

Research Article

AGRICULTURAL STATUS AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES IN TELANGANA

Dr. M. V. KALESWARARAO.

School Assistant (Social Studies), ZPHS, Marrigudem, Kunavaram (Md), Polavaram (Dt).

Corresponding Author: Dr. M. V. KALESWARARAO.

Abstract

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) of Telangana represent a diverse and culturally rich population, ranging from primitive tribal groups such as the Chenchus to more settled communities like the Gonds, Koyas, and Konda Reddis. This study examines the demographic, educational, occupational, and agricultural profile of ST communities in Telangana using secondary data from government reports and census statistics. The analysis reveals that tribal populations are predominantly concentrated in Khammam, Adilabad, and Warangal districts, with nearly 89 percent residing in rural areas. Literacy levels among STs remain comparatively low, particularly among women, highlighting significant educational disparities. The workforce is largely dependent on agriculture, with a majority engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers, while participation in non-farm sectors remains limited. Landholding patterns indicate the dominance of marginal and small farmers, reflecting the economic vulnerability of tribal households. The study further examines land utilization and cropping patterns, emphasizing the continued dependence of tribal livelihoods on natural resources and agriculture. The findings suggest the need for targeted policies to improve education, livelihood diversification, agricultural productivity, and socio-economic inclusion of tribal communities. Sustainable development initiatives focusing on human capital formation and non-agricultural employment opportunities are essential for reducing regional and social inequalities among Scheduled Tribes in Telangana.

Keywords: Scheduled Tribes, Telangana, Tribal Development, Chenchus, Gonds, Koyas, Tribal Population, Literacy Rate, Agricultural Labour, Cultivators, Land Holdings, Rural Development, Tribal Economy, Scheduled Areas, Socio-Economic Conditions, Tribal Livelihoods, Land Utilization, Inclusive Growth.

Introduction

Telangana state is very rich in a variety of cultures that represent all stages of human progress. We have the Chenchus, as primitive as those who lived in Stone Age and at the same time such as Gonds who are in no way inferior to their neighbours. Andhs and Bhils are backward and yet assimilated enough to be hardly distinguished. From the Gond settled cultivators to the Koyas and Konda Reddis who are still found inclined to indulge in shifting cultivation, we see the Chenchus who would not care to produce anything and prefer to live on the roots, tubers and other forest produce. There are such of them who despite being primitive have lost their dialects and those who are almost getting detribalized and yet maintain their dialects. This is an example of the Chenchus and the Gonds. Starting from the Gonds and Naikpods and their dependent communities of Pardhans, Thotis and Kolams, the dwellers of the highland of Adilabad, it can survey the tribals southwards looking through Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts where Koyas and Konda Reddis are concentrated. It can go further down south and climb up the Nallamala Plateau Of Mannanur and Farahabad of Mahaboobnagar district to see the Chenchus. For Andhs and Bhils, we have to look in the opposite direction, viz., North-West into the district of Adilabad. These 9 were declared as STs in erstwhile Hyderabad state under the Constitution

(Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 (Published in the Gazette of India, New Delhi, dated September 6, 1950) with the assent of the President of India. Table 1.1 gives a clear picture of the Scheduled Areas Orders issued by the Government of India.

Table - 1.1
Scheduled Areas in Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Scheduled Villages	The area in SqKm	No.of Non-Scheduled Villages	Total Villages
1	Adilabad	412	6138.5	164	576
2	Mahbubnagar	25	1191.9	2	27
3	Warangal	177	3122.46	77	254
4	Khammam	889	6899.92	8	897
Total		1503	17352.78	251	1754

Source: Tribal and Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh (Basic Statistics); TCR&TI, Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad-2018.

Table 1.1 reveals the scheduled areas in Telangana State. There are four ITDAs are working in Telangana State viz., Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Warangal, and Khammam districts. Among the four ITDAs majority of the scheduled villages are constituted in Khammam district (59.14% of total scheduled villages) and it is followed by Adilabad district 27.41%, Warangal about 11.77% and Mahbubnagar is 1.66%. While area occupied in the districts is 17352.78 sq. km. Out the majority of the total area of the areas occupied in Khammam 39.76% is followed by 35.37% by Adilabad, 17.99% by Warangal District and 6.86% by Mahbubnagar District

Table-1.2
Scheduled Tribe Population in Telangana (2019-20)

Sl. No	Name of the District	Total Populat-ion	Schedule-d Tribe Populat-ion	Percent Of Total Populat-ion	Sl. No	Name Of The District	Total Populat-ion	Schedul-ed Tribe Populat-ion	Percent Of Total Populat-ion	Sl. No
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female	
1	Adilabad	2741239	1369597	1371642	495794	24747	248322	18.09	18.07	18.10
2	Nizamabad	2551335	1250641	1300694	192941	95679	97262	7.56	7.65	7.48
3	Karimnagar	3776269	1880800	1895494	106745	53495	53250	2.83	2.84	2.81
4	Medak	3033288	1523030	1510258	168985	86574	82411	5.57	5.68	5.46
5	Hyderabad	3943323	2018575	1924748	48937	25556	23381	1.24	1.27	1.21
6	Rangareddy	5296741	2701008	2595733	218757	112768	105989	4.13	4.18	4.08
7	Mahbubnagar	4053028	2050386	2002642	364269	187035	177234	8.99	9.12	8.85
8	Nalgonda	3488809	1759772	1729037	394279	203876	190403	11.30	11.59	11.01
9	Warangal	3512576	1759281	1753295	530656	268976	261680	15.11	15.29	14.93
10	Khammam	2797370	1390988	1406382	765565	378532	387033	27.37	27.21	27.52
Total		35193978	17704078	17489900	3286928	1659963	1626965	9.34	9.38	9.30

Source: Census of India 2020, Andhra Pradesh, Directorate of Census Operations, Hyderabad.

Table 1.2 reveals the ST population in Telangana State. Among the earstwhile ten districts, the majority of tribes are constituted in Khammam with 27.37% and is followed by the Adilabad about 18.09%, 15.11% in Warangal, 11.30% of Nalgonda respectively. While Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Mahbubnagar Districts are constituted below 9% of the ST population i.e.,7.56%,2.83%, 5.57%, 1.24%, and 4.13% respectively.

Table-1.3
Scheduled Tribe Population by Area in Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of the District	ST Population to Total Population	Rural ST population to total ST population	Urban ST population to total ST population
1	Adilabad	18.09	93.40	6.60
2	Nizamabad	7.56	96.04	3.96
3	Karimnagar	2.83	86.79	13.48
4	Medak	5.57	92.79	7.21
5	Hyderabad	1.24	-	100.00
6	Rangareddy	4.13	61.20	38.80
7	Mahbubnagar	8.99	94.81	5.19
8	Nalgonda	11.30	92.90	7.10
9	Warangal	15.11	91.59	8.41
10	Khammam	25.18	91.52	8.48
Total		9.08	89.05	10.95

Source: Ibid

Table 1.3 reveals the areas-wise population of the STs in Telangana State. According to the data, it may be observed that among the total ST total population, the majority of the STs are residing in rural areas (about 89.05%) and 10.95% in urban areas. Among the all-districts majority of the i.e., above 61% are residing in rural areas except for Hyderabad district.

Table-1.4
Literacy Rate among Scheduled Tribes in Telangana (2019-20)

Sl. No	Name Of the District	Total ST Population	No.ofLiterates			LiteracyRate		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Adilabad	495794	130838	89084	219922	61.44	41.37	51.35
2	Nizamabad	192941	47085	28752	75837	57.97	34.25	45.92
3	Karimnagar	106745	28820	20090	48910	60.85	42.19	51.49
4	Medak	168985	40976	22146	63122	56.92	32.04	44.73
5	Hyderabad	48937	16659	12641	29300	76.09	62.08	69.34
6	Rangareddy	218757	62588	41495	104083	65.73	45.87	56.05
7	Mahbubnagar	364269	83464	45555	129019	53.71	30.44	42.29
8	Nalgonda	394279	104938	59065	164003	59.96	35.56	48.08
9	Warangal	530656	136361	90593	226954	57.81	38.96	48.45
10	Khammam	765565	200493	150974	351467	59.75	43.67	51.59
Total		3286928	852222	560395	1412617	59.49	39.44	49.51

Source: Educational Statistics (Telangana 10 Districts 2019-20),Commissioner&Director of School Education, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Table 1.4 shows the literacy rate among the STs in Telangana State. Among the ten districts, the majority of the literature reported from Hyderabad and the remaining districts are constituted less than57%.Outofthe total literates, 59.49% are male and 39.44% female, while among the male literate's majority are reported in Hyderabad and below 54% in Mahbubnagar

district, while in the female category, the majority of literates are reported in Hyderabad (62.08%) and 30.44% are in Mahbubnagar district.

Table-1.5
Distribution of Scheduled Tribes Main Workers in Telangana

Sl. No	District	Main Workers	Cultivators	% Of MW/C	Agricultural Labourers	%OfAgr/MW	Household Industries	% Of HHI/MW	Others	% of others /MW
1	Adilabad	211230	109026	51.61	75898	35.93	4542	2.15	21764	10.30
2	Nizamabad	82653	37045	44.82	35041	42.40	3280	3.97	7287	8.82
3	Karimnagar	47211	14165	30.00	23197	49.13	1552	3.29	8297	17.57
4	Medak	70634	28731	40.68	31850	45.09	1134	1.61	8919	12.63
5	Hyderabad	13574	196	1.44	285	2.10	329	2.42	12764	94.03
6	Rangareddy	80793	21510	26.62	23860	29.53	2005	2.48	33418	41.36
7	Mahbubnagar	166482	67720	40.68	67372	40.47	2906	1.75	28484	17.11
8	Nalgonda	180454	51889	28.75	102372	56.73	2130	1.18	24063	13.33
9	Warangal	245877	111405	45.31	107598	43.76	1944	0.79	24930	10.14
10	Khammam	358922	98071	27.32	224041	62.42	2348	0.65	34462	9.60
		1457830	539758	37.02	691514	47.43	22170	1.52	204388	14.02

Source: Ibid

Table 1.5 gives a clear picture of the main workers in Telangana State Among the main workers, the majority of the main workers are found in Khammam District about 24.62% and the lowest at 0.93%, in cultivator's category 20.63% are found in Warangal and the lowest in Hyderabad about 0.03%. Among the main workers, Agricultural Laborers majority are found in Warangal about 32.39% and the lowest in Hyderabad about 0.04%. In the household Industries category, the majority are found in Adilabad 20.48% and the lowest in Hyderabad about 1.48%.

Table-1.6
Distribution of Scheduled Tribes Marginal Workers

Sl. No	District	Marginal Workers	Cultivators	% of MW/C	Agricultural Labourers	%ofAgr/MW	Household Industries	% of HHI/MW	Others	% of others /MW
1	Adilabad	56364	6037	10.71	38633	68.54	2330	4.13	9364	16.61
2	Nizamabad	16713	1103	6.60	13153	78.70	633	3.79	1824	10.91
3	Karimnagar	9357	406	4.34	7103	75.91	319	3.41	1529	16.34
4	Medak	14530	1152	7.93	11374	78.28	337	2.32	1667	11.47
5	Hyderabad	4621	185	4.00	98	2.12	228	4.93	4110	88.94
6	Rangareddy	18479	1934	10.47	8362	45.25	895	4.84	7288	39.44
7	Mahbubnagar	24005	2286	9.52	16024	66.75	920	3.83	4775	19.89
8	Nalgonda	31565	2515	7.97	24099	76.35	686	2.17	4265	13.51
9	Warangal	42506	5055	11.89	31891	75.03	681	1.60	4879	11.48
10	Khammam	75054	6829	9.10	59281	78.98	1263	1.68	7681	10.23
		293194	27502	9.38	210018	71.63	8292	2.83	47382	16.16

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, 2020.

Table 1.6 reveals the distribution of marginal workers among the STs in Telangana State. Among the ten districts, the majority of the marginal workers reported in Khammam district with 25.59% and the lowest in Hyderabad about 1.57%. Among the cultivator's majority of STs find in Khammam district and the lowest in Karimnagar i.e., 24.83% and 1.47%. Regarding agricultural laborers, the majority reported in Khammam district is 28.22% and the lowest in Hyderabad about 0.04%. Total marginal workers in household industries, the majority of the workers are reported in Adilabad and lowest in Hyderabad with 28.09% and 2.74%.

Table-1.7
Distribution of Scheduled Tribes Total Workers

Sl. No.	District	Total Workers	Cultivators	% of MW/C	Agricultural Labourers	%ofAgr/MW	Household Industries	%of HHI/MW	Others	% of others /MW
1	Adilabad	267594	115063	43.00	114531	42.80	6872	2.57	31128	11.63

2	Nizamabad	99366	38148	38.39	48194	48.50	3913	3.94	9111	9.17
3	Karimnagar	56568	14571	25.76	30300	53.56	1871	3.31	9826	17.37
4	Medak	85164	29883	35.09	43224	50.75	1471	1.73	10586	12.43
5	Hyderabad	18195	381	2.09	383	2.10	557	3.06	16874	92.74
6	Rangareddy	99272	23444	23.62	32222	32.46	2900	2.92	40706	41.00
7	Mahbubnagar	190487	70006	36.75	83396	43.78	3826	2.01	33259	17.46
8	Nalgonda	212019	54404	25.66	126471	59.65	2816	1.33	28328	13.36
9	Warangal	288383	116460	40.38	139489	48.37	2625	0.91	29809	10.34
10	Khammam	433976	104900	24.17	283322	65.29	3611	0.83	42143	9.71
		1751024	567260	32.40	901532	51.49	30462	1.74	251770	14.38

Source: Ibid

Table 1.7 gives a clear picture of the total workers among the STs in Telangana State. Among the state, the majority of the total workers are reported in Khammam district and the lowest in Hyderabad about 24.78% and 1.03%. Among the total workers, there are 32.39% belongs to cultivators. Among the cultivators, the majority reported in Warangal and the lowest in Hyderabad 20.53% and 0.06%. Out of the total workers, 51.48% are belonging to agricultural laborers. Among the agricultural labour, the majority are reported in Khammam and the lowest in Hyderabad i.e., 31.22% and 0.04%. Out of the total workers 1.73% are belonging to household industries, among the total household industries workers majority are found in Adilabad about 22.55% and the lowest is in Hyderabad (1.82%).

Table-1.8
Pattern of Land Utilization from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Area in Hectares)

Sl. No	Category	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Forests	2742856	2742856	2742856	2540101	2540101
2	Barren and un-cultivable Land	617061	616731	616731	607445	607430
3	Land put to Non-agricultural uses	870917	881905	885844	880458	884596
4	Culturable Waste	166596	164885	173917	176870	182511
5	Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands	302640	302438	302377	300008	298597
6	Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops & Groves not included in Net Area Sown	113922	113922	113922	112420	112180
7	Current Fallows	1397150	1236047	1203604	950656	1400669
8	Other Fallow Lands	780445	825912	790899	716813	805150
9	Net Area Sown (including Fish ponds)	4492513	4599404	4653950	4923039	4376576
10	Area sown more than once	1375349	1102497	1036139	1320752	938793
11	Total Cropped Area	5867826	5701865	5690053	6243755	5315333
	Total Geographical Area	11484100	11484100	11484100	11207810	11207810

Source: Statistical YearBook, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana, Hyderabad, 2020.

Table 1.8 explores the pattern of land utilization in Telangana State. According to the table, the forest area is gradually decreased from 23.88% to 22.66% from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The barren and uncultivable land is increased by 5.37% to 5.41%. The land put to non-agricultural uses is increased from 7.58% to 7.89%. Culturable Waste is increased from 1.45% to 1.62%. The Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands is decreased from 2.63% to 2.66%. Land under miscellaneous tree

crops and agrove not included in the net area sown area are increased from 0.99% to 1.00%.The current fallows increased from 12.16% to 12.49%, while other fallow lands are increased from 6.78% to 7.18%. Finally, the total cropped area is decreased from 51.09% to 47.42%.

Table- 1.9
The area under Food and Non-Food Crops by Districts (2019-20)

Sl. No.	District	FoodCrops	Non-Food Crops	Total
1	Adilabad	183212	417835	601047
2	Nizamabad	299395	150302	449697
3	Karimnagar	452453	247165	699618
4	Medak	385156	167472	552628
5	Hyderabad	-	-	-
6	Rangareddy	176449	78853	255302
7	Mahbubnagar	556699	421588	978287
8	Nalgonda	404968	324950	729918
9	Warangal	340162	255845	596007
10	Khammam	269292	183537	452829
ZTotal		3067786	2247547	5315333

Source: Ibid

Table 1.9 shows the area under food and non-food crops in Telangana State. According to the data 57.71% of the land is utilized under food crops and the remaining 42.28% is under non-food crops. Out of the total food crops, the majority of the land is utilized in the Karimnagar district (14.74%) and the lowest in Rangareddy 5.75%. While the non-food crops are found a majority in Mahbubnagar (18.75%) and the lowest in Rangareddy 3.50%.

Table-1.10
Number and Area Operated by Scheduled Tribes in 2019-20 by Size Classes in Telangana

Sl. No.	Category of Size Class (Hect)	Number In 2019-20	Area(Hect)In 2019-20	Average size In 2019-20
1	Below0.50	210902	60106	0.28
2	0.5-1.00	183586	135772	0.74
	Marginal	394488	195878	0.50
3	1.0-2.0	174794	243485	1.39
	Small	174794	243485	1.39
4	2.0-3.0	64863	151786	2.32
5	3.0-4.0	18650	63916	3.43
	Semi-Medium	83513	214446	2.57
6	4.5-50	10177	44527	4.38
7	5.07.5	6517	38906	5.97
8	7.5-10.0	1744	14808	8.49
	Medium	18438	98241	5.33
9	10.0-20.0	1006	13054	12.98
10	20.0andabove	188	5577	29.66
	Large	1194	18631	15.60
All		672427	770681	1.15

Source: Report on Census of Land Holding 2019-20, Directorate of Economics and Statics, Government of Telangana, Hyderabad, p.71.

Table 1.10 gives a clear picture of the number and area operated by STs as of 2019-20 by size classes in Telangana. The number of STs belonging to marginal farmers about 58.66% and was followed by small 25.99%, 12.41% are semimediam, 2.74%, and 0.17% belong to large.

Table-1.11
Distribution of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by Scheduled Tribes in 2019-20 in Telangana

Sl.	Category of Size Class	Percentage of Operational	Percentage of Area Operated
-----	------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

No.		holdings in 2019-20	In2019-20
1	Below0.50	31.36	7.80
2	0.5-1.00	27.30	17.62
3	Marginal	58.67	25.42
4	1.0-2.0	25.99	31.59
5	Small	25.99	31.59
6	2.0-3.0	9.65	19.53
7	3.0-4.0	2.77	8.29
8	Semi-Medium	12.42	27.83
9	4.5-50	1.51	5.78
10	5.07.5	0.97	5.05
11	7.5-10.0	0.26	1.92
12	Medium	2.74	12.75
13	10.0-20.0	0.15	1.69
14	20.0and above	0.03	0.72
15	Large	0.18	2.42
All		100.00	100.00

Source: Ibid,p.72.

Table 1.11 reveals the operational holdings and area operated by STs in Telangana State in 2019-20. Among the size class of STs, it can observe that the majority of the tribes are belonging to the marginal category (58.67%) and only 0.18% of tribes are belonging to large category. In other words, the majority of the tribes are belonging to a marginal and small category, while the area operated by the STs is 0.5 to 3.0 hectares.

Table-1.12
Number and Area Operated by Scheduled Tribes in 2019-20 in Telangana

Sl. No.	Category of Size Class (Hect)	Number In 2019-20	Area(Hect)In 2019-20	Average size In 2019-20
1	Adilabad	111340	174607	1.68
2	Nizamabad	38982	33612	0.86
3	Karimnagar	19332	16651	0.86
4	Medak	35100	36362	1.04
5	Hyderabad	0	0	0.00
6	Rangareddy	29498	32328	1.10
7	Mahbubnagar	90948	97770	1.08
8	Nalgonda	84584	84019	0.99
9	Warangal	106316	102576	0.96
10	Khammam	156327	180118	1.15
All		672427	770681	1.14

Source: Ibid,p.73.

Table 1.12 shows the number and area operated by STs in Telangana state in the year 2019-20. Among the ten districts majority of tribes (in number) about 23.24% of tribes are found in Khammam district and the lowest in Karimnagar District i.e., 2.57%. The area operated highest reported in Khammam district about 23.37% and followed by Adilabad and Warangal i.e., 22.65% and 13.30%, while lowest in Karimnagar about 2.16%. The average size of area operated by scheduled tribes is highest in Adilabad about 1.68 and the lowest in Nizamabad and Karimnagar about 0.86 hectares.

Conclusion

Based on the provided demographic, educational, and economic data, the socioeconomic landscape of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in Telangana can be synthesized into three main insights:

- **Geographic and Demographic Concentration:** The ST population is highly concentrated in the eastern and northern belts of the state, particularly in the Khammam and

Adilabad districts. These two regions together hold nearly half of the state's total tribal population and contain the vast majority of its designated Scheduled Villages.

- **Deep Agrarian Economic Reliance:** The tribal workforce remains profoundly tied to the primary sector. An overwhelming 84.45% of all ST main workers earn their living directly from the land as either cultivators or agricultural laborers'. Conversely, non-agricultural avenues like household industries and corporate or service jobs ("Others") remain largely untapped, except in the fully urbanized Hyderabad district.

- **The Rural-Urban Socio economic Divide:** There is a stark development gap between rural tribal communities and their urban counterparts. While nearly **89% of the ST population lives in rural areas** with a literacy rate lagging below 50% (and female literacy dropping close to 30% in districts like Mahbubnagar), the small urban ST population in Hyderabad exhibits a vastly superior literacy profile (69.34%) and a near-total transition (94.03%) into modern, non-agrarian occupations.

In summary, while Telangana's tribal communities possess a rich, diverse cultural heritage spanning various stages of social evolution, they continue to face systemic vulnerabilities. Future development frameworks require targeted interventions that bridge this rural-urban literacy gap, modernize farming practices, and create viable non-agricultural employment pathways in heavily tribal districts.

References

1. Agricultural Statistics: At a Glance 2019, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. New Delhi.
2. All India Report on Agriculture Census 2010-11&2015-16, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India
3. Chand, R., Saxena and S. Rana (2015), Estimates and Analysis of Farm Income in India, 1983-84 to 2011-12, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 50(22), Pp.139-145.
4. Chhkara, Kuldeep and Kodan, Anand (2013), Farmers Indebtedness in Haryana – A Study, *Journal of Rural Development*, 32(4), NIRD Hyderabad, Pp. 347-365.
5. Dhage, S.K. and Lobo, B.G. (2010), Changing Scenario of Rural Credit in India, In Rasare K.A., (eds.), *Rural Credit in the Era of Globalization*, Madhav Books, Gurgaon.
6. Government of India, Report of the Expert Group on Agricultural Indebtedness, July-2007, Ministry of Finance.
7. Government of India, Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, May 2005.
8. Gyanendra Mani (2016), Study on Implementation of Kisan Credit Card Scheme, Occasional Paper 64, NABARD, Mumbai.
9. Jeromi, P.D. (2007), Regularisation of Informal Financial Institutions: A Study of Money Lenders in Kerala., *RBI Occasional Papers*, 28(1), Pp. 1-32.
10. Karmarkar K.G. (1999), *Rural Credit and Self-Help Groups*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
11. Kekane Maruti Arjun (2013), Indian Agriculture – Status, Importance and Role in Indian Economy, *International Journal of Agriculture and Food Science Technology*, 4(4), Pp. 343- 346.
12. Krishna Kishore, N.T. (2012), Agriculture Credit in India: An Integrated Rural Credit Approach, *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 2(2), Pp. 1-5.
13. Lal, Ratan and Pratap, Singh (2007), Farmers Suicides: An Analysis Southern Economist, 46(14).

14. Lok Sabha (2018), Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4111, Parliament of India, New Delhi, 20th March 2018.
15. Madhu Sudhanan Nair, M. S. (2018), Agricultural Indebtedness in Kerala – A Study of Idukki District, Ph.D., thesis, Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.
16. Mamata Kulshrestha, Agriculture Credit in India, <http://www.jiwaji.edu/pdf/ecourse/law/Agriculture%20credit%20in%20india%20-%20Dr.%20Mamta%20Kulshrestha,%20SOS%20LAW.pdf>
17. Mohanakumar, S., and Sharma, R. K. (2006), Analysis of Farmer Suicides in Kerala, Economic and Political Weekly, 41(16), Pp. 1553-558.
18. Mohanty, B. B. and P. K. Lenka (2019), Small Farmers' Suicide in Odisha, Economic and Political Weekly, 54(22), Pp. 51-59.
19. Moorthy V. K. (2009), Financial Institutions and Markets, Book Enclave, Jaipur.
20. Nair, K. N. Menon, Vineetha (2007), Distress Debt and Suicides among Agrarian Households: Findings from Three Village Studies in Kerala, CDS working papers N.397, Pp. 1-59.

Citation: Dr. M. V. KALESWARARAO. 2025. "AGRICULTURAL STATUS AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES IN TELANGANA". *International Journal of Academic Research*, 12(4): 179-187.

Copyright: ©2025 Dr. M. V. KALESWARARAO. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.