**Baseline study for Fisheries Development in Telangana state**

**ANN - 3.14**

Summary points on socio economic aspects

* Historically, fishery activities were mainly carried out by specific communities
* The fisher communities use public / community water resources available within their inhabitations and nearby that are owned by Government / Panchayats.
* The sector is marked by institutionalized system in that water bodies are allotted to the Fishermen Cooperative societies with practically no scope for individuals.
* Villagers inhabiting in the vicinity of water bodies have composite community cultures who include other than traditional fishermen and want rights for fishing in the common water resources.
* Of the 1.90 million fishermen of whom 0.32 million are actively engaged in fisheries, large majority them depend on fishing as their family and traditional livelihood activity and own very little or no land.
* The socio-economic profile of fishers involved either as a secondary source or primary source presents increasing participation of more and more young educated persons into various fisheries activities.