

MARKETING POTENTIAL OF IMPORTANT HERBAL DRUGS IN NWFP AND PUNJAB

**Bashir Ahmed Wani¹, Shakeel Haider Zaidi², Hakim Shah³ and
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Abstract

Herbal drug markets of Batal & Chatter plain, Dir, Mingora, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Lahore in Pakistan were surveyed to find out sources of supply, quantum of trade and total turn over of herbal drugs per annum. Results indicated that sizable quantities of thirty herbal drug species were traded in these markets and used by a number of leading manufacturing units of Greco-Arabic, Homeopathic medicines as well as allied food processing and cosmetic industries.

Keywords: Marketing potential, Herbal drugs, Medicinal plants.

Introduction

Marketing of dried herbal drugs need special attention due to their wide use by practitioners of Greco-Arabic, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic systems of medicine. The analysis of the marketing system present a scenario of diverse problems encountered at various stages from collection to post-harvest processing. It consists of multitude of stakeholders like herb collectors, growers, rural herb dealers, urban wholesalers, processors and exporters. The quantum of medicinal herbs trade and the number of personnel involved in the collection, distribution, consumption and marketing is quite sizable. Nearly 250 – 300 items of vegetable crude drugs are available in the Pakistani markets depending on their demand and supplies. About 6000 poor families residing in remote hilly areas are engaged in the collection of medicinal herbs during summer months in northern regions. These commodities are brought to foothill shops where they are exchanged for provisions. The production of cultivated herbs reflects a lagged response to price while the collection of wild herbs fluctuates directly with the market price. Thus, production level of herbs is greatly influenced by the economic factors like market price, cost of production, cost of collection and return to the growers or collectors.

For the collection of information about the quantum and volume of medicinal plant trade, source of supply and their demand positions, etc. in the country. A survey of various pansara (herbal drug) markets i.e., Batal & Chatterplain, Dir, Mingora, Madayan, Bharian, Alpuri, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Akbari

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Mandi, Lahore was carried out during 2001 - 2002 to determine annual production and consumption of vegetable origin crude drugs occurring naturally or cultivated in the country. Information collected revealed that wholesale crude drug dealers were dealing in large numbers of herbal drug items (nearly 500) used in Pharmacopoeial and Greco-Arabic system of medicines.

Generally there is a steady demand of these crude drugs from about 50,000 to 60,000 practitioners (Hakim) of "Traditional system of medicine" registered by National Council for Tibbs, Islamabad using herbal medicine in their prescriptions. The people also purchase them for treating minor ailments such as colds, dysentery and constipation. There is a thriving business of crude drugs and the markets for the same are well established and readily available. The manufacturers of Greeko-arabic and Homeopathic medicines, e.g., Hamdard Laboratories Waqf, Ashraf Laboratories, Qurshi Industries, Dawakhana Hakim Ajmal Khan, Kamal Laboratories and many others are the main users of herbal drugs.

The survey results brought fourth that total turn over of dried medicinal plant material worth more than Rs. 168.8 millions per year were used in the country, while a substantial quantity of crude drug plants and their derivatives were exported to developed countries. Most of these plant materials are obtained from cultivated and wild sources. Like agricultural commodities the exporters of dried medicinal plants do not find sufficiently remunerative prices at international market due to fluctuation in prices and demand position of crude drugs. The purpose of this survey was to determine the production status, marketing system and storage facilities as well as related problems faced by herbal drug dealers and cultivators.

Methods of survey

1. A list of herbal drug dealers of various markets was prepared to initiate the survey.
2. A questionnaire performa enlisting 250 - 300 crude drug items was prepared and mailed to herbal drug dealers requesting for supply of information on quantities purchased or sold per annum, rate per kg and source of supply, etc.
3. Markets of Dir, Mingora, Madayan, Bharian, Alpuri, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Lahore were visited to collect information on the spot from the wholesale crude drug dealers on the quantum of dried herbal drugs, trade and source of supply.
4. A list of herbal drug dealers has been prepared to provide general information to the personnel engaged in the discipline of medicinal plants.

Results and discussion

Batal and Chatter plain Town are nearby trade center of medicinal plants in Hill Kot. People collect a limited number and quantities of drug plants from all around the Hilkot valley during summer months. They at first dry it near home-yard and later sell them to local traders/shopkeepers. The seasonal traders purchase dried herbal drugs after grading from local shopkeepers, who then packed in gunny bags and forward to Mingora Market; the main trading centre in Swat where these commodities accumulate and ultimately find their way to down markets of the country for consumption and export. Different crude drug items sold by local dealers of Batal and Chatter plain areas in the recent years are given in table 1.

Table 1. Crude drugs items sold by local dealers at Batal and Chatter- plains.

| S.#. | Scientific Name | Local Name | Qty (Tonnes) | Rate/Kg (Rs.) | Approx. value of herbal drug sold (Rs.) |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| 1. | <i>Viola serpanse</i> | Thandi-booti | 2 | 175 | 350,000 |
| 2. | <i>Paeonia emodi</i> | Mamekh | 4 | 50 | 200,000 |
| 3. | <i>Berberis lycium</i> | Kashmal | 1 | 100 | 100,000 |
| 4. | <i>Valeriana jatamansi</i> | Mushak-bala | 0.5 | 2000 | 100,000 |
| 5. | <i>Geranium wallichiana</i> | Ratan-jot | 0.2 | 50 | 10,000 |
| 6. | <i>Acorus calamus</i> | Bach | 1.2 | 375 | 450,000 |
| 7. | <i>Skimmia laureola</i> | Ner | 1 | 12 | 12,000 |
| 8. | <i>Rheum emodi</i> | Chutial | 0.16 | 50 | 8,000 |
| 9. | <i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> | Timner | 0.2 | 10 | 2,000 |
| 10. | <i>Morchela esculanta</i> | Guchi | 0.2 | 600 | 12,000.00 |
| 11. | <i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> | Kali-zero | 0.8 | 20 | 16,000 |
| 12. | <i>Zizyphus vulgaris</i> | Unab | 0.6 | 12 | 7,200 |
| | | | | Total Rs. | 24,85,200 |

Crude drugs worth Rs. 2400,000 – 2500,000 are collected annually by locals from Hilkot and suburb areas and sell to the shopkeepers/dealers of Batal and Chatter-plains.

Dir and Swat

Dir and Swat markets in NWFP are the collection centers of medicinal herbs from the hill- forests. There are two main centers of collection in Dir district i.e. Timargarh and Dir. The Dir market is in its infancy and quantum of crude drug supply is low, while in Swat and Alpuri areas sizable quantities of a number of herbal drugs are collected and later supplied to various trading centers. About

twenty-eight drug dealers are dealing in crude drugs in these markets. Their main job is to get the material collected from forest enclosures and forward it after paying royalty @ Rs. 35 per 50 kg of extracted material to Forest Department for collection and transportation of medicinal plant produce to Peshawar, Rawlapindi, Lahore and Karachi markets. A number of medicinal plant items collected and supplied to different markets from Dir and Swat are given in table 2.

Table 2. Crude drugs collected from Dir and Swat areas with approximate prices

| Name (Scientific) | Urdu Name | Qty in (tones) | Rate (per kg) Rs. | Approximate value (in '000' Rs.) |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Valeriana jatamansi</i> | Mushk Bala | 31 | 30 | 930 |
| <i>Diatom capillus-veneris</i> | Persoshan | 150 | 6 | 900 |
| <i>Polygonum amplexicaule</i> | Anjbar | 28 | 5 | 140 |
| <i>Ziziphus vulgaris</i> | Unab | 60 | 5 | 300 |
| <i>Myrtus communis</i> | Mano | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| <i>Viola serpanse</i> | Banafsha | 26 | 150 | 390 |
| <i>Bunium persicum</i> | Zeera siah | 2 | 200 | 400 |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> | Anardana | 0.2 | 20 | 40 |
| <i>Datura stramonium</i> | Datura | 2 | 15 | 30 |
| <i>Colchicum luteum (corn)</i> | Surnjan-e-Telkh | 1 | 200 | 200 |
| <i>C. aitchisoni (corn)</i> | Surnjan-e-shereen | 2 | 300 | 600 |
| <i>Rosa damascena</i> | Gul-e-Surkh | 10 | 15 | 150 |
| <i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> | Ban Kakri | 15 | 25 | 375 |
| <i>Valeriana jatamansi (root lets)</i> | Mushk Bala | 40 | 10 | 400 |
| <i>Paeonia emodi</i> | Mamaikh | 5 | 20 | 100 |
| <i>Bergeria ciliata</i> | Pukhen Baid | 7 | 5 | 35 |
| <i>Berberis lycium</i> | Darhald | 50 | 20 | 1000 |
| Total: | | 441 | - | 5190 |

Similarly Peshawar market is also a major procurement and supply centre of dried herbal drugs to various markets of the country. About twelve wholesale crude drug dealers deal in crude drugs, as well as dry fruits. In addition to herbal drug items received from Swat, a number of herbal drugs i.e. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Mulathi), *Centaurea behen* (Bahman -sufaid), *Salvia haematoides* (Bahman surkh), *Bunium persicum* (Kala zeera), *Ferula foetida* (Hing), *Vitex vinifera* (Keshmish) etc. are also imported from Afghanistan. These items are forwarded to Rawalpindi and Lahore markets, the detail of which is presented in table 3.

Table 3. Annual procurement and supply of important dried herbal drugs from Peshawar market

| Botanical Name | Local Name | Qty consumed/ annum in tones | Value in '000' Rs. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Punica granatum</i> | Anar dana | 61 | 1220 |
| <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Sonf | 120 | 3600 |
| <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> | Dhania | 105 | 2100 |
| <i>Bunium persicum</i> | Zeera siah | 18 | 2700 |
| <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> | Mulhati | 145 | 3625 |
| <i>Prunus domestica</i> | Alu bukhara | 5 | 100 |
| <i>Artemisia maritima</i> | Afsantine | 52 | 1300 |
| <i>Valeriana jatamansi</i> | Mushk-bala | 15 | 750 |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> | Amaltas | 10 | 100 |
| <i>Centaurea behen</i> | Bahman Sufaid | 85 | 8500 |
| <i>Salvia haematoides</i> | Bahman Surkh | 40 | 6000 |
| <i>Myrtus communis</i> | Hubul-Ass | 35 | 700 |
| <i>Mentha longifolia</i> | Pudina | 140 | 1400 |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | Persoshan | 23 | 460 |
| <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> | Chuhara | 200 | 5000 |
| <i>Ziziphus vulgaris</i> | Unab | 110 | 1650 |
| <i>Vitis vinifera</i> | Kishmish | 170 | 5100 |
| <i>Viola serpanse</i> | Banfsha(flower) | 15 | 6000 |
| <i>Viola serpanse</i> | Banfsha(herb) | 80 | 12000 |
| <i>Juglans regia</i> | Akhrot kernel | 190 | 5700 |
| <i>Ferula foetida</i> | Heeng | 18 | 3600 |
| Total: | | 1737 | 66205 |

It would be clear from the data that Peshawar market is the main supplier of herbal drugs occurring naturally or cultivated in NWFP. Crude drugs e.g. *Withania coagulans* (Panir dodi), *Adhatoda vasica* (Bergi-bansa), *Viola serpanse* (Banafsha), *Valeriana jatamansi* (Mushak-bala), *Adiantum capillus-veneris* (Pershon) and *Foeniculum vulgare* (Sonf) can be quoted as examples.

Rawalpindi

Herbal drugs collected from Azad Kashmir, Hazara, Swat, Dir, Chitral, Kohat and D.I. Khan are received in Rawalpindi market, where about ten wholesale drug dealers are carrying out the trade. Most of the shops are situated in Ghalla- Mandi, Rawalpindi. The drug dealers of Rawalpindi forward most of the dried herbal drugs mentioned blow to Lahore and Karachi markets. Some of

the items like *Ferula foetida* (Hing), *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Mulathi), *Morchella esculenta* (Morel) etc. are exported to foreign countries as well.

Table 4. Crude drugs collected and supplied to different markets from Rawalpindi

| Name of Plant | Part used | Source of collection | Destination | Approximate Qty. consumed/ annum in tones | Approximate value (in 000 rupees) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> | Leaves | Foot-hill | Lahore, Karachi | 21 | 210 |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veineris</i> | Plant | Swat, Dir | Lahore, Karachi | 63 | 504 |
| <i>Carum copticum</i> | Fruits | Rawalpindi | Local consumption | 2 | 70 |
| <i>Colchicum luteum</i> | Cormis | Swat, Dir | -do- | 1.5 | 300 |
| <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> | Roots | Peshawar | -do- | 42 | 840 |
| <i>Hellebrous viridis</i> | Roots | Gilgit | Lahore & Local consumption | 9 | 18 |
| <i>Onosma echoides</i> | Roots | Peshawar | Local consumption | 1.7 | 51 |
| <i>Rheum emodi</i> | Roots | Hazara, Swat | Karachi & Local consumption | 2 | 200 |
| <i>Swertia chirata</i> | Plant | Swat, Hazara | Local consumption | 21 | 450 |
| <i>Valeriana jatamansi</i> | Rhizome | Swat, Hazara & Kashmir | Lahore, Karachi | 40 | 2000 |
| <i>Viola serpanse</i> | Flowers | Swat, Hazara | Karachi, Lahore | 6 | 6000 |
| <i>Viola serpanse</i> | Leaves | Swat, Hazara | Karachi, Lahore & Local consumption | 18 | 3600 |
| <i>Withania coagulans</i> | Fruits | Bannu | Local consumption | 590 | 5900 |
| <i>Ziziphus vulgaris</i> | Fruits | Swat, Dir | -do- | 10 | 100 |
| Total: | | | | 826 | 20243 |

Lahore

This market is situated in the heart of Punjab and most of the dried herbal drugs sold are consumed by the local population. The dried herbal drugs are received from Northern Areas as well as some neighboring countries, like India, Iran, Nepal etc. It is the largest market of the country from where the crude drugs are forwarded to Faisalabad, Multan, Karachi and Sukkur areas. Information regarding crude drugs sold in this market is given in table 5.

Table 5. Crude drugs sold in Akbari Mandi, Lahore

| Name of Plant | Part used | Source of collection | Disposal of drug | Approximate Qty consumed in tones | Approximate value (in '000' rupees) |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i> | Roots | Rawalpindi, Peshawar | Local consumption | 0.5 | 100 |
| <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> | Leaves | Rawalpindi | -do- | 225 | 1125 |
| <i>Carum copticum</i> | Fruits | Bannu, Rawalpindi, Kamoki | -do- | 30 | 1500 |
| <i>Cassia absus</i> | Seeds | Gujar Khan | -do- | 70 | 700 |
| <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> | Seeds | Quetta, Hyderabad | -do- | 8 | 80 |
| <i>Cassia angustifolia</i> | Leaves | Sukkur, Hyderabad | -do- | 60 | 1200 |
| <i>Colchicum luteum</i> | Corm | Swat, Dir, Peshawar | -do- | 3 | 150 |
| <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Fruits | Bannu, Peshawar, Sialkot | -do- | 40 | 1600 |
| <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> | Roots | Peshawar, Quetta | -do- | 280 | 5600 |
| <i>Helleborus viridis</i> | Roots | Rawalpindi, Gilgit | -do- | 137 | 4110 |
| <i>Hygrophila spinosa</i> | Seeds | India | -do- | 30 | 3000 |
| <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> | Seed | Quetta, Hazara | -do- | 219 | 4380 |
| <i>Lavatera kashmiriana</i> | Roots | Rawalpindi | -do- | 30 | 750 |
| <i>Lawsonia alba</i> | Leaves | Kasur, Khushab | -do- | 250 | 2500 |
| <i>Colchicum aitchisoni</i> | Corms | Iran | -do- | 15 | 12000 |
| <i>Nigella sativa</i> | Seeds | Faisalabad | -do- | 80 | 4800 |
| <i>Onosma echinoides</i> | Bark | Rawalpindi, Peshawar | -do- | 31 | 1550 |
| <i>Plantago ovata</i> | Seeds | Chistian, Hasilpur | -do- | 115 | 11500 |
| <i>Rheum emodi</i> | Roots | Peshawar | -do- | 13 | 1040 |
| <i>Valeriana jatamansi</i> | Rhizome | Swat, Dir, Peshawar | -do- | 20 | 1000 |
| <i>Viola serpanse</i> | Leaves | Rawalpindi, Peshawar | -do- | 50 | 10000 |
| <i>Viola serpanse</i> | Flowers | -do- | -do- | 10 | 4000 |
| <i>Withania coagulans</i> | Fruits | Bannu, D.I. Khan | -do- | 410 | 2050 |
| <i>Zizyphus vulgaris</i> | Fruits | Peshawar, Iran | -do- | 10 | 100 |
| Total: | | | | 2111.5 | 74835 |

From the table, it is clear that major requirements of various leading manufacturing units of Greco-Arabic, Homeopathic medicines and allied food processing & cosmetic industries are met from Akbari Mandi, Lahore.

Consumption and future demand

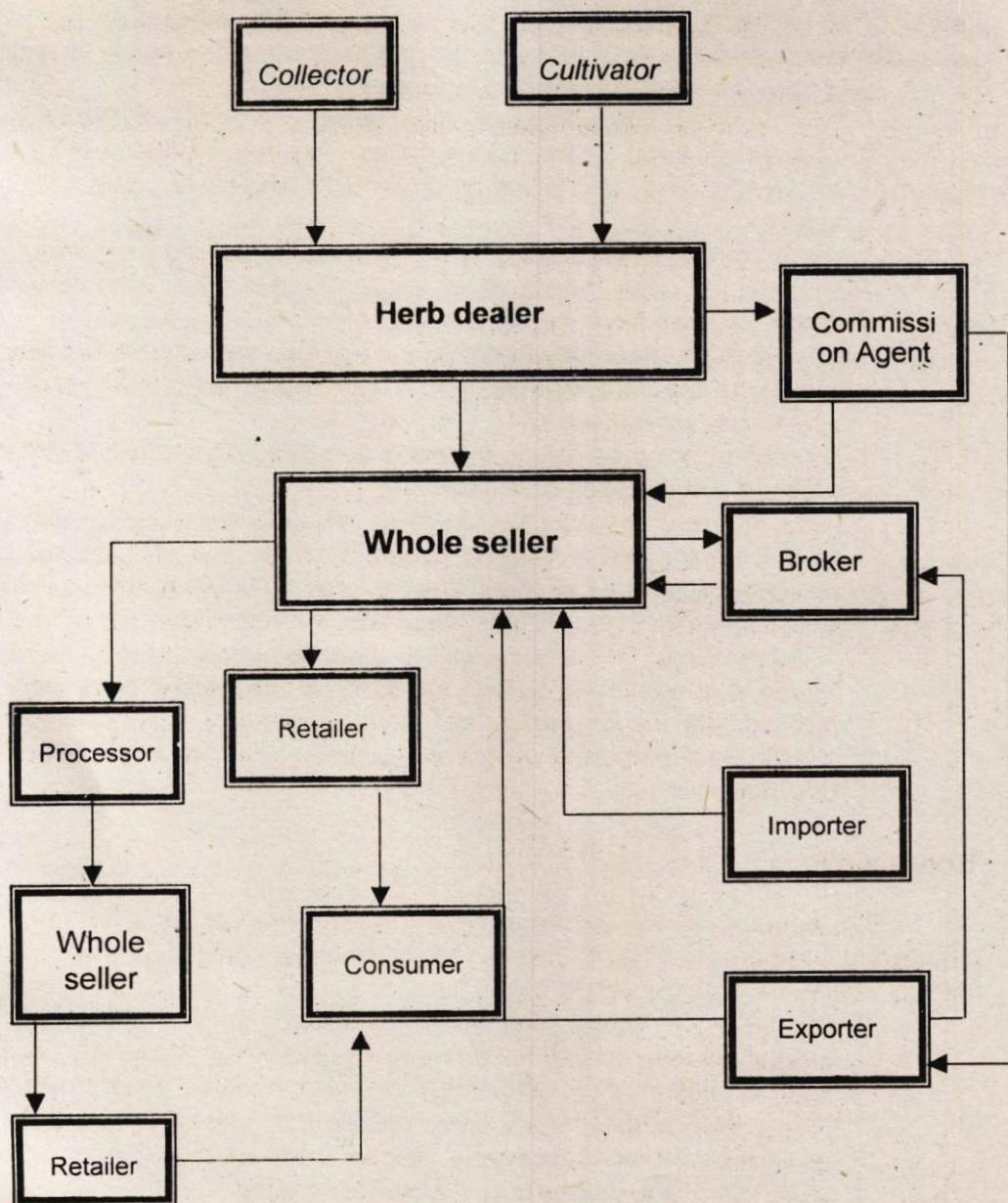
With the relative decline in the charm of allopathic treatment due to the side effects arising from chemicals/synthetics based western medicines, Greco-Arabic, Homeopathic systems of treatment are gaining popularity due to its harmless medicines and low cost of treatment. It caters to the poor man's needs. The present rates of growth in the demand for the Unani and homeopathic

method of treatment indicate that the demand for medicinal herbs is likely to be increased manifold. A quick survey of major herbal drug markets like Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Swat and Dir depicted that volume of medicinal herbs handled in these markets come to Rs. 168.8 million per annum. The prices of certain medicinal plants have gone up due to ban on trade with India. These items are imported through Middle Eastern suppliers. As a result, the demand for major herbs like *Viola serpense* (Banafsha), *Rosa damascena* (Gul-e-surkh), *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Mualthi), *Foeniculum vulgare* (Sonf), *Pimpinella anisum* (Badian), *Carum copticum* (Ajwain), *Plantago ovata* (Isphagol), etc. are growing fast and is expected to be doubled during the next five years. In view of persistent and continuous upward trend in the consumption of these herbal drugs, it calls for intensive efforts to boost up their production so as to meet the internal requirements of these herbs. The future scope of export of dried medicinal herbs can be enhanced if collection & cultivation are done on scientific lines and trade is organized systematically.

Marketing channel

Marketing channel of medicinal herbs comprises a multitude of herb collectors, growers, rural herb dealers, urban wholesalers, processors, exporters and importers and a large number of retailers who are functioning throughout the province.

Marketing channel of medicinal herbs



Market trends and bottle necks

Trade of the dried herbal drugs of vegetable origin is erratic in the market. The prices fluctuate greatly due to variation in internal and external demands. The availability of a particular herbal drug remains very fluid and the market trend cannot be determined due to following reasons.

- i. Two or three big wholesale drug dealers in most of the markets monopolize trade in the herbal drugs. The rest of the shopkeepers are small traders and generally depend on wholesale dealers for their supplies.
- ii. The margin of profit earned by the intermediaries traders is very large as they purchase the crude drugs at nominal rates and obtain the maximum price from the consumers.
- iii. Most of the traders were reluctant to disclose the volume of trade per annum as they felt that this information might be passed on to the income tax authorities.
- iv. The export of herbal drugs is erratic due to high standard restrictions imposed by the developed countries.
- v. Dried herbal drugs available in these markets are poor in quality, as no standard exists to judge the quality of the raw drugs except the personal experience of "Attar" (herbal drug dealers) or Hakim, Atibbas (Practitioner of Greco-Arabic medicine) who are the main purchasers of these drugs. Generally a visit to a crude herbal drug store would reveal that medicinal herbs are piled in unlabelled bags and are infested with insects, fungi, etc. and adulterated. This results in the deterioration of herbal drugs and ultimately in the form of financial loss to the traders.

Conclusions

The following points are enumerated to improve the general marketing, processing, storage conditions, and to find out the ways and means to increase the production of crude herbal drugs:

1. The role of Forest Departments should be to encourage the production and collection of herbs by providing necessary facilities needed at field level. The negative policy checks which discourage herb collection e.g. heavy taxes imposed by the Forest Department, disallowing herbs collection in certain areas etc. should be modified so as to provide incentive to the herb collectors.
2. Technical information may be developed for the inter-culture of medicinal herbs like major agricultural crops and the relevant

information may be disseminated to the growers in the form of farmer's bulletin and extension services.

3. Technical know how for scientific harvesting, collection, grading and post-harvest processing needs to be developed and imparted to the relevant producing and handling agents to ensure superior quality of herbs and optimum derivation of the active ingredients.
4. In order to enlarge the participation of herb exporters located in the interior of the country, it is suggested that Export Promotion Bureau may provide additional facilities at Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar to facilitate the orderly export of herbs.
5. The items like *Cuminum cyminum* (Zeera safaid), *Lawsonia alba* (Hina powder), *Bunium persicum* (Kala zeera), *Foeniculum vulgare* (Fennel seeds), *Trigonella foenum-graecum* (Fenuegreek seeds), *Ferula foetida* (Asafoetida gum), *Acacia arabica* (Gum Arabic), *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Liquorice roots) and *Rosa damascena* (Rose flowers) are exported in bulk. There is good potential to increase the export of other herbal drugs like *Plantago ovata* (Ispaghol), *Adiantum capillus* (Persoshan), *Fagopyrum esculentum* (Buck- wheat), *Rheum emodi* (Revand chini), *Asparagus adscendens* (Musli-safed), *Colchicum luteum* (Suranjan-talkh), etc. which are in demand by the developed countries, provided other quality and purity standards are maintained.
6. The Federal Bureau of Statistics may be entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining area, production and price statistics of medicinal herbs.

Appendix – 1

List of crude herbal drugs dealers

NWFP

Dir and Swat

1. Messers Haji Aziz-ul-Haq Khan, Main Bazar, Dir
2. Messers Hazrat Umar, Main Bazar, Bariwal Mandi, Dir
3. Messers Saeed Pansar and Khushboo Store, Timargara, Dir
4. Messers Kaleem Rehman Gul, Near Sind Hotel, Dir
5. Messers Muhammad Usman, Chitral Road, Dir
6. Messers Haji Syed Kaleem, Main Bazar, Dir
7. Messers Haji Faridoon, Main Bazar, Dir
8. Messers Haji Muhammad Amin, Pansaar Store, Dir
9. Messers Rehman and Sons General Store, Dir
10. Messers Dalram Khan, Main Road, Dir
11. Messers Itifaq Pansaar and Khushboo Store, Dir
12. Messers Muhammad Karim and Sons, Jail Road, Swat
13. Messers Haji Danish and Sons, Swat
14. Messers Totti Gul and Sons, Swat
15. Messers Qamar Din and Sons, Swat
16. Messers Haji Ghulam Rasool and Sons, Swat
17. Messers Hazrat Usman and Haji Abdul Manan, Main Bazar, Swat
18. Messers Haji and Sons, Hospital Road, Swat
19. Messers Nawab, Gilgit Road, Swat
20. Messers Hazrat Younas, Tehsil Alpuri, Swat
21. Messers Sher Alam Store, Alpuri Bazar, Swat
22. Messers Abdul-ul-Aziz and Sons, Jail Road, Swat
23. Messers Haji Shah Jehan of Mandi, Swat
24. Messers Saleem Corporation, Bahrain Road, Swat
25. Messers Haji Saif-ur-Rehman, Swat
26. Messers Haji Fazal Amin, Main Bazar, Swat
27. Messers Abdul Wadood, Main Bazar, Swat
28. Messers Hakim Dilbar Khan, Madayan Road, Swat
29. Messers Muhammad Hussain and Co., Madayan, Swat

Peshawar

30. Messers Haji Ahmad and Sons, Dalgran, Peshawar
31. Messers Hameed Corporation, Meva Mandi, Peshawar
32. Messers Muhammad Younas, People Mandi, Peshawar
33. Messers Nazir Gul Shopkeeper, People Mandi, Peshawar
34. Messers Saeed Sons, People Mandi, Peshawar
35. Messers Mamoor and Co. Meva Mandi, Peshawar
36. Messers Sarhad Afghan Trading Co., Meva Mandi, Peshawar
37. Messers Haji Long Khan, Munawar Khan, Dalgran, Peshawar

38. Messers Amir Muhammad, Sher Muhammad, Dalgran, Peshawar
39. Messers Muhammad Ayaz and Co., People Mandi, Peshawar
40. Messers Haji Abdur Rehman and Sons, Dalgran, Peshawar
41. Messers Haji Rehman Gul, Dalgran, Peshawar
42. Messer Abdur Rehman/Abdur Rahim Siddiqui, People Mandi, Peshawar

Punjab

Rawalpindi

43. Messer National Karyana Store, Naswari Bazar, Rawalpindi
44. Messer Anis Brothers, Naswari Bazar Ganj Mandi, Rawalpindi
45. Messers Khalid Rashid and Co., Naswari Bazar Ganj Mandi, Rawalpindi
46. Messers Musa Javed and Sons, Naswari Bazar Ganj Mandi, Rawalpindi
47. Messers United Karyana Store, Naswari Bazar Ganj Mandi, Rawalpindi
48. Messers National Karyana Store, Naswari Bazar Ganj Mandi, Rawalpindi
49. Messers Golden Store, Naswari Bazar Ganj Mandi, Rawalpindi

Lahore

50. Messers Lal Bahi Karyana Store, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
51. Messers Rehan and Sons, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
52. Messers Mushtaq and Sons Pansara, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
53. Messers Zaman Traders Karyana Store, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
54. Messers New Khwaja Trading Co. Akbari Mandi, Lahore
55. Messers Mahzar and Co. Akbari Mandi, Lahore
56. Messers Batala Trading Co., Akbari Mandi, Lahore
57. Messers Muhammadi Store, Akbari Mandi, Lahore.
58. Messers Java Pansari Store, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
59. Messers Ch. Farzand Ali, Paper Mandi, Lahore
60. Messers Sheikh Ali Muhammad and Ghulam Sarwar, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
61. Messers Asad Traders, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
62. Messers Atiq Karyana Store, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
63. Messers Kosar Karyana Store, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
64. Messers Sheikh Noor Hussain, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
65. Messers Abdul Majeed and Saeed Ahmad, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
66. Messers Khursheed Ali Karyana, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
67. Messers Arif Brothers, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
68. Messers Zahoor Sons, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
69. Messers Jameel Traders, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
70. Messers Madina Traders, Akbari Mandi, Lahore
71. Messers Hidayat and Co., Akbari Mandi, Lahore