

International Cooperative Alliance

FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES

IN ASIA

SRI LANKA

KOREA

INDONESIA

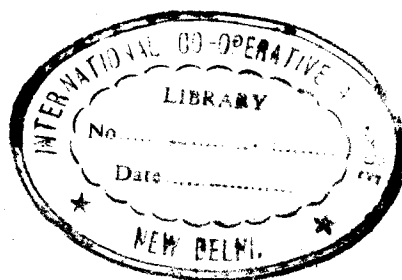
BANGLADESH

INDIA

THAILAND

MALAYSIA

PAKISTAN



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The General Information of Co-operative Fisheries Organizations  
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Sri Lanka which is 271 miles long from north to south and 137 miles in width and has 25,332 square miles and Palk Strait which is 55 miles wide separates Sri Lanka from India.

The coastal line of Sri Lanka extends approximately 1,100 miles. There are about 400 fishing centres around the coast. Fishing population engaged in various types of fishing amounts to about 2,44,642. About 43,352 households engaged in fishing. Fishermen are about 65,000 including those engaged in processing of Fish, Marketing of Fish, and other connected occupations. There are about 969 Fishing villages in the entire coastal region of the country. Fishing takes place all around the coast. At present the production level is 154,000 tons a year and government hopes to increase to 300,000 tons per annum by 1983. Per capita consumption is about 25 lbs. the government intends to increase by 44 lbs.

The Individual fishermen form the largest number in Fishing Industry. They are engaged in various types of fishing. Few Companies are also engaged in fishing. The Ceylon Fisheries Corporation which is government sponsored organization is now engaged only in the sale of fish.

About 26,000 fishermen have joined as Members of the Co-operative Fishery Movement of which the detailed report is given below :-

Upto the year 1979 the number of single purpose Co-op: Fishery Societies at village level was 292. These societies were individually engaged in activities such as fish production, marketing, granting of loans, beche-de-mer sales etc., Even with the developed societies there were a large number of inactive societies.

In order to overcome these defects and to afford a better service to the fishermen, the re-organization of Fishery Co-operatives was introduced in the Fishery District of Sri Lanka.

### Implementation of the Plan

There are 14 districts engaged in the fishing industry. According to the plan proposed 45 large Primary Societies were to be organized for the re-organization aspect. A definite area is taken into consideration with its branches at village level within the area of operation of the Large Primary Society.

The following basic principles were expected as a result of the organization -

- (1) To make the Large Primary Society a visible unit of the area, when compared to the services rendered by the small scale societies that existed in the same area before the re-organization.
- (2) Proposed re-organization was an incentive by itself to enrol the fishermen as members of the particular Society.
- (3) The increase of the share limit from 30 to 500 ensured the strength of the capital in the society.
- (4) The increase of the share limit enabled the member to understand his liability.
- (5) To make available all the government aid facilities to the fishermen through the society.
- (6) The introduction of the mechanisation of the Industry.
- (7) To make the society an agent in the distribution of fishing gear, the fuel and spare parts needed for the activities of the Society to the area of operation.
- (8) The modernisation of the marketing aspect through the Society.
- (9) To provide storage facilities.
- (10) Introduction of Extension Services.
- (11) To facilitate in getting foreign aid for the advancement of the fishing industry. (The Ceylon Co-op: Fish Sales Union Ltd.) has undertaken.
- (12) Better relationship is afforded between the Department of Fisheries through the Co-op: Department.
- (13) Membership is given best of opportunities in social activities.
- (14) Opportunities are given in Management aspect providing talented Managers and Board of Directors.

(15) Members income is increased through the Society.

(16) The essential capital is found through the Society.

In spite of a certain draw back prevailing during the time and after the amalgamation of Large Primary Societies there arose few Societies which have rendered valuable services.

Fishermen Co-operative Society ( Large Primary )

#### Finance

A fisherman has to pay Rs.25.00 as initial payment out of the share value of Rs.500/00 to enroll as a member. After the enrolment the balance of share value payable in 19 instalments, each instalment of Rs.25/00 in three months. The Departments namely the Co-operative Department and the Fisheries Department have recommended when necessary for loans from the bank concerned.

The Banks too have assisted the Societies financially very much.

#### CRAFTS

The fishermen use the following crafts for fishing industry :-

1. Traditional Boats.
2. Padda Boats
3. Theppan
4. Vallam
5. 17ft. Fibre Glass Boats .
6. Boats with outboard engines
7. Mechanized Boats (  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons )

Most of the Large Primary Societies own  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons mechanized boats. There are claims for other types of boats.

#### MARKETING

The most important aspect for the advancement of the societies is the need for efficient marketing system. The under-mentioned marketing systems are prevalent throughout the country in the Fishing Industry .

1. Auction on the beach
2. Tender System
3. The Central Market place in the/City. Capital
4. Fisheries Corporation ( An organization formed with the assistance of the Government )

5. Marketing through the Consumer Co-operative and the Fishery Co-operatives.

6. The middlemen.

#### PRODUCTION

The fish is caught not only for daily consumption but for curing specially as Salted Fish and Dried Fish. Smoked Fish is also available in fair quantities.

Processing is being done in Lobster, Prawns etc., Beche-de-mer is a fish product exported for the use as a drink in countries such as Bangkok, Singapore, etc. Conch shells is also being exported to Bangladesh to make ornaments for women in the country.

#### FISHERY CO-OP: EDUCATION

Much attention is shown in Fishery Co-op: Education. It is evident that education and extension services with the fishermen make the societies more viable economically in all respects. The Department of Fisheries is also helping the fishermen by paying compensation when they are in distress.

#### SECONDARY SOCIETY

The Apex Organization for the Primary Society is known as Sri Lanka Co-operative Fisheries Union Ltd., At present the Union is conducting Educational activities, extension work and is the Co-ordinator, the Mediator for the activities, problems, etc., confronted with the Societies. This Union has taken further the role of a guide advisor and a philosopher to the member societies.

As mentioned earlier re-organization has taken place since 1972 and slow progress is evident in most of these Societies and we presume and hope for the better results in the near future.

#### FRESH WATER FISHERY CO-OP: SOCIETY

As a plan for the development of Inland Fishery activities, varieties of fish have been introduced into lakes, ponds, rivers, lagoons etc., They are being processed and cured in various products. For the purpose of ensuring better services both to the producer and the consumer Primary Societies are formed. At present there are 4 societies registered. As most of the fishermen engaged in Inland Fishery activities are migrating to various fishing centres, Inland Fishery Co-operative Societies are not organized in large numbers.

### CO-OP: YOUTH SOCIETIES

The youths are being trained at the training centres conducted by the Department of Fisheries. In order to afford facilities to get employment after the training course, the Department of Fisheries made arrangements to register district wise Co-op: Youth Societies for such trained Youths. They are issued with 3½ tons boats on the existing hire purchase scheme at present there are 3 societies namely -

1. Tangalle Youth Co-op: Fishery Society.
2. Matara District Youth Co-op: Fisheries Society .
3. Chilaw-Puttalam District Youth Co-op: Fisheries Society.

### FISHERY CO-OP: YOUTH PROJECT

The Fisheries Section of the Co-op: Department with the assistance of the Department of Fisheries launched a pilot project. 24 youths are selected from a particular fishery village, and a ~~major~~ branch is created with the existing Large Primary Fishery Society of the area.

A trainee is given a loan of Rs. 625/00 from the Bank to include subsistence uniform, membership fee in the society. This is a approved project by the Peoples Bank. The Department has given 6 mechanized 3½ tons boats on existing Hire Purchase Scheme.

Pilot Project Mobatuwa Fishermen's Co-op; Fisheries Society.

### TRAINING OF PERSONNEL IN CO-OP: SOCIETIES

The Department of Co-operative Development with the assistance of Department of Fisheries and with the financial assistance of the Co-op: Fish Sales Centre (Apex) organized training scheme at the following levels.

1. Board of Directors of the Fishery Societies District wise.
2. Membership becoming branch wise.
3. Employees do District wise.
4. Services conducted for the leadership of the society.
5. Special services for officials of the Co-op: Fisheries Department

By: -

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# Report on Fisheries Cooperatives in Korea

September 1979

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## I. Organization and operational Function of Fisheries Cooperatives

### 1. Organization

The fisheries cooperatives in the sense of modern cooperative organization in Korea emerged on April 1, 1962 when the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (herein after referred to as the Federation) was created. However, the beginning of the fishermen' organization can be traced back to the year of 1908 when the Korea Fisheries Law was first promulgated and under the Law two fisheries cooperatives composed of regional and business-type fisheries organizations were founded in the same year in southern most area of this country. Since that time the fishermen' organization had been created with varying type and wide distribution along the coastal areas. Until 1962 the fishermen' organizations in Korea had maintained the fisheries society centering on the economic business and they had three stages of vertical organizational structure with central fisheries association in central level, provincial fisheries association in provincial level and primary fisheries society in local level.

The government promulgated the Fisheries Cooperatives Law on January 20, 1962 in an attempt to bring about modernization of fishermen' organization and its efficient operation. On April 1 of the same year the traditional fishermen' organizations was rearranged, or merged into cooperative organizations on the basis of the city, or county unit. At this time the government provided the fisheries cooperatives with a considerable financial, legal and institutional assistance for the purpose of expanding and developing the newly created cooperative organizations.

At that time the fisheries organizations were largely reorganized. The provincial fisheries association was abolished and the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives was created. The Federation was composed of three type

of fisheries cooperatives which included the regional fisheries cooperatives in city, or county level and fisheries manufacturer's cooperatives and business type fisheries cooperatives. Under the regional fisheries cooperatives there were primary fisheries cooperatives as the fishermen's first society. The fisheries cooperatives organizations of all level in Korea are characterized with their comprehensive activities and they have exerted a great influence to the Korea's social and economic sectors.

Currently, the Korea's fisheries cooperatives are composed of the Federation and 86 member fisheries cooperatives which are further classified into 69 regional fisheries cooperatives, 15 business type fisheries cooperatives and 2 fisheries manufacturer's cooperatives. The regional fisheries cooperatives have 1,436 primary fisheries cooperatives which are the basic fishermen's organizations and their activities are oriented to the cooperation in production. They are organized with two, or three fishing villages.

The Federation has promoted to expand the scale of the primary fisheries cooperatives since a few years ago and its effort for this purpose has been concentrated on the merging of the traditional primary fisheries cooperatives into the corporate status. Under this programme a total of 44 primary fisheries cooperatives with corporate status have come into existence and their activities and operation are similar to those of the regional fisheries cooperatives.

On the other hand, total number of fisheries cooperatives member comes to 119,243 (or household) and number of household member reaches to 703,500. The household engaging in managerial business accounts for 90.5 per cent and the household engaging in employee accounts for 9.5 per cent respectively. The Fisheries Cooperatives Law stipulates that the fishermen eligible for

Table. 1. Organizational Structure

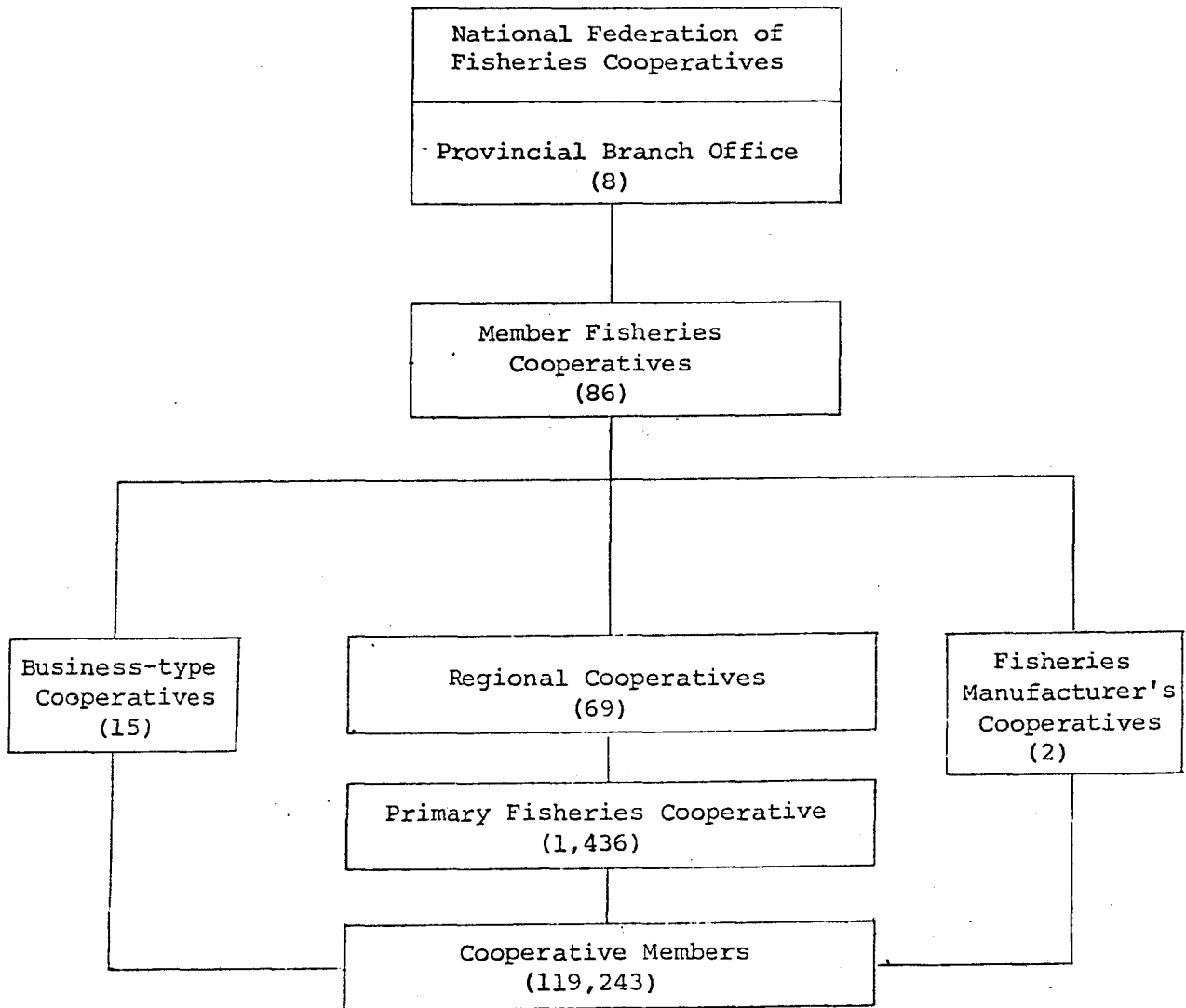


Table. 2. Distribution of Cooperatives and Their Members

By Province	Regional		Business-type		Fishery Manufacturer's		Total	
	Number of Cooperative	Number of Cooperative Members	Number of Cooperative	Number of Cooperative Members	Number of Cooperative	Number of Cooperative Members	Number of Cooperative	Number of Cooperative Members
Seoul Special City					2	97	2	97
Busan Special City	1		6	633			7	633
Gyeonggi Province	6	7,404	2	510			8	7,914
Chungnam Province	5	8,434					5	8,434
Chunbug Province	4	3,478					4	3,478
Jeonnam Province	19	47,432	3	436			22	47,868
Gyeongbug Province	8	11,374					8	11,374
Gyeongnam Province	13	20,821	3	382			16	21,203
Gangwon Province	8	5,095	1	40			9	5,135
Jeju Province	5	13,107					5	13,107
Total	69	117,145	15	2,001	2	97	86	119,146

membership of the fisheries cooperatives shall be those who are engaged in the fishing operation, or management for more than 60 days in a year. The number of fisherman in a household to be eligible for the membership is limited to one person and therefore number of cooperative member is the same as that of household.

All fishing householders are qualified to become the member of the regional fisheries cooperatives under the Fisheries Cooperatives Law. However, he is requested to obtain the membership of the primary fisheries cooperatives before applying for the membership of the regional fisheries cooperatives.

Total number of fishing household stands at 153,133 and number of household member reaches to 879,178 out of which number of fishermen engaging in the fishing operation is 329,083. in Korea.

## 2. Operational Function

The Federation has each President and Executive Vice President, standing auditor and four standing Vice President. Under them there are twenty departments, one secretariate, three office, one center and eight provincial branch offices. In addition, the Federation has twenty banking branches in major inland cities and six fish wholesale marketing centers as well as fourteen offices engaging in the oil supply, international trade and military supply. What is more, the Federation operates 35 wireless communication stations located in head office, branch offices and major fishing ports.

The Federation maintains its managerial organizations throughout the country to enhance the cooperative movement and managerial efficiency. The Federation's branch offices have their main offices in the provincial capital

and the chief manager of the branch offices is responsible for assistance and supervision on the member fisheries cooperatives located under his jurisdiction.

Number of executive and employee in the Federation slightly exceeds 2,000 and most of works are carried out under the responsibility of manager of departments and chief of branch offices. Each branch offices have one chief and one, or two deputy chiefs according to their business scope. Under the deputy chiefs there are eight to twelve division chiefs and average number of employee in one branch offices reaches to 120.

On the other hand, the Federation has the general meeting, deputies meeting and board of directors as its resolution organization. The general meeting is composed of 86 chiefs of the member fisheries cooperatives and the deputies meeting consists of 11 representatives elected among the member fisheries cooperatives on each provincial basis, two representatives elected among the chiefs of business type fisheries cooperatives and one representative elected among the chiefs of the fisheries manufacturer's cooperatives. On the other hand, the board of directors is organized with the President, Executive-Vice-President, four standing Vice-President, five non-standing Vice-President elected among the deputies, prominent persons in industry and professors in university. The President is assigned to the chairman of the board of directors. The tenure of the President, Executive-Vice-President and Vice-Presidents is set for three years and that of the auditor is two years.

Meanwhile, the executives in the member fisheries cooperatives is composed of the chief, five directors and two auditors. The status of the executives in the fisheries cooperatives is nothing but an honorary position and the general meeting is composed of 15-20 deputies of the member fisheries cooperatives. The deputies are elected by the fishermen on district basis and the directors

and auditors are elected by the deputies. The directors and deputies of the member fisheries cooperatives only attend the board of directors and general meeting, and the auditors participate in account settlement which is made twice a year. The chief of the member fisheries cooperatives, however, represents the relevant cooperative and directly involves in the cooperative management. The tenure of the chief of cooperative and directors is three years and that of auditors and deputies is two years.

The member fisheries cooperatives have the managing directors who are responsible for management, while assisting the chief of the cooperatives. His ranking is the same as that of the deputy manager of the Federation and is appointed by the President of the Federation as employee of the Federation. Accordingly, the managing directors can be transferred to other member fisheries cooperatives by the President's decision and the chief of member fisheries cooperatives can present the Federation with his opinion concerning the personal affairs of managing directors in his cooperative. But he has no right to exercise the matters relating to the personal affairs. This system has been stemmed from the view that the member fisheries cooperatives must be managed by the competent and professional persons. The member fisheries cooperatives usually have three or four assistant directors under the managing director and their position is decided according to their assignments such as guidance-general affairs, business, credit service and business branch office. There are 5-10 division chiefs under the assistant director and their number is decided according to the business scope in the relevant cooperative. The chief of the member fisheries cooperatives has the right to exercise the personal affairs except for the managing director.

The management scope of the member fisheries cooperatives varies from region to region. The largest fisheries cooperative in Korea is the Wando



Fisheries Cooperative which is located in southern parts of the country and covers wide area of many islands. It has one managing director, 13 assistant directors and other 330 employees and it has 150 primary fisheries cooperatives under its management.

## II. Relation Between Fisheries Cooperatives and Supervisory Governmental Organization

In broad sense, the government agency involving in supervising the fisheries cooperatives in Korea has been the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Office of Fisheries. Role of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in this respect, however, has been limited to overall control and coordination of policy for the fisheries industry and actual implementation of the policy has been assigned to the Office of Fisheries. Therefore, the Office of Fisheries can be regarded as a competent government agency exclusively charged with supervising the fisheries cooperative organizations in Korea.

The government has a vertical function in exercising its supervising role and there are the Office of Fisheries in central level and the Fisheries Administration Bureau of the provincial government in provincial level which is placed under direct control of the provincial governor. Thus, large part of administrative function for the fisheries industry is commissioned by the Administrator of Office of Fisheries to each provincial governor. In addition, there are Fisheries Administration Division in city, or county level and they are also under direct control of the provincial governor. On the other hand, the government agency operated under direct control of the Administrator are those organizations, or institutions engaging in research and experimental works and their branch offices are widely distributed along the coastal areas.

The relation between the fisheries cooperatives and supervisory governmental organizations can be reviewed in two aspects. Firstly, it is the government's assistance to the fisheries cooperatives and proxy implementation of government's policy by the fisheries cooperatives. Secondly, it is the function of the government's supervision and guidance on the fisheries

cooperatives. The Fisheries Cooperatives Law lays down the government's obligation to collaborate with the fisheries cooperatives and relevant provisions of the Law are as follows:

"The government shall provide a positive collaboration to the fisheries cooperatives and the fisheries cooperatives shall be accessible to the government, or public organization's facility as much as possible

(Article 12 of the Fisheries Cooperatives Law.)

"The government may provide the fisheries cooperatives and the Federation with financial subsidy.

(Article 12 of the Fisheries Cooperative Law.)

"The President of the Federation may present the government with his opinion concerning development of the fisheries cooperatives.

(Article 12 of the Fisheries Cooperatives Law.)

Bases on this law provisions the government authorities has provided the fisheries cooperatives with legal and institutional assistance, necessary facility and fund required for further development of the fisheries cooperative organizations.

Legal basis for the government to make guidance and supervision on the fisheries cooperatives are as follows:

Whenever the establishment, division and merging of the fisheries cooperatives and the primary fisheries cooperative is attempted, it is subject to prior approval of the Administrator of Office of Fisheries and the articles of association of the regional fisheries cooperative shall be approved by the provincial governor. With the authority commissioned by the Administrator the provincial governor shall make inspection on the regional fisheries cooperatives located in his jurisdiction once a year. On the other hand, the Federation holds the right to approve the budget, rules and fixed number of personal in the member fisheries cooperatives and to make the inspection on the member fisheries cooperatives more than once a year. In addition, the Federation exercise the right to appoint the managing director of the member fisheries cooperatives.

Thus, the fisheries cooperatives in Korea maintain a vertical organizational structure with the Federation's intensive management and supervision function. Meanwhile, the government's supervision on the Federation is more or less stricter and the budget and matters relating to the articles of association and rules of the Federation are subject to the approval of the Administrator of Office of Fisheries. The government's audit and inspection on the Federation is made by the Board of Audit and Inspection, a national supreme inspection agency, once every two years and by the Office of Fisheries once a year. In addition, the Office of Bank Supervision conducts regular inspection on the regional fisheries cooperatives and the Federation engaging in the credit service activity once a year.

In particular, the President of the Federation is to be appointed by the President of the nation at the request of Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries with a prior consultation of Minister of Finance and such request from Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries shall be followed by the

recommendation from the Administrator of Office of Fisheries

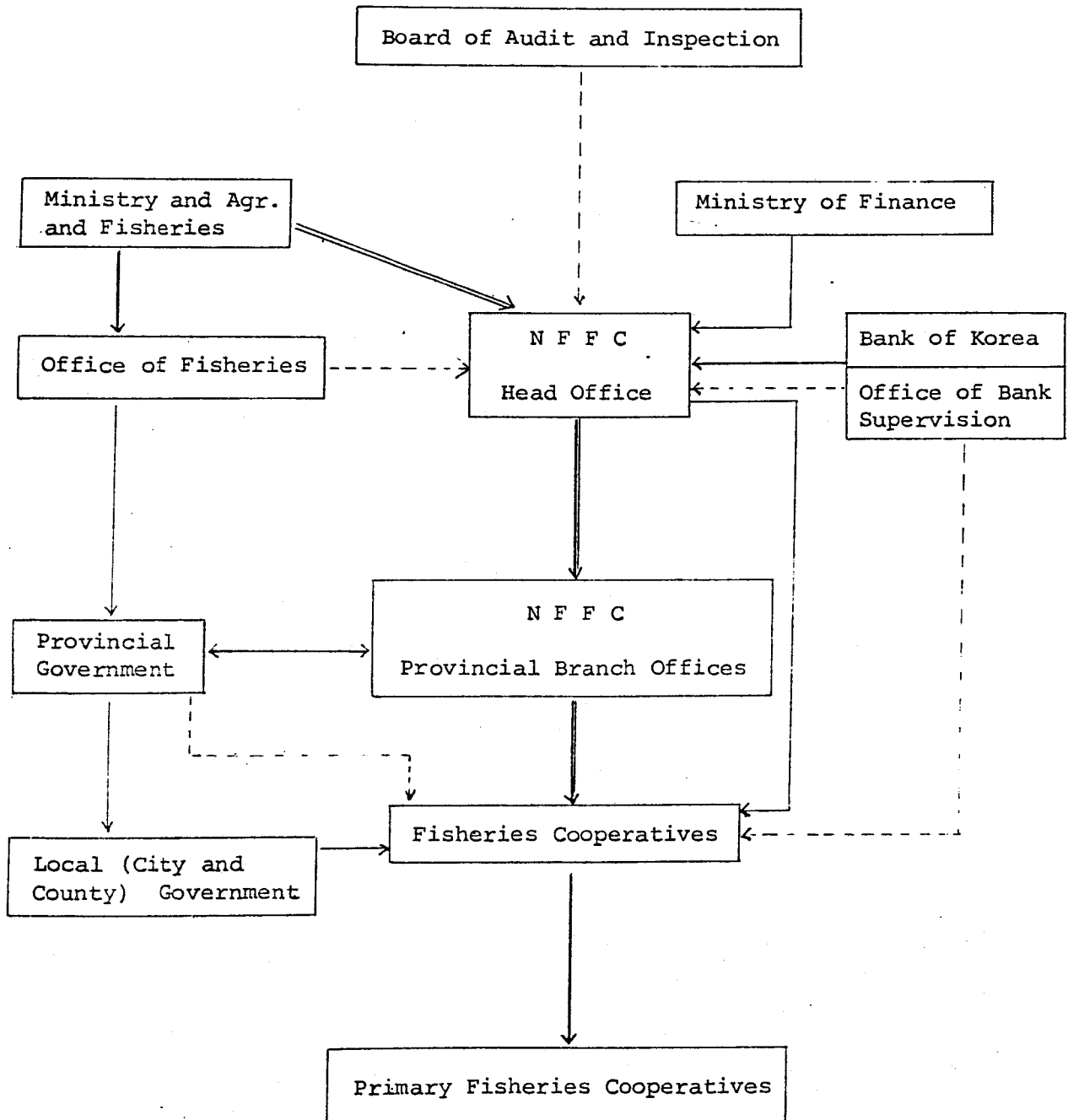
A standing auditor of the Federation is to be appointed by Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries upon the recommendation from the Administrator of Office of Fisheries and prior concurrence of Minister of Finance shall be preceeded before making such recommandation.

In fact, the Federation is actually involves in such extensive works as survey-research, fisheries economy, social problems in fishing communities, fund operation, investment for fisheries industry, marketing of marine products, fishing management. This kind of activity is not only beyond the inherent cooperative's role but even covers a considerable part of the government's policy.

The fisheries cooperatives and the agricultural cooperatives alike are duly allowed by the Banking Law to operate the banking service and consequently, the Federation and the member fisheries cooperatives play a role of competent fisheries banking institutions in this country.

The fisheries cooperatives in Korea have no provincial association system and accordingly activity of the fisheries cooperatives in provincial level is carried out by the Federation's branch offices which put the member fisheries cooperatives under their control. Primary role of the branch offices is to provide the member fisheries cooperatives with necessary fund and managerial guidance service and to exercise the administrative supervision function. In addition, the branch offices maintain a close administrative relationship with the authorities responsible for fisheries administration in the provincial government.

Table. 1. Relation Between Fisheries Cooperatives and Supervisory Governmental Organization



The regional fisheries cooperatives in city, or country level are placed under control and coordination of the chief of branch offices and they have a close collaboration with local government in city, or country.

As we have reviewed in the above the Korea's fisheries cooperatives have a intensive managial system centering on the Federation for efficient management and operation of the fisheries cooperatives. Accordingly the managerial activity of the member fisheries cooperatives is under control of the President of the Federation and the President commissions a considerable part of his authority to the chief of branch offices.

### III. Present Situation and Problems on the Marketing Activities of Fisheries Cooperatives

In 1978 total production of marine products amounted to 2,353 thousands tons out of which those landed by the coastal offshore fisheries industry stood at 1,754 thousands tons, occupying 75 per cent of total marine products. The marine products caught by the deep sea fisheries industry has been directly exported to overseas markets and those products landed at coastal areas has come from the coastal offshore fisheries industry.

On the other hand, the marine products traded at the consignment sale stations operated by the fisheries cooperative organizations in the landing areas came to 1,427 thousands tons and it accounted for 81 per cent of total marine products produced by the coastal offshore fisheries industry.

#### 1. Sale in the Landing Areas

##### a) Sale System in the Landing Areas

Under the law the government has designated the places in the fishing ports to make a landing and sale of the marine products except for export and processing oriented marine products and this has been designed to protect and expand the fisheries resources, and to bring about the balanced development of the fisheries industry.

Currently, the landing and sale place in the coastal areas requires the necessary facilities in the ports and the fisheries cooperative organizations have a total of 74 consignment sale stations under their operation. Virtually, no consignment sale station is operated by personal, or other organization.



Table. 1. Production by Type of Fisheries

Unit: 1,000 M/T

	Total	Coastal Offshore Fisheries Industry			Deep Sea Fisheries Industry	Inland Fresh Water	
		Sub-Total	Coastal	Offshore			Acquaculture
1975	2,217	1,561	855	354	351	566	9.0
1976	2,407	1,668	839	418	411	724	15.0
1977	2,421	1,799	812	496	491	596	26
1978	2,353	1,754	837	526	391	566	33

Table. 2. Consignment Sale of Marine Products Landed by Coastal Offshore Fisheries Industry

Unit: 1,000 M/T

	Quantity Landed by Coastal Offshore Fisheries Industry	Quantity of Consignment Sale	Ratio (%)
1975	1,561	926	59
1976	1,668	1,200	72
1977	1,799	1,297	72
1978	1,754	1,427	81

Table. 3. Marketing Distribution of Marine Products in 1977

Unit : 1,000 M/T

	Production	Export				Consumption Ratio	
			Total (A)	Landing Area (B)	Consumption (C)	B/A	C/A
Coastal Offshore	1,825	422	1,403	645	758	46	54
Deep Sea	596	349	247	-	247	-	100
Total	2,421	771	1,650	645	1,005	39	61

Table. 4. Processed and Manufactured Marine Products

Unit : M/T

	Total	Dried	Salted and Dried	Cooked	Salted and Preserved	Pickeled	Canned	Frozen	Dried and Sea Weeds	Others
1975	195,362	17,151	478	11,940	6,477	14,808	9,007	87,251	30,423	17,827
1976	246,550	17,661	375	9,051	18,793	6,414	18,140	127,428	25,733	22,955
1977	241,763	13,358	502	5,622	21,813	7,532	20,663	118,737	28,109	25,427

The consignment sale stations have provided the fishermen with necessary guidance and information related to the price of marine products in addition to the sale activity of products consigned by the fishermen.

The marine products consigned by the fishermen has been sold by the commission agents on auction and the commission agents have been designated by the relevant fisheries cooperative organizations. The auction time usually lasts from five o'clock to eight o'clock in the morning and the traded marine products except for consumption in the landing areas are shipped by the commission agents, or haulers to the inland consuming cities. The sale activity in the consignment sale stations play a function of first stage in collecting, distributing of the marine products and of forming the price.

#### b) Designation of Commission Agents

The designated commission agents have to provide the relevant fisheries cooperative organizations with certain amount of mortgage and guarantee and the fisheries cooperative organizations allow them to trade on credit within their mortgage and guarantee. The commission agents participate in the auction upon the order from wholesaler, or retailer and in some case they involve in trading for themselves. They play a role of inland haulers in addition to the role between the sellers and purchasers.

#### c) Auction System

This system has been adopted to establish an appropriate price level through the mutual competition in trading the marine products and therefore the fish price is formed by the commission agents participating in the auction. In fact, the price formation is not made by the trade in the landing areas, but by the price in the inland consuming areas.

#### d) Payment of Fish Price and Sale Charge

The fisheries cooperative organizations engaging in the consignment sale make the payment to the fishermen on the day the consigned marine products is sold and the organizations receive the price of sold marine products from the commission agents. In this case the fisheries cooperative organizations allow the commission agent to pay the price for ten days from the date of selling without any interest. On the other hand, the organizations receive 4-5 per cent of total sales as the sale charge from the consigners. Out of the sale charge the fisheries cooperative organizations pay 0.2 - 1.2 per cent of the charge as the shipping encouragement to the fisheries cooperative to which the consigner belongs, thus contribution to the balanced development between the fisheries cooperatives, 0.5 per cent to the commission agents as bonus and 0.1 per cent to the wireless communications stations as the contribution. Meanwhile, the commission agents receive 3 per cent commission charge from the wholesaler, or the retailer.

## 2. Sale in Consuming Areas

The marine products traded at the consignment sale stations are shipped by the commission agents, or the haulers to the inland fish wholesale marketing center operated by the Federation and, the public inland fish whole sale marketing centers, and quasi inland fish wholesale marketing centers. The Law concerning Marketing and Price Stabilization of Agr. and Marine Products lays down that the marine products shipped to the inland consuming cities be traded at the public and Federation's inland fish wholesale marketing centers (Except for the areas where no public, or the Federation's fish wholesale marketing centers exist).

In case of the Seoul city, a largest consuming city in this country it has three marketing centers which comprises two Federation's inland fish wholesale marketing centers and one public inland fish wholesale marketing center. In addition to these, there are many quasi inland fish wholesale marketing centers. Out of total marine products shipped into the Seoul city in 1977 129 thousands tons was traded at the public and Federation's inland fish wholesale marketing centers, occupying 41 per cent and the rest was traded at the quasi marketing centers. The trading method in the inland fish wholesale marketing centers is made through the auction just like that in the consignment sale stations in landing areas and the auction time lasts from 5 to 7 o'clock in the early morning. The commission agents are designated according to the rules as those in the consignment sale stations and they are currently engaged in the wholesale and commission business. In the marketing of the marine products there is no decisive distinction between the wholesaler and retailer and some times the retailers purchase the products in the landing areas and supply them to other retailers, or to the retail shop run by themself.

### 3. Marketing of Marine Products and Activity of Fisheries Cooperatives

#### a) General Sale Business

As mentioned in the above the marketing of the marine products in the landing areas are traded through the provision of the fisheries organizations. In other word, the first stage of the marketing for the marine products in landing areas in Korea is exclusively handled by the fisheries cooperative organizations. In fact, however, the sale activity of the fisheries cooperatives in the inland consuming areas has been sluggish. Since later part of 1978 the Federation has opened six inland fish wholesale marketing centers in major consuming cities in addition to the existing marketing centers and this will make

a great contribution to the increased marketing function of the Federation for the marine products. What is more, the Federation run 161 retail shops across the country in an effort to protect the consumers and to stabilize the price.

b) Price Supporting Business

The price supporting business is designed to bring about the stabilized price of the marine products throughout the year by alleviating the price fluctuation between the fishing and non-fishing season, thereby contributing to the ensured production for fishermen and appropriate price level for the consumers.

This business started in 1975 and currently the Federation's involvement in this business has been limited to the popular fish on small scale. However the business will be expanded in the future.

c) Military Supply of Marine Products

Until 1969 the marine products for the consumption in the armed forces had been supplied by the private industries. In an attempt to supply the armed forces with fresh marine products at low price and to encourage the sale of the products caught by the fishermen the Federation has made a contract with military authorities in 1970 on annual basis and began to supply the marine products to the armed forces.

d) Export of Marine Products

Export of the marine products in 1962 accounted for 21.7 per cent of total national exports and owing to the change in industrial structures and diversified export items the export values of the marine products in 1978 occupied only

Table. 5. Price Supporting Business of Fisheries Cooperatives

Unit: Quantity -- M/T  
Value--Million Won

	Hair Tail		Mackerel		Saury		Dried Anchovy		Others		Total	
	Q'ty	Value	Q'ty	Value	Q'ty	Value	Q'ty	Value	Q'ty	Value	Q'ty	Value
1976	1,142	232	1,879	204	1,497	205	20	11	1,280	389	5,818	1,042
1977	2,086	664	5,908	783	1,609	352	4	3	7,185	1,636	16,792	3,419
1978	2,799	1,235	3,455	450	2,223	524	200	214	36,136	7,136	44,813	9,559

Table. 6. Exports of Marine Products

Unit : 1,000 US\$

	Total National Exports (A)	Exports of Marine Products				(B/A)
		Sub-Total (B)	Coastal Offshore	Deep Sea	Others	
1975	5,427,350	428,747	215,912	183,414	30,141	7.9
1976	8,114,879	567,408	270,565	262,546	34,297	7.0
1977	10,046,457	703,073	341,064	313,487	48,522	7.0
1978	12,711,063	752,004	395,648	294,674	61,682	5.9

5.9 per cent of total national exports with 752,004 thousands Dollars.

The Federation started engaging in the export business of the marine products since 1971. The exports in the year stood at no more than 585 thousands Dollars and that in 1978 amounted to 21,995 thousands Dollars, representing a remarkable expansion of as much as four times. This expansion has been possible by development of exportable items and enlargement of overseas markets.

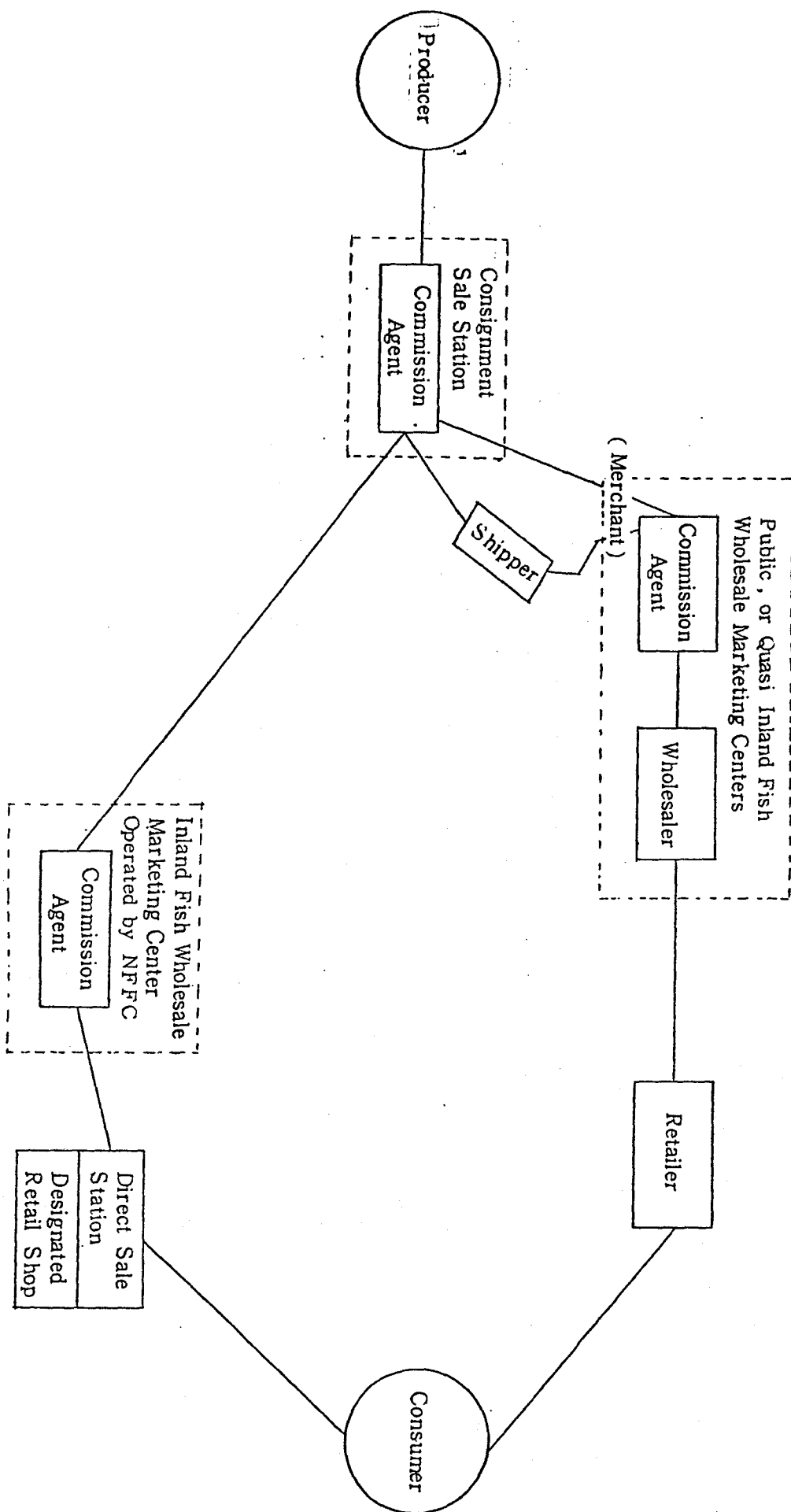
#### 4. Marketing Channel of Marine Products

As indicated in the above the marketing of marine products in Korea can be classified into both in the landing and consuming areas. In other word, the marketing in the landing area is made at the consignment sale stations operated by the fisheries cooperative organizations and the marketing in the consuming areas is made at the Federation's inland fish Wholesale marketing centers, the public fish wholesale marketing centers and quasi inland fish wholesale marketing centers.

The marketing channel from the landing areas to consuming areas has been complicated so far and the margin added at the every marketing channel has been a factor affecting the consumer's price rise. Therefore, the Federation has expanded its sale function in inland consuming cities in an attempt to ensure the producer's price and to stabilize the consumer's price. In addition to these, the Federation has encouraged the fishermen' direct shipment to the consuming areas and the cooperative's collection and shipment activity.



Table. 7. Channel of Marketing for Marine products



## 5. Problems and Solutions

As we have reviewed in the above the marketing function of the fisheries cooperative organizations has been stagnant in the consuming areas rather than in the landing areas. There are consignment sale stations of the fisheries cooperative organizations in any port where the marine products are landed and in those places the sale business of the fisheries cooperative organizations has been active.

Over the past ten years the Federation has made a considerable amount of investment in modernization of facilities and refrigeration plants in the landing areas and it has the modernized marketing facilities across the country. The government has encouraged the fisheries cooperative organizations to put the marketing of the marine products under their operation and has made the Federation involve in the wholesale function of marine products. This involvement has made a great effect on the financial situation because of huge amount of investment required for the lot, building and facilities to operate the ice-manufacturing and refrigeration plants. Therefore, the Federation has asked the government to provide the favourable fund necessary for this purpose and at the same time negotiation is underway to introduce the loan from the IBRD for the improvement in marketing of the marine products. The operation of the inland fish wholesale marketing centers has been purposed to protect the producer as well as the consumers and this has been strongly emphasized by the government's policy. Therefore, this business will face with a considerable difficulties without the government's active assistance.

There are two ways in operating the price supporting business for the marine products. One is the Federation's own business which has been operated for the purpose of protecting the fishermen and another is the proxy business

for the government. The latter has been aimed to promote the interest of both the producer and the consumers. However, there is a large possibility of deficiation carrying out the former business which the Federation can not afford to make up it and it has been promoted that the government would make up the deficit.

## IV. Present Situation and Problems on the Credit Business of Fisheries Cooperatives

### 1. Fisheries Banking System

Almost all of the fisheries banking service is now provided by the fisheries cooperative organizations. The Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives are the sole fisheries banking institutions in this country and they are duly designated as the independent banking institutions under the Banking Law and Law for the Bank of Korea, a central bank of this country. Therefore, the Federation can be regarded as the central organization exclusively responsible for the overall coordination and management of the fisheries banking in this country. The Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives have their own banking branch offices and they are distributed along the major fishing ports and in the large cities.

The fisheries banking service plays the same function as the general commercial bank and it includes the mutual credit, government's policy banking and general commercial banking. In fact, the fisheries cooperatives in Korea play a three important role which comprises cooperative banking, commercial banking and government's policy banking.

The Federation has introduced loan from the ADB, IBRD and the Japanese government to develop the fisheries industry. In addition, the Federation involves in the foreign exchange service and this enables the Federation to handle the banking service for export activity.

The Korea's fisheries cooperatives play a role of diversified banking institutions in addition to their inherent role of cooperative movement and business, and this combined factors make a great contribution to the efficient

implementation of the cooperative business and the favourable position in competing with the commercial capital in modern age. The government provided the fisheries cooperatives with the legal basis for the diversified banking service and this intention was surely designed to expand the organization of the fisheries cooperatives and also to promote the efficient and appropriate cooperative movement in this country.

The banking branches operated by the fisheries cooperatives are widely distributed across the country and their number currently stands at 93. The Federation has a total of 22 banking branches under its operation, which is further classified into the Banking Service Department and the International Banking Department in its head office, eight banking branches operated by the provincial branch offices, and 12 banking branches directly operated by the Federation in large cities. In addition, number of banking branches operated by the member fisheries cooperatives totals 71. Furthermore, number of mutual banking stations operated by the member fisheries cooperatives and primary fisheries cooperatives stands at 99.

## 2. Operation of Banking Service

The source of fund for the Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives has been the deposit, borrowings, capital and self-fund. The deposit comes from the fishermen, urban population and mutual credit which is exclusively managed by the member of the regional fisheries cooperatives. The borrowings are composed of the funds supplied by the government, the Bank of Korea and such international banking institutions as IBRD and ADB, and this combined fund is to be used only for fisheries industry. The fund operation consists of the loan, reserve for payment in the Bank of Korea, fixed assets and others.

Table. 1. Overall Fund Operation of Federation and Its Member Fisheries Cooperatives

Unit: Million Won  
(in US Million Dollars)

		77	78	79 (March)
S O U R C E	Deposit	58,024 ( 120)	88,240 ( 182)	92,026 ( 190)
	General	(85%)	(86%)	(86%)
	Mutual Credit	(15%)	(14%)	(14%)
	Borrowings	69,363 ( 143)	80,411 ( 166)	81,900 ( 169)
	Government	(37%)	(38%)	(40%)
	Bank of Korea	(50%)	(45%)	(44%)
	Foreign Loan	(13%)	(17%)	(16%)
	Capital and Others	31,978 ( 66)	39,460 ( 81)	43,429 ( 90)
Total		159,365 (329)	208,111 (429)	217,355 (449)
O P E R A T I O N	Loan	99,370 (205)	130,263 (269)	134,411 (277)
	Cash	7,868 ( 16)	13,620 ( 28)	6,810 ( 14)
	Reserve for Payment in B.O.K	18,586 ( 38)	18,499 ( 38)	15,233 ( 32)
	Fixed Assets	17,426 ( 36)	21,534 ( 44)	22,768 ( 47)
	Others	16,115 ( 34)	24,195 ( 50)	38,133 ( 79)

Currently, the loan is provided for two main purposes. First is the loan provided for production, marketing, fisheries facilities, equipment, manufacturing, processing and international trade in the fisheries sector, and second is the loan provided for the general public. Total fund scope operated by the Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives as of end of March 1979 stood at 217,355 million Won (448 million Dollars) and its compositional rate by raising source was deposit with 42 per cent, borrowings with 38 per cent and capital and others with 20 per cent. On the other hand, the loan scope reached to 134,411 million Won (277 million Dollars) occupying 62 per cent of total operational fund and rest of fund has been used for reserve for payment in the Bank of Korea, cash reserve and for other economic business run by the Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives. The Federation has been duly authorized to make borrowings from the government, the Bank of Korea and foreign sources and the borrowing source of the member fisheries cooperatives has been limited to the Federation. As of the end of March 1979 total loan provided by the Federation stood at 107,444 million Won (222 million Dollars), out of which 47,097 million Won (97 million Dollars) was provided directly to the fishermen and general public and remaining 60,347 million Won (124 million Dollars) was channeled to the member fisheries cooperatives. In addition to these, the Federation provided its member fisheries cooperatives with 1,700 million Won (4 million Dollars) to be used for the operation of mutual credit. With the fund raised by themselves and supplied by the Federation the member fisheries cooperatives has provided the fishermen and general public with credit and rest of fund has been used for construction of facilities and operation of the economic business.

Table. 2. Mutual Credit Raised and Operated by Member Fisheries Cooperatives

Unit: Million Won  
(in Million Dollars)

		78	79 (March)
S O U R C E	Deposit	12,979 ( 27)	13,726 ( 28)
	Borrowing from Federation	1,659 ( 3)	1,687 ( 4)
	Others	1,988 ( 4)	1,916 ( 4)
TOTAL		16,626 ( 34)	17,329 ( 36)
O P E R A T I O N	Loan	10,027 ( 21)	11,393 ( 24)
	Deposit	4,130 ( 8)	3,566 ( 7)
	Cash and Others	2,469 ( \$ 5)	2,370 ( 5)

As of the end of March 1979 total fund scope raised and operated by the member fisheries cooperatives came to 104,087 million Won (215 million Dollars) and its composition rate was borrowing from the Federation with 56 per cent and deposit with 44 per cent. The member fisheries cooperatives supplied the fishermen and general public with 59,742 million Won (123 million Dollars) out of the total operational fund and rest of fund in the amount of 44,345 million Won (91 million Dollars) was used for the economic business and for operation of the ice-manufacturing and refrigeration plants. In addition to these, the member fisheries cooperatives operated a total of 17,329 million Won (36 million Dollars) raised by the mutual credit and they loaned 11,393 million Won (23 million Dollars) out of this source as of the end of March 1979.



Table. 3. Loan Provided by Federation

Unit: Million Won  
1,000\$ in Parenthesis

	1978	1979
Fishing Operation	59,014 (121,678)	60,250 (124,227)
Fishing Boat Construction	8,954 (18,462)	8,798 (18,140)
Aquaculture	12,758 (26,305)	13,693 (28,233)
Manufacturing and Marketing Facility	5,489 (11,318)	6,061 (12,497)
Economic Business	6,209 (12,802)	6,738 (13,893)
Manufacturing	320 (659)	270 (557)
Development in Fishing Communities	108 (223)	101 (208)
Assistance in Export	744 (1,534)	254 (524)
Fund for Collection	1 (2)	200 (412)
Special Long-Term	305 (629)	262 (540)
General Fund	10,695 (22,052)	10,817 (22,303)
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,597 (215,664)</b>	<b>107,444 (221,534)</b>

The fund raised by the operation of the mutual credit has been loaned for living cost and school expense of the subsistence fishermen and it has been partly loaned for the support of small scale fishing operation. The loan provided to the fisheries industry can be classified into ten types which includes the special long-term fund, medium long-term fund for building of fishing boats, aquaculture facilities, manufacturing and marketing facilities,

Table. 4. Deposit Received by Federation and Its Member Fisheries Cooperatives

Unit: Million Won  
1,000\$ in Parenthesis

	As of March 1979		
	Federation	Member Fisheries Cooperatives	Total
Demand Deposit	10,260 (21,155)	13,097 (27,004)	23,357 (48,159)
Checking	(12.6%)	(5.4%)	(8.6%)
Temporary	(24.7%)	(20.5%)	(22.3%)
Passbook	(62.1%)	(73.6%)	(68.6%)
Others	(0.6%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)
Savings Deposit	25,605 (52,793)	30,643 (63,182)	56,248 (115,975)
Savings Deposit	(9.4%)	(7.9%)	(8.6%)
Installment Deposit	(26.0%)	(30.5%)	(28.4%)
Notice	(13.6%)	(4.3%)	(8.5%)
Time	(43.7%)	(43.7%)	(43.7%)
Special Household Time	(7.1%)	(13.2%)	(10.5%)
Others	(0.2%)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)
Total	35,865 (73,948)	43,740 (90,186)	79,605 (164,134)

and the rest is short term fund which includes fishing operation fund and other six types of fund.

On the other hand, total scope of deposit as of end of March 1979 came to 35,865 million Won (74 million Dollars) by the Federation and 43,740 million Won (90 million Dollars) by the member fisheries cooperatives, thus totaling 79,605 million Won (164 million Dollars) and it comprised 29 per cent of demand deposit and 71 per cent of savings deposit. The interest of deposit paid by the Federation and its member fisheries cooperatives has been the same rate as paid by the general commercial banks. Meanwhile, the interest of loan has been 18.5 per cent for general fund and that of fisheries fund has ranged from 7 per cent to 18.5 per cent according to its use. The interest of borrowing from the government, or the central bank has been 2-3 per cent lower than that of loan provided by the the Federation, or its member fisheries cooperatives, and specific fund has no interest margin.

### 3. Problems and Measures for Them

During the period of four successive five year plan for economic development the government has made a priority investment in the fisheries sector. As a result, the Korea's fisheries industry has ranked among top fishing countries in the world with its production of 2,400 thousands tons and 67 thousands fishing fleets as well as the improved production facilities and technique. Over the past fifteen years considerable amount of investment has been made to production facilities and infrastructures. However, the fund supply for the fishing operation has not been able to keep in pace with expanding fisheries management and rising production costs.

The most urgent task facing Korea's fisheries industry today is to make a smooth supply of fund required for the fishing operation. The Federation has supplied the deep-sea fisheries industry with the fund of 10,000 million Won (21 million Dollars) needed for the fishing operation and rest of fund has been provisioned by the general commercial banks. On the other hand, the coastal offshore fisheries industry has experienced a serious difficulties in obtaining the fund for fishing operation. Total fund scope required for operation of the coastal offshore fisheries industry has been estimated at 150,000 million Won (309 million Dollars) and the available fund by the Federation has been no more than 60,000 --- 70,000 million Won (124 -- 144 million Dollars). Thus the coastal, offshore fisheries industry has faced with the chronic shortage of fund supply. Under this situation the Federation has seeked the solution by presenting the government and the National Assembly with following two measures;

Firstly, the government is strongly requested to supply the Federation with additional fund of 10,000 million Won (21 million Dollars) on favourable terms.

Secondly, It is requested to allocate 10,000 million Won (21 million Dollars) every year in the government budget so as to creat a fund of 50,000 million Won (103 million Dollars) and this fund will be operated by the Federation under consultation with the government.

FISHERY COOPERATIVES  
IN  
THE PROVINCE OF MALUKU  
INDONESIA.

BY  
W. J. MAILLOA

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CENTRAL OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES  
"SIWA LIMA"  
AMBON - MALUKU  
INDONESIA

FISHERY COOPERATIVES IN THE PROVINCE  
OF MALUKU, INDONESIA

I. INTRODUCTION.

- a. The population of the Province of Maluku is about 1.221.700 people, comprising 50,2% or 613.483 men and 49,8% or 608.217 women. Out of this population 18,9% or 231.494 are men above 18 years (adults).
- b. There are in Maluku 24.920 full fishermen and 17.461 part-workers in fisheries. They are about 18,3% of adults (male) in Maluku.
- c. The total fishermen organized in Fishery Cooperatives in Maluku are 2.116, consist of:
  - full members : 881 men
  - prospective members : 1.235 men.Compared with the total men-population is 0,91% or 8,5% as compared to the total of fishermen in Maluku.

Note: -Besides fishery cooperatives there are also other types of cooperatives in Maluku such as copra-cooperatives, cloves, other sea products, functional cooperatives (Government servants, military personnel), multipurpose cooperatives, handicrafts, Village Unit Cooperatives (KUD), service coops, animal husbandary, etc.

  - The total membership of all cooperatives in Maluku are 12.564 persons.
- d. The total of Cooperative organizations in Maluku are 185, consisting of:
  - fishery cooperatives : 17 (included 1 Central Coop.).
  - others : 168  
185 cooperatives.
- e. 95% of the villages in Maluku with the total of 1.710 villages are located at the coast.
- f. Considering this village structure and related to the conditions of people's economy in Maluku, fish is the mainfood.
- g. The geographical condition of Maluku covering an area of 851.000 Km<sup>2</sup> whereas 762.272 Km<sup>2</sup> or 90% is sea, makes it a potential fish producing area of approximately 1,9 million tons of fish per year (potential), out of which still 3 to 5% is occupied (real production capacity).

It is obvious the prospect of fishery in this area is hopeful and in this connection also the prospect of the

fishery cooperatives in the future, not only important in terms of increasing income but also in promoting people's health and foreign exchange earnings.

- h. Some types of fish for domestic market or for export are:
- tuna or cakallang (katsuwonus pelamis).
  - julung or roa (tylosorus Spp).
  - selar (Rastrelliger Kanagurta).
  - layang (Decapterus Spp).
  - Tongkol (Euthynnus Spp).
  - Kembung (Rastrelliger Spp).
  - Coral fishes.

## II. The Fishery Cooperatives in Maluku.

### 1. Organization:

1.1. The development of Fishery Cooperatives in Maluku is influenced by 2 main factors e.g.:

#### a. Internal factors:

The village community in Maluku is characterised by:

- low income.
- traditional way of producing.
- low capacity in capital formation.
- low educational background.
- low managerial and entrepreneurial capacity.

#### b. External factors:

The specific characteristics of above mentioned internal factors make it necessary for the fishing community to be supported by facilities and outside assistance, moreover from the Government. Even the fishery cooperatives in this region, as it was also the case of other regions in Indonesia, were already supported by the Government since 1953, the development of these cooperatives was considered rather increasing after 1970, thanks to the support of Government efforts in the frame of the National Development Plans.

1.2. Out of the 185 cooperative societies in Maluku, 17 or 10% are fishery cooperatives, consisted of 16 primaries and 1 secondary (central coop.) with a total of 2.116 members.

According to the statistical data of July 1979, the development of fishery cooperatives in Maluku is as

<u>Nr. Coops/members</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
1. Coop.societies	12	14	14	15	16	16
2. Coop.members	397	521	436	570	650	2.116

This table shows a trend towards increase of membership, during the last years. A favourable sphere was created by the Government and the Cooperative Movement as well in the form of:

- Guidance and assistance promoted by the Government and the Central Fishery Cooperative "Siwa Lima" to improve the capacities of fishery cooperatives and fishermen skill.
- Assistance of Local Provincial Government consisting of credit on low interest rate for the purchase of Fishing Motor vessels for the catch of Cakalang (katsuwonus pelamis) to the Central Fishery Cooperative "Siwa Lima", which provided the fishermen better catch and better business.
- The interest of the Central Government with the assistance of the World Bank in providing investment credits on easy terms for the purchase of 10 (ten) fishing-vessels "Skip Jack" for the catch of cakalang (katsuwonus pelamis) to 8 (eight) primary fishery cooperatives through the Central Fishery Cooperative.
- Efforts of the Fishery Cooperatives themselves in building own ships to enrich the cooperative fishing fleet (self made ship bodies and equiped by purchased machines).

With the increase of the volume and capacity of the fishing fleet and improvement made in the Cooperative organizations through more involvement of fishermen in cooperative activities, an increase of production and income per capita are expected in the next few years to come.

Efforts have been done since 1970 as to improve fishery cooperative organizations through assistance of local and central Government, like:

- Cooperative cadres among fishermen created through education and training.



- Education and training for members of the board of Directors and supervisory committees, as to make them more effective to perform their activities.
- Consulting activities to board of directors, supervisory committees and members on cooperative techniques and business performance.
- The use of more skilled staff personnel and qualified managers to handle business activities.
- Trainings to increase skill on management of fishery cooperative training for qualified crew (captain, engineer etc.)

1.3. Improvement of organizational structure and working methods of fishery cooperatives according to the by-laws and Cooperative Law. There are 4 main elements in the Cooperative structure that are continuous improved e.g.:

- the members meeting as the highest sovereign body.
- the board of directors as executives of the decisions of members meetings.
- the supervisory committee as supervisor of the execution of decisions made by members meetings.
- the manager as the main executor for the board of directors.

## 2. Business activities and capital formation.

2.1. Types and total of fishery equipments owned and managed by the cooperatives in Maluku are:

- (1) Large nets (Redi) ..... 17
- (2) Gill nets ..... 13
- (3) Cakalang motor vessels ..... 16
- (4) Outboard motor cakalang vessels ..... 42
- (5) Small fishing boats (Arumbai) ..... 36

2.2. In general the fishing vessels in Maluku are for cakalang catch, the type of fish with a great demand for domestic market and for export as well.

2.3. Some figures are shown below, representing capital formation, volume of business, reserve capital and net surplus of the last five years:

Nr.	Item	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
		Rp.	Rp.	Rp.	Rp.	Rp.
1.	Own capital	10.199.150	12.726.574	10.260.607	13.994.218	16.920.713
2.	Volume of business	11.973.206	38.695.205	38.993.920	68.683.637	1310.021.637
3.	Loan capital	497.224	4.597.000	2.000.000	3.440.653	1571.753.127
4.	Debtors	1.246.291	2.277.930	-	3.671.730	2.931.295
5.	Reserve funds	3.518.894	3.381.441	3.381.441	4.136.079	4.934.623
6.	Net surplus	3.975.245	10.841.350	11.746.615	8.084.865	-

- 2.4. These figures show a slow increasing of own capital during the last years, due to the weakness of the economic conditions of the fishermen in general, justifying loan capital to increase catching capacities through investment loans amounting Rp.571.753.127,- for the purchase of motor vessels, including loans from the World Bank.
- 2.5. The annual surplus of business activities is used for the following purposes:
  - 40% for the repayment of loans.
  - 36% for expenses.
  - 24% for members.
- 2.6. According to the last figures, the average income of fishermen in Maluku has a tremendous increase from Rp.328,75 per day in January 1978 to Rp.830,- per day in January 1979, thanks to the increase of catch and marketing of fish during the last years.

### III. The relation between Fishery Cooperative and Government.

Based on the national policy in implementing the Development Plan, the Government plays an important role in providing guidance, support, protection and supervision as to develop cooperatives and their activities.

Government support during the last five years were e.g.:

1. Loans from the Local Government for the purchase of motor boats.
2. Consulting activities from the Cooperative Department on cooperative organization and management and technical guidance on catch and entrepreneurial knowhow in business from the Fishery Department.
3. Education and Training on several aspects of fishery.
4. Loans from local banks and World Bank.
5. Other supporting efforts.

### IV. Problems faced.

#### 1. Organizational aspects.

##### 1.1. Cooperative membership.

- The cooperative principle of open and voluntary membership has the purpose to promote economic welfare to fishermen as many as possible. For this purpose the cooperative has to increase its services to many people through increasing of capital and capital goods to perform these services.

On the other hand the members of fishery cooperatives are moreover the less privileged low income group, with very weak ability to raise capital.

- The fishery cooperative has to create new job opportunities to fishermen but on the other hand these purposes has to be supported by investments in new business activities.

#### 1.2. Manager and employees.

- Having in mind that members of the board of directors are elected from common fishermen (members) with low knowledge and skill on cooperative management and business, the need on qualified managers and employees become more and more urgent.

Problems raised as how to finance these qualified people from outside or how to recruit and train people from inside the cooperative itself with less educational background, and weak financial capacities of the cooperative.

### 2. Business aspects.

#### 2.1. Capital.

- Activities on fish catching at sea need big investments on capital goods and working capital. But on the other hand the capacity of capital formation through member savings is very low due to the low income of the fishermen in general.
- The help from the Government during the last years was very welcome for these poor fishermen, through the small credit scheme (KIK), working capital credit scheme (XMKP), the guaranteed credit provided by the Cooperative Credit Guarantee Institution (LJKK) and long term investment credit provided by the World Bank.

Problems raised as how to manage the cooperative business activities to be in the position:

- to repay the loans.
- to cover business expenses.
- to provide welfare to members/fishermen.

Based on cash flow of business activities:

- average catching of cakalang = 800 kg. per day.
- operation days = 200 days/year.
- average price = Rp.225,-/kg.

- production-sharing:
  - for repayment of loans = 40%.
  - expenses and maintenance = 36%
  - members and employees welfare = 24%

Problems in this regards are:

- the continuous performance of activities during 11 years (the credit/project life time) of repayment of loans and at the same time increasing of income and wellbeing of fishermen.
- expenses increased tremendously after the energy-crises, but on the other hand fish prices did not increase accordingly.
- The cooperative seem not be in the position to raise own capital from capital goods obtained through big loans.

## 2.2. Marketing.

The marketing of fish is still a problem to overcome, due to:

- unstability of prices in the local market, wherein sometimes 3 times change in the local price.
- the export price is not promoting the cooperative economic capacity, since the margin earned from the joint venture between the fishery cooperative and the State owned Fishery Enterprise trends to become lower and lower due to the energy crisis, whereas oil products are increasing while fish export price stay on the same level.

## 2.3. Capital goods.

- Production equipments like ship equipments and catching equipments are still low in quality and quantity to provide work opportunities to all fishermen.
- Cost of maintenance of ships and equipments is increasing, since docking expenses are becoming more and more high in comparison with the income capacity of these capital goods.

## 3. Social aspects.

Beside the efforts of cooperatives to promote income and economic welfare to members, the social welfare is an other aspect to overcome by the fishery cooperatives in Maluku. The risk at sea has to be covered by life and health insurance as to protect fishermen and their families.

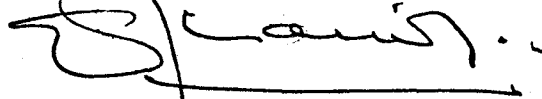
V. Conclusion.

As from above mentioned problems faced by fishery co-operatives in Maluku, it is obvious to appeal all parties concerned to give the helping hand to the less privileged fishermen as to make them able to help themselves.

The cooperatives are considered the most effective tools in their hands for uplifting their economic standard of life, if they are in the position to manage their own affairs: from the people, by the people and for the people.

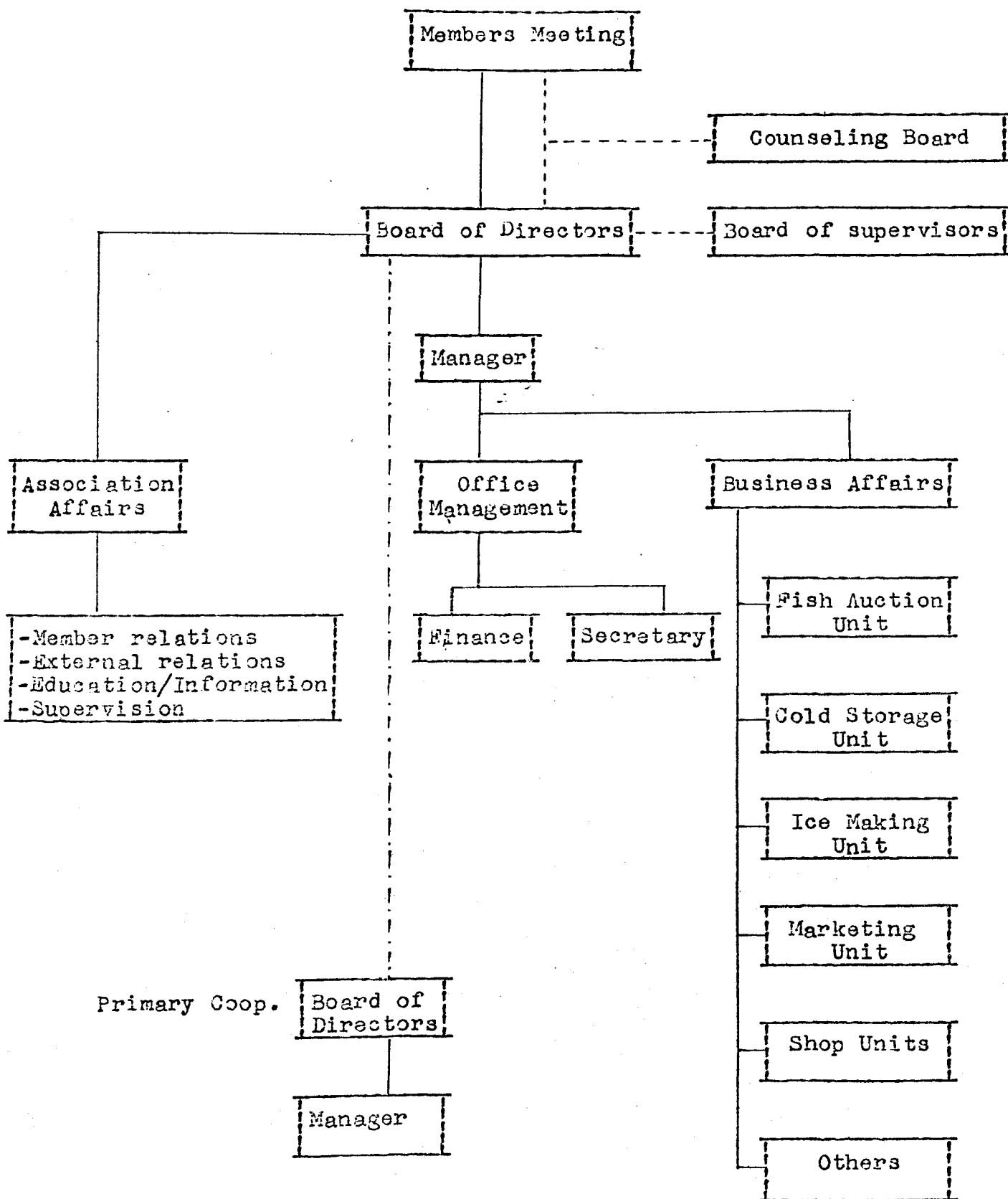
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Indonesia,  
CENTRAL FISHERIES COOPERATIVE

"SIWA LIMA"



W.J. MAILOA  
President

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF CENTRAL OF FISHERIES  
COOPERATIVES "SIWA LIMA" IN MALUKU



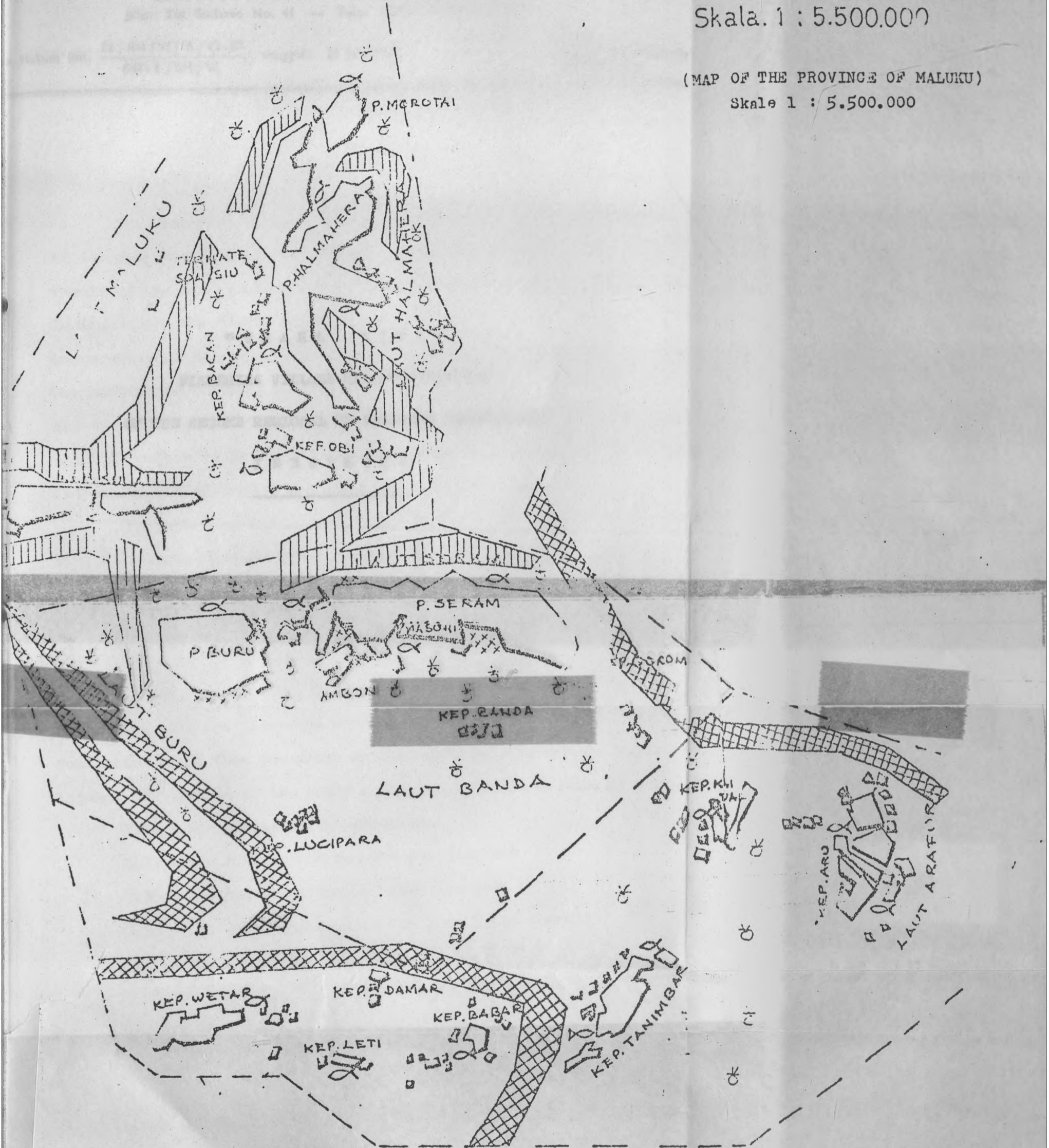
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# PETA PROPINSI MALUKU

Skala. 1 : 5.500.000

(MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF MALUKU)






Skala 1 : 5.500.000



**Note:**

- Laut = Sea.
- Kep. = Archipelago.
- P. = Island.

**KETERANGAN : (fishing ground)**

-  julung-julung. (Tylosorus Spp).
-  kembung (Rastrelliger Spp).
-  ekor kuning (Yellow tail)
-  cakalang (Katsuwonus pelamis)
-  (Bait-fish area).



**KOPERASI UNIT DESA PERIKANAN  
"USAHA MINA"  
KOTAMADYA SEMARANG**

Jalan Yos Sudarso No. 41 — Telp. 22757 SEMARANG

Hukum No. 12/BH/VI/IA/12-67, tanggal: 26 Juli 1977.  
6411 b/BH/VI

Bank :  
BRI Cabang Semarang  
BPD Semarang.

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" U S A H A   M I N A "

FISHERIES VILLAGE UNIT COOPERATIVE

OF THE SECOND REGIONAL OF SEMARANG MUNICIPALITY

I N D O N E S I A

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Mr. Soenaruo

**KOPERASI UNIT DESA PERIKANAN  
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**I. FOREWORD.**

The Fisheries Village Unit Cooperative of the second regional of Semarang Municipality was founded on September 16, 1974 as the result of the amalgamation of the previous two fisheries cooperatives. Consequently, the "Usaha Mina" cooperative serves as the only fisheries cooperative in Semarang. The development of the Fisheries Village Unit Cooperative of Semarang is felt good. This is due to the perseverance and the willingness of the Staff Members to deal with the organization which is supported by the Government policy. This policy is positively increasing and enlarging the cooperatives' life in general.

The policy of the Central Java Provincial Government in developing to the Fisheries Cooperatives (in Central Java) is put into the form of Governor's decision letter No. EK 5/1978 dated March 8, 1978 where the management of the fish auction is entirely submitted upon the Central Fisheries Cooperative of Central Java.

In the carrying out the duty of the fish auction, it is determined that the fishermen holding the auction are imposed the money collection of 5% from the whole auction revenue, whereas the buyers are imposed 3%. The 8% of the money collected from the auction is aimed for:

- 2.5% - the saving of the fishermen
- 0.7% - the social fund and the sea accident
- 0.3% - the insurance fund of the fishermen
- 0.5% - the scarce of earning the life (life scarcity)
- 1% - the retribution of Central Java Provincial Government
- 0.5% - the retribution of Second Regional Government

2% - the fish auction management

0.5% - the controlling and operating funds.

The goal or objective to reach by the Fisheries Cooperative is fully in line with the goal of development, that is :

1. to create the economic growth through the increase of the product.
2. to create and widen the employment.
3. to ensure the distribution of income equally and wholly.
4. to move the participation of the fishermen society in the development.
5. to enlarge the potentiality of the traditional and weak fishermen society.

## II. THE FIELD OF THE ORGANIZATION.

### 1. The Membership.

1.1. Full-timer Members	=	201	people
1.2. Candidates of Members	=	1,828	"
1.3. Customer Members	=	143	"
		<hr/>	
Total	=	2,172	people.
		=====	

The total number of the active fishermen = 2,061 people.

The members' meeting is the highest authority in the Cooperative's life, which reflects the economic democracy as it is inserted in the article 33 paragraph (1) the 1945 Constitution.

### 2. The Staffing.

- The period of service is for 3 years.

- The formation of the staff now :

2.1. Chief

2.2. Vice of Chief

- 2.3. First Secretary
- 2.4. Second Secretary
- 2.5. Treasurer
- 2.6. Commissioner Unit I
- 2.7. Commissioner Unit II
- 2.8. Commissioner Unit III
- 2.9. Assistant of Commissioner Unit I
- 2.10. Assistant of Commissioner Unit II
- 2.11. Assistant of Commissioner Unit III.

### 3. The Controlling Board.

The Controlling Board serving as one part which executes the controlling function is greatly beneficial for the life of the cooperative organization to go onward and to develop towards the expected level of the development, that is the achievement of the criteria of 4 healths in the cooperative's life :

- The Healthy Organization.
- The Healthy Administration.
- The Healthy Undertaking.
- The Healthy Mentality.

Besides having the control done by the Controlling Body, the cooperative has got the control from the Councillor and some related Institutions in the life of Fisheries Cooperative as the following :

1. The Fisheries Service of Central Java.
2. The Cooperative Office of Semarang.
3. The B.R.I. of Semarang Branch (from the Regional Bank).
4. The Regional Tax Income Service of Central Java Province.
5. The Finance Controlling Body - Jakarta.
6. The Cooperative of General Directorate - Jakarta.

#### 4. The Counsellors.

The Counsellors of Semarang Fisheries Cooperative are :

- 4.1. The Mayor of Semarang Municipality concerning the general policy (in the field of general policy).
- 4.2. The Chief of Cooperative Office of Semarang Municipality concerning the field of organization and technical administration.
- 4.3. The Chief of Fisheries Service of Semarang Municipality concerning the field of fisheries technics and the fishing.

#### 5. The Personnel Matters.

In order to carry out the cooperative duties, the staff appoints the employees. The employees are under a manager. The total employees of Semarang Fisheries Cooperative are :

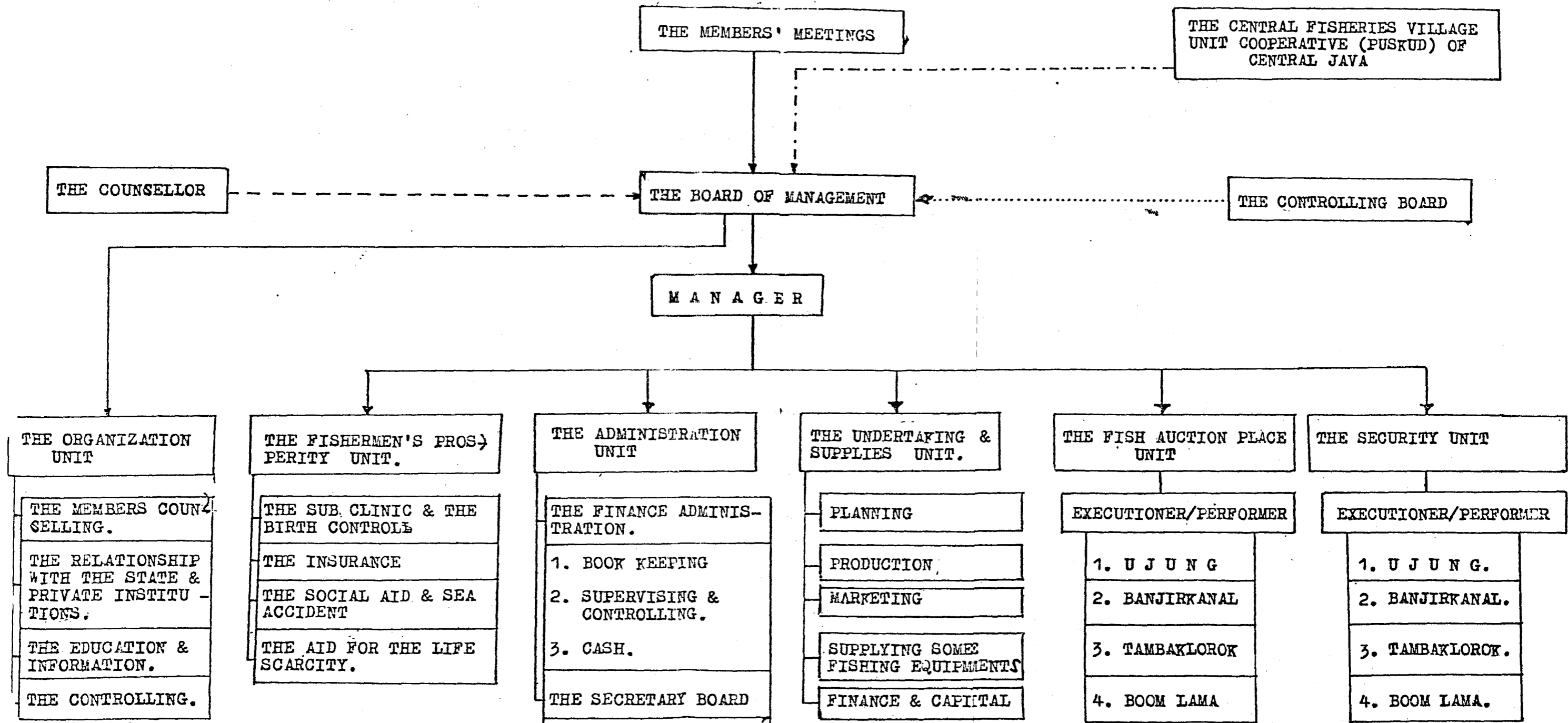
5.1. Manager .....	=	1 person.
5.2. Administration Unit / Organization .....	=	9 persons.
5.3. Data Unit / Statistics .....	=	7 persons.
5.4. Undertaking Unit .....	=	10 persons.
5.5. Clinical Unit, Mother and Child's Health Clinic, Birth Control .....	=	11 persons.
5.6. Fish Auction Place Unit .....	=	43 persons.
5.7. Security Unit .....	=	10 persons.
		<hr/>
T o t a l .....	=	91 persons.
		=====

#### 6. The Relationship with some Institutions.

The relationship with some State Institutions or Private Institutions, especially those which have close relationship with the cooperative's life, is always carried out and kept. It is even increased more.

To have a good coordination, especially with the Counseling Institutions, will result in a better development of Semarang Fisheries Cooperative.

THE SCHEME OF THE " USAHA MINA "  
FISHERIES VILLAGE UNIT COOPERATIVE OF <sup>THE</sup> SECOND REGIONAL  
OF SEMARANG MUNICIPALITY



E X P L A N A T I O N	
—————	THE OPERATING LINE.
- - - - -	THE DELEGATING LINE OF MANAGING THE FISH AUCTION PLACE.
- - - - -	THE COUNSELLING LINE.
.....	THE SUPERVISING/CONTROLLING LINE.

The product of the shrimp.

Year	Product ( Kg )	Price ( Rp )
1976	351,145	308,177,855
1977	379,452	520,714,300
1978	473,240	847,172,990

### III. THE FIELD OF PRODUCTS.

#### 1. The Product Equipments.

##### 1.1. Ships / Boats.

1.1.1. Motor Ships = 148 numbers

1.1.2. Traditional Boats = 293 numbers

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T o t a l = 441 ships and boats/numbers.

##### 1.2. The Fishing Gears.

1.2.1. Trawlers = 143 sets/units

1.2.2. Purse Seine = 5 sets/units

1.2.3. Traditional Fishing Gears such as : shrimp nets, gill nets, fishing hooks etc.

#### 2. The Products :

Year	Products (Kg)	Price (Rp)
1974	2,862,851	206,166,595
1975	6,082,378	431,018,535
1976	10,964,185	957,480,120
1977	10,715,283	1,205,898,290
1978	10,908,096	1,646,863,175

#### 3. The Products according to the PELITA's grades.

- The First Pelita (1969-1973) = 11,340,777 Kg. = Rp. 639,538,204

- The Second Pelita (1974-1978) = 41,532,793 Kg. = Rp. 4,449,226,715

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The increase of product  
during PELITA II<sup>nd</sup> ..... = 30,192,016 Kg. = Rp. 3,809,688,511

( 266 % )

( 596 % )



4. The undertakings of increasing the products.

4.1. Boat motorization and fishing equipments modernization for the tradisional fishermen.

The total of outboat motors having realized are 120 numbers.

4.2. The facilities available from the Government to give the K.I.K. (Kredit Investasi Kecil = The Loans for Small Investment) and K.M.K.P. (Kredit Modal Kerja Permanen = The Loans for Permanent Working Capital) for the tradisional fishermen.

The facilities have been realized are K.I.K./ K.M.K.P.

package (in the form of ships) for 2 ships with the capacity of 18 tonage and the machine of Yan Mar 22 HP.

4.3. The making orderly of the fish auction's management, either administratively or physically.

IV. THE FIELD OF FISHERMEN'S PROSPERITY.

The ways of the "Usaha Mina" Fisheries Village Unit Cooperative of Semarang within the frame of increasing the fishermen's prosperity are as the followings :

1. To insure the fishermen.

- The characteristics of the insurance : personal accidents.
- The premium is paid by the insurance funds available (0.3%).
- The amount of assistance money :
  - . die due to the sea accident = Rp. 100,000,-
  - . die due to the land accident = Rp. 75,000,-
  - . die due to the illness, etc. = Rp. 60,000,-

2. To make policlinics, Mother and Child's health and Birth Control ready for the fishermen and their families free of charge.

The policlinics are handled by medical hands who are representative enough headed by a doctor.

If there is a fisherman suffering from illness and must be treated in the Hospital, the "Usaha Mina" Fisheries Cooperative may give the aid for medicine/treatment as much as Rp. 15,000,- in the most.

3. To carry out or to establish developments and restorations of the fishermen's houses in order to lead into "Healthy Housing".

Those which have been realized in 21 numbers, are distributed to the homeless fishermen.

The price rate (average price) of each house is about Rp.500,000,- by which the fishermen are obliged to pay by instalments Rp.100,- a day.

4. To make fresh water available by building two artesian wells and to undertake the running water from P.A.M. (The Fresh Water Company).
5. To give the social funds :
  - the birth funds
  - the death funds
  - the decrepit/aged fishermen funds ( the funds for the decrepit/aged fishermen)
  - the funds for losing the product equipment in the sea.
  - the funds for the life scarcity.
6. To help the fishermen village activities :
  - the building of some means (the road hardening, ditches, bridges, etc.)
  - the building of some education means/schools.

#### V. THE FIELD OF UNDERTAKINGS.

## V. THE FIELD OF UNDERTAKINGS.

1. To distribute the fuel/gasoline (for diesel machine) to the fishermen (only a few numbers).
2. To distribute the salt (only a part).
3. To distribute the fresh water.
4. To distribute the ice cubes (still in the pioneering step).
5. To make the fishermen's shopping ready which serves the fishing gears (still in the pioneering step).
6. To make a small workshop for the fishermen (in the pioneering step).
7. To carry out the fish marketing (the quantity is still limited).

## VI. THE FIELD OF THE CAPITAL.

### 1. The Internal Capital.

What is meant by the Internal Capital is the capital got from the cooperative's members which is in the form of savings, whereas the total sum of the Internal Capital is as the following :

1.1. The main saving	= Rp.	502,500,-
1.2. The obligatory saving	= Rp.	1,835,300,-
1.3. The special obligatory saving	= Rp.	19,025,944.41
1.4. The saving (from the auction)	= Rp.	21,051,257.32
		<hr/>
Total .....	= Rp.	42,415,001.73
		=====

### 2. The External Capital.

What is meant by the External Capital is the capital comes from the third person which is outside the cooperative's life, especially the capital got from the Bank's loans.

But up till now, there isn't any external capital in the "Usaha Mina" Fisheries Village Unit of Semarang yet, although the

the cooperative did already make a credit request to the B.R.I. of Semarang Branch in the amount of Rp. 5,000,000,- last year.

VII. THE ENCOUNTERED PROBLEMS AND  
THE ATTEMPTS TO OVERCOME.

1. The Field of Organization.

The problems being encountered in the field of organization, are especially in the members' problems. As it is mentioned the total number of the "Usaha Mina" Fisheries Village Unit Cooperative of Semarang is 2,172 people. But those who have already registered themselves as full members are only 201 people/persons, this means that is only 10 %. This proves that the consciousness of the fishermen in Semarang about the significance of cooperative living is still insufficient. The consciousness is felt as the main obstacle in the development of the cooperative's life.

The efforts done by the Board of Management to overcome that problem are among others :

- to give some information to the fishermen, either individual or in groups of fishermen.
- to undertake some education to the fishermen, especially education concerning the cooperative and some problems related to the increase effort of the traditional fishing society.

2. The Field of the Capital.

Within the frame of widening its activities and efforts, it consequently needs some external capital in order to add the already possessed capital. The problem being encountered is that the "Usaha Mina" Fisheries Village Unit Cooperative of Semarang has already, made a credit request to the B.R.I. of Semarang Branch.

It is, however, until about one year, not realized yet.

3. The Field of Undertaking's.

Some activities in the field of undertaking which are supposed very urgent in the fishermen's lives, among others :

- to distribute the fuel
- to distribute the salt
- to distribute the ice cubes
- to complete the fishermen's shop with some needed things
- to carry out the fish marketing.

Those efforts still can not reach the desired result. Most of the activities are still managed and carried out by some private companies (non cooperative).

These are due to among others :

- The cooperative is not able to compete with those non-cooperative private companies.
- It is inferior to the capital.
- It is not so tough in undertaking as such companies.
- The consciousness of the fishermen is still insufficient.

In order to overcome those problems, the Government (improper) is supposed to give some facilities and protections to the cooperative, especially those which activate in the field of fisheries.

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Mr. Shoukatul Alam (Bangladesh)

(1)

All praise to the Almighty who brought me here to attend this great Seminar. Many thanks to the sponsors of this seminar and also my hearty gratefulness to the people of Japan who very kindly invited me to attend it.

I am really thankful to them for the opportunity they have allowed me to speak about the Co-operative Fishermen of my country before this international gathering. My dear Co-operative fishermen friends permit me to say that we all belong to the same Co-operative fishermen's fraternity though we may belong to Bangladesh, Ceylon or Japan or may be poor or rich. We may have different culture and creed professing different religion of different countries. Yet we are here guided by one objective of the Co-operative fishermen.

The Co-operative fishermen of different countries have different problems and I shall here place problems of the Co-operative fishermen of my country before this international gathering seeking their valuable advice from the experts of different countries.

From time immemorial fishermen of my country have been catching fishes in their own method and they could not get training fishing in modern method, nor could they create the fish wealth of the inland water. Moreover, the rivers of the Northern portion of my country are in miserable condition. Those rivers once replete with fishes have gone dry and silted owing to this glaring fact that our neighbouring country has erected dams for their own benefit on those rivers known to be international. For this the woes of our fishermen know no bound and they are in object poverty now.

The remaining rivers and watery regions could not be tackled properly as we have no experts who have technical know how. The limited inland watery region that we have must be brought within development by modern technology so that there is enough fish to supply adequate protein to the teeming population of our country. Bangladesh though small in area is under acute pressure of population and as such we need protein accordingly. To speak the truth we are in acute want of protein for which about 90% people have been suffering. Fish can supply this protein. Luckily ours is a riverine country very close to it in the Bay of Bengal.

Your country is absolutely governed by sea from where you get enough protein from fish and there is very efficient fishing appliances. Our sea and rivers abound in different kinds of fishes. But as to fishing we are in a very initial stage.

In our country there are two kinds of Co-operative fishing society (1) Marine & (2) Inland. Both the societies are absolutely ignorant of pisciculture. The Bay of Bengal is rich in fishes. Our Co-operative fishermen though know about the Marine Compass, they do not know the sea, its area of different fishes. Coastal fishermen are born neighbour and fisherman by profession, but they are quite ignorant of modern fishing-craft. Yet they are living on fishing from long past. It is for this lack of knowledge in modern fishing craft that we are far lagging behind.

In 1961 it was my society which was first established under the title of "Mechanised Fishing society". Despite the onslaught of some massive storms. The society has come to stay and now some thousand motorised fishing boats have been catching fish. It was originally non-mechanised society for whose organisation and development a God fearing Christian named Brother Flavion worked hard and which is now in deep meditation in a hill.

Before I describe how the Co-operative fishing started in our country, I should first express my heartfelt thanks to our great friend Japan who very kindly extended most valuable co-operation to us in the form of motorised fishing boats by which we have been now catching fishes in the sea.

In 1967 during Pakistan Regime we received 7th Yen Credit from where we imported small Yammar Marine Diesel Engine through the Nichimen Co. of Japan. We made some small economic boats with it we made gill net operation. We got desired result therefrom. Gill netting is commonly used in our country and the other system is set bag net i.e. fixing the net on two polls. The second system requires less net but catches are very limited. Moreover, this system creates a bar to gill netting.

We still catch fish with floating gill net. On many occasions net is torn away and require huge capital. We have no knowledge of fixed gill netting. We can catch fish by siene net but we have no idea of this system or the kinds of net. We are earnest to know about the new fishing-crafts. We do not know how to catch much fish with small net and small capital. We have got to use extensive net but nets are torn and we become worst sufferers.



Fishing materials are very costly in our country. Engine, Yarn, Floats are very costly and now-a-days Yanmar Engine price has gone very high. The price of diesel and mobile has also gone up. Interest for loan is also high. Besides, our Govt. have not yet made any arrangement for subsidy. In fact our Co-operative fishing is in helpless condition. What we earn by the sweat of our brow, does not help to meet the both ends. Because our capital is limited and due to lack of knowledge in technology our fishing system is still of the by gone days. The little progress we have made is due to the 7th Yen Credit of Japan but we can make no further headway. Ofcourse, the present Govt. of Bangladesh have been trying to make all-round development but problems are numerous. Population is posing problems and not adding to the strength of the country. We still hope that population will be a source strength for the country in future.

Pisciculture has a bright future for our country. In coastal region there are spots where shrimps will thrive in thousand of tons. Poverty and lack of fishing technical knowledge have been a great bar for the backwardness of the fisher community. They have no means to give proper education to their children, nor there is any fishing training centre for their.

Our Co-operative fishermen have not yet started fishing with trawler, seine netting system. It needs a huge amount to build an small efficient trawler. We have not yet made experiment of how many horse power of machine will be economical for us. None of our Co-operative fishing society has sufficient fund and the national society is not willing to take the risk.

Sea near about our Bangladesh is rather shallow average depth not more than 8 fathom and sea-layer is almost same. In St. Martin Reef of St. Martin Island there is enough fish but netting is very unsafe there. Fishes vary from layer to layer in kinds and quantity. In many places trawler fishing brings shrimps  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the total catch. In an area known as Swatch of no-ground in the Navigational chart the depth is 500 fathom.

At present in the operational area of our fishermen there are 2500 motorised gill netter engaged in fishing. Fishing starts from September though fishing season covers from November to April this six months brings huge amount of catches. There are insulating fish room in our fishing boats and there we can preserve fish for 15 days. The average fishing term covers about 7 days. Though fishing season covers six months, we have extended 3 months more but these three months donot bring sufficient catches.

It should be noted that before motorisation of the boats, the fishing season covered 3 months after motorisation we have doubled the time. Still there is no fish finder or radio transmitter in the fishing boat except a Radio transister by which we get weather reports.

We go to sea with 20/30 Horse Power boat with 3-5 ton Ice and 40-60 Gallon of diesel plus ration for 10 days. Nets are cast during night and drawn up at day break and after 6/7 days we return to the port. Each boat catches 1 ton of fish on average.

As to net one kind of net 4" and No.6,9,12. nylon net of 6 mess. With this we catch Chinese pomphret, mackerel Hilsa (Shad) Zoofish and many other fish. The amount of that net is 300 lbs. The second kind of net is No.45 nylon twine of 7½ mess, we catch big fish as like Samon, Red Snapper, Sea perree mackerel etc. in all season. This net weight 1000 lbs. My submission before this international fishermen Co-operative Seminer is this, here there are countries far superior to us in wealth and resources. They are rish in technical knowledge and my country is in fraternity with you. I appeal to you all to extend your co-operation and friendly hands to us.

Our fraternal and hosting country Japan, please extend your co-operation to us so that we can make a marked progress I again thank for your 7th Yen Credit with which we started but we have no sufficient means. We really desire to improve our pisciculture. I also make my fervent appeal to the oil supplying nation to kindly bring down the price of fuel for us.

We are your brother and please help us develop our country. I foresee the inventive spirit of the Japanese will in near future evolve out some powerful substitute to meet the acute fuel problem of the present time. I again thank you for given me and opportunity to speak about my country before you.

FISHERMEN'S CO-OPERATIVES

Fishermen are regarded as tools in fish rearing and fish catching process. Their role is more important in the sphere of fish catching, particularly in the sea, big rivers, haors and baors but they do not and cannot operate individually. Fish catching is a collective endeavour or a joint venture. A fisherman has to combine with others for effective catching operation or in other words, fishermen have to be organised into groups for successful operation and better outturn of fish and income. A variety of methods for organising fishermen into groups was thought out. Co-operatives have eventually come out to be the most satisfactory form of organisation for formation of fishermen's groups.

In Bangladesh, where fishermen are illiterate, tradition-bound and very much adhered to old and outdated method of fishing, the need of organising fishermen into co-operatives to facilitate introduction of modern and mechanised fishing was all the more important. The need was felt even during the period of British Rule but a real and meaningful start at organising fishermen into Co-operatives was given in and from 1960 with the organisation of the Apex Fishermen's Co-operatives in that year. An earnest endeavour was made from that year on for organisation of fishermen's co-operatives and the result was quite encouraging. A net work of 88 Central and 3885 Primary Fishermen's Co-operatives has since been organised all over the country and 3,76,489 individual fishermen have been enrolled as members of Primary Societies. Since only the heads of fishermen families are enrolled as members, 3,76,489 families have come under the fold of co-operatives. It is no mean achievement to bring 3,76,489 families under the aegis of Co-operatives in the course of 18 years.

There are Co-operatives both in marine and inland areas. The growth and success of inland societies are dependant on Government policy of leasing out fisheries and those of marine societies on Government assistance of allocation of foreign exchange for importing modern and improved type of fishing materials and gears including marine diesel engines. As fishing gears are constantly required in the industry Govt. should either set up allied industries or encourage private sector to set up these industries. The need of modernisation of techniques has been the over riding consideration in the formation of fishermen's Co-operatives in the coastal areas. The prospect of growth of fishermen's co-operatives in the coastal areas is much brighter than in the inland sector.

The Co-operatives entered into different spheres of activities, e.g.-

- (1) Credit
- (2) Supply and Service
- (3) Processing and marketing
- (4) Development
- (5) Other activities
- (6) Introduction of innovation.

Credit:

The Co-operatives received a loan of Tk.70 lakh from the Bangladesh Bank since 1971-72. This does not satisfy a fraction of total credit need of fishermen. There is no institutional arrangement for catering to the credit need of fishermen.

Supply and service:

The most important item of work under this programme is import and distribution of fishing materials and gears. A statement of work done since 1960 is given below:-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity/number</u>	<u>Total value ( in lakh Taka )</u>
(1) Nylon Twine	31,02,642 lbs.	360.00
(2) Nylon Tyre Cord.	3,45,028 lbs.	26.00
(3) Nylon Rope	13,092 coils	41.44
(4) M.D. Engines.	1,804 nos.	352.00
(5) Other fishing gears.	-	121.00

Under the supply and service programme the society has seting one Workshop for repair and maintenance of mechanised boats, automatic net making factory for supplying ready-made nets to fishermen, one Ferro-Cement Boat yard for making fishing boats with ferrus and cement instead of timber and 20 units of Ice plants with production capacity of 160 ton daily for supply of Ice 3 more Ice Plants with production capacity of 99 tons daily are under installation.

Processing and marketing:

The society has set up three Freezing plants with production capacity of 4-tons/24 hrs. at Chittagong and Khulna. They made the undernoted export since 1970-71. Khulna plant was started in May/77.

1965-66	Tk. 19,000.00	1970-71	Tk. 10,84,577.00
1966-67	5,16,527.00	1971-72	" 12,85,691.00
1967-68	4,67,113.00	1972-73	" 20,03,118.00
1968-69	2,60,027.00	1973-74	" 28,90,126.00
1969-70	8,59,321.00.	1974-75.	" 28,81,294.00
		1975-76	" 67,64,898.00
		1976-77	" 1,30,30,033.00
		1977-78	" 1,26,62,628.00
		1978-79	" 1,58,84,112.00.

Development:

Production of 10.21 lakh tons of fish was envisaged in the first five year plan of the country and this was distributed to different agencies as under :-

<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Production target</u>
(1) Fishermen's Co-operatives	8,00,000 tons
(2) Fisheries Department	16,300 "
(3) Fisheries Dev. Corp.	92,700 "
(4) Private fishermen	1,07,800 "

By far the largest share of production target was allotted to Co-operatives because of their high production potentialities but the Co-operatives failed to achieve the target because of the change of Government policy of leasing out fisheries.

Nearly 80% of production was to come from inland fisheries but the Government decided to lease out big fisheries of annual rental of Tk.10,000/- and above to the highest bidders in open auction. That might have given some additional revenue to the Government but it was a big set back to fish production, particularly in the Co-operative Sector. Of late, Government have made some change in the policy but that did not remove the obstacle of the Co-operative Sector. The Government have, however, approved a scheme under the first five year plan with total financial outlay of Tk.911.01 lakh of which Tk.682.89 lacs has so far been released. The physical target ( revised within the limit of the amount released ) of construction of 346 country boats, 232 mechanised boats, 11 carrier vessels, 2 fish carrier trucks and establishment of nine Ice plants with production capacity of 160-tons/24 hrs., one freezing plant and one net making factory has nearly been achieved. When all the boats will start catching fish, annual fish catch will be about 3.12 lacs maunds annually.

Other activities :

The Jatiya Samity conducted a Socio-economic Survey of fishermen throughout the country in the year 1975-76 at a cost of about Tk. 4 lakh. They made elaborate arrangement for appointment of surveyors, giving them training, collection of data on payment of remuneration to the Surveyors and compilation of data through Circle Officers (Development ) with the help of the officers of the K Co-operative Department.

The survey will give useful informations about-

- (a) Number of fishermen by religion,
- (b) Profession of fishermen-fish catching, fish trading and agriculture,
- (c) Educational standard of fishermen,
- (d) Classification of fishermen by land holding-
  - (i) Possessing over one acre of land,
  - (ii) Possessing below one acre of land,
  - (iii) Possessing no agricultural land but homestead,
  - (iv) Landless without home-stead.
- (e) Requirement of fishermen-
  - (a) Nets
  - (b) Boats
  - (c) Marine Diesel Engines,
- (f) Production of fish in the country.

There is no dependable data on fishermen and fishing industry. In the circumstances, the data collected by the Jatiya Matshyajibi Samity will be of enormous help in planning and research work.



Introduction of innovation:

(1) Nylon twine was first to be introduced for fishing in place of Cotton yarn and hemp twine. Nylon twine is now widely used both in marine and inland fishing but there is no standard size of nets and mesh. Nets and meshes of different sizes are made and used. No survey has yet been made about the effectiveness of different nets. The Research group may, therefore, conduct a sample survey about the effectiveness of different nets, recommend standard size of nets and mesh and recommend banning of nets of very small meshes to save fish fingerlings from being killed. Net factories of Fisheries Development Corporation and that of the Jatiya Matshyajibi Samity may be utilised for making standardised nets.

(2) Mechanisation of fishing, particularly, the Sea fishing, is of utmost importance. Further the selection of correct type of marine diesel engines is of supreme importance. The Matshyajibi Samity started the use of engines of high Horse Powers-99,100 and 80 H.P. They were found unsuitable. Then they began from the other end i.e. the use of engines of small H.P. say 5,7,10 and 15. They were also found to be not suitable. By Trial and error, they are now using mostly the engines of 22 and 33 H.P. for fishing and 45 to 60 H.P. for carrying. The FDC may also be using engines of 18,22 and 33 H.P. It is very necessary to identify the correct type of engine for marine fishing and fish carrying. The Research group may undertake this task as well.

(3) Selection of correct type of fishing crafts is equally important. Mode of building is equally significant. The Fisheries Development Corporation has set up a yard for building wooden boat in collaboration with Danish agencies. The Jatiya Matshyajibi Samity has set up a yard in collaboration with Canadian Hunger Foundation for building fishing boats with ferrus and cement instead of timber. Timber is going to be scarce and costly in Bangladesh. Moreover, timber has many useful uses. There are areas where uses of timber are essential and no substitute is available. In this respect, the Project of the Matshyajibi Samity is of utmost economic utility. Ferro-cement boat is about 50% more costly than wooden boats but much cheaper than Steel hulls while they last almost equal to Steel boats. Maintenance cost is little or nothing. Although initial investment is higher, it is ultimately much cheaper than wooden boats when maintenance cost is taken into consideration.

Matshyajibi Samity is now building ferro-cement boats of two sizes -

- (1) 44'x12'x5½' with 33 H.P. engine
- (2) 38'x11'x4½' with 22 H.P. engine.

The fishermen's society has already built and distributed 43 boats and 44 more are under construction. These boats are successfully engaged in sea fishing. They are very popular with fishermen. The Research group may study the technique of construction, advantages and disadvantages in comparison with wooden and Steel boats, utility and costs etc. of Ferro-cement boats and if found suitable, recommend their wide use for fishing and carrying. We are of the view that the Ferro-cement boats eminently suitable for fishing and fish carrying. Wider use of these boats will be a land mark in the progress of fishing industry of Bangladesh.

Financial position of the BJMSS.Ltd.:

The Jatiya Samity has spread its working to different spheres of activities. At the same time it has built up a sound financial position. Since the commencement of its functioning in 1961-62 till 1976-77, it has earned substantial profit every year without exception and total accumulated profit has come to Tk.1,83,79,573.00 and built up different funds of Tk.1,13,26,363/- out of profits. It has declared dividend to share holders every year from inception.

Mr. B.K.Shrikant

**Goa, Daman & Diu Co-Op. Fisheries Federation Ltd.,**

**गोवा, दमण अँड दीव को-ऑपरेटिव्ह फिशरीज फेडरेशन लि.,**

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INDIA

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Fishery has a significant role to play in the economy of the nation. Apart from the vast coastline extending to the extent of 5660 km and continental shelf of more than 2.60 <sup>laks</sup> km. the country is dotted with innumerable tanks, ponds, rivers, reservoirs etc. which abound in fish. These vast resources present an immense scope for development of both marine and inland fishing through systematic exploitation of the resources. Though fisheries contribute a sizeable impact on the national economy by producing nutritive food, employment potential through actual fishing and allied activities like boat building net making, processing, storage etc., and earning foreign exchange, the sizeable block of the individuals are involved in the performance of these activities is simply deplorable. On a rough estimate about two million active fishermen are engaged in the fishing activities both marine and inland.

With the advent of the planning in 1951-52 attention was drawn towards the problems of fishing and fishermen. The dire need for gainful exploitation of fishery resources was recognised and accordingly stress was put on the use of modern fishing techniques mechanised boats, synthetics of twine, insulated refrigerated transport vehicles, cold storage etc., As a result of planned efforts the production rose to 15.3% lakhs tonnes at the end of Fourth Five year plan (1973-74). However this growth rate in fish production has not made a corresponding impact on fishermen's economy. They continue to be exploited by the money lenders.

It was realised by the planners that the salvation of the fisherman lies in organizing them into Co-operatives which would protect them from the exploitation of the moneylenders/merchants and enable them to fetch fair and deserved price for their catch through co-operative marketing, processing and utilization of such facilities like processing of fish, cold storage, refrigerated/insulated vans etc.,

Despite the concerted efforts made by the Planners for organisation of fishermen Co-operatives at various levels financial assistance provided by National Co-operative Development Corporation, Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation state govts, and promotional guidance, given by National Co-op. Union of India/NCCT/state co-op. Union the development of fishermen co-op. has not taken place to the desired extent. Even though the statistical information as given below may reflect significant improvement the actual impact on the socio-economic condition of the fishermen is almost negligible

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Particulars:	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1) No. of Societies	4657	4888	5010	5404
2) Membership (lakhs)	4.99	5.19	5.43	5.73
3) Share Capital	337.98	372.81	415.28	507.90 (lakhs)
4) Extent of stat Govt Share capital contri.	197.67	228.36	249.77	333.89
5) Business turn over	1317.63	1348.72	1321.75	1668.34

APPENDIX I

STATEWISE POSITION OF PRIMARY FISHERY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS ON 30.6.77

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of fish coops.	Share cap	Other funds	Total owned	Total busin	No of societies	In profit	In loss
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169	1,16,609	14,944	15,567	96,350	569	444	
2.	Assam **	352	19,642 @	5,250	5,250	33,300			
3.	Bihar **	350	26,100 @	3,140	3,140	5,410			
4.	Gujarat	138	17,540	8,097	8,097	104,788	55	33	
5.	Himachal Pradesh *	8	872 @	0,680	0,740	10,640	8		
6.	Karnataka	148	32,462	13,600	5,260	18,060	57	91	
7.	Kerala	748	75,856	28,620	28,620	58,725	24	716	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	225	9,433 @	2,330	4,330	6,960	66	34	
9.	Maharashtra	530	76,899	439,560	139,550	56,920	247	212	
10.	Orissa	190	24,355	5,480	7,500	12,980	63	52	
11.	Manipur	59	3,920	6,060	6,060	2,300	25	34	
12.	Meghalaya	35	1,321	2,528	2,528	1,320	2	4	
13.	Punjab **	4	106 @	0,600	-	0,600	6		
14.	Rajasthan	21	761	0,160	0,010	0,170	1	5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Tamil Nadu	500	83,932	32,650	47,130	49,780	131,800	87	409	
16. Uttar Pradesh	101	3,987	0,942	0,243	1,185	0,240	7	2	
17. Tripura	16	2,989	1,040	1,490	2,530	1,346	5	5	
18. West Bengal *	672	44,722 @	14,430	30,530	44,960	66,790	228	215	
19. Andaman & Nicobar	10	354	0,290	0,014	0,304	0,200	1	9	
20. Lakshadweep	2	346 @	0,260	0,210	0,470	0,090	* Resident	2	
21. Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
22. Pondicherry	32	5,708	0,830	5,736	6,566	3,580	5	27	
23. Goa	14	3,503	1,390	2,110	3,500	5,720	8	6	
24. Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5324	5,51,417	283,171	75,246	358,417	735,477	1458	2285	

\* Information pertaining to 1975-76 received from State Govts

\*\* Figure relating to R.B.I. statistics 1975-76

@ Includes individuals and others

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## STATE-WISE POSITION OF STATE LEVEL FISHERY COOP. FEDERATION AS ON 30.6.1977

APPENDIX III

Sr.No.	State/U.T.	No of fish ermen coop.	Membership	Share cap. ital.	Other funds	Total owned funds	Total business turnover	Export of fish/fish products.	No of societies	
									In profit	In loss
1	Bihar *	1	35	0.130	-	0.130	473.863	-	-	-
2	Gujarat	1	1018	39.772	-	39.772	473.863	193.781	1	-
3	Kerala	1	10	0.271	-	0.271	-	-	-	1
4	Maharashtra	1	2323	16.514	-	16.514	88.550	-	1	-
5	Orissa	1	222	2.021	0.337	2.358	-	-	1	-
6	Pondicherry	1	511	7.413	17.912	25.325	2.830	-	1	-
7	Coa	1	700	9.650	0.300	9.950	5.910	-	1	-
8	Andaman & Nicobar Isl.	1	7	0.293	-	0.293	0.215	-	-	1
Total		8	4826	76.064	18.549	94.613	571.368	193.781	5	2

\* Information pertaining to 1975-76.



STATEWISE POSITION OF CENTRAL/DISTRICT COOPERATIVE FISHERIES SOCIETIES AS ON 30.6.1977

APPENDIX II

No. of State/U.T.	No. of fish societies	Membership total	Share cap. total	Other funds	Total owned funds	Total fish turnover	Export of fish/fish	No. of societies in profit	No. of societies in loss
1. Andhra Pradesh	6	1454	13,366	0,250	13,616	01,890	-	4	2
2. Bihar	1	14	0,110	-	0,110	0,030	-	-	-
3. Gujarat	1	1879	6,104	-	6,104	61,418	35,633	1	-
4. Karnataka	4	3329	12,938	5,260	21,221	240,153	-	-	4
5. Kerala	17	1719	43,610	-	43,680	-	-	3	14
6. Madhya Pradesh	7	90	0,050	7,940	8,800	26,790	-	3	4
7. Maharashtra	8	5952	54,940	-	54,940	107,600	0,990	5	3
8. Tamil Nadu	19	1134	9,140	2,140	11,280	49,628	-	-	13
9. Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10. West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11. Pondicherry	1	137	0,473	0,445	0,918	2,212	-	1	-
12. Haryana Pradesh	1	30	0,250	-	0,250	3,820	-	1	-
	72	1164	148,674	14,665	163,139	561,490	36,633	29	40

# Goa, Daman & Diu Co-Op. Fisheries Federation Ltd.,

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At the end of 1975-77 there were 5324 primary fishery co-operatives with a membership of 5.51 lakhs, 72 central societies of fishery co-operatives, having a membership of 4825. The coverage of the active fishermen by the Co-operative is above 27%. This means majority of the fishermen are not members of fishery co-operatives. This underlines the need for bringing them to the fold of co-operative society. This is a pre-requisite for the viability of the society also. The financial position of the primary societies was also poor. Their owned funds amounted to Rs.3.58 crores. Their turnover regarding sale of fish, fish product and supply of inputs amounted to Rs.7.35 crores. Only one society in Maharashtra exported fish/fish products of the value of Rs.7.00 lakhs. Out of 5324 primary fishery co-operatives about 2300 societies were running at losses. In other words more than 43% of the societies were running at losses. Only 27% societies earned profits and rest of them were dormant. Similarly out of 72 central fishery co-operative societies 40 societies had incurred losses. Out of 8 state level fishery Federations, 5 had earned profits and two had incurred losses (Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar island) while Federation in Bihar had no transactions.

The development of the structure of the Fisherman Co-operatives has not been uniform throughout the country. The primary fishery co-operatives are mostly engaged in supply of credit and fishery requisites. In some states marketing unions and regional Federations have been organised for marketing of fish. Nine states/U.T. have so far formed apex level fishery co-operatives Federations. These are Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Pondicherry, Goa, West Bengal, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Thus the structure of the fishery co-operatives is not uniform in all states. It has been proposed to organise an All India Fisherman's Co-op. Fisheries Federation to ventilate the problems of the Fishermen Co-operatives.

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It is expected that with the coming of the fishery Federation at the National level a direction and guidance will be available to the Fishery Co-operatives at all levels, for proper development.

In spite of all the favourable factors prevailing in the country co-operative movement in fisheries have not taken ground to the desired extent. All the amenities and schemes initially designed for the upliftment of fishermen community socio-economically have misfired to the greater extent. The fishermen community remained weakest strata of the weakest section. Majority of them still live below the poverty line. Their economic condition is hopeless resulting in backwardness, ignorance, illiteracy and susceptibility to exploitation by the money lenders/traders. Very few of them have the satisfaction of owning their own craft, gear etc., The very ideas of organizing co-operative societies to upgrade the socio-economic status of fishermen have been basically defeated due to the mainly some reasons given below;

- i) Illiteracy among the members of the fishermen community.
- ii) Lack of dynamic leadership.
- iii) Lack of managerial technical expertise.
- iv) Failure in marketing activities
- v) Lack of infrastructures - etc.

The fishermen community i.e. those actually engaged in the profession of fishery are illiterate and not aware of the gains of the co-operative movements. Generally the fishermen one who toils hard to earn his livelihood does not find any time to engage himself in the co-operative movement. The availability of ready market for his catch does lure him to form a co-operative marketing society. They have little or no property and even if they have it the same is pledged to the money lender ...

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against the amount of loan borrowed from them. The money lenders give meagre loan to these fishermen and acquire the right of disposing of his catch as a selling agent on commission basis. The fishermen community those actually engaged in the profession of fishing are still in the clutches of the merchants and money lenders. Planners have mainly concentrated on the organisation of Federal Institutions at the cost of primary societies which in real terms forms the backbone of the co-operative movements. These neglected primaries and thus fishermen are fully exploited by the merchants and the money lenders. The gap between the primaries and Federal institutions is thus widening and unless it is bridged timely, the fruitful results should not be expected in near future.

One of the effective and important tool to bridge the said gap is to educate the Fishermen elaborately and make them aware of the gains of the co-op. movements. Intricate network of infrastructures, landing centres with accessible roads should be developed. Co-operative rules should be amended suitably to arrange for the easy and timely finance to the needy fishermen, which otherwise they secure from money lenders. Govt should induce the Federal body and help them to totally eradicate these middle men and money lenders.

This is absolutely a must as the traditional fishermen who run in lakhs have not come forth to organise themselves into primary fishery co-operative societies. In fact the sole aim of the Planner and the Govt. have been to extend all help to this traditional fishermen., to convert their old co-operative known as 'Rampons' into a modern concern of a co-op societies wherein the right of every members is atx park. The govt therefore thought of helping the primaries by way of share capital management subsidy and subsidy on mechanised boats to fishing folks so as to bring them within the modern

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scientific fold of co-op. movement and thus increase the catch which would have been instrumental in bringing ~~xxxxx~~ up the standard of liveing of the fisher folks. Unfortunately, this lofty objectives have not attended the desired results as we still find the majority of traditional fishermen banking on money lenders rather than to approach the society. It is here the Planners as well as the persons involved in the co-operative movement will have to apply their minds and ammend their approach ~~and~~ the existent views so as to get rid of beauracratc delays which is one of the main reasons keeping the fisher folks away from the primary societies. It would be out of the place to compare the progress made by the co-operative milk societies spread all over to those with co-operative fisheries societies. Since both these are perishable items, I have applied my mind to compare these ~~soas~~ to draw lessens from the milk co-operatives to get more and more involvements of the producers ( in case of milk co-operative societies) & fisher~~ien~~(in case fishery co-operative societies). When we compare these two co-op. societies, what strikes one, is that milk co-op. societies whcih also require to adopt new technology and simultaneously help the producers to make his living better have been successful due to effeicient ~~and~~ forward looking outlook of the leadership of the said movement. It is due to their foresight and persistent efforts, we find today India is on the verge of 'White Revolution.' The success was possible because the persons ~~waze~~ directly involved in the pofession. This fact when we compare to fishing co-op. one will have to admit those who are directly involved in this industry have so far no been ~~actively~~ associating themselves with the affairs of the co-operatives. ~~xxxxx~~ Convincingly may be for the reasons which I have sighted earl~~yer~~ and hence I feel the more persistent efforts will have to be made to ~~see~~ that the people in the profession are involved in the developement of the fishery co-ope. societies and in order to make them conversant.

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with the new techniques and development of fisheries. The sons & the daughters of this traditional fishermen should be encouraged to take to this courses.

Another reason for the failure of the co-op. societies is the age-old approach of the beaureaucrat in the co-operative department which is responsible to kill the initiative and dampen the spirits of fisher folks by un necessarily raising queries which have no relevance to the development of co-op. societies which utterly show ignorance of the trade and profession on their part. This negative approach & political influence to the greater extent has been responsible to the failure of the movement. This should be no way interpreted that there should be no control on finance that has been given by the govt and banking institutions since ~~xxxxxxx~~ fish commodities are highly perishable and due to the lack of efficient infrastructures on a large scale any delay ~~xxxxxxx~~ to reach the fish catch to their destination causes damage and also affect the deserving price that would have been fetched had it been delivered to the selling point within shortest possible time.

Much work is required to be done by the fishery co-op. societies particularly in respect of co-op. marketing of fish/fish product, storage, modernization of fishing operations to use of mechanized ~~xxxx~~ boats. Use of latest techniques viability societies availability of adequate finance, removal ~~xxx~~ of traders from the Board of management of societies who have infiltrated in the societies.

Relaxation of credit facilities stated earlier and creative involvement of this traditional fisher folks is the only way to boost this co-op. at the primary level. Unless and until, the primaries are well organised the Federal institutions having ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ however efficient and managerial technical expertise they will

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fail to attain the final results and hence efforts have to be made to develop the primaries if benefits of this have to go to the weakest amongst them.

KSB:js.

  
(K.S. BORKAR)

NOTE ON                      Mr. K. Sreedharan  
FISHERIES COOPERATIVES IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION:

Technically speaking fish is defined as cold blooded aquatic vertebrates which breathe by means of pharyngeal gills, propelling and balancing themselves by means of fins. As against fish, fisheries is defined as an industry which carries on gathering, taking or culturing of aquatic animals and plants. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 species of fish<sup>are</sup> existing in the world of which nearly 1,000 are found in India.

Zoogeography, the science which deals with the distribution of animals has classified fish as a natural fresh water and marine resource providing high nutrition food to the human beings. The natural resource is technical<sup>ly</sup> known as the fresh water fish fauna and<sup>the</sup> marine fish fauna.

Indian Perspective

India is endowed with a very rich potential for fisheries. Having a coastal line of about 5,600 kms. and its continental shelf extending to more than 2.60 lakh kms., 20 thousand kms<sup>of</sup> flow water in the shape of rivers and many reservoirs, tanks and lakes, the fish resources of the country can be safely said to be one of the richest in the world. However, we have not yet achieved any perceptible success in exploiting the fisheries resources to the extent desirable. During the year 1950-51 the marine fish catch accounted for only 5 lakh tonnes. Efforts made during the Plan periods have no doubt resulted in increase in the fish catch and during 1976-77 it stood at 15.2 lakh tonnes but we still continue to be at no. 7 of the International fishing Map while countries having much less territorial waters are above us.

In the field of inland fisheries, for which the available resources are very rich, our fish catch had touched level of 10 lakhs tonnes in 1976-77 as against 2 lakhs tonnes in 1950-51.



### Fish as a Food

The result of this slow progress is that the Indian population is deprived of a valuable protein-food which is available in abundance and the Indian fishermen continues to be below the poverty line. This may be seen from the fact that the per capita consumption of fish in India is estimated to be a mere 3 gms. as against 89 gms. in Japan, 54 gms. in Norway and 38 gms. in Spain. The Nutrition Advisory Committee had recommended 85 gms. animal protein per head per day which comes to 31 Kilograms per head per year. The total requirements of protein is estimated at 170 lakh tonnes a year. If 1/3rd of this is provided by fish, India's immediate requirement for fish comes to about 56 lakhs tonnes while total catch is only about 25 lakhs tonnes. We are, thus, short by more than 50% of our internal requirements. Needless to add that the potential available with us if properly exploited, it can safely provide us the entire home needs and also leave substantial catch for export. This has, somehow, not happened.

### Exploitation

One of the main reasons for this is the continuance of middlemen and traders who have established themselves firmly in the fisheries trade. Like agriculture, they operate in the field of fisheries also and advance money to the fishermen at a very high rate of interest in lieu of the future catch. This results in unusual exploitation of the fishermen by way of high rate of interest and low price of their production. The situation is further aggravated by the continuing process of auctioning the ponds to the highest bidders. In the inland fishing the economy of the fishermen being very weak the ponds are auctioned to the middlemen and the status of the real fishermen is converted into that of a agricultural labourer. Fishing in traditional manner both in marine and inland fishing is another factor responsible for this state of affairs in the fishery

industry in the country. In Modern Times it is difficult to appreciate as to how this important industry has not been modernised. An analysis of the entire situation would reveal that it is mainly on account of illiteracy of the fishermen. Surprisingly enough no concerted efforts seem to have been made in this direction and the illiterate fishermen continue to be in the pangs of a vicious circle of poverty, illiteracy, traditional fishing methods and exploitation.

### Indian Efforts

Since the first Five Year Plan (1951) attention has been paid to improve the conditions of the fishermen and modernise the fishing industry. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan there were only 39 mechanised boats in operation in the country. While at the Third Five Year Plan itself the number of such boats had gone up to nearly 12,000. A large number of ice plants and cold storages were established in the public sector.

The Fifth Plan envisaged the following objectives for development of fisheries in the country:-

- i. To significantly step up the annual level of fish production.
- ii. To improve the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen and to increase the employment potential of this sector.
- iii. To improve the system of marketing of fish and fish products in the internal and external markets.

During the Fifth Plan, efforts were also made to <sup>change</sup> the design of country boats and extensive use of synthetic twine. After the Fifth Five Year Plan period also the Govt. continued to make an allround attack on the various problems like processing, marketing, transport, etc. of the fishing industry. The Fish Farmers' Development <sup>ies</sup> Agencies were established to help the fishermen. All the <sup>se</sup> steps whave

resulted in some improvement but somehow the twin objectives of providing rich protein food to the population and improving the economic conditions of the fishermen have not been achieved so far. Needless to say that some other factors do not permit the growth of this sector. There is no need for any scientific research to identify these factors. They are the vested interest in the fishery industry who are known as Monopolist, middlemen and traders.

Fisheries Cooperatives in India

One of the ways that may curb these vested interests is to organise the fishermen into cooperatives. Efforts made in this direction in the past have so far resulted in the organisation of 5400 fisheries coops. at the primary level with a membership of about 6 lakh fishermen. Because of the continuance of the vested interest who have also succeeded in entering the cooperatives these institutions could also not make any perceptible dent in the problems. These societies continued to be very weak and their upper structure is not yet complete. The progress of fisheries cooperatives in India may be seen from the following:-

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
S.No.	Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1.	Number of Societies	4657	4888	5010	5404
2.	Membership (lakhs)	4.99	5.19	5.43	5.73
3.	Share Capital	337.98	372.81	415.28	507.90
4.	Extent of State Govt. contribution to share capital	197.67	228.36	249.79	333.89
5.	Business turnover	1317.63	1348.72	1321.75	1868.34

If we want to help the fishermen the only way is to launch a drive to reorganise the existing cooperatives at the primary level into viable units and organise new cooperatives in the areas not so far covered and also build up strong higher level coop. structure capable to support the activities of their affiliated societies.

Since both coop. societies and fisheries are State subjects, the State Govts. will have to take suitable measures in this direction. In addition to strengthening the cooperatives the State Govt. should also amend the existing laws and ensure that all reservoirs, tanks, ponds are leased out to fisheries cooperatives only on a long term basis. The efforts of the fisheries cooperatives will have to be further supported by financial and technical assistance from the Government, which should also help them in matter of seeds, fertilisers, marketing etc. In these aspects, the regional and state level fisheries federation will also have to take initiative. Needless to say that the efforts of the higher tiers of cooperatives will also require Government assistance.

#### Cooperative Education

A passing reference was made earlier regarding the lack of education. It is necessary that the fishermen are immediately covered by the National Adult Education Programme. So far Coop. Education is concerned that is also a must so that the fishermen learn to manage their cooperatives. A mention, here, may be made of the fisheries educational programme being run by the National Cooperative Union of India which has established 9 Coop. Education Projects for fisheries cooperatives in the maritime states and one Union Territory. So far these projects have imparted coop. education to about 13,000 fishermen. The scheme was started about 2 years back and its impact has already been felt on the working of the cooperatives in the area of operation of the projects. It is felt that these projects should be multiplied not only in the coastal areas but also in the field of

inland fisheries. Keeping in view the good impact that the education programme has made it is desirable that the State Cooperative Unions should be financed by the State Govts. to open more such educational projects which should be supported by the NCUI, which is responsible for coop. education and training at the national level.

### Solution

As may be seen from the above, growth of fisheries on scientific lines depends on an all out efforts to cooperativise the fishery industry. In this connection I would like to refer to a National Conference on Fisheries Cooperatives convened by the NCUI at New Delhi on 16th and 17th August, 1979. The conference has made valuable recommendations. Some of the relevant recommendations are reproduced below:

- i. The fishermen community is not treated as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and hence is deprived of the benefits available to these sections of the society. The conference recommended that fishermen should be treated as tribals and all such facilities that are available to the tribals should be made available to the fishermen communities.
- ii. In most of the States, the reservoirs, ponds, lakes, etc. are owned by the State or the local bodies. These fishing waters are auctioned to the highest bidders who are the middlemen and traders. This results in the conversion of the fishermen into ordinary agricultural labourer. It is strongly recommended that immediate steps should be taken to ensure that all such fishing areas should be leased out to cooperatives only.

- iii. In most of the States the lease of such water is for a period of one year, it is too insufficient to make any improvement. It was recommended that the lease in favour of cooperatives should be for a longer duration and in any case it should not be for less than 10 years.
- iv. The problem of input supplies like seed, fertiliser, etc. is very acute. The State Governments and higher tier cooperatives should take necessary steps to develop seeds and ensure proper and timely supply at reasonable rates of these inputs to the fisheries cooperatives.
- v. It was observed that the Reserve Bank of India Act has been amended but no Central Coop. Bank has approached the Reserve Bank of India to avail funds for financing fisheries cooperatives. It was recommended that Central Cooperative Banks should take immediate steps in this direction and ensure that fisheries cooperatives do not suffer on account of lack of working capital finance. The conference was informed that ARDC and NCDC have sufficient funds to provide refinance for investment and assistance for marketing, processing, transport etc. but most of the States have not formulated projects/schemes for getting these financial assistance for the fisheries cooperatives. The conference recommended that the State Governments should immediately formulate projects/schemes for availing refinance from ARDC and financial assistance from NCDC for fisheries cooperatives.
- vi. It was observed that fish being a part of agriculture should not be subjected to Income-Tax and it was

recommended that Government of India, Ministry of Finance, should be moved to issue instructions to the Income tax authorities to exempt income tax on fisheries.

- vii. It recommended that the existing weak structure at the primary level should be reorganised into viable units and in areas which have not been covered by cooperatives so far, viable primary cooperatives of fishermen should be organised.
- viii. At the regional and state level strong and viable federations of fisheries cooperatives should be organised uniformly throughout the country.
- ix. The conference appreciated the efforts made by NCJI in promotion of the proposed National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives and recommended that the Govt. of India and other institutions should provide all out assistance to the federation when registered.
- x. It was observed that the existing fisheries cooperatives were controlled by the Government and there was a complete lack of cooperative character. It strongly recommended that the state Governments and the concerned Department should immediately take steps to deofficialise the fisheries cooperatives and allow them to grow in a democratic manner so that they become true cooperatives within the shortest time.

I am confident if these recommendations are implemented early most of the maladies of the fishery industry would be wiped out and the industry will start playing its role in the National Economy suitably.

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THE FISHERY COOPERATIVE

at

SAMUT PRAKRAN

by Mr. Ratana Joymark.  
(Thailand)



SAMUTPRAKRAN FISHERY COOPERATIVE LTD.

1. Background information.

My father and I, Ratana Joymark, was opening shrimp farm since 1969 up to the present time. In those days the price of the shrimp was very low, because it depended on the middle man who set up the price by himself. There were no market and not many shrimp farm. We had to sell all the shrimp to the middle man at the price they wanted. Until 1975-76, there were over 100 of shrimp farms, but the prices still low as usual. I always discussed about how to solve these problems with the other shrimp farmers, but it was useless. Eventually, I had seen the announcement of the Fishery Department saying that they had permitted 24 provinces which are near the sea to set up the fishery cooperative. So I came back to Samutprakarn province and shared the ideas to all of my friends who are shrimp farmers. At last I got the 74 shrimp farmers who had the same ideas to set up the fishery Cooperative at Samutprakarn. So I presented all the informations to the Fishery Department, and in October 24, 1977 our cooperative was registered as the Fishery Cooperative at Samutprakarn.

I was selected to be the president and the manager of the Cooperative. Then I asked all the members to stop selling shrimp for 7 days, that made much trouble to the middle man. They came to contact with the Cooperative by themselves. That was the way we could set up the price of the shrimp by ourselves.

In the former time the price of the shrimp was about 35-40 Baht per kilogramme, after we had set up the Cooperative the price increased to be 80-90 Baht per kilogramme. In 1978-1979 the price was still increased to be 100-110 Baht per kilogramme. As I have

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\* the kind of shrimp is *Penaeus indicus*.

\* 20.40 Baht = 1\$ U.S.

known, the amount of the shrimp farm in the Fishery Cooperative at Samutprakarn province are much more than any other provinces in Thailand up to the present time.

2. Relationships between cooperative and officials.

This cooperative has been advised and promoted by the official of Cooperative Promotion Department. They are leading the cooperative to operate principally in order to get through the target of the Department. But, infact it's partly 60% of promotion.

3. The Present situation and the Marketing Problems.

The status of the Cooperative and the members are still in the low level. Most of the members don't have their own land to do the shrimp farm. They rent the land from the landlord and the Cooperative can not give them any suggestions and any help.

The market problems are still depend on the middle man, for the Cooperative can not control all the members directly. Some members borrow the money from the landlord to invest in the shrimp farm. Then they have to sell all the products to the middle man, and pay the money back to the landlord in time. The Cooperative can not give any help about these problems.

The Problems of this Cooperative are.-

1. Most of cooperative members are landless farmers.
2. Lack of individual farmer's fund.
3. Unable to control the market.
4. Lack of fund itself.

4. Present Position and Credit Problem.

Because of the members don't have their own land, so the Cooperative could not give them any credits. This is the Cooperative's regulation. The status of the members are in the middle-low level and they can not afford to buy the land to do farming.

5. Fund Assistance.

These come from the members' share, the members' money deposit to the Cooperative, the Bank credit and the subsidy from the Government.

The Cooperative can not work out right to the projects, because of the problems about the marketing and the money investment. The Cooperative got some subsidy from the Fish Marketing Organization to repair the fishery villages and the road for the convenience in communication and loading.

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COUNTRY REPORT  
for

SEMINAR ON FISHERIES COOPERATIVES  
FOR  
SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

HELD IN TOKYO, JAPAN ON 2ND - 22ND  
SEPTEMBER, 1979.

Prepared by:

MOHD. IDRUS BIN ZAINUDDIN,  
Fisheries Development Authority,  
Malaysia.

1st. September, 1979.

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1. Background.
2. Present situation and problems on the marketing activities of fisheries cooperatives.
3. Present situation and problems on the credit business of fisheries cooperatives.

## BACKGROUND

The government agency responsible for fisheries cooperatives in the country to day is the Fisheries Development Authority Malaysia (MAJUIKAN). This agency was formed by an enactment of Parliament in November, 1971. Its main objectives are:-

1. To uplift the socio-economic status of the fishermen; and
2. To expand and develop the fisheries sector.

Until the formation of this agency there were two fishermen's organisations representing the interest of fishermen. Each one was under the charge of different government department. One was the Fishermen's Cooperative Societies (F.C.S.) under the charge of the Cooperative Department and the other the Fishermen's Association (F.A.) under the charge of the Fisheries Department. The F.C.S. were formed under the Cooperative Societies Ordinance, 1948 and the F.A. under the Fishermen's Association Act, 1971. Though the F.A. were formed under different act, they were cooperative in nature, that is they subscribe to cooperative principles, practices and ideals.

With the formation of the Fisheries Development Authority in 1971 the two fishermen's organisations were placed under its jurisdiction. However the actual handing over were done in July, 1975. There are at present 100 F.C.S. and F.A. with a total of membership of 44,577 fishermen (see Appendix I). The first step taken by MAJUIKAN when it took over the two organisations was to reorganise the structure of the cooperative societies. The two organisations were intergrated into one, and it is called 'Koperasi Nelayan' or Fishermen Cooperatives (F.C.).

A more developmental and commercial approach is being adopted by MAJUIKAN in order to make the fishermen's cooperatives a strong and viable organisation that is able to give maximum service and benefits to its members. To achieve this the F.C. undertakes activities like trading of input as fuel and ice, spare parts, fishing equipments; establishment of retail shops; marketing of fish, processing of fish and aquaculture projects. List of projects undertaken by F.C. is as in Appendix II. For this purpose the government has allocated \$23.8 million grant to the F.C. under the Third Malaysia Plan.

Under the reorganisation, there will be 51 F.C. at area level and one cooperative at nasional level called the Nasional Fishermen's Cooperatives (N.F.C.). The N.F.C. is an association of the F.C. The activities undertaken by the F.C. and N.F.C. are different in nature. N.F.C. will undertake the business of an agent, distributor and importer of supplies required by fishermen. It will market fish produced by fishermen at main whole sale markets and retail fish at main consumers centres. It will go into industries related to the fishing industries. F.C. will do retail business catering the needs of fishermen.

2. Present situation and problems on the marketing activities of fisheries cooperatives

The total fish landing in West Malaysia is 412,000 metric tons per year, that is 80% of the total landing in the whole of Malaysia. There are four ways of disposing of fish that are landed at the main landing point in the country. They are by bargaining, auctioning, contract and consignment. Marketing of fish at the landing points are mainly carried out by the middlemen who are also boat owners cum fish-dealers. The day's catches are handed by the fishermen to the respective boat owners who will decide the prices for the catches. Fishermen who operate their own boats also sell their fish to the middlemen. Marketing of fish at the wholesale markets are also carried out by the middlemen. The total amount of fish handled at the wholesale markets is 1,017 metric tons per month.

At present marketing of fish by Fishermen's Cooperative is done in a small scale and only a few F.C. are involved. The F.C. market its members catches either by direct purchase or consignment system. Among them they handle about 277 metric tons of fish per month which represent 27.23% of fish handled at the wholesale markets or 1.55 % of fish landed in the country. There is no coordinated effort among the F.C. in the fish marketing business. Each F.C. does the business independent of the other. Due to this and the relatively small percentage of fish handled by them the F.C. are not able to play a role to influence the market. As fish marketing is largely handled and controlled by the middlemen, the fishermen are exploited. They do not get fair prices for their catches as opposed to high prices paid by consumers.



The F.C. face assortments of problems in making marketing business a success. Amongst the prevailance problems considered difficult for the F.C. to surmount are as follows:-

- (i) Most of the fishermen do not possess their own boats.
- (ii) Most of the fishermen are not educated and conservative in out look. They do not have good knowledge of the cooperative movement.
- (iii) Most of them depend very much on the middlemen for finance. By do so they would not get rid of the clutches of the middlemen.
- (iv) Most of the members of the F.C. do not have business experience. They do not have contacts with the terminal markets.
- (v) Most of the members prefer to lead an easy and indolent life. To change this attitude consistent with the present business trend will take a long period of time.
- (vi) Most of them lack honesty which is one of the constraints to the development of fisheries cooperatives.
- (vii) Most of the F.C. lack capital to engage in fish marketing in a big scale.

However MAJUIKAN has prepared and approved programmes for the F.C. to enbook on fish marketing in a big scale. The government through MAJUIKAN has allocated 20 million dollars for this project. The project involves F.C. buying fish direct from members at landing points and sent the fish to the main fish marketing centres where the fish will be handled by Nasional Fishermen's Cooperatives. Nasional Fishermen's Cooperatives will also do retailing of fish at main consumers.centres.

Initially the cooperative marketing will handle fish landed by members and fishing fleet of MAJUIKAN. The total of fish landed by both is 1,100 picul per day. This represent 19.29% of fish handled at the wholesale market daily.

3. Present situation and problems on the credit business of fisheries cooperatives

The role of F.C. in giving out credit to its members is very negligible. This is because of the bad failures of this business experienced by F.C. in the past. The failures are mainly due to bad credit management of the F.C., non repayment of credits by members and also due to the fact that the F.C. have no control over other activities of the fishermen, such as supply of fuel and ice, and marketing.

So the main source of credit for the fishermen is still the boat owners cum fish dealers. The credit are in the forms of inputs, like fuel, ice and for repairs of boats and nets. Private commercial banks also provide credit to the fishermen. This is mainly in the form of capital costs, like for buying engines, nets or for building boats.

Besides these the government has a programme to help the fishermen in their plight. The government gives out various forms of loans, subsidies and grants to the fishermen through three main government agencies, like the Agricultural Bank, Fisheries Department and MAJUIKAN.

However, under the reorganisation of the F.C. mentioned earlier the dependence of the fishermen for credit in the boat owners/fish dealers is being drastically reduced. The activities of the F.C. are integrated in nature and as such there is little necessity for the F.C. to extend cash credit to the members.

Most of the needs and requirement of the fishermen are being provided by the F.C. Activities of the F.C. that take care of the direct needs and requirement of its members are:

1. fuel business;
2. ice business;
3. shops dealing in provisions, clothings, fishing equipments and spare parts;
4. marketing;
5. slipways and workshops.

APPENDIX I

INFORMATION ON FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVES

No. of Fishermen's Cooperative	Membership	Members Shares	Government Funds	No. of Fishermen	% Members/ fisherman
100	44,577	\$10,116,576	\$6,782,173	86,479	51.5 %

ACTIVITIES OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVES

ACTIVITIES	No. of Projects	Volume/ month	Volume/ month
1. Sales of fuel	35	524,850 gallons	\$728,150
2. Sales of ice	13	2,169 tons	\$ 99,400
3. Fish Marketing	14	277 tons	\$558,787
4. Cooperative shops (consumer goods and spare parts)	42	-	229,546.00
5. Cockle culture	9	(465 acres)	
6. Brackish fish culture	4	(19 acres)	
7. Fish processing (drift)	2		
8. Transportation	2		
9. Slipway	12		
10. Workshop	19		

R E P O R T

by

SYED MOHAMMAD ZAKER

(Vice-President Karachi Cooperative Institute Ltd. and  
Member Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd., Karachi, Pakistan)

Presented in the

SEMINAR ON FISHERIES COOPERATIVES FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES -  
2nd to 22nd September, 1979, Tokyo (Japan)

being held under the auspices of the "ZENGYOREN" National  
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There is serious deficiency of proteins in our food as compared to other nations of the world. The deficiency of proteins in our food could be met by the excessive use of cattle, poultry and fish. The fish is the least expensive source of protein and is of highest nutritive value which could be supplemented to our diet, and it is found in abundance in our waters.

2. More than hundred years ago the present Karachi was a small village of fishermen, known as Kulachi. The Fishermen of that time used to fish in their small boats i.e. tonnies either near the shore or few furlongs off the shore, they always returned with small catches as much as just to fill the belly of their family members.

3. In coastal villages the fishermen of the period used to fish without tonnies and hovas, stand by in the knee deep water, at the time of high tide they caught the fish with their small hand made nets (specially cotton nets) with small meshes, sold their catches in the city and purchased food for their children. The life of fisherman of that period was miserable. When the time passed on, the fishermen discovered new spots of fishing off the coast, their catches brought some value when a few businessmen entered into fish trade. They searched the markets and exported this sea wealth to other countries. In this way



the fishermen had a chance to get good reward for their hard labour.

4. Besides this, some moneyed men among the fishermen started giving financial help for their day to day needs i.e. for the purchase of fishing materials. In this way they encouraged them and in return the fishermen were bound to sell the fish through them (Agents), so the present system of Moles came into existence. (The Commission Agents, who organise sale and purchase of fish, are called Mole-holders locally). When the fishermen got financial help, they tried to built some bigger type of fishing boats. So the tonnies turned into big Hovas and Sail-boats for distant fishing and fishermen were in search of new fishing spots and they succeeded.

5. Till about 1944 the fishermen of Karachi used to go for fishing to Makran Coast every year in search of Sea fish which is caught in lots in the Sewon of Ghet, that area of Makran coast is still famous, because there Sua and Palla are found in abundance. This was their practice to go there for expedition; in this expedition the fishermen used to go in some twenty or thirty boats to take part, whatever they caught, were equally divided. In this special trip of fishing they were spending two or three months there, sometimes they used to go to Ghorabari and West Coast in search of Manga and Surmai and remained there for one or two months. The fishermen had seen many difficult days and they had often lost their lives on high sea in search of fish and new spots for fishing. By and by their financial position became stronger and their sail boats were turned into big boats, for carrying heavy catches.

6. In early days the fishermen of Karachi used to land their catches at Juna Bunder for auction purpose and they used

to bring their commodities in carts to Khadda Market (an old fish market, built by the Karachi Municipal Corporation for auction). The present Fish auctioneers who are engaged in Fish Harbour had their bussiness in Khadda.

7. In 1945, some prominent fishermen of Karachi and adjoining villages formed a society and got it registered under Cooperative Societies Act in the name of "Karachi Fishermen Sale and Purchase Society". The main objects of this Society were:-

(a) to take measures for the welfare, uplift and betterment of the poor fishermen members and to provide fishing gears on economical rates and marketting facilities for their catches.

(b) to raise funds and sanction loans to members.

This Society could not work successfully for its failure to raise funds and fishing material on subsidised rates. In the wake of these developments Pakistan came into existence on 14th August 1947, when due to migration of non-muslim staff of the Society to India this Society virtually came to a close without bringing any relief to its members. However the Government of Pakistan took keen interest in the development of Fishing Industry and the Society was revived during 1954 and registered as "Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd." for the development of fisheries as well as for the welfare of the fishermen. According to the Bye-laws of the Society its main objects are:-

(a) to improve the conditions of fishermen who are its members by encouraging thrift, self-help and cooperation among them.

(b) to raise funds by means specified hereafter to be

utilised in the business of the Society.

- (c) to grant advances or loans to members for necessary purchase at a moderate rate of interest but this kind of business will only be done after the approval of the Government.
- (d) to purchase and hold improved fishing appliances and drafts and/or to be sold or to be hired to members.
- (e) to obtain direct leases of fisheries from Govt. or local bodies.
- (f) to arrange for the disposal of the catches of the members when necessary and to establish its own purchase and sale centres if and when required.
- (g) to disseminate the knowledge of the latest improvement in fishing industry and to encourage its members to and<sup>ad</sup>opt them and also to enforce on members of the Society and adoption of such latest methods and devices.
- (h) to assist its members in obtaining the materials required in the fishing industry such as marine diesel engines, spare parts, yarn, wood, salt, life-saving equipment and other requirements of fishing gear at reasonable rates by arranging purchases at whole-sale rates.
- (i) to sell to its members and other consumers all articles of consumption bought by it or manufactured by it either by itself or in combination with other consumer societies.
- (j) to own or hold on lease or otherwise buildings or immovable properties for the purposes of doing its business.

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- (k) to purchase stock and sell it on its own accounts.
- (l) to establish to assist fishing or processing industry.
- (m) to do such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

8. The Bye-laws of the Society dealing with the raising of funds, membership, holding general body and Board of Directors' meetings and framing of loaning policy and business methods provide:-

- (a) funds of the Society may be raised by -
  - i. issue of shares
  - ii. receiving deposits
  - iii. raising of loans from Govt. and other sources,
  - iv. donations, subsidies, contributions and entrance fee.
- (b) membership of the Society is open to bonafide fishermen actually engaged in the fishing industry in coastal areas of Pakistan and/or is interested in fishing industry and/or owns a fishing vessel.
- (c) the supreme authority of the Society shall be vested in the General Body consisting of all the share holders of the Society and shall among other specified duties shall also elect Directors, Auditors and approve statements of accounts and decide policy matters in respect of working of the Society.
- (d) the Board of Directors of the Society consists of 15 Directors out of which 6 Directors are elected from amongst the members at General Body meeting and 8 Directors nominated by the Government. The

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6.

Board is headed by elected Chairman which is vested with powers to accept membership, appoint staff, handle funds of the Society, hear complaints, deal with negotiable instruments, handle movable and immovable properties, sanction loans, arrange for fishing appliances and sale to members, make rules and control staff and general administration of the Society.

- (e) loans are made available to members in cash for tiding over period and in kind for the development of fishing at reasonable rate of interest to be determined from time to time.

9. The Society after slow but sturdy efforts continued to work for the betterment of the Fishermen as best as possible within its resources and also attracted the valued attention of the Government of Pakistan who provided Nylon Twine for fishing net to replace age-old methods of cotton yarn nets under U.S. Aid Programme. The Society distributed this Nylon Twine to its members at a cost which was far below the cost of Yarn (cotton) and this improvement in Net only brought appreciable results in fish catches. The members of the Society soon realised the blessings of the Cooperative and began to join the Society in large numbers. As a result, at present the Society's membership stands at 4250 fishermen who own 2000 Launches and Trawlers and about 5000 sail-boats. Besides 29 Commission Agents (called Mole-Holders locally) who organise the sale and purchase of catches are also members. Out of these 24 deal with fresh fish and 5 for Dry fish. The Fish Processing Plant owners are not members, but are big buyers of the catches and exporters of processed fish to foreign countries.

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10. The Society continued to use its good offices with the Government and impressed upon it to allow more favour to the fishing industry to let it play its role in foreign exchange earnings at a national level and better the lot of fishermen at individual level. The Government was however convinced and allowed tax-free import of fishing material such as Marine Diesel Engines, Nylon Twine, Life-buoys, wood and other appliances imparted by the Society. This action of the Govt. brought manifold relief to fishermen, the Society and the Govt. by more catches of fish and its export, and plenty for local consumption.

11. With these conditions in view, the Govt. took a serious note of the filthy condition of the small fish harbour and with the assistance of International Cooperative Alliance, U.S.A., constructed the present Fish Harbour at a cost of about Rs.20 millions, with all the necessary facilities, for landing, marketing, processing of fish and repairs of boats and nets. This centralisation of all the activities related to the development of marine fisheries on the coast of Pakistan resulted in increased production for domestic consumption and supply of marine fish for commercial purposes specially for the utilisation of Fish Processing Plants. The Fish Harbour was constructed in 1959 and from that time all fishing boats started landing their catches at new Fish Harbour. The present Fishermen's Cooperative Society which is the sole organisation of Fishermen, has its offices at the Harbour with a staff of nearly 200 working in different sections. This newly constructed fish-harbour has a capacity to house about 500 boats, Auction Hall, Cold-storage-cum-Ice Plant, Boat Building Yard etc. After its operation for about 4 years by the Government, its management was handed over to the Society on agency basis in the beginning.

12. The other aid-giving agencies also came forward and extended their valued assistance in the shape of fishing materials worth 60 millions through the Government.

13. The total strength of fishing fleet grew up in stages and at present there are 2000 launches fitted with marine diesel engines and 5000 sail boats in operation. There are about 1,50,000 fishermen settled on Sind and Meharan coast from Indian Border to Iranian Border. Their wholetime job is fishing, handling, processing, boat-building, making and mending nets and other related trades. Women-folk also take part in different sections of fisheries. Out of them about 20,000 are engaged on active fishing on launches and about 25000 on sail-boats. Besides thousands of them are engaged in fish trade and an equal number employed in fish plants which are owned by the traders other than cooperatives.

14. With the inception of Pakistan, and the construction of fish harbour the responsibilities of the Society have enormously increased. It has not only to manage the fish harbour and maintain and the fish processing industry but it has also to undertake plans, schemes and projects for the development of fish harbour, education of fishermen technically and otherwise, provide basic amenities in the residential areas of fishermen in order to raise their standard of living and to bring the whole fish industry upto the international standards. Side by side, it has to supply at subsidised rates, the fishing material to the fishermen in the form of fishing gear, nets, twines, marine engines and spare parts etc. This task is huge and difficult. Despite the numerous set-backs in the form of finance, fishing material, shortage of space in the present fish harbour to accommodate the boats in and many other lack of facilities, the achievements of

the Fishermen's Cooperative Society are much more. It has done a lot with its limited resources, still a lot has to be done. It has functioned since many years smoothly and kept the pace of progress. Unlike many other cooperative organisations, Fishermen's Cooperative Society has made very considerable progress and earned huge profits. This aspect of Society is really heartening and commendable and the very existence of the Society has strengthened the cooperative movement. A statement showing progress made by the Fishermen's Cooperative Society during the last about 21 years, given on page 11 shows the Society's sound and systematic working.

15. A Cooperative Society in Pakistan is registered under Cooperative Societies Act of 1925 by the Registrar Cooperative Societies, and the Society is to function strictly in accordance with the provisions of its bye-laws, cooperative societies Act and Rules framed thereunder. In the Province of Sind there is only one Fishermen's Cooperative Society well-organised to cater the needs of fishermen. The Audit, supervision and imposition of penalty clauses are the function of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies (a Government functionary). A Marine Fisheries Department under the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of Pakistan and Provincial Director of Fisheries are two Govt. functionaries which undertake research work in fish development, implement the results in field, regulate functions of fishing, recommend import of fishing material, maintain statistical data and above all supervise the functions of agencies dealing in fish catches, trade, processing. In all matters of assistance required by the fishing industry, the above 2 departments are supposed to be approached. Besides the Heads of other Deptts., the Director of Marine Fisheries and Director of Fisheries (Sind) are on the Board of Directors of the Society, and their presence is quite helpful.



Statement showing progress made by the Fishermen's Co-operative Society Limited  
during the last 21 years

Year ended 30th June	Net Profits	Reserve Fund	Assets	Dividend	Welfare	Sale	Purchase
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1957	28,515.00	10,570.00	2,47,858.00	3,030.00	—	1,11,893.00	85,967.00
1958	49,083.00	51,841.00	7,23,382.00	4,669.00	2,607.00	2,16,403.00	1,66,916.00
1959	77,419.00	1,23,571.00	7,95,778.00	5,358.00	22,955.00	12,20,960.00	11,35,141.00
1960	6,54,700.00	7,70,308.00	12,95,487.00	5,893.00	80,460.00	23,66,030.00	24,79,583.00
1961	14,66,003.00	21,82,119.00	33,95,952.00	6,219.00	66,978.00	44,81,041.00	35,56,542.00
1962	10,48,147.00	31,71,241.00	49,64,506.00	6,469.00	69,548.00	32,53,383.00	25,43,342.00
1963	12,32,394.00	43,59,897.00	57,70,093.00	6,558.00	77,613.00	31,24,444.00	27,51,190.00
1964	13,16,369.00	55,54,094.00	89,23,093.00	7,002.00	89,123.00	35,46,487.00	65,79,620.00
1965	25,12,870.00	78,32,715.00	1,07,17,457.00	7,713.00	2,02,021.00	93,67,348.00	65,56,565.00
1966	16,59,856.00	92,96,739.00	1,56,58,701.00	8,088.00	1,61,258.00	61,93,907.00	81,30,902.00
1967	18,09,545.00	1,08,96,448.00	1,56,64,502.00	8,423.00	1,50,894.00	28,19,944.00	26,54,943.00
1968	16,67,602.00	1,23,43,318.00	1,65,02,832.00	8,560.00	1,50,586.00	36,10,416.00	27,67,505.00
1969	20,65,695.00	1,39,36,651.00	1,56,19,633.00	8,738.00	2,04,937.00	64,15,016.00	59,28,762.00
1970	20,67,313.00	1,54,73,956.00	1,72,10,213.00	9,044.00	2,77,595.00	32,86,349.00	11,66,807.00
1971	17,96,363.00	1,64,24,278.00	1,87,48,714.00	9,237.00	3,80,309.00	13,32,816.00	23,47,806.00
1972	34,35,532.00	1,86,74,229.00	2,11,84,711.00	9,365.00	5,46,298.00	49,82,525.00	19,78,720.00
1973	34,22,958.00	2,09,27,716.00	3,31,61,681.00	9,613.00	5,46,704.00	42,98,310.00	1,13,68,301.00
1974	21,17,838.00	2,18,61,187.00	3,15,38,903.00	9,915.00	8,12,062.00	1,73,20,531.00	1,94,40,236.00
1975	18,08,737.00	2,31,13,192.00	3,28,06,551.00	10,046.00	3,53,534.00	27,10,940.00	30,91,087.00
1976	18,81,508.00	2,43,02,091.00	2,94,76,740.00	10,051.00	3,63,682.00	33,35,762.00	25,79,001.00
1977	29,40,105.00	2,62,90,714.00	2,98,10,930.00	10,076.00 25,044.00 { on Bonus Shares	4,65,916.00	26,09,867.00	70,904.00

16. The present financial position as Directors Report for the year 1977 reveals that with the combined efforts of the concerned persons and keen interest of the Government, the results are far better to raise socio-economic conditions of a common man through cooperatives.

During 1977 the total sale of fish catches of members stood about to Rs.46 millions, out of which the Society earned a commission of Rs.3.9 millions. Besides, the Society sold fishing appliances to the tune of Rs.2.6 millions and earned a commission of Rs.6,00,000 and after providing management expenses earned a net profit of Rs.2.9 millions. After appropriating the profits and Reserves an amount of Rs.4,60,000 has been earmarked towards welfare fund for the member fishermen. The Society is running the following welfare services for the members:-

Medical Services:

A hospital building constructed by the Society at Ibrahim Haidri, a village of fishermen, has been handed over to the Health Department of the Province for running a fulfilled hospital. Besides the Society is running dispensaries at Baba Island, Bhit Island, Salehabad and Shampur Island, all inhabited by the fishermen. It also runs a mobile dispensary which cater the needs of all the coastal villages at a cost of Rs.2,20,000.

Educational Facilities:

The Society is providing all sorts of educational facilities to its members and their dependants in order to enlighten them with the aspects of education and raise the standard of living so that they may be able to understand modern techniques of fishing.

Water Supply:

Water Supply:

The Society continued to supply fresh drinking water to the far-flung fishing vicinities by trucks daily. Further water is also provided free of cost to the boats of members at Jetty and is spending Rs.1,30,000 yearly. The scheme to lay water pipe-lines to fishing villages is also under consideration of the Society and concerned Government departments are being approached to assist.

Loans:

The Society advanced loans amounting to Rs.1 million to members in the shape of Marine Diesel Engine and Fishing appliances at a nominal rate of interest. In cases of default the Society often remits the interest in deserving cases and principal recovered.

Fish Harbour Project:

The Fish Harbour Project constructed by the Govt. with the financial assistance of U.S.Aid in 1954 and handed over to the Society in 1963 for management is under expansion by the Society from its own resources and funds. Besides, the Society since then has paid a sum of Rs.7.5 millions towards the cost of land, buildings installations, cold storage-cum-Ice Plant. The Society has already approached the Provincial Govt. to determine the cost so that the Society may pay the balance amount.

Dividend:

The Society declared a dividend of 10%.

The Society, at the close of the year 1977 held the stocks of fishing gear as under:-

1. Nylon Twine	.....	Rs. 3.6 million.
2. Fishing Net Patti.	.....	Rs. 2.6 ,,
3. Fishing Net Tail.	.....	Rs. .08 ,,
4. Marine Diesel Engines....		Rs. 1.8 ,,
5. Navigational lights etc..		Rs. .14 ,,
6. Spare parts	....	Rs. 4.1 ,,
		<u>Rs. 12.02 millions.</u>

RESERVES:

The reserve of the Society has accumulated to the tune of Rs.26.2 millions and these are invested in the business of the Society as under:-

<u>Fixed Accounts:</u>	Rs.	Rs-
(i) Fish Harbour	75,00,000	
(ii) Other Assets	<u>16,81,553</u>	91,81,553
<u>Current Assets:</u>		
(i) Stores & Stocks	1,16,37,982	
(ii) Book debts & loans to Members.	28,44,404	
(iii) Advances & deposits.	12,14,697	
(iv) Cash & Bank balance.	<u>47,70,344</u>	2,04,67,427
Investment at cost ....		<u>1,61,950</u>
		2,98,10,930
<u>Liabilities:</u>		
i. Share capital.	1,66,220	
ii. Current liabilities.	19,64,651	
iii. Unrealised income.	4,18,871	
iv. Welfare, staff provident fund.	9,70,035	
v. Unappropriated profit.	<u>439</u>	<u>35,20,216</u>

From the study of the above it can be inferred that a Society which started with a scrap has now built up reasonable funds after providing all possible facilities to its members and whatever the reserve are, they are also for the members.

17. At present the marketing facilities are only provided at Fish Harbour owned by the Society. All catches are launched at Fish Harbour and auctioned by Mole-holders at a commission of Rs. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %. This commission is shared by the Society and the Mole-Holders at fifty-fifty basis. The purchaser, who are generally agents of Fish Processing Plants take part in the auction. No floor price for the lot put to auction is prefixed. The prices go up and down according to demand and supply. Since the item is highly perishable and is stocked in ice-containers during fishing, therefore, the fishermen are obliged to dispose off the same, whatever the auction bid is forthcoming. At times the Fish Processing Plant owners pool together to keep the prices low thereby jeopardizing the interests of the fishermen. The Society at this juncture could not help fishermen members resulting heavy losses. Besides, the risks attached to the fishing boats in open seas, such as washing away of Nets, defect in engine, wreckage of boat have also to be borne by the boat-owners which leave very little margin to the fishermen. In order to cover all these draw-backs, it is necessary, that the Society must install a processing plant of its own to balance the supply and demand and arrange for the insurance coverage of boats at reasonable premium. Since all these projects need substantial funds, it is necessary that funds are build-up by the Society through Govt. or some aid-giving agencies to put the less-fortunate class of fishermen on the path of prosperity and loggivity.

18. Pakistan has a coastline of about 550 miles, which may roughly be divided as 350 miles from Karachi to Iranian border, consisting of two back-waters and large bays. The continental shelf is 10-30 miles off the coast. Rest 200 miles southeast of Karachi is composed of network of creeks, delta of Indus and gradually sloping seabed (continental shelf) 60-80 miles to the south.

19. The mouths of most of the creeks are sand-barred and generally not navigable at low tide. The important creeks are Korangi, Phitti, Patiani, Kalandi, Kharac, Kajhar etc. These creeks are navigable by shallow-draft vessels. The coast from Karachi to Indian border is flat, devoid of any mountains or landmarks. The coast is shallow and very gradually slopes outwards, the 100 fathom line being situated about 60 miles away excepting that a "Swatch of no ground" exists opposite the mouth of the Indus river, where the sea becomes abruptly deep. The sea-bed is composed mostly of soft mud carried down by the floods every year but a few stretches of sand are also present. The delta of river Indus is growing every year and brings detritus and other organic matter with the result that there is a great boom in the sea of small plant and animal organisms (plankton) in October and November which provide food to fishes and other marine animals.

20. The Mekran coast, 350 miles long, extends westwards from Karachi to Gwater bay. This coast consists of large bays starting from Hawkes bay; the important bays are Hawkes bay, Ormara bay, Pasni bay, Gwadur bay and Gawater bay. This coast has also two very important back-waters, one 55 miles west of Karachi, as Sonmiani Hor, about 40 miles long and 10 miles wide. The mouth of this back-water is shallow. The other back-water is

Kalimat Khor, lies midway between Ormara and Pasni. The Sea-bed is mostly mud but at places, patches of coral and rocks are present. This coast has no perennial river.

21. The oceanographic, materiological and other conditions are conducive to fairly abundant growth of sea life in the area of Gulf of Oman, Arabian sea and Indian ocean, and as per reports submitted ~~fax~~ by foreign and local experts, the fishing resources of these areas are substantially large, which are much under-exploited. The surveys also show that there are about 350 species of fish inclusive of Elasmobranchs (Sharks, skates and rays) and more than 22 species of shrimps. Out of them only 40 varieties are exploited by us upto 30 miles from the shore and 25 fathoms depth. There are four varieties of fish Tuna, Jew fish, threadfin and sardines, which form large shoals but in offshore waters.

22. The varieties of fish exploited by us within 30 miles of shore and 25 fathoms deep are:

- Sea perches and Snappers (15 species);
- Ribbon fishes (2 species);
- Eels (3 species);
- Threadfins (3 species);
- Mackerels (20 species);
- Croakers of drums (15 species);
- Horse mackerels (20 species);
- Barracuda (3 species);
- Catfish (5 species);
- Flat fish (10 species);
- Pomfret (3 species);
- Tunna and Tuna like (16 species); and many others.

They are consumed locally and exported as fresh frozen, dried and canned. Other important seafood commercially exploited is

shrimp, which has greater export value.

## 22. Principal fisheries:

Different types of fisheries exist in the territorial waters of our coasts. The fishing seasons in this region start from September and lasts till April for a period of 8 months. From May to August, the sea is disturbed due to monsoons and fishing is confined only to the creeks and backwaters.

### SHRIMP FISHERY

It is carried out along the coast and creeks and investigations have established that shrimps are found in sea on continental shelf and slope. The important species of prawns found in our waters are: *PENAEUS MERGUENIS*, *METAPENAEUS MONOCEROS*, *METAPENAEUS BREVICORNIS* AND *PARAPENAEUS STYLIFERA*. All of these have the habit of migrating into estuaries and backwaters in the early post-larval stage of their life and after a period of several months, go back into the sea where they become sexually mature and breed.

PRAWN fishing is mostly done during October to March extensively by using various kinds of seines, stake nets, cast nets etc. Our coastline is small and the shelf is limited. Therefore, indiscriminate exploitation of limited resources throughout the year should be rationalised to stop depletion of resources. Dr. Zupanovic, as F.A.O. fishery expert advised in his report that June and July should be observed as closed season for shrimping, because shrimps lay down eggs in April and May and grow in June and July.

LOBSTERS are also found in commercial quantity but on Baluchistan coast only that is in shallow waters, where rocky hills slope in the sea. Their population is limited and cannot sustain over-exploitation. It has great demands for export and bring



higher prices than shrimps.

Lobsters of commercial value found in our waters are spiny lobsters. These are not fished in an organised way but are caught through beach seines and also by trawl nets. Modern methods of fishing lobsters must be introduced employing types of traps used in other countries. Further, our Fishermen must be educated for not catching undersized lobsters and female lobsters loaded with eggs.

#### SARDINES FISHERY:

It is not all developed. Sardines and Anchovies appear in schools during the cold months. Sardines are in abundance in our waters. They are oily fish, therefore oil can be extracted as by-product while reducing Sardines to fish-meal. Presently these are caught by gillnets and cast nets in the sea and by beach seines, stake nets and cast nets in the creeks and shallow waters in the bays.

This fishery requires to be developed on modern lines to produce fish-meal and oil.

#### TUNA FISHERY:

This fishery is not in existence in our country but Indian ocean is rich in its resources. Recently in the past an American fishery expert has submitted a feasibility report on Tuna fishing. The expert has recommended establishment of a Tuna cannery at Karachi. Canned Tuna has great demands throughout the world. Tuna are fished either by purse seining or by long-lining.

#### MOLLUSCAN FISHERY:

The entire west coast, creeks, bays, small and large estuarines and backwaters abound in a rich mulluscan fauna. This has not been exploited in this country.

The true pearl oyster *Pictada* is of very rare occurrence

in our waters owing to the water being laden with silt. *Placuna Placenta*, oyster is quite abundant in the creeks along the Sind coast. These are fished for low quality pearls which are used in Unani medicines, sometimes round pearls are also obtained suitable for ornaments. The chank, *Xancus Pryrum*, is found in small numbers near Karachi and on Mekran coast, but not in commercial quantities. The green sea mussel, *Mytilus Viridis* is also found on the Mekran coast.

23. Many species belonging to the genus *Ostrea* are common on our coastline. The rock oyster, *Ostrea Cucullata* occurs on rocks all along the coast, and the disc oyster, *O. Discoides* is quite common in the creeks.

24. Amongst the Cephalopods, the squids of the genus *Ioligo*, the Cuttle-fish, *Sepia*, and the devil fish *Octopus* are quite common. This fishery can be developed for exports.

#### Miscellaneous fisheries:

Over 40 varieties of fish are found on the coast both in inshore and off-shore waters. They have much larger population and greater capacity or regeneration than shrimps etc. The efforts employed for catching them are limited than resources. There is need to intensify efforts to fish on larger scale to increase production for local consumption and exports. Important types of fish found and exploited in our waters are:-

1. Croaker or Drum Fish: During February to April and again September to November, large schools of Croaker or Drum Fish (*Pseudociaenashia*, *P. Daconthus* and *Johnas Dissumieri*) travel slower from west to east in the Arabian sea, near the coast. These fishes by habit remain near to the sea-bed and are caught in fairly large number by the trawl net but when in schools, these are found near the surfaces. The schools are fished by many boats in collaboration. The operation resembles a purse seine but a crude way. These fishes are cured and exported.

2. Threadfin: During February to April, threadfin (*Eleutheronema*, *Tetradactylum*, *Polynemus Plebeous*) in large schools travel from south-east to south-west along Kutch coast towards Indus delta. These are caught by gill-nets, and are cured and exported.

3. Mackerel: Mackerel fishing is conducted throughout the fishing season but is more vigorous during the folder months when these fish appear in large number. These are caught by gillnets and cured and exported.

4. Sharks and rays: Several varieties of commercial importance of sharks and dog-fishes of genera *Goleocerdo*, *Carchonimus*, *Scolodin*, *Shyrna*, *Chiloscyllium*, *Stegotoma* and *Triaenodon* are found abundantly on our coastline. Rays and skates such as *Trygon*, *Pteroplatea*, *Pristis*, *Rhinabatus* and *Rhynchobatus* are also found in commercial quantities. Sharks are available throughout the year but the main season of the fishery generally extends from October to March. The gear commonly used for shark fishing are long and hand lines and different kinds of drift nets, wall nets, and all kinds of large nets. Its fins are dried and exported to Hong Kong and Singapore.

25. Commercially important marine fish and shrimps found in Pakistan waters are given below with their local and other popular names:-

Sl. No.	Local name	English popular name.	Scientific name
1.	Surmai	Mackerel	<i>Cybium commersoni</i>
2.	Poplet	Pomfret	<i>Pampus argenteus</i>
3.	Rawas	Thread fin	<i>Polynemus sextarius</i>
4.	Dangri	Beckti	<i>Iates calcarofer</i>
5.	Palla	Indian Shad	<i>Hilsa ilisha</i>
6.	Dawan	Tunny	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>
7.	Sua	Jew Fish	<i>Johnius coiber</i>
8.	Dothar	Grunter	<i>Pomadasys hasta</i>
9.	Dandia	Black Bream	<i>Acanthopagrus berda</i>
10.	Aal	Leather Skin	<i>Chorinemus lysan</i>
11.	Hira	Red Snapper	<i>Lutianus argentimaculatus</i>

12.	Sangro	Butter Fish	Rechycentron canadus
13.	Gisser	Rock-cod	Epinephelus diacanthus
14.	Sole	Flat-fish	Cynoglossus spp.
15.	Khagga	Cat-fish	Arius thalasinus
16.	Lady-Fish	Lady-Fish	Sillago sihama
17.	Tarli	Sardine	Sardinella longiceps
18.	Boi	Mulletts	Mugil spp.
19.	Karli	Silver-bar-Fish	Chirocentrus dorab
20.	Mangra	Shark	Scoliodon spp.
21.	Pittan	Rays (sting rays)	Himantura spp.
22.	Other Fishes	n.e.s.	-
23.	Jhinga	Prawn	Penaeus spp.
24.	Kikat	lobsters	Panilurus spp.

26. In the year 1977 the Fish production as a whole in Pakistan has been as under:-

Fish Production - 1977					(000 m. tons)
	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total
Inland	8.0	17.2	0.3	-	25.3
Marine	-	135.7	-	64.3	200.0
					225.6

27. There are 45 small and major fishing ports on our coastline. Most of them are devoid of berthing facilities, maintenance services fuel supplies, ice, fresh water, proper landing quays, storage and processing. On the other hand, where cold storage and referigeration and boat building facilities exist, they are not fully utilised. Out of them Karachi on Manora creek, Ibrahim Hyderi on Korangi creek, Ketibunder on Indus delta, Gedani and Ormara on Lasbela coast, Pasni, Gwadur and Jiwani on Mekran coast are important. Karachi is the largest fishing centre of the country, it has a fish harbour at West Wharf. Ibrahim Hyderi is also an important fishing port on the other side of Karachi but has no jetty and landing facilities. The Mekran coast is 35 miles long, having Gwadur, Jiwani and Ormara as good fishing stations. There is a great problem of fresh water on these ports.

28. In 1948, our fishing fleet consisted of 1710 small sail boats only, which grew to 5637 in 1968 and 6000 in 1971. Before 1956, there were no powered fishing boats. With the aid of International Cooperative Alliance of United States 6 marine diesel engines imported and launches and gillnetters were constructed on the advice of F.A.O. naval architect. The fleet of fishing boats now operating in the country consists of different types of crafts as under:-

	<u>Punjab</u>	<u>Sind</u>	<u>NWFP</u>	<u>Baluchistan</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Inland (Sail boats)	4,307	6,618	100	-	11,025
2. <u>Marine</u>					
i. Sail boats	-	4,152	-	2,014	6,166
ii. Trawlers	-	1,150	-	-	1,151
iii. Gill-netters.	-	840	-	42	882
iv. Mechanised sail boats.	-	267	-	330	597

29. Fish and shrimp are an important source of foreign exchange earnings. Export of sea-products after 1956 took a new turn as before only cured fish was being exported to Ceylon. Therefore exports of frozen fish and shrimp, canned shrimps and fish meal were started along with dry fish. Many plants sprung up to process fish and shrimps from 1958 onwards and now about 37 Fish Processing Plants are operating at Karachi as detailed below:-

1. Freezing	..	16
2. Canning	..	10
3. Fish Meal	..	9
4. Oil extraction	..	1
5. Dehydration	..	1

30. Fish is not an important item in the diet of our people

as is evident from the per capita consumption of fish during the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 which worked out as 2.25, 2.27 and 1.52 lbs. per annum respectively. Fresh fish and dried fish are popular forms for domestic consumption especially in coastal areas. Our resources of animal proteins through livestock, are depleting and meatless days a week have become a permanent feature. Moreover the prices of meat has risen too high and it has become prohibitive for common man. The alternative left for us to provide rich and cheap proteins to our people is only the use of fish. Efforts and plans are therefore necessary to be undertaken to popularize the use of fish.

31. During the early post-independence period upto 1955, the scope of fish trade was limited to a few Asian countries like India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia and China. The major portion of foreign exchange earning was from the traditional export items of dry prawns and average foreign exchange earning through the exports of these items ranged from Rs.1.5 to Rs.2.00 crores per annum during the period of 1947 to 1955. In 1958 the national policy drastically changed in favour of placing a new emphasis on the production and export of mechanically processed fishery products to Europe, U.K. and U.S.A. etc. Each year after 1958 there has been an increase both in quantum and value of fishery products. After completion of fish harbour in 1959, many processing plants came up and started production of frozen and canned shrimps and fish and later on fishmeal. Now the export of fish products is earning about 40 million dollars per year for the country through the export of fish product to various countries as under:-

1. Frozen Shrimps mainly to Japan at an average of about 85%.
2. Canned Prawns to Europe and America.

3. Frozen Lobster Tails to U.S.A.
4. Sun-dried salted fish to Ceylon.
5. Shark Fins and Icing Glass (Fish Blade) to Singapore and Hong Kong.
6. Chilled/frozen fish to Gulf States and Europe.

32. Export of processed fish has increased considerably during the past years, these now account for almost about 60% of the total value of fish exports but still there is much to be achieved. Among the processed products, frozen prawns and fish are the major commodity of exports. Frozen prawns have an insatiable market and therefore, the prospects of increasing exports of this commodity are very bright. Japan and US are potential market for our shrimps.

33. Our fish-meal has greater market in West Germany and Iran besides its huge domestic consumption for our Poultry industry.

34. Besides the Marine Fishing, we have also resources of inland fisheries consisting of rivers, canals, lakes, reservoirs, dhands, dhoras, sluices water-logged areas and village ponds etc. From these resources a good quality of fish is fetched for domestic consumption. More than 1,00,000 fishermen are engaged in inland fisheries.

35. The proteins for our people can be obtained from livestock, poultry and fish. The climatic conditions, lack of pastures and time factor pose a great hindrance to the quick development of livestock on large scale. The poultry is being popularised to fill up some of the gap, though many poultry farms have sprung up near big cities, still it is out of reach of common man. Pakistan waters are quite rich in aquatic products but extremely under-exploited. The Fish is not only an important food item because of its high nutritive value, but is also an important

export commodity for earning foreign exchange for Pakistan. Although efforts have been directed, both in the public and private sector, to develop this important source for maximum exploitation, yet there is a lot to be done to exploit the rich fishing grounds available in our waters. As explained above, we have a well-organised Cooperative organisation for looking after the interests and all relevant affairs of Fishermen. We have Fisheries Departments in our Governmental organisation and research work has been undertaken in the University of Karachi. All these efforts however require augmentation in various aspects. When Pakistan came into existence in 1947, the fishing was done with old methods. Gradually, this trade accelerated by using modern methods of fishing to some extent, but this trade cannot be placed at par with that in many other developed countries. For the development of fisheries in Pakistan so as to exploit fully the fish-resources found in abundance, many factors require close and prompt attention. Although this task is not easy, gradually good results can be achieved after well-considered planning and strict implementation thereof.

36. Most of the fishermen are illiterate but are sturdy and intelligent to carry on their job well as per own hereditary and practical experience and knowledge. However they inherit scanty knowledge of making and mending nets, propelling boats and operating powered boats, navigation and modern fishing techniques. Schools have been established at major fishing stations at coastline and about 20% children are receiving education. In the result, boys on receiving education hate to join fishing, because, the education imparted to them does not appeal them to join their ancestors profession. Therefore, in such schools fisheries biased courses need to be introduced



with incentives and moreover polytechnic type institutes should be established to impart education and training in different aspect of fisheries. The training institute is vital to fishing development in Pakistan. One of the major problems of fisheries is the lack of expert knowledge and technical know-how, which has impeded fisheries development, though abundance of man-power. At the first stage, we must assess the country's requirement for trained personnel in fisheries field ( fishing and processing both ) and means to provide such personnel must be adopted. Training institute must be set up on most modern lines fully equipped with necessary equipment. The syllabus for various grades and departments of the Institute should synchronize various grades and departments of the advanced fishing nation. For the establishment of such an Institute we may seek assistance from Japan, Norway and United Nations for equipment and experts.

37. Fishing technique being used by our fishermen is the most primitive, therefore, there is vast scope for its modernisation through training and use of fishing devices such as fish-finders, winches etc. The use of modern fishing equipment could be possible only when our fishermen get training in the operation and handling of appliances. Then for many reasons the establishment of training institute becomes a top-most project for this industry.

38. Our fishermen are very poor. They live in villages scattered throughout the coast of Sind and Mekran and they feed upon simple diet of red rice and fish. Many of them do not own their boats but work on other people's boats and use drift nets. They need grants, credits and subsidies to build their own vessels and purchase fishing gears.

39. The phase of mechanisation of fishing boats started after 1956, nylon twine replaced cotton yarn for making all sorts of

nets. Now most of the nets (gillnets and trawlnets) are made of imported nylon twine. But no improvement has been made in the fishing technique and old-age methods are being used for fishing. It is also one of the factors of low catches.

40. In the modern fishing Radar, Automatic Pilots, Echo-sounders, Fish-finders, Radio-telephones etc. have made the catch dependable and sure, and the fishing crafts operation even in the high seas is safe and profitable. Electronic equipment has been developed and widely in use in Japan and many other fishing nations. But none of them are in use in Pakistan, and our fishermen are reluctant to revolutionise their technique in fishing as they have no education and training to operate it.

41. The quantum of fish products need the increase of the mechanised boats and expansion of the existing Fish Harbour to accommodate the increased number of boats as well as all other facilities pre-requisite to a good fish-industry. The existing facilities such as Ice-Plant, Freezing Plants, Repairing Factories, Curing Yards etc. though playing an important role within their ceiling as available, yet these are not sufficient and within economical reach of our fishermen. This all need multiplication to a larger extent.

42. The collection of accurate statistics for the whole country is a necessary pre-requisite for a proper scientific planning of exploitation and development of marine and inland fisheries.

43. Fortunately the Fishermen's Cooperative Society has been the only organisation in the country to handle the affairs of Fishermen successfully and has been instrumental in the development of fish industry in Pakistan as it is today. It shows the necessity of the existence of Society for the welfare and progress of fishermen and the fishing industry, and it

should be able to contribute more by direct involvement in production, marketing, processing and exporting fish besides supply of fishing gear.

44. It is really worth appreciation that a Seminar is being held on the important subject of Fisheries, through the good offices of the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations, Tokyo, and representatives of cooperative organisations from many countries are participating therein. All the participants have their own experience in fishing trade and it is an opportunity for us to be aware of our mutual problems, exchange our knowledge and experience and conclude a guide line based on international know-how and knowledge leading to progress and develop fishing industry in our respective countries. I believe everyone of us will be able to present a good contribution to the development of fishing industry on return to our country.

45. I, on behalf of myself, and the Cooperative Fishing organisation and the Karachi Cooperative Institute, have a great pleasure in thanking the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations, Japan, for holding excellently arranged Seminar and for providing all facilities to the participants to derive full benefit so as to utilize the knowledge gained here for developing fishing industry in their respective countries. The spirit in which the Seminar has been held is highly commendable which is also helpful in promoting mutual friendship and brotherhood and this is an additional achievement to go ahead together in all walks of life of mankind.

Thanks,

  
SYED MOHAMMAD ZAKIR

**International Cooperative Alliance**