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FISHERIES OF PAKISTAN, 1972

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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PREFACE

The statistical information in this report was obtained from the Handbook of Fisheries Statistics of Pakistan, 1972, which was published by the Survey and Statistics Section of the Marine Fisheries Department of the Government of Pakistan.

In the compilation of these data it became apparent that discrepancies in statistics had occurred in several areas. Minor errors have been corrected without comment; however, in some instances, attention has been drawn to conflicting data in order to alert the reader. The alternative would have been to exclude the conflicting sections, but this would have denied the reader useful information concerning the fisheries of Pakistan.

FISHERIES OF PAKISTAN, 1972

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FISHERIES OF PAKISTAN, 1972

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SUMMARY

In 1972 Pakistan's 176,720 fishermen landed 212,519 metric tons (t) of fish; an increase of 26 percent over the 1971 catch of 169,304 t. The 1972 catch was comprised of 194,497 t of marine species and 18,022 t of freshwater species. The value of the 1972 catch--- which has not been provided--- is expected to be greater than the value of the 1971 catch, which the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has estimated at US\$73.6 million. Fishery exports for 1972 were reported as 171,349 t worth \$18 million.

BACKGROUND

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan occupies an area of some 310,403 square miles---the area formerly known as West Pakistan. It is located on the Arabian Sea and is bordered by Iran on the west, Afghanistan on the north and northeast, and by India on the east.

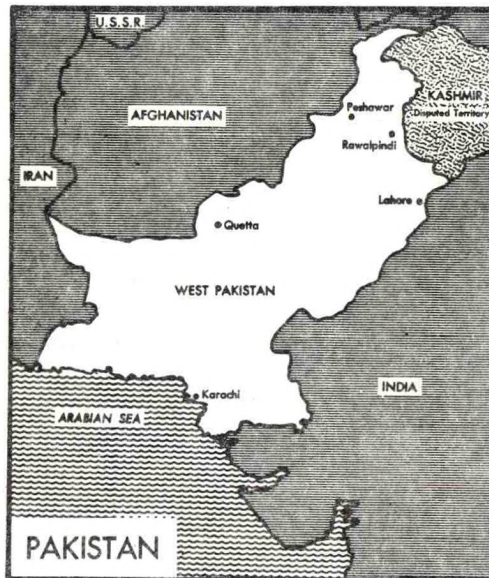


Figure 1.--Map of Pakistan.

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Prior to 1971 the Islamic Republic of Pakistan consisted of two geographical units: East Pakistan and West Pakistan. These two regions were divided from each other by the breadth of India, a distance of about 1,000 miles. In early 1971, however, East Pakistan seceded from West Pakistan and established itself as the independent state of Bangladesh. This action removed the rich waters of the eastern province from the Pakistani fisheries. Figure 2 demonstrates the sudden drop in production that resulted.

Fishing along Pakistan's 550-mile coastline is divided into two areas: from the Indian border to Karachi (the Sind/Karachi Coasts) and from Karachi westwards to Gwadar Bay, the border with Iran (the Mekran Coast). The Sind/Karachi coast is about 200 miles long and is characterized by a network of creeks. The coast is shallow and gradually slopes outwards about 60 miles. During the monsoon season the Indus River flushes organic matter into the ocean with a resulting bloom of plankton, which provides food for the marine resources in these waters. The Mekran Coast which extends westwards for some 350 miles consists primarily of large bays and backwaters. There are no perennial rivers flowing into the sea along this coast, but freshwater is dumped into the sea during the rainy season. The Continental Shelf in this region is 25 to 30 miles wide.

Freshwater fish production takes place in the Provinces of Karachi and Sind for the most part. There is also fishing in Punjab Province and in the North-West Frontier Province, although production in the latter is quite small.

CATCH

Until the late 1960's when political unrest began to affect production, West Pakistan's fishery catch grew slowly but steadily since Independence in 1947. Following the loss of East Pakistan the catch increased sharply. The catch of Pakistani (the former West Pakistan) has increased. The reasons for this increase are two-fold: First, about 70 percent of Pakistan's gill netters switched over to fishing for shrimp with a sharp increase in production. Second, the amount of "trash" fish caught in this operation increased by 63 percent. Figure 3 shows this growth, and table 1 provides statistical data on the Pakistani catch for 1971 and 1972.

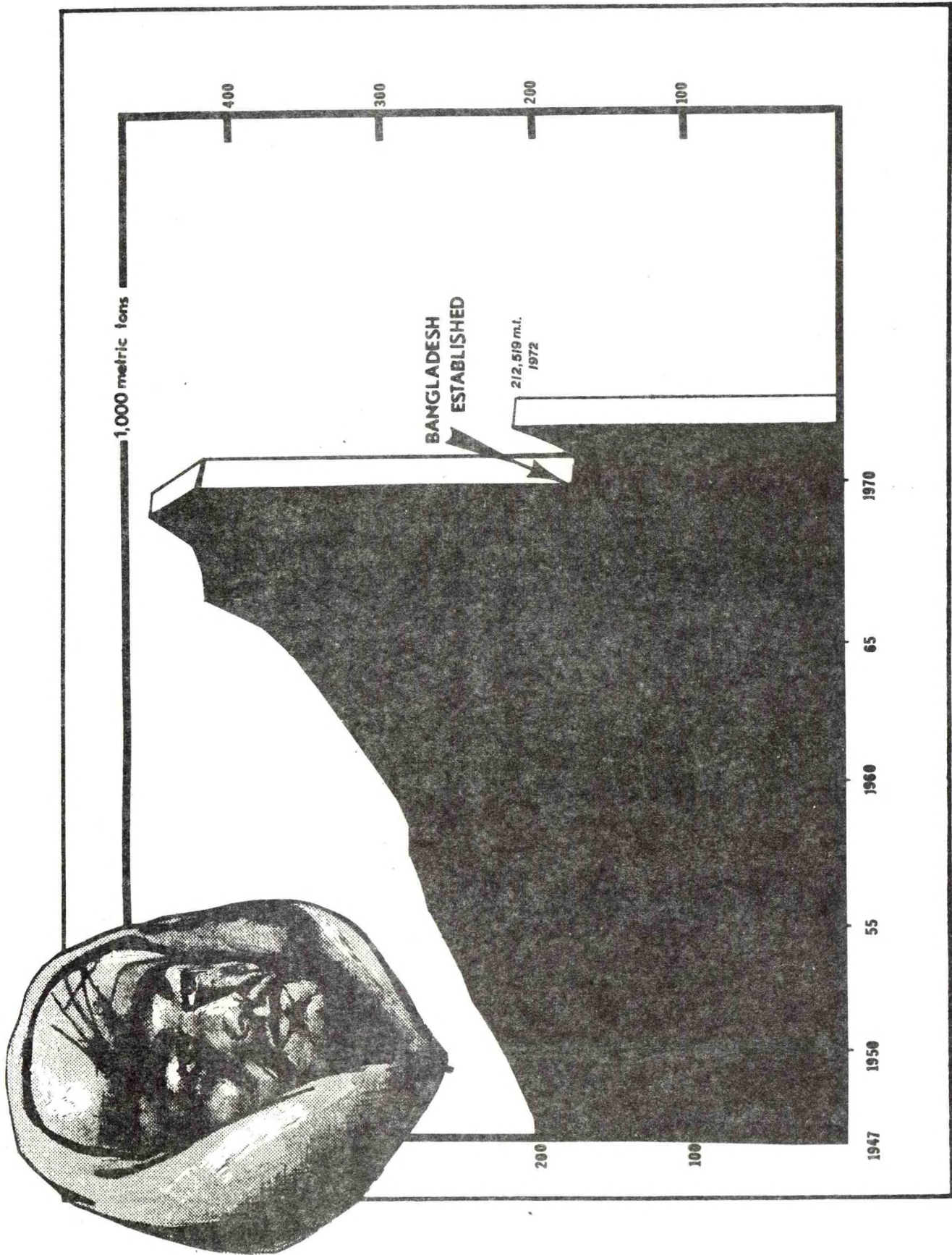


Figure 2.--Fishery catch of East and West Pakistan, 1947-72.

Table 1.--Pakistan's marine and freshwater catch by species, 1971-72

Species	1971	1972
	-----Metric t -----	
Marine:		
Shark.....	29,035	39,445
Rays.....	12,745	23,483
Shrimp.....	19,743	23,273
Catfish.....	16,015	15,609
Jewfish.....	14,801	15,179
Tunny.....	11,259	13,403
Indian shad.....	12,279	11,935
Mackerel.....	3,885	8,476
Leather jacket.....	6,089	6,707
Sea breams.....	3,942	5,502
Pomfret.....	3,684	5,076
Sardine.....	1,177	3,366
Perch.....	2,853	2,838
Snapper.....	2,715	2,735
Mulletts.....	328	2,267
Silverbar fish.....	1,098	2,137
Butterfish.....	1,761	1,075
Threadfin.....	375	871
Flatfish.....	753	734
Lobsters.....	78	619
Ladyfish.....	364	258
Other marine species.....	6,297	9,509
Total.....	151,276	194,497
Freshwater:		
Miscellaneous.....	18,028	18,022
Total.....	18,028	18,022
Grand total.....	169,304	212,519

Government of Pakistan, Handbook of Fisheries Statistics of Pakistan, 1972, Survey & Statistics Section, Marine Fisheries Department.

The species caught in the greatest abundance in both 1971 and 1972 was shark. The catch of rays in 1972 increased sharply, from 12,745 to 23,483 t, replacing shrimp as the second most important species caught in Pakistan. Shrimp, however, remained a leading fishery product---especially because of its high world value (table 2).

Table 2.--Pakistan's shrimp and lobster catch, 1963-72

Year	Quantity
	<u>Metric t</u>
	<u>1/</u>
1972.....	23,867
1971.....	19,821
1970.....	21,642
1969.....	20,667
1968.....	15,535
1967.....	17,232
1966.....	18,196
1965.....	18,025
1964.....	16,059
1963.....	9,171

Government of Pakistan, Handbook of Fisheries Statistics of Pakistan, 1972, Survey & Statistics Section, Marine Fisheries Department.

1/ Pakistan reported the 1972 shrimp catch as 23,273 t and the lobster catch as 619 t (table 1), which totals 23,892 t. However, in subsequent statistics the total shrimp and lobster catch is reported as 23,867 t--25 t under the original catch statistics. The figures provided for 1971 add correctly. Pakistan export statistics for 1972 list total shrimp and lobster exports as 24,509 t, a figure slightly higher than the reported catch.

Of the total catch of 212,519 t roughly half of the catch was considered edible (103,795 t) and half was considered inedible (108,724 t). Of the edible catch, fish accounted for 82,753 t and shrimp accounted for 21,042 t.

By province, the Sind/Karachi provinces had the greatest landings of fish and shellfish. (148,676 t of marine species and 13,924 t of freshwater species). Baluchistan Province followed with 45,821 t of marine species. Punjab Province had 3,934 t, and North-west Frontier Province had 164 t of freshwater species.

UTILIZATION

In 1972 Pakistani citizens consumed 18,022 t of freshwater fishery products (the entire freshwater catch) and 28,899 t of marine products in a fresh or chilled form; this amounted to 22 percent of the entire catch leaving 78 percent of the catch for processing. In 1971 local consumption accounted for 29 percent of the total catch leaving 71 percent free for processing. Table 3 provides data on the disposition of the catch.

Table 3.--The disposition of the Pakistani catch, 1971-72

Commodity form	1972	1971
	-----Metric t.-----	
Reduction to fishmeal.....	106,735	64,019
Fresh or chilled.....	46,921	48,597
Cured.....	35,200	37,595
Frozen.....	15,207	12,846
Canned.....	6,467	3,741
Other.....	1,989	2,506
Total.....	212,519	169,304

Figure 3 shows utilization of Pakistan's fisheries catch in 1971 and 1972.

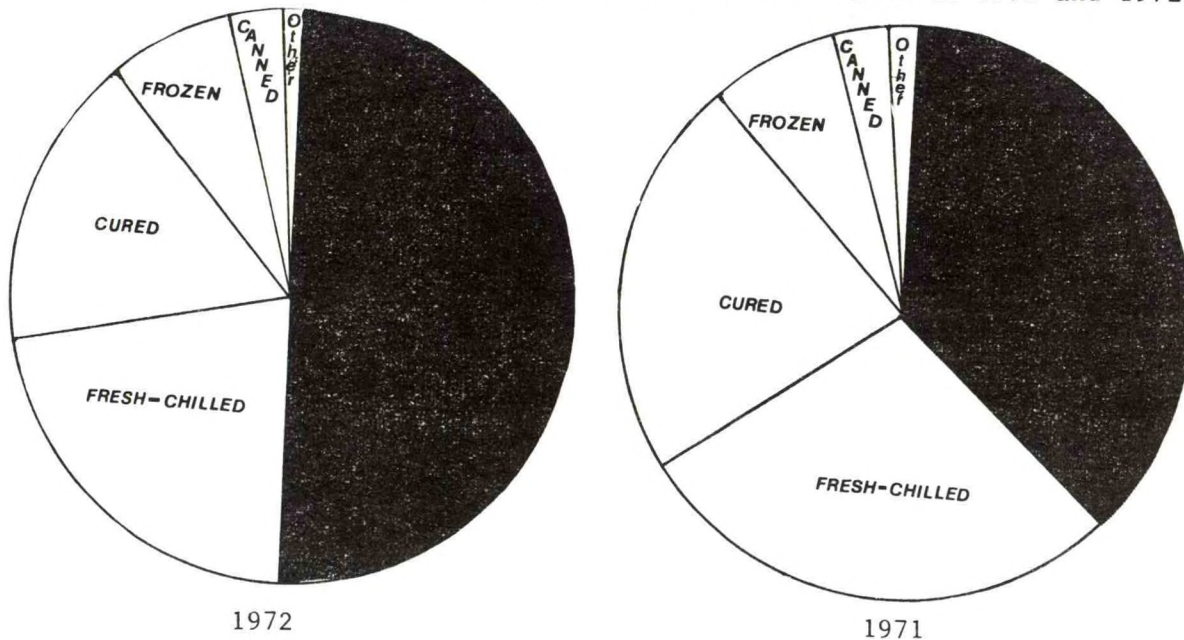


Figure 3.--Pakistan's catch utilization, 1971-72.

FLEET

In 1947 when Pakistan gained national independence the fishing fleet was composed entirely of sailing boats. By the end of 1972 1,411 powered vessels were registered with the Mercantile Marine Department of Pakistan. According to local estimates 866 powered fishing vessels were actually operating during the course of the year. This contrasts with 1,275 powered vessels---with 727 in actual operation---registered in 1971. This represents a 19-percent increase in the number of powered vessels actually operating.

The bulk of Pakistan's fishing fleet, however, remains unpowered. There were 11,434 unpowered vessels in 1972, and 10,405 in 1971. These unpowered vessel---mainly sailboats--- were divided between the marine fisheries (5,571 vessels) and the inland fisheries (5,863 vessels).

The marine fleet of powered vessels had 745 trawlers and 666 gill netters registered with Pakistani authorities; as indicated previously only 866 of these 1,411 vessels actually fished in 1971 (fig. 3).

FISHERMEN

The total number of fishermen earning their livelihood from fishing was 176,720 in 1972 and 163,998 in 1971. Out of the total number of active fishermen in 1972 the Pakistani Government estimates that 93,825 fishermen were engaged in marine fisheries and the remaining 82,895 fishermen were in the inland fisheries.

The increase in the number of fishermen is attributed to better employment opportunities and the increase in the number of fishing vessels.

Of the total number active in fisheries, 93,715 fishermen were classified as "full-time" fishermen, 58,070 were considered "part-time," and 24,935 were considered "occasional" fishermen. Of the full-time fishermen, 58,025 were in the marine fisheries and 35,690 were in the inland fisheries of Pakistan.

PROCESSING

In 1972 Pakistan produced between 171,349 t and 165,598 t of processed fishery products; the exact amount is not known. Table 3 shows that 46,921 t of fish were sold in a fresh or chilled form for local consumption out of a total catch of 212,519 t. This left 165,598 t, which presumably were processed in one form or another. However, Pakistan export statistics indicate that exports were 171,349 t (tables 5 and 6). Presumably there may have been some carry over for 1971 production that was exported in 1972, but information in this regard was not provided.

There are several other points that do not appear in balance when reviewing production and export statistics. For example, table 3 shows that 15,207 t of fish were processed in a frozen form; total exports of frozen products were 18,229 t in 1972. Also, table 3 shows that 35,200 t of fish were used for producing a "cured" product, whereas export figures indicate that 81,237 t were exported as dried or salted products. These discrepancies have not been explained.

Slightly less than half of Pakistan's total fish production was processed by 39 fish plants. These 39 plants reportedly processed 99,294 t of fishery products worth \$14.2 million. Table 4 provides information on fishery products in 1971-72 by Pakistan's 39 fish processing plants.

Table 4.--Pakistan's industrial fishery
production, 1971-72

Product	Quantity		Value ^{1/}	
	1972	1971	1972	1971
	<u>Metric t</u>		<u>US\$1 million</u>	
Fishmeal...	72,142	47,493	1.3	1.1
Frozen.....	20,417	17,983	10.0	9.4
Canned.....	6,735	4,713	2.9	2.2
Total..	99,291	70,189	14.2	12.7

^{1/} Value converted at Rs 4.79:\$1.00 for 1971 and
Rs 11.03:\$1.00 for 1972.

In addition to the above-cited production figures, some fish oil was extracted for local consumption. Exact figures on the amount of this production were not provided.

Freezing plants:

Out of a total of 17 freezing plants in Pakistan, only 10 plants were operating in 1972. Many of the plants were operating well below their capacity; 70 to 80 percent of total plant capacity was not used for the production of fishery products. However, these plants were not completely idle as they were used to process meat and poultry. This situation, according to Pakistani authorities, was due to management problems and a shortage of raw materials--mainly shrimp---that slowed production.

Despite this setback, the production of frozen of frozen seafood products did increase, from 17,983 t in 1971 to 20,417 t in 1972--a 13.5-percent increase in quantity.

The five largest producers of frozen seafoods in 1972 were as follows: M/s. Seafood Freezers Ltd, M/s. Fishery Products Ltd, Pak Marine Products Ltd, G.M. Fisheries Ltd., and Pakistan Fisheries Ltd. (See appendix.)

Canning plants:

All of Pakistan's 10 canneries operated in 1972. All operated below capacity, because of lack of small-sized shrimp that are normally exported. Exports, however, did increase; from 4,713 t in 1971 to 6,735 t in 1972.^{1/} A.G. Fisheries Ltd., Jamal Fisheries Ltd., G.M. Fisheries Ltd, Indus Canning Co., and Marine Food Industries Ltd. were the five largest canners in 1972.

Fishmeal plants:

Pakistan has 10 fishmeal plants, but only 9 operated in 1972. Production of fishmeal was for domestic consumption and for export. Fishmeal production for export reportedly increased from 47,493 t in 1971 to 72,142 t in 1972.^{1/} The largest producer of fishmeal was the Shirmyn Seafoods Company.

Other processors:

Although information was not provided it is apparent that other firms processed fish---in other forms---for home consumption and for export. Export statistics list considerable exports of dried or salted fish products, dried shrimp exports, fish-maw exports, shark fin exports, and "other" types of fish preparations.

^{1/} Export figures vary significantly in certain instances from production figures as shown above.

EXPORTS

According to the Survey and Statistics Section, Marine Fisheries Department of the Government of Pakistan, exports of fishery products were 171,349 t in 1972. This amount represents a 23-percent increase over the 1971 export figure of 138,265 tons. In terms of value, exports were worth \$18.2 million in 1972 and \$17.6 million in 1971.

In May 1972, the Pakistan Rupee was devalued from Rs 4.79:US\$1.00 to Rs 11.03:US\$1.00. This devaluation had a major effect on the Pakistani balance of payments. By Pakistani standards the value of their exports increased by 138 percent over 1971 exports, but by international monetary standards the increase was only 3 percent.

Among fish products the greatest exports by volume consisted of dried or salted fish. Sri Lanka and Hong Kong were the leading customers for these products. Fishmeal, which went mainly to West Germany, was the second largest commodity exported in 1972. Frozen fish products (mainly to the United Kingdom), fish maws (to Hong Kong), shark fins (to Singapore), and other fish products (to the United States) constituted the export items shipped in 1972.

Frozen shrimp was a leading commodity---especially in terms of value---in 1972. Japan got the largest share of Pakistan's shipments of frozen shrimp; the United States came second, but considerably below the Japanese imports. The United States, however, did import the bulk of Pakistan's frozen lobsters. Canned shrimp was also an important item; the United Kingdom and France were the leading customers for these canned products in 1972. Hong Kong and Kuwait were the leading importers of dried shrimp in 1972.

Tables 5 and 6 provide statistical information on Pakistan's fish and shellfish exports, by quantity and by country, in 1972.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On March 14, 1973, the chairman of the Karachi fishermen's cooperative society reported that 400 Pakistani trawlers had been idled along with 6,000 to 8,000 fishermen because of fishing operations by a Soviet fleet in the Arabian Sea. The chairman stated that the Soviet fleet---which reportedly included 7 trawlers, a mothership, and a freezer vessel--- had begun fishing off the Mekran coast in October 1972 and were catching tremendous quantities of fish and shellfish before these resources could reach the Pakistani coastal waters.

On March 21, 1973, Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced that Pakistan would extend its exclusive fishery zone from 12^{2/} to 50 miles from the coast. The decision was taken to protect stocks of fish and shellfish in Pakistani waters and to protect Pakistani fishermen.

2/ The 12-mile limit was originally established on February 19, 1966.

Table 5.--Pakistan's exports of fishery products, by quantity, 1971-72

Commodity	1972	1971
	-----Metric t-----	
Fish:		
Fresh or chilled.....	-	2
Frozen.....	411	236
Smoked.....	-	26
Dried or salted.....	81,237	72,013
Total.....	81,648	72,277
Other:		
Fishmeal.....	64,414	42,404
Shark fins.....	346	484
Fish-maws.....	308	241
Other preparations.....	124	1,403
Total other.....	65,192	44,532
Total fish.....	146,840	116,809
Shellfish:		
Fresh or chilled:		
Crabs.....	-	178
Total.....	-	178
Frozen:		
Shrimp.....	17,350	16,057
Lobster.....	468	45
Total.....	17,818	16,102
Canned:		
Shrimp.....	6,014	4,372
Lobster.....	-	4
Total.....	6,014	4,376
Dried:		
Shrimp.....	677	800
Total.....	677	800
Total shellfish.....	24,509	21,456
Grand total.....	171,349	138,265

Source: Government of Pakistan, Handbook of Fisheries Statistics of Pakistan, 1972, Survey & Statistics Section, Marine Fisheries Department.

Table 6.--Pakistan's fishery exports, by quantity and country, 1972

Product Country	Quantity
	-----Metric t.-----
FISH:	
Frozen:	
United Kingdom.....	244
Japan.....	78
Holland.....	62
Hong Kong.....	15
United States.....	6
Afghanistan.....	3
Dubai.....	2
Iran.....	1
Total.....	411
Dried or salted:	
Sri Lanka.....	62,798
Hong Kong.....	15,962
Iran.....	1,547
Singapore.....	584
Netherlands.....	187
United States.....	56
Burma.....	43
United Kingdom.....	40
Dubai.....	19
Other.....	1
Total.....	81,237
Fishmeal:	
West Germany.....	53,605
Iran.....	9,810
Singapore.....	668
United Kingdom.....	331
Total.....	64,414
Shark fins:	
Singapore.....	297
Hong Kong.....	49
Thailand.....	-
Total.....	346

Continued---

Table 6.--Pakistan's fishery exports, by quantity and country, 1972---continued:

Product Country	Quantity
	-----Metric t.-----
FISH:	
Fish maws:	
Hong Kong.....	129
United States.....	88
Singapore.....	70
United Kingdom.....	21
Total.....	<u>308</u>
Fish preparations, nes:	
United States.....	123
Dubai.....	1
Total.....	<u>124</u>
Total fish exports.....	146,840
SHELLFISH:	
Frozen:	
Shrimp:	
Japan.....	12,518
United States.....	3,990
United Kingdom.....	699
Holland.....	88
France.....	46
Iran.....	4
Afghanistan.....	3
Dubai.....	2
Total.....	<u>17,350</u>
Lobster:	
United States.....	465
Iran.....	3
Afghanistan.....	-
Total.....	<u>468</u>
Total frozen shellfish.....	17,818

Continued---

Table 6.--Pakistan's fishery exports, by quantity and country, 1972---continued:

Product Country	Quantity
	-----Metric t.-----
SHELLFISH:	
Canned:	
Shrimp:	
United Kingdom.....	2,741
France.....	1,726
Holland.....	378
Australia.....	346
West Germany.....	310
United States.....	133
Bulgaria.....	66
Belgium.....	56
New Zealand.....	55
Italy.....	41
Sweden.....	30
Other.....	132
Total.....	6,014
Dried:	
Shrimp:	
Hong Kong.....	269
Kuwait.....	256
Japan.....	35
France.....	31
Mauritius.....	30
Lesotho.....	19
Kenya.....	11
Bahrain.....	11
Botswana.....	5
Sierra Leone.....	3
Dubai.....	2
Saudi Arabia.....	2
United Kingdom.....	2
Oman.....	1
Total.....	677
Total shellfish exports.....	24,509
Grand total.....	171,349

Source: Government of Pakistan, Handbook of Fisheries Statistics of Pakistan, 1972, Survey & Statistics Section, Marine Fisheries Department.

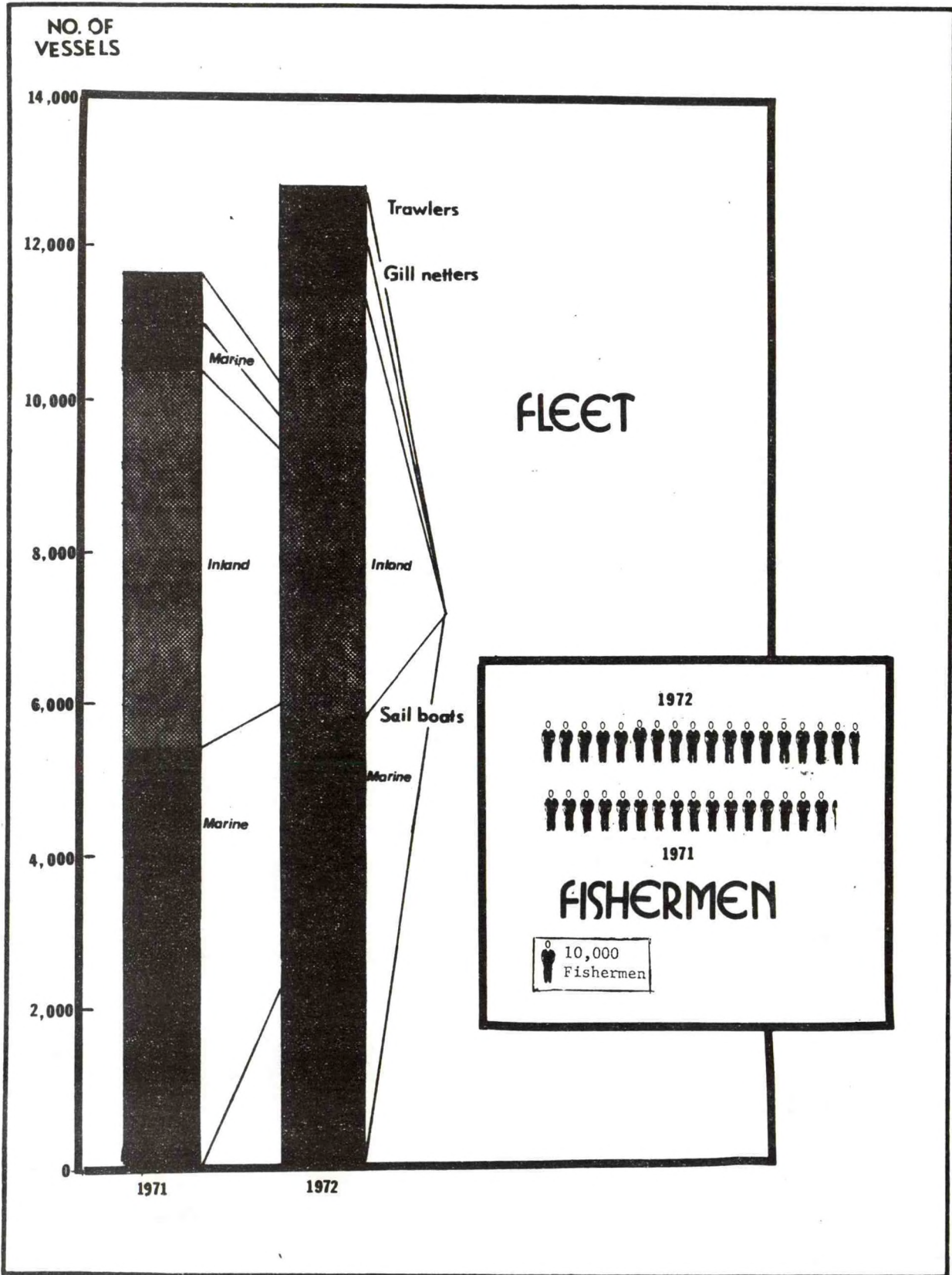


Figure 4.--Pakistan's fishing fleet and fishermen, 1971-72.

Name and address	Type of facility	Shrimp exports to U.S.A.
M/s. A.G. Fisheries Ltd. Plot No. B-5 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Canning</u>	yes
M/s. Associated Fisheries Ltd. Ibrahim Hydri Village Korangi Creek Karachi-20	<u>Freezing</u>	unk
M/s. Ata Maqbool Industries Ltd. S.I.T.E. Manghopir Road Karachi-16	<u>Freezing</u>	unk
M/s. Fishery Products Ltd. Plot No. C-1 and C-2 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing</u>	unk
M/s. Frigid Fish Ltd. Plot No. C-6 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing</u>	unk
M/s. G.M. Fisheries Ltd. Plot No. B-1 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing & Canning</u>	yes
M/s. H. Ghulam Hohd & Brothers Ltd. Plot No. F-81 S.I.T.E. Manghopir Road Karachi-16	<u>Freezing</u>	yes
M/s. H.M. Fishing Industries Ltd. Plot No. 9, 10, & 11. Deh Ibrahim Hydri Village Korangi Creek Karachi-20	<u>Fishmeal</u>	no

The National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce assumes no responsibility in supplying this list or for including or excluding the name of any firm or firms from this list. Information on firms shown as exporting shrimp to the United States has been obtained from previous listings. Other firms may be exporting shrimp to the United States; these have been listed as "unk" (unknown).

Listing of Pakistani fish processors and shrimp exporters---continued:

M/s. H.M. Ghulam Hussain B/81-82 Deh Ibrahim Hydri Village Korangi Creek Karachi-20	<u>Fishmeal</u>	no
M/s. Hood Bhoj Fishmeal & Bone Works Al-Yousuf Chambers, 3rd Floor, No.21 Saharh-e-Liaqat Karachi-1	<u>Fishmeal</u>	no
M/s. Indus Canning Co. Plot No. F-23 S.I.T.E. Maripur Road Karachi-16	<u>Canning</u>	yes
M/s. International Fisheries (Pak) Ltd. Glaxo Laboratories, West Wharf, Karachi-2	<u>Freezing</u>	unk
M/s. Jamal Fisheries Ltd. Plot No. B-3 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Canning</u>	yes
M/s. Karachi Fisheries Deh Ibrahim Hydri Village Korangi Creek Karachi-20	<u>Fishmeal</u>	no
M/s. M.A. Mohammadi & Co. Pak Chambers 7 Wharf Road Karachi-2	<u>Fishmeal</u>	no
M/s. Marine Food Industries Ltd. Manduiwala Yousuf Building Altaf Hussain Road Karachi-2	<u>Canning</u>	unk
M/s. Mekran Fisheries Ltd. Plot No. B-2 and B-4 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing & canning</u>	yes

Continued---

Listing of Pakistani fish processors and shrimp exporters---continued:

M/s. Naeem Trading Corporation 17-A, Pak Chambers 25 West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Fishmeal</u>	no
M/s. National Refrigeration Jaffer Chambers 28 Abdullah Haroon Road Karachi-3	<u>Freezing</u>	unk
M/s. Orient Produce Export Syndicate 6-8 Yousuf Ali Bhoy Building Alba Hussain Road Karachi-2	<u>Fishmeal</u>	no
M/s. Pak Marine Products Ltd. Plot No. D-3 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing</u>	unk
M/s. Pakistan Fisheries Ltd. Plot No. A-4 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing & Canning</u>	yes
M/s. Pakistan Vitamin Products Ltd. Plot No. D-1 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Oil extraction</u>	no
M/s. Pak Primco Ltd. B/20 Deh Ibrahim Hydri Village Korangi Creek Karachi-20	<u>Fishmeal</u>	no
M/s. Public Industries Ltd. Bank House, No.2, 5th Floor Habib Square, M.A. Jinnah Road Karachi-2	<u>Fishmeal</u>	no

Continued---

Listing of Pakistani fish processors and shrimp exporters---continued:

M/s. Riaz-o-Khalid (Fisheries) Ltd. Plot No. C-5 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing</u>	unk
M/s. Sardinia Sea Foods 24 KMC Machi Miani Market 1st Floor, Kharadar Karachi-2	<u>Fishmeal</u>	no
M/s. Seafood Freezers Ltd. Plot No. A-2 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing & Canning</u>	yes
M/s. Shahsons Fisheries Ltd. Plot No. D-6 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing</u>	yes
M/s. Shikoh Fishery Products Ltd. Plot No. C-3 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing</u>	unk
M/s. Sunrise Trading Co. Estate Avenue S.I.T.E. Manghopir Road Karachi-16	<u>Canning</u>	unk
M/s. Union Cold Storage & Co. Ltd. Abdul Hayee Chambers Dockyard Road, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Freezing & Canning</u>	yes
M/s. William Sons & Co. Ltd. Plot No. D-7 Fish Harbour, West Wharf Karachi-2	<u>Dehydration</u>	no

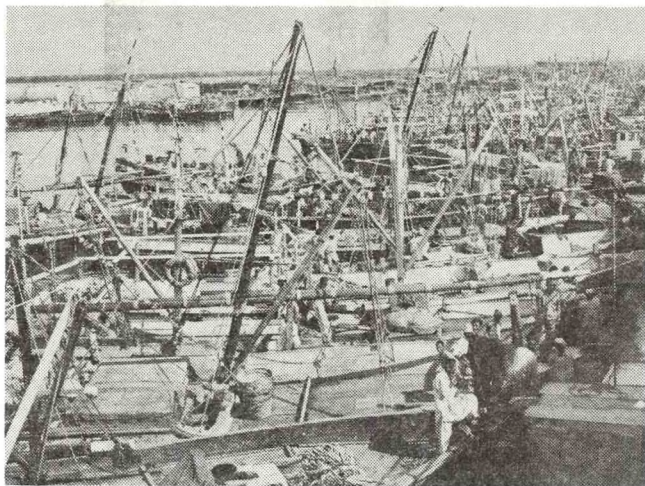


Figure 5.--Pakistani fishermen relaxing aboard their sailboats after unloading their morning catch.



Figure 6.--An early morning scene at the Karachi Fish Harbor.



Figure 7.--Fish being unloaded at the Karachi Fish Harbor.

Photographs provided by Mr. M.I. Butt, Minister (Information),
Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C.

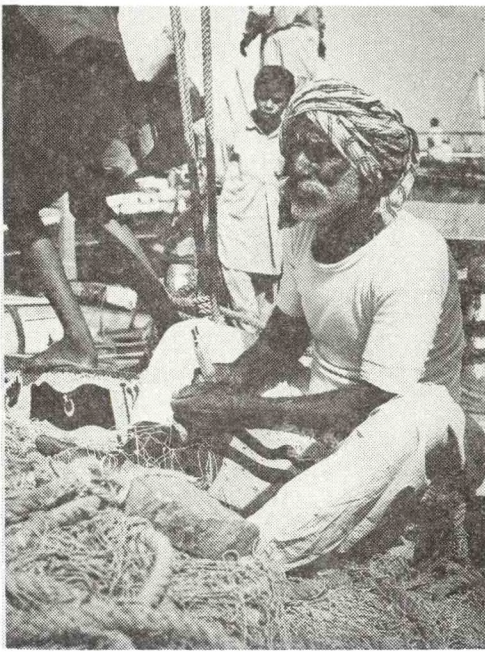


Figure 8.--A Pakistani fisherman repairs his net.

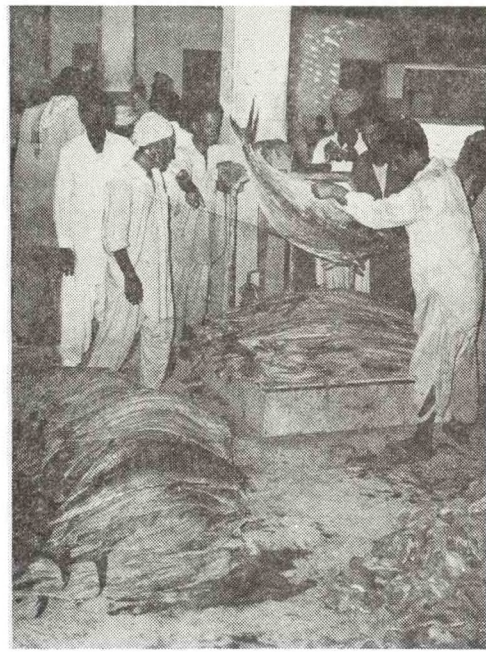


Figure 9.--Weighing of salted and dried fish.



Figure 10.--Shrimp being washed and peeled.

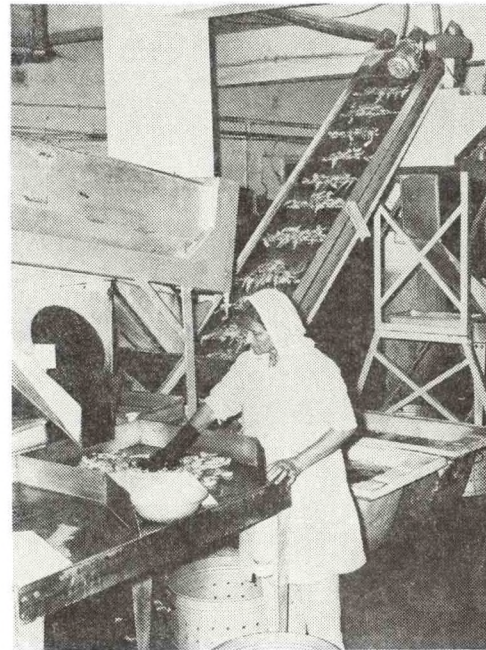


Figure 11.--A shrimp processing plant in operation.