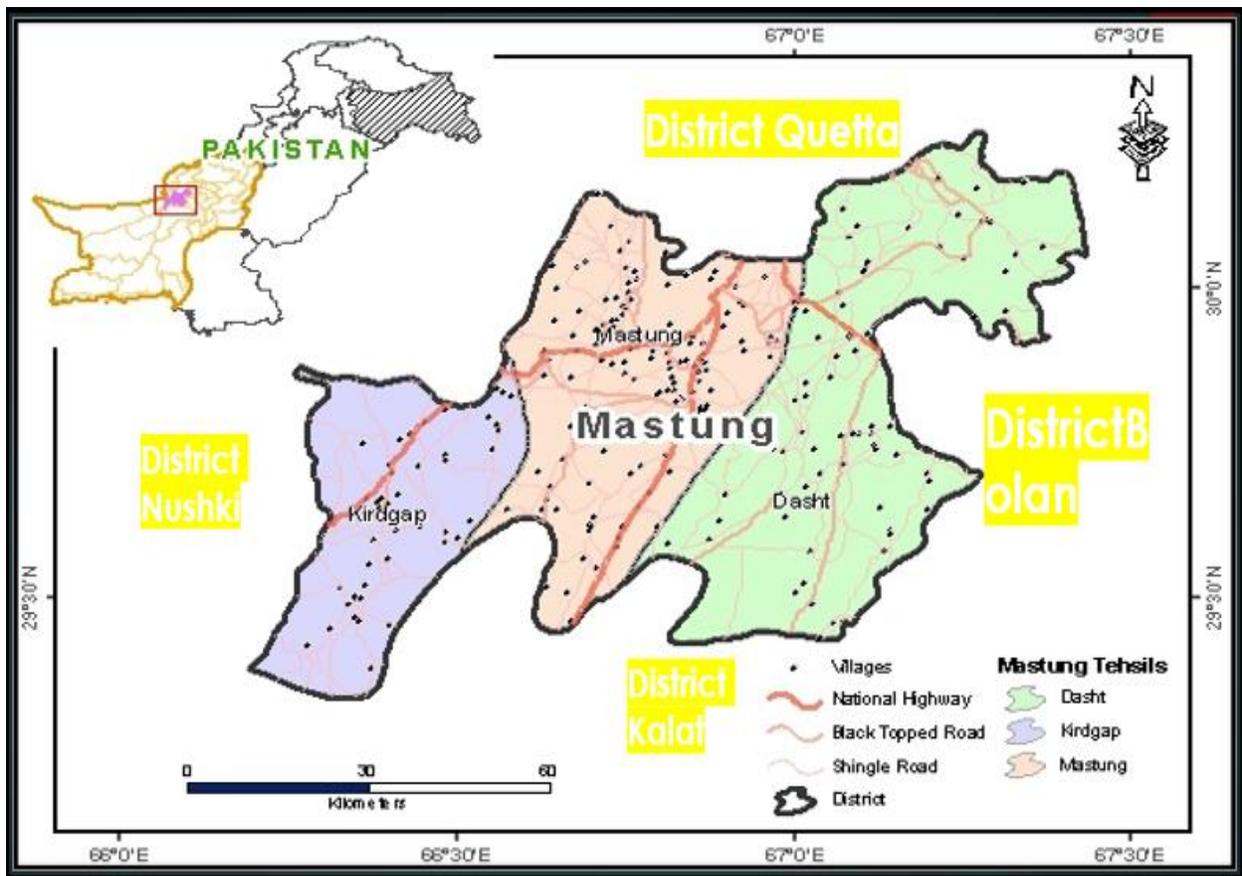
The need to come up with District profile report for undocumented or minimally documented sectors attains greater imminence as the research that precedes such reports reveal certain thumb rules; best practices developed by existing enterprises by trial and error, and certain industrial norms that become 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

Mastung, is a district in the province of Balochistan, Pakistan. It is situated in the bottom of lak pass, it is covering a total area of 5896 km<sup>2</sup> (2,276 sq. mi). It's located in Kalatdivision. The district consist of three tehsil, Dasht, Kardigap and Mastung itself. Mastung is at 735 km (aerial distance) south-west (235 degrees bearing) of Pakistan' Capital City Islamabad and 45 km (aerial distance) south-west (200 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan. The population of the district is 266461 and the population density per Sq. Km is 45.19. The urban population of the district Mastung is about 35,129 while the rural population is of 231,332.

### 4.1 DISTRICT MAP



### 4.2 DISTRICT HISTORY

#### Ruled By Muslims

Mustang is an ancient city. Its documented history dates back to the 7th century. Historians describe that even before Mahmood Ghaznavi (977 AD), this region was ruled by Muslim rulers.

It is also narrated in history that before the 7th century Sultan Feroz Doh of Delhi was the last Muslim ruler.

This region was later captured and ruled by Hindu Rajas of Kalat, Sehwas from Rai-dynasty of Sindh. In the middle of the 15th century (1530 – 1545), Sehwas lost control, and this region was then ruled by Kamran Khan and made part of the Kandahar Sarkar.

Mastung used to be a sub-division of Kalat district. Due to administrative reasons, it was separated from Kalat in July 1991 and was given the status of a district. From 18 February 1992 Mastung has functioned as a separate district. The district derives its name from the locality Mastung. According to locals “Mastung” is made up of two words Mas and Tung. In Brahvi language Mas means mountain and Tung means hole. Mastung is situated at the bottom of Lak pass.

At the time of the 2017 Census of Pakistan, the distribution of the population of Mastung District by first language was as follows:

- 85.93% Brahui
- 8.00% Balochi
- 3.02% Pashto
- 0.68% Sindhi
- 0.56% Saraiki
- 0.39% Urdu
- 0.11% Punjabi
- 0.04% Hindko
- 0.02% Kashmiri
- 1.24% Others

### **4.3 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION**

The district consists of three tehsils:

- Dasht
- Kardigap
- Mastung

Prior to 2006, within these there were 12 union councils: Khadkocha, Ghulam Parenz, Karez Noth, Mastung-1, Mastung-2, Sorgaz, Dasht, Isplinji, Kanak, Shaikh Wasil, Kardigap and Soro. In 2006, one additional union council formed with the name of Alizai, bringing the total union councils to 13.

## 5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The socio-Economic frame work of district Mastung depends on multiple factors that are illustrated below. The socio-Economic factors manly depend on climate and population distribution which shows diversity of the district, we had explained each factor below that impact on business growth and sustainability.

### 5.1 GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Mastung, is a district in Kalat Division of Balochistan with the total area of 5896 km<sup>2</sup> sq. and it's located in 29.99° N and 83.84° E. The area is 5896 km<sup>2</sup> in length, 407 m (1335.3 ft.) above sea level. Due to its geographical location, the climate of Mastung is comparatively pleasant and observes all weathers.

Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp.	40°F	44°F	54°F	64°F	74°F	81°F	83°F	80°F	73°F	61°F	51°F	43°F

#### Mean Temperature of Mastung by Month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
52°F	56°F	65°F	77°F	87°F	93°F	94°F	91°F	86°F	76°F	65°F	56°F

#### Maximum Temperature of Mastung by Month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.7"	1.0"	1.1"	0.6"	0.2"	0.1"	0.4"	0.5"	0.2"	0.1"	0.2"	0.5"

#### Rainfall in Mastung by Month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.8"	1.0"	0.2"	0.0"	0.0"	0.0"	0.0"	0.0"	0.0"	0.0"	0.1"	1.5"

#### Snow fall in Mastung by Month

Source: Pakistan Metrological department <https://www.pmd.gov.pk/en/>

### 5.1.1 AREA UNDER CULTIVATION AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Total cultivation of the area of district is 203485 in hectares. There are varieties of fruit grow in district Mastung, the fruits there are two main types of fruits Rabi and Kharif. Rabi crops include; Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower. Kharif crops include; Mung bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander and Garlic. Almond,

Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry and Pistachio are the leading fruits of District Mastung. On the other hand animal breeding and livestock is important according to a research article sheep and goats are mostly bred by the people of the district.

<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	5896
<b>Reported Area</b>	324075
<b>Total Cultivated Area</b>	203485
<b>Culture able waste</b>	47583
<b>Forest area</b>	25496
<b>Not available for cultivation<sup>4</sup></b>	47511

## 5.2 RESOURCE ENDOWMENT

Mastung district is located in northwest of Balochistan, Pakistan covering a geographical area of 5896 km<sup>2</sup> (2,276 sq. mi). Mastung is divided into tehsil Dasht, Kardigap and Mastung itself. The population of the district is 266461 and the population density per Sq. Km is 45.19. In the district the urban population is 34,854 while the rural population is 226,803 which means that the percentage of rural population is more than urban population. The adult literacy rate from 15 years or above in urban areas of the Mastung district is 75% while the literacy rate in rural areas is 47%.

Meanwhile, the combination of the climate and the prevailing soils makes the area suitable for growing deciduous fruits, Labor wells is used for the agricultural work.

- **AGRICULTURE (FRUITS AND VEGETABLES)**

Agriculture is one of the main source of economic growth in rural areas of the district Mastung. Cultivable land is available but availability of water is a serious constraint in realizing the full potential of growing temperate fruit orchards and early and late winter vegetables.

Below illustrated chart shows current status of fruits and vegetables produce in the district.

### **Area and Production of Vegetables (Rabi and Kharif)**

<b>Sr.#</b>	<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>Area(ha)</b>	<b>Production(ton)</b>
1	Tomato	91	637

## District Economic Profile Mastung



2	Lady Finger	33	199
3	Apple Gourd	02	14
4	Radish	07	126
5	Spinach	10	170
6	Turnip	43	754
7	Cabbage	06	102
8	Carrot	06	94
9	Bitter Gourd	03	24
10	Bottle Gourd	25	194
11	Pumpkin	02	18
12	Cauliflower	05	74
13	Peas	27	339
14	Brinjal	26	199
15	Luffa	13	92
16	Cucumber	11	86
17	Onion	973	19682

### Area and Production of Condiments and Spices

Sr.#	Condiments and Spices	Area(ha)	Production(ton)
1	Chilies	24	36
2	Cumin	320	138
3	Garlic	05	40
4	Coriander	10	06

### Area and Production of Melons

## District Economic Profile Mastung



Sr.#	Melons	Area (ha)	Production(ton)
1	Water Melon	22	260
2	Musk Melon	04	46

### Area and Production of Kharif Fodder

Sr.#	Both Irrigated and Non-irrigated	Area (ha)	Production (ton)
1	Kharif Fodder	380	19000

### Area and Production of Wheat and Rabi Fodder

Sr.#	Rabi Fodder	Area (ha)	Production (ton)
1	Wheat	3685	7443
2	Rabi Fodder	255	11670

### Area and Production of Fruits

Sr.#	Fruit	Area (ha)	Production (ton)
1	Almond	38	69
2	Apple	3454	40498
3	Apricot	1720	8107
4	Grape	1356	7740
5	Peach	670	3172
6	Plum	652	2828
7	Cherry	52	91
8	Pistachio	80	69

Sources: Agriculture Statistics Balochistan - 2019-20.

The vegetable and fruits are sold to the agents of Quetta, from where these are sent to the rest of the markets. There are two types of marketing contracts. Either the contractor purchases the



orchard total production at the time of blossom. Then contractor is responsible for the orchard till harvest, he provides water, fertilizer, insecticide spray and labor for the management of orchard. Sometimes the contractor purchases the orchard when the production is ready and he only harvests the product. At the secondary level the product is purchased by the fruits commission agents from the primary contractor and sent to other provinces.

- **MINERALS**

Some of the economic activities of the district is related to mining of marbles. A number of SMEs are involved in marble extraction .Though, the only major mineral resource of the district is Marble. The production of marble is of 84 in (Tones).

In District Mastung, the iron ore and fluorite deposits have been found. The oldest formation in the area is the Chiltan Limestone, in which fluorite is deposited in the shape of small veins, irregular pods, pockets and along beds. Iron stone bed, in the district, has long been known as Bauxite deposit. Geological Survey of Pakistan's research work has proven the resources of Iron Ore of economic significance. On average, the iron stone bed is about 2 meters thick and fairly exposed. Main constituent of the ore is hematite, while quartz, calcite and chlorite occur as gangue minerals. On the basis of limited research and exploration work carried out by the Geological Survey of Pakistan, the ore reserves are tentatively estimated in excess of 200 million tones.

- **LIVESTOCK**

The livestock sector in Mastung is characterized by nomadic, sedentary and transhumant production system. Most of the farmers are very poor. In district Mastung the highest reported population among all ruminants was sheep (567 thousand), goats 432 thousand, and cattle 17 thousand. Sheep rearing is preferred as compared to other ruminants due to **suitable** weather conditions. Mastung is also a migratory root during October nomads. Transhumant and farmers of Mastung, Kalat and Mangochar migrate from Kand a masoori Dasht towards Kacchi and also some transhumant, farmers and nomads from zonal areas of District Quetta migrate towards Kacchi using Dasht area of Mastung. When the spring starts in the month of April, they again migrate from Kacchi towards Mastung, Mangochar, Kalat and Quetta.

**No Livestock Animal Heads Percentage in district Mastung**

<b>Animals</b>	<b>No. of Animals</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	21,672
<b>Buffalo</b>	1,710
<b>Sheep</b>	599,359
<b>Goats</b>	479,718

## District Economic Profile Mastung



<b>Camels</b>	3,451
<b>Horses</b>	153
<b>Mules</b>	502
<b>Asses</b>	9,436

Source:- Livestock Department, Balochistan Quetta

### • **POULTRY**

Poultry provides protein as well as income. Poultry is farmed on a commercial scale, though domestic poultry-keeping is also popular in the rural areas of the district. Domestic Poultry in Mastung is quite popular and women are largely responsible for the management of poultry. In rural areas, women are also allowed to sell eggs and retain the income. The amount is not sizable as flocks are largely small indicating asset poverty. Moreover, Poultry is very vulnerable to diseases and farm mismanagement. In case of domestic poultry keeping, eggs and meat are generally used for family members and guests while surplus eggs and birds are sold and women can use the income thus generated. Chicken and eggs produced under free-range system (desi) fetch higher prices as compared with farm-bred chicken and eggs. There is no government-owned farm in the district, however, some 40 privately-owned poultry farms are there in the district and have seasonal activities to protect the birds from diseases. According to Balochistan livestock census 2020, the number of poultry bird is 313,239.

<b>No of Poultry</b>	313,23
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### • **INDUSTRY**

The Industrial sector in Balochistan is not much developed which is due to a very low population density, weak infrastructure, and volatile security situation. There are few businesses like brick kiln, flour mills in the district and other parts. There is no major industry in district most of the FMCG items are being imported via Iran or transported from Quetta.

### • **HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS**

Hospitality–Hotel industry in Pakistan has started to pick due to rising economic activity. In Balochistan, there are limited number of first class hotels and their occupancy is also improving but is still far below the other parts of the country.

Hotels and restaurant industry is one of the major sector which linked with other industry too, in district Quetta or associated district of Mastung in a few years there is a dramatic change in this sector as the tourist along with families are welcomed in city which increase demand in this sector.

• **HANDICRAFTS**

In Mastung 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. Balochi female embroidery traditional dress is one of the art and learning mark of Balochistan. Baloch embroidery ornaments, needlework dresses are very forceful and good-looking in International Markets. It is always a good source of income generation for the household women. Balochi embroideries dresses are named as Arif-e-chadar, Dil-o-bitab, Gad-o-band, Chandan-o-haar, Jallar, kantolo, kundi Gul, Arabi Chandan, Copsasar Molido and Sormor. These dresses have a very great value inside country as well as over-seas, especially in Gulf countries. Due to lack of proper marketing mechanisms, Balochi embroidery products remain hidden from the eyes of global market; otherwise this art can be a very lucrative industry.

**5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE**

Communication infrastructure is vital for accelerating the pace of economic development e.g. farm to market roads, highways, railways etc. Most parts of the district are well served by three national highways, black and shingle roads and railways. District Mastung is linked with all other parts of the province and country through roads.

Mastung occupies important on the map of Balochistan with regard to communication infrastructure. A large number of different types of private vehicles are available for travel to and from Mastung Town to Quetta, Kalat, Khuzdar, Nushki, and Shahdad Kot (Sindh) and almost all villages within the district. The Quetta-Karachi, Quetta-Taftan and Quetta-Sukkur public transport also travels through Mastung district.

**5.3.1 COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

The district has not well established telecommunication network. There are 2 telephone exchanges in the district and the total number of PTCL landlines were 487 in 2014-2015. There are a number of Cellular companies operating in the district including Mobilink, Zong, Uphone, Telenor and Warid. There were 10 post offices in the district. There are a number of National and International courier services available in the district (TCS, OCS, and Pakistan Post etc).

**Cellular Networks in Mastung**

Company	No.of Booster	No.of Tower	No. of Users	Coverage Area
Ufone	02	04	45000	Tehsil Mastung, Dasht and Kirdgap
Mobilink	06	04	25000	Tehsil Mastung
Telenor	06	04	30000	Tehsil Mastung and Dasht

## District Economic Profile Mastung



Zong	05	05	35000	Tehsil Mastung, Dasht and Kirdgap
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### 5.3.2 ROAD AND HIGHWAYS

Total length of road in Mastung is 1537 km, out of which, 1230 km is black topped road (metalled road). The major portion of the total roads comprises of metalled roads. Three national highways are the life line of Mastung 215 km of which passes through District Mastung. Road maintenance is the responsibility of the C&W Department, headed by an Executive Engineer at district level. The shingle roads mostly connect villages within the district and their proportion in provincial roads is very high. Most shingle roads are in a bad condition. The table given below gives length of various types of roads.

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2016-2017	1133	307	1440
2017-2018	1230	307	1537

Source: C & W Department, Quetta

### Road Type and Length

Three major road connection of District Mastung includes:

1. Quetta – Kalat – Karachi
2. Quetta – Nushki – Taftan – Iran
3. Quetta – Sibi – Sukkur

### 5.3.3 RAILWAY

The total length of the railway line passing through the district is 104 km. There are two tracks. The first one, from Quetta to Sibi, is about 24 km and has three railway stations in Mastung, Spezand, and Karidoo. The second track, built in 1905, runs between Quetta to Taftan. This track is 80 km long and has three stations in Mastung i.e. Wali Khan, Kanak, Sheikh Wasil and Kardigap.

### 5.3.4 UTILITIES (ELECTRICITY, NATURAL GAS)

Electricity is provided by the QESCO with six grid stations in the district. Electricity is not produced locally but is generated at Giddu and Terbella and transmitted to Mastung. There are 12,383 electricity connections, supplied by QESCO. The number of domestic consumers in rural areas is increasing more rapidly, as compared to the number of industrial and commercial consumers. Tube wells are the electricity connections of agricultural sector.

Gas is being provided through gas pipeline since 1996. Initially, gas was supplied to Pringabad, and then the supply was extended to Mastung. Since then many villages have been supplied with gas.

### 5.3.5 TOURISM

The region's beautiful geological formation and its height above sea level make this town a peaceful tourist destination. The most visited attraction in Mastung is the valley of Mastung, full of beautiful flowers and high, rocky-mountains with famous picnic points such as Koi Amach, Dasht Khumbaila, and Dasht-e-Umer Door. Alongside, in the mountains, is an area called Pringabad where visitors enjoy exploring old caves.

The Hazaar Ganji National Park is famous and significantly worthy for visiting, it lies in the Sulaiman Mountains, with desert and forest habitats. It is located about 20 kilometers southwest of the city of Quetta, easily accessible by road. It covers the vast land of 325,000 acres. Inside the park are remarkable flora and fauna of the region along with a museum, rest house and numerous picnic spots. Spring season when flowers and gardens are blooming with freshness, is the best time to visit this park.

### 5.3.6 AIR PORT, DRY PORTS AND SEA PORTS

In district Mastung, there is no airport, dry port or sea port is available major way of transportation is via road. The nearest airport is in Quetta, around 56 Km distance via western bypass.

## 5.4 DEMOGRAPHY

Rural population was 230,679 (86.83%) while the urban population was 34,997 (13.17%). The literacy rate was 39.66% - the male literacy rate was 49.69% while the female literacy rate was 28.92%. 775 people in the district were from religious minorities.

### 5.4.1 TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

The district is not much populated and partially urbanized district in the province. Population in 2017 was 261,657 from which 137,963 were male and 128,498 were females. Rural population was 231,332 (86.83%) while the urban population was 34,854 (13.17%).

#### Population and Households of the District:

District Mastung	Population	Tehsil Mastung	Tehsil Dasht	Tehsil Kardigap
<b>Rural</b>	226,803	96,500	63,370	28,398
<b>Urban</b>	34,854	34,854	0	0

Source: <http://gsp.gov.pk>

### 5.4.2 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size is 7.00.

### 5.4.3 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

According to the Pakistan District Education Rankings 2017, district Mastung is ranked at number 74 out of the 141 ranked districts in Pakistan on the education score index. This index considers learning, gender parity and retention in the district.

Post primary access is a major issue in the district with 79% schools being at primary level. Compare this with high schools which constitute only 8% of government schools in the district. This is also reflected in the enrolment figures for 2016–17 with 15,842 students enrolled in class 1 to 5 and only 642 students enrolled in class 9 and 10.

Gender disparity is another issue in the district. Only 36% schools in the district are girls' schools. Access to education for girls is a major issue in the district and is also reflected in the low literacy rates for females.

Moreover, the schools in the district lack basic facilities.

#### Education Profile of Mastung

Variable	Urban	Rural	Total
Population that has ever attended school	80	53	59
Population (%) completed primary or higher	73	47	53
Gross enrolment ratio at primary level	103	77	83
Gross enrolment ratio at middle level	91	59	66
Gross enrolment ratio at the Matric level	56	41	45
Literacy Population 10 years & older	80	53	59
Adult literacy rate 15 years & older	75	47	53

Sources: Source:<http://emis.gob.pk/>

### 5.4.4 HUMAN RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

Human Resource plays key role in development of country and its administrative units, Balochistan as province lacks the availability of skilled labor same in Mastung district somehow manage to attract human resource from out station to engage In economic growth of district, when it's come from human resource perspective but still industry need good and efficient human resource in district.

## **6. ECONOMIC POTENTIALS**

### **6.1 MAIN SECTORS OF THE DISTRICT**

The district main business opportunities are to be explored are:

- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Trading

### **6.2 LIST OF SECTORS WITH BIFURCATION MANUFACTURING, TRADING, SERVICES, AND AGRICULTURE**

The major sector in which industries are working and have further growth potential in specific district are stated below

1. Construction Industry.
2. Cold Storage Houses.
3. Ice Factory.
4. Trading.
5. Hotel and Restaurants
6. Mines and Mineral Sector

### **6.3 MAIN CLUSTER OF THE DISTRICT**

Due to its geographical location, the climate of the town is comparatively pleasant and observes all weather. Climate of Mastung provide opportunity and growth potential in multiple sectors like Ice plant, Cold Storage, Food Processing. District Mastung is one of the districts which have huge potential in agriculture, particularly the production of apple, apricot, and grape. In livestock the main clusters are cattle farming, Slaughter house, sheep farming, bird farming. The remote areas of district contains huge reserves of minerals such can be exploited by creating economic opportunity in sectors like, Marble Processing unit, Marble Warehouses and Stone Crushing.

### **6.4 MAIN PRODUCTS OF THE DISTRICT**

The main products of the district are given below:

- Cold Storage.
- Mineral Mining
- Agriculture.
- Livestock.
- Stone Crushing.
- Dairy Farms.
- Poultry Farms.

## 7. POTENTIAL SECTORS FOR INVESTMENT

### 7.1 DOMESTIC COMMERCE AND POTENTIAL

There are number of sectors that can be potential sectors in district with having very high growth and need professional working on district level to enhance its production, some of which are illustrated below.

- **Ice Factory**

In Mastung, the summers are long, hot, dry, and clear and the winters are short, very cold, snowy, and mostly clear. The hot season lasts for 4.1 months, from May 14 to September 16, with an average daily high temperature above 86°F. The hottest month of the year in Mastung is July, with an average high of 94°F and low of 71°F. The cold season lasts for 3.0 months, from December 1 to March 1, with an average daily high temperature below 60°F. The coldest month of the year in Mastung is January, with an average low of 29°F and high of 52°F.

Furthermore, a large portion of the population cannot afford refrigerators for domestic use. A growing market for ice plants is linked to food products i.e. fish, poultry, dairy, bakeries, restaurants etc. Their increasing demand for Ice has increased the demand of Ice plants in the district.

- **Cold Storage**

Keeping in view the shelf life of the perishable food items it becomes essential to freeze and store these products. A large quantity of fresh fruits including apple, apricot, grapes from all over the Balochistan are brought Mastung. Similarly the Cold storage can be used for vegetables and other perishable items. In addition to local demand a large Quantity of Fruits are also exported to Iran and other Central Asian States via Mastung District.

- **Food Processing**

Fruits & vegetables are seasonal and perishable commodities. These cannot be retained by the growers for a long period. During the peak harvest season, when bulk supplies arrive and the market is glutted with fruits and vegetables, prices fall down substantially. This plant will utilize the low grade fruits of the Farming Community which has a negligible price in the local market into valuable by-products which would further used in Jam, Juices, Concentrates, Chutney, Candy etc. The by-products can be prepared and packed according to the market acceptable standard, thus improving quality, price and shelf life. The introduction of processing technology shall minimize the post-harvest losses, wastage of low grade fruits and increase quantity, quality, shelf life and the availability of fruits throughout the year.

As a large producer fruits and vegetables there are many opportunities for investors to move into high end market in the processed and packaged food industry.

- **Fruits and Vegetables Dehydration**

Balochistan is far from tapping the potential of processing and exporting dried fruits and vegetables. Dried fruits have a large number of end-users including use in the nut industry, the breakfast cereal, the confectionery, the bakery industry, other food products and are consumed directly.

Dehydration offers an economical and satisfactory means to extend the shelf life of Fruits and vegetables. The main advantages of dehydration over other methods of preservation being that the dehydrated products are light in weight and occupy much less space than the original, frozen or canned materials these are cheap to pack compared to tinned materials and they are Stable under ordinary storage conditions. The dehydrated vegetables can serve as a good stand-by either for daily dishes or for offseason consumption.

- **Green House Farms and Tunnel Farms**

Seasonal fruits and vegetables can be produced in off-season as well. Fruits and vegetables are the major source of income in Agriculture sector of the district Mastung, major fruits include Apples, Apricot, Grapes and Plum. The important Vegetables of the district include Cabbage, Tomatoes, Carrot, Cauliflower, Pumpkins and Potato etc.

Production of high quality fruits and vegetables requires proper greenhouses where environment is controlled. This controlled environment gives the producer control over what kind of fruit and vegetables he wants to produce and under what conditions. Another important aspect of using a greenhouse is that high quality products can be reproduced all year round, irrespective of the weather that exists outside.

- **Marble Processing and Handicraft Manufacturing Units**

There is abundance of the high quality marble throughout Balochistan. There are a number of marble processing plants working in the district but due to high quantity of supply of raw marble most of marble and granite is processed outside the province. Marble and granite processing industry has been using modern techniques to come at par with other provinces of the country but still it requires more for better quality production. Processing plants with modern equipment will not only supply marble for local use but would also supply to other parts of the province and within the country.

- **Marble Warehouse**

The warehouse will facilitate the buyers in selecting the stone of their choice and will enable them to streamline the supply of consistent product to the end users/exporters in a given time frame. The Warehouse would provide the storing, stacking and cutting/squaring services for irregular shaped blocks of Marble, Granite and Onyx for their extract or sand processors in the district on rental basis.

- **Stone Crushing**

Over the last few years, the Construction sector has been registering strong growth rates in the district. In addition to housing construction the crush is also used for the building of roads and bypasses, and other developmental projects there is a mass and consistent need of crushed stone across the district. Hard Lime Stone is the basic raw material which is used for the production of quality crushed stone and enormous reserves of Hard Lime Stone are found around the district in abundance.

- **Tannery**

Balochistan is producing a sizable quantity of hides and skins locally, besides local production good quantity of hides and skins from Iran and Afghanistan is traded through Quetta which at the moment is purchased by tanneries of Karachi. Investment in a wet blue processing industry or a tannery can be a viable project.

- **Meat Processing**

Balochistan produces 48% Sheep 22% Goats and 41% of camels in the country. There is no meat processing plant neither in the district nor in the Province. Meat processing plant will not only bring value addition to the local resource but would also help in supply safe meat for human consumption.

- **Live Stock**

District Mastung 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 Mastung. 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 Mastung 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. 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.

- **Cattle/Sheep/Goats Fattening Centre**

Since nutrition is a serious limiting factor in the livestock sector of Balochistan with the result that many animals arrive at the market in less than optimal body condition with body weight on the lower end, there is a dire need to ensure feed availability round the year with proper protein contents for increasing livestock productivity rather than its numbers. Such a situation directs to adopt non-conventional feed preparation and feeding techniques like treatment of wheat/ rice straws and other crop residues with urea or ammonia, molasses bocks, silage making , concentrate mixtures with low cost formula, feed lots, semi – intensive farming and ewe flushing etc. With the switching over to semi-intensive farming which would warrants all/supplementary feeding, on-conventional and economical feeding techniques the livestock farming will become a cost effective enterprise..

- **Poultry Farm**

As compare to beef and mutton broiler meat is the cheapest source of animal protein. The time required for raising broiler birds is less than that for big animals. The consumption of white meat is increasing due to growing health consciousness in the masses. Quetta, Labella and Mastung are the major poultry rearing areas of Balochistan. Poultry farming has got great scope for investment in the district. There are only few private poultry farms in the district and most of the demand is met through transport of poultry products from other parts of county.

- **Hospital and Clinics**

Lack of infrastructure and growing number of population has increased demand of medical facilities, which has direct impact on public & private sector health care centers. No access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities has posed a major threat to the health of masses. Moreover, the overlapping and harsh climate of the region causes major viral diseases throughout the year.

## 7.2 EXPORT STATUS POTENTIAL

When it comes to export district Mastung fails in some sector to produce such a finished Goods that can be exported, some of business need much more attention to provide desired result while some of them needs little efforts as they are already making good product but lack in marketing.

Though Mastung is the major city of the Kalat Division still it did not develop as a major industrial city. Most of the people are inclined more towards trade then industry due to the fact that a number of problems are being faced by the industries.

The trading activities in Mastung have flourished because not only because it is center of economic activity of the Division but also it is located on the trade route to Iran and Afghanistan.

Likewise, there is a huge trade though Iran as well, Important commodities imported/smuggles from Iran includes petrol, blankets, carpets, plastic goods, dried fruit and fresh fruit cherries, dates and tinned fruit.

- **Food Processing**

Processing add value to the product, preserves it thus prolonging shelf life and generates effective demand for raw materials. Fruits and vegetable processing in Balochistan is under exploited. Perishable farm produce are wasted or sold at throwaway prices during the peak seasons due to inadequate post-harvest storage facilities and lack of effective processing or preservation techniques, leading to high wastage levels and low capacity utilization Balochistan is far from tapping the potential of processing and exporting dried fruits and vegetables as shown by the limited number of fruit processors and exporters currently available. Dried fruits have a large number of end-users including use in the dried fruit and nut industry, the breakfast cereal industry, the confectionery industry, the bakery industry, other food products, and are consumed directly.

## 8. MAJOR ISSUES & POLICY RECOMMENDATION

Major Issues that SMEs faces is Energy crisis that all SMEs depends on.

### Problems and Issues for SMEs in different sector

- **Agriculture/Horticulture**

#### Problem and issue in Agriculture/Horticulture Sector.

The district has faced drought for last decade which has severely affected its production of fruits and vegetables.

Major issues faced by this sector:

- 1 Scarcity of Water resources. The water table has been decreasing steadily for fast few years which have forced farmers to drill more and more tube wells.
- 2 Inadequate Capacity of Cold storages and unavailability of cool chains
- 3 Problems in access to finance
- 4 Lack of value addition in the production
- 5 Load shedding
- 6 Absence of high efficiency irrigation system.

#### Recommendation for Agriculture/Horticulture Sector.

- 1 Traditional process of harvesting should be changed and enact with new techniques to produce better results.
- 2 Modern machinery need to be installed in dehydration of fruits to have

maximized result and quality product.

- 3 Local growers have to train to modern ways of harvesting.

### • **Mineral Sector**

#### **Problem and issues in Mineral Sector.**

Some key issues in Mineral sector are stated below.

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

#### **Recommendation for Mineral Sector.**

- 1 Guidance to be given to mine owners and factory owner to develop feasible infrastructure to keep finished and raw minerals while roads and traveling pathways of finished goods needs to develop in a way to provide better and timely availability of product to customers.
- 2 Training should be provided to factory owner and they should be equipped with modern technology and machinery.
- 3 Availability of skilled labor, labor need to properly trained and guided about handling of raw mineral with new techniques.

### • **Livestock Sector**

#### **Problem and issues in Livestock Sector.**

The livestock sector faces a number of issues which is hindering its development.

- 1 Current market premises have inadequate facilities of stock water points, feed stores and quarters, veterinary aid facilities, weighing scales and other such amenities
- 2 Non utilization of slaughterhouse
- 3 Difficulty in access to finance
- 4 Scarce source of water for livestock farming;
- 5 Lack and insufficient availability of balanced feed and fodder;
- 6 Lack of technology for manufacturing traditional and nontraditional dairy products on a commercial scale
- 7 Absence of farmers associations;

- 8 Low milk yields per animal.
- 9 Improper management of Peri-urban commercial dairy farms;
- 10 Lack of awareness regarding value of hygienic milk in its various processes of production, distribution and consumption;
- 11 Lack of veterinary and laboratory testing facilities for milk and feed adulteration.

### **Recommendation for Livestock Sector.**

1. Facilitate current market to improve premises and environment by giving trainings to framers.
2. Data and record keeping about farms and there vaccination.
3. Keeping in view about the market situation it is important to engage business person and encourage them to invest in Slaughter houses.
4. Helping farmers to avail access to finance by multiple donor agencies and banks.
5. Training of farmers to adopt new technic's to increase production and provide healthy atmosphere to animals.

## **9. BUSINESS SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS**

District Mastung is a district of the Kalat Division, one of the largest divisions of Balochistan by area. Business support association may help and support local business man to enhance their economical scale.

### **9.1 LOCAL BODIES CHAMBERS & TRADE ASSOCIATION**

There is no Chamber present in district only Local body and Trade union are working in Mastung district.

### **9.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

List of banks operating in Mastung.

<b>Bank Name</b>	<b>Branch Code</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>	<b>ATM Facility</b>
National Bank of Pakistan	0031	Tehsil Road Mastung	0843-895414	Yes
MCB Bank	0563	Masjid Road, Mastung	0843-895413	Yes
Habib bank Limited	0973	Quetta road, Mastung	0843-895452	Yes
Allied Bank Limited		Kalat-Quetta road, Mastung	0843-895417	Yes

## 10. USEFUL REFERENCES

<b>Small &amp; Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA)</b>	<a href="http://www.smeda.org.pk">www.smeda.org.pk</a>
<b>Government of Pakistan</b>	<a href="http://www.pakistan.gov.pk">www.pakistan.gov.pk</a>
<b>Quetta Small Chamber of commerce.</b>	<a href="http://www.smalltradersandindustryquetta.com">www.smalltradersandindustryquetta.com</a>
<b>Quetta chamber of small traders and small industry</b>	<a href="http://www.quettachamber.com">www.quettachamber.com</a>
<b>Ministry of Education, Training &amp; Standards in Higher Education</b>	<a href="http://moptt.gov.pk">http://moptt.gov.pk</a>
<b>Government of Punjab</b>	<a href="http://www.punjab.gov.pk">www.punjab.gov.pk</a>
<b>Government of Sindh</b>	<a href="http://www.sindh.gov.pk">www.sindh.gov.pk</a>
<b>Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</b>	<a href="http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk">www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk</a>
<b>Government of Balochistan</b>	<a href="http://www.balochistan.gov.pk">www.balochistan.gov.pk</a>
<b>Government of Gilgit Baltistan</b>	<a href="http://www.gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk">www.gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk</a>
<b>Government of Azad Jamu Kashmir</b>	<a href="http://www.ajk.gov.pk">www.ajk.gov.pk</a>
<b>Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP)</b>	<a href="http://www.tdap.gov.pk">www.tdap.gov.pk</a>
<b>Security Commission of Pakistan (SECP)</b>	<a href="http://www.secp.gov.pk">www.secp.gov.pk</a>
<b>Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI)</b>	<a href="http://www.fpcci.com.pk">www.fpcci.com.pk</a>
<b>State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)</b>	<a href="http://www.sbp.org.pk">www.sbp.org.pk</a>
<b>Punjab Small Industries Corporation</b>	<a href="http://www.psic.gop.pk">www.psic.gop.pk</a>
<b>Sindh Small Industries Corporation</b>	<a href="http://www.ssic.gos.pk">www.ssic.gos.pk</a>
<b>Pakistan Horticulture Development and Export Company (PHDEC)</b>	<a href="http://www.phdec.org.pk">www.phdec.org.pk</a>
<b>Punjab Vocational Training Council (PVTC)</b>	<a href="http://www.pvtc.gop.pk">www.pvtc.gop.pk</a>
<b>Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA)</b>	<a href="http://www.tevta.org">www.tevta.org</a>
<b>Pakistan Readymade Garment Technical Training Institute</b>	<a href="http://www.prgmea.org/prgtti/">www.prgmea.org/prgtti/</a>
<b>Livestock &amp; Dairy Development Department, Government of Punjab.</b>	<a href="http://www.livestockpunjab.gov.pk">www.livestockpunjab.gov.pk</a>

## District Economic Profile Mastung



<b>Punjab Industrial Estates (PIE)</b>	<a href="http://www.pie.com.pk">www.pie.com.pk</a>
<b>Faisalabad Industrial Estate Development and Management Company (FIEDMC)</b>	<a href="http://www.fiedmc.com.pk">www.fiedmc.com.pk</a>