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Production Levels of Major Crops by Tahsil in Jashpur District (C.G.): A Geographical Study

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Abstract:
Jashpur district is situated on the north-eastern corner of Chhattisgarh state in between 22°17′ and 23°15′ North latitude and 83°30′ and 84°24′ East longitude with a hub of agricultural diversity, distinguished by its unique geographical terrain. The primary objective of this research is to assess the regional variations in the production levels of Jashpur's major crops. The present study is based on both the primary & secondary data which is derived from the various sources for the study years 2015-16 and 2019-20, and statistical methods have been employed to analyze this data. The study reveals that agriculture in Jashpur is predominantly dependent on monsoon rainfall and the nature of the soil, with paddy (Rice) serving as the dominant crop, covering approximately 72% of the total sown area. A tahsil-wise analysis indicates that the Bagicha and Patthalgaon tahsils lead in terms of total agricultural area and production, whereas intensive farming practices are observed in smaller tahsils such as Duldula and Kunkuri. Given the plateau-like topography of the study area, limited irrigation facilities and soil erosion significantly impact crop production levels. In conclusion, the district possesses immense potential for crop diversification. If micro-irrigation techniques and modern agricultural management practices are promoted at the tahsil level, the resulting production levels will not only ensure self-sufficiency but also serve as a foundation for the economic empowerment of the tribal communities residing in the region.

Keywords: Jashpur District, Regional Variations, Production Levels, Major Crops, Economic Empowerment.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture serves as the bedrock of India's economy, where food grain production has reached record levels (exceeding ~332 million tonnes in 2023-24), with rice, wheat, and pulses being the dominant crops [1, 2]. Despite a reliance on the monsoon, the adoption of new technologies and concerted government efforts have led to a consistent increase in the production of oilseeds, sugarcane, and cotton as well [10]. India ranks among the world's leading producers of Rice (holding a 22% share) and Wheat (holding a 13% share). In the year 2023-24, food grain production is estimated to exceed a record 332.298 million tones [5, 6]. Indian agriculture not only ensures food security but also bolsters the economy through agricultural exports [9]. However, special efforts are still required to enhance self-reliance in the oilseeds and pulses sectors [7, 8]. The economy of Chhattisgarh relies primarily on Kharif crops, with paddy (rice) being the most prominent among them. To boost productivity within the state, hybrid seeds are being utilized, and record-breaking procurement is being undertaken at Minimum Support Prices (MSP). The production levels of major crops in Chhattisgarh particularly

paddy (which occupies approximately 75% of the Kharif sown area) underscore its prominence as the "Rice Bowl" of the region, a status that has recently witnessed a trend toward diversification into millets and horticultural crops [3]. Situated at the north-eastern extremity of Chhattisgarh, Jashpur district occupies a significant position in the agricultural landscape, distinguished by its unique geographical terrain and diverse climatic conditions. The district's economy is fundamentally anchored in agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry sectors upon which the majority of the local population depends, either directly or indirectly [4]. Agriculture in Jashpur is predominantly rain-fed (monsoon-dependent), and the prevalence of red-yellow (Matasi) soil is considered highly conducive to the cultivation of crops such as paddy. An analysis of crop production levels within the district clearly reveals that paddy is the preeminent crop, cultivated across approximately 69.1% (180,614 hectares) of the total cropped area. In addition to paddy, maize, wheat, pulses (particularly black gram), and oilseeds (such as Niger seed and groundnut) are also produced here on a large scale. Jashpur's agriculture has witnessed a significant transformation in recent decades the district has established itself as Chhattisgarh's 'Horticulture Hub'.

STUDY AREA

Located on the northeastern edge of Chhattisgarh, Jashpur district is known for its unique geographical features, stretching between 22°17' and 23°15' north latitude and 83°30' and 84°24' east longitude. Covering an area of approximately 6,205 square kilometers, the district is divided into two major regions: the 'Upper Ghat', a high plateau region (such as the Pandrapat and Samaripath), and the 'Nich Ghat', a plain and sloping region. Rivers such as the Kanhar, Ib, and Maini flow here, providing the main source of water supply for this hilly region. The soil here consists primarily of laterite (Bhata) and red-yellow sandy soils, which are gravelly on the higher plateaus and fertile loamy in the lower valleys. Paddy is the most important agricultural crop here, but due to its cool climate and high altitude, this district is particularly known in Chhattisgarh for its tea, litchi, and tomato production. Coarse grains like maize, kodo - kutki, and forest produce like mahua and chironji are also abundant here.

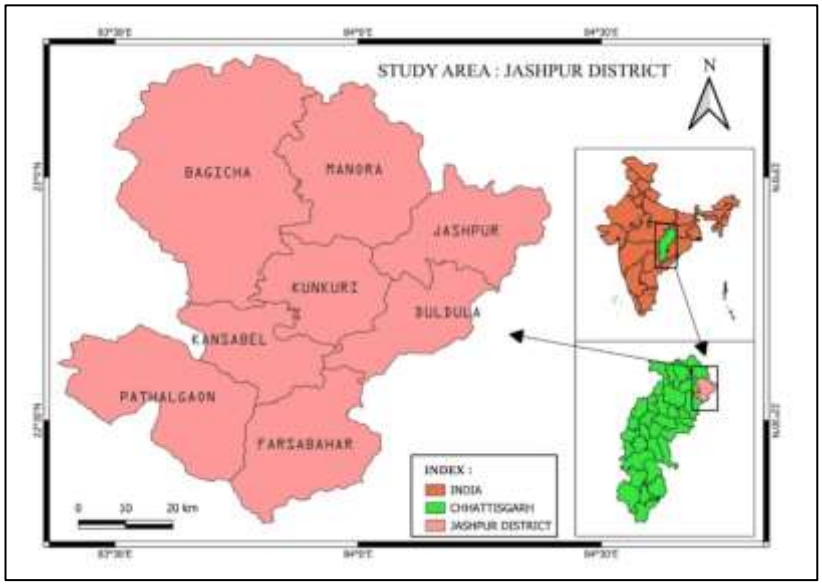

Fig. no. 01: Location map of the study area

OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To ascertain the levels of production of major crops, on a Tahsil-wise in the study area.
2. To analyze the spatial distribution and cropping patterns of major crops within the study area.
3. To conduct a Tahsil-wise quantitative analysis of the levels of production and productivity (yield) of major crops during the study years from 2015-16 to 2019-20.
4. To investigate the impact of geographical factors on the production levels of major crops within the study area.

SOURCES OF DATA & DATA COLLECTION

The present study is based on both the primary and secondary data which obtained from the following sources:

1. **Primary Sources:** District Statistical Office, Jashpur; and Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture, Jashpur.
2. **Secondary Sources:** Chhattisgarh State Economic Survey (CG Economic Survey), Census of India (Census - 2011), and Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.
3. **Tehsil-wise Information:** Agricultural statistics for the Tahsils of Bagicha, Duldula, Jashpur, Kansabel, Kunkuri, Manora, Pathalgaon and Farsabahar.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data regarding the production of major crops in Jashpur district during the study period of 2015-16 to 2019-20 was obtained from primary and secondary sources. The compiled data was analyzed using computer and statistical methods. Comparative bar diagrams have been utilized to illustrate the production levels of major crops across the various tahsils of study area.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Geographical Factors affecting the Production Levels of Major Crops:

The role of geographical factors is very significance for the agricultural production in the study area which is depends on physical environment. Geographical factors are very essential for the production of crops in the study area such as terrain features, climatic conditions, soil characteristics & water resources.

1. **Terrain Features:** The study area is situated on the elevated plateau region which is known as 'Pat Pradesh' and the geological structure of Jashpur pat is formed by Deccan trap due to for this Bauxite mineral is found. Agricultural activities are mainly found in the Pediplains which is situated in the southern part of Jashpur district and it is a relatively plain area that is called Nich Ghat. The variation is highly found in the all tahsils of Jashpur district with particular reference to agricultural production of major crops due to such terrain features.
2. **Climatic Conditions:** The study area has been affected by the south-west monsoon during rainy season in the month of June to mid-September and mid-September to November is the period of post monsoon season. Due to high temperature during the summer seasons the agricultural activities or crops production is required high water availability but here low irrigational facility is found that's why the various crops production is different with low quantity in all tahsils of Jashpur district.

3. **Soil Characteristics:** Variation in agricultural productions is found on the basis of the characteristics of the soils which are found in the study area, Jashpur district. As a Kharif crop the Paddy cultivation is mainly found in Matashi soil which has been considered as the best soil for the cultivation of paddy crop and the cultivation of wheat and Gram is found in Kanhar (black soil) soil. The production of different crops in the study area is much affected due to the lack of Alluvial Soil (Kacchar) and variation is also found in the production of major crops in per hectares.
4. **Water Resources:** The agricultural production of the study area is mainly depends on irrigation as well as monsoonal rainfall. Very less development of drainage system is found in the study area and most of the areas are deprive from drainage system or river network for agricultural purposes. All rivers of study area are flowing down through the pat region in the direction of south. The drainage pattern of the study area is mainly dendritic in nature as well as it is very irregular. The dendritic and irregular drainage pattern is highly reflected on the Pat topography of these regions that's why it is not a plays significance role in agricultural production.

Tahsil Wise Production of Major Crops in the Study Area:

In the Reference year 2015-16, under the Paddy (Rice) crop the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (2298 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Manora (978 quintal / hect.). Under the Wheat crop the highest production is found in tahsil Kunkuri (1986 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (845 quintal / hect.). Under the Maize crop the highest production is found in tahsil Manora (1700 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Kansabel (882 quintal / hect.). Under the Kodo Kutki the highest production is found in tahsil Manora (386 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Farsabahar (288 quintal / hect.). Under the Gram the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (1019 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Jashpur (580 quintal / hect.). Under the Arhar (Tuar) the highest production is found in tahsil Jashpur (615 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (300 quintal / hect.). As pulses under the Urad crop the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (589 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (189 quintal / hect.). As oilseeds under the Til the highest production is found in tahsil Bagicha (480 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (256 quintal / hect.). As an oilseed under the Groundnut the highest production is found in tahsil Kunkuri (2180 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (750 quintal / hect.). Under the Rai & Sarso the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (470 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Jashpur (162 quintal / hect.), which are represented in the table no. 01 & 02 and the fig. no. 02.

Table no. 01

Jashpur district: Tahsil wise Production of major crops in quintal per hectares

(Reference year: 2015-16)

Name of Tahsils	Production of major crops in quintal per hectares									
	Paddy (Rice)	Wheat	Maize	Kodo Kutki	Gram	Arhar (Tuar)	Urad	Til	Ground -nut	Rai & Sarso
Bagicha	1722	1680	1229	365	842	516	432	480	1081	368
Kansabel	1189	1181	882	00	793	545	311	385	965	366

Jashpur	1099	1071	1035	00	580	615	421	00	1061	162
Manora	978	898	1700	386	750	424	458	00	1139	297
Kunkuri	2162	1986	1165	00	723	465	327	311	2180	172
Duldula	1697	845	962	290	646	300	189	256	750	165
Farsabahar	1710	976	1214	288	753	559	472	300	811	398
Pathalgaon	2298	1184	1189	00	1019	520	589	432	1234	470
Total	**12855**	**9821**	**9376**	**1329**	**6106**	**3944**	**3199**	**2164**	**9221**	**2398**

Source: Superintendent, Land record office of Jashpur district (C.G.).

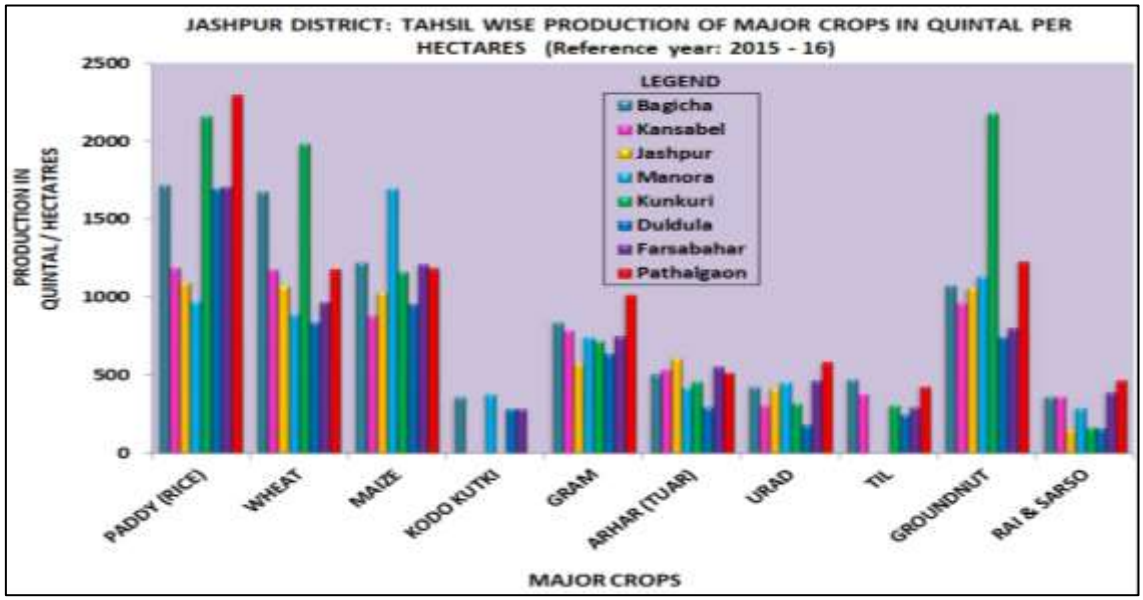

Fig. no. 02: Tahsil wise production of major crops in quintal per hectares (Reference year: 2015 - 16) in the study area.

Table no. 02

Production levels of major crops among the tahsils

(Reference year: 2015-16)

Name of Major Crops	**Production levels (Quintal in per hectare)**		
	High Production	**Low Production**	**No Production**
Paddy (Rice)	Pathalgaon (2298)	Manora (978)	-
Wheat	Kunkuri (1986)	Duldula (845)	-
Maize	Manora (1700)	Kansabel (882)	-
Kodo Kutki	Manora (386)	Farsabahar (288)	Kansabel (00) , Jashpur (00), Kunkuri (00) &Pathalgaon (00)
Gram	Pathalgaon (1019)	Jashpur (580)	-
Arhar (Tuar)	Jashpur (615)	Duldula (300)	-

Urad	Pathalgaon (589)	Duldula (189)	-
Til	Bagicha (480)	Duldula (256)	Jashpur (00) and Manora (00)
Groundnut	Kunkuri (2180)	Duldula (750)	-
Rai & Sarso	Pathalgaon (470)	Jashpur (162)	-

Source: Find out by the author on the basis of Reference year: 2015 - 16.

On the basis of reference year 2016-17, in the study area the highest production of Paddy crop is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (2390 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Paddy crop is found in tahsil Manora (970 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Wheat crop is found in tahsil Kunkuri (2056 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Wheat crop is found in tahsil Duldula (850 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Maize crop is found in tahsil Manora (1800 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Maize crop is found in tahsil Kansabel (880 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Kodo kutki is found in tahsil Bagicha (450 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Kodo kutki is found in tahsil Duldula (300 quintal in per hectare). Kodo kutki is not produced in tahsil Kansabel, Jashpur, Kunkuri and Pathalgaon.

The highest production of Gram is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (1029 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Gram is found in tahsil Jashpur (600 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Arhar (Tuar) is found in tahsil Jashpur (645 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Arhar (Tuar) is found in tahsil Duldula (305 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Urad is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (611 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Urad is found in tahsil Duldula (186 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Til is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (450 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Til is found in tahsil Duldula (280 quintal in per hectare).Til is not produced in tahsil Jashpur and Manora. The highest production of Groundnut is found in tahsil Kunkuri (2200 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Groundnut is found in tahsil Farsabahar (823 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Rai & Sarso is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (475 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Rai & Sarso is found in tahsil Duldula (150 quintal in per hectare), which are shown in the table no. 03 & 04.

Table no. 03

Jashpur district: Tahsil wise Production of major crops in quintal per hectares

(**Reference year: 2016-17**)

Name of Tahsils	**Production of major crops in quintal per hectares**									
	Paddy (Rice)	**Wheat**	**Maize**	**Kodo Kutki**	**Gram**	**Arhar (Tuar)**	**Urad**	**Til**	**Groun -dnut**	**Rai & Sarso**
Bagicha	1832	1650	1319	450	850	506	423	380	1186	380
Kansabel	1199	1210	880	00	830	550	300	355	980	356
Jashpur	1173	1050	1015	00	600	645	419	00	1065	168
Manora	970	950	1800	400	750	434	481	00	1150	294
Kunkuri	2264	2056	1260	00	830	450	337	300	2200	178

Duldula	1777	850	950	300	650	305	186	280	850	150
Farsabahar	1807	970	1319	378	750	549	461	300	823	400
Pathalgaon	2390	1264	1290	00	1029	507	611	450	1242	475
Total	**13412**	**10000**	**9833**	**1528**	**6289**	**3946**	**3218**	**2065**	**9496**	**2401**

Source: Superintendent, Land record office of Jashpur district (C.G.).

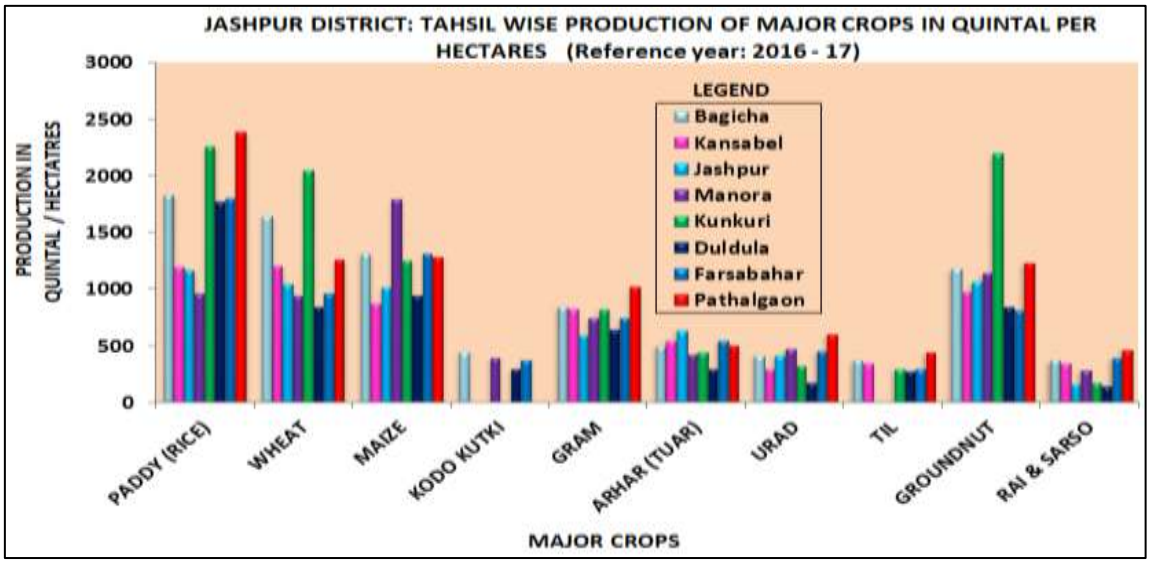

Fig. no. 03: Tahsil wise production of major crops in quintal per hectares (Reference year: 2016 - 17) in the study area.

Table no. 04

Production levels of major crops among the tahsils

(Reference year: 2016-17)

Name of Major Crops	**Production levels (Quintal in per hectare)**		
	High Production	**Low Production**	**No Production**
Paddy (Rice)	Pathalgaon (2390)	Manora (970)	-
Wheat	Kunkuri (2056)	Duldula (850)	-
Maize	Manora (1800)	Kansabel (880)	-
Kodo Kutki	Bagicha (450)	Duldula (300)	Kansabel (00), Jashpur (00), Kunkuri (00) and Pathalgaon (00)
Gram	Pathalgaon (1029)	Jashpur (600)	-
Arhar (Tuar)	Jashpur (645)	Duldula (305)	-
Urad	Pathalgaon (611)	Duldula (186)	-
Til	Pathalgaon (450)	Duldula (280)	Jashpur and Manora
Groundnut	Kunkuri (2200)	Farsabahar (823)	-
Rai & Sarso	Pathalgaon (475)	Duldula (150)	-

Source: Find out by the author on the basis of Reference year: 2016 - 17.

In the Reference year 2017-18, under the Paddy (Rice) crop the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (2499 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Manora (1070 quintal / hect.). Under the Wheat crop the highest production is found in tahsil Kunkuri (2076 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (985 quintal / hect.). Under the Maize crop the highest production is found in tahsil Manora (1910 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Kansabel (988 quintal / hect.). Under the Kodo Kutki the highest production is found in tahsil Bagicha (445 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (289 quintal / hect.). Under the Gram the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (1121 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Jashpur (700 quintal / hect.). Under the Arhar (Tuar) the highest production is found in tahsil Jashpur (651 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (315 quintal / hect.). As pulses under the Urad crop the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (651 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (296 quintal / hect.). As oilseeds under the Til the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (471 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (289 quintal / hect.). As an oilseed under the Groundnut the highest production is found in tahsil Kunkuri (2210 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Farsabahar (933 quintal / hect.). Under the Rai & Sarso the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (486 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (162 quintal / hect.), which are shown in the table no. 05 & 06 and represented in the fig. no. 04.

Table no. 05

Jashpur district: Tahsil wise Production of major crops in quintal per hectares

(Reference year: 2017 - 18)

Name of Tahsils	Production of major crops in quintal per hectares									
	Paddy (Rice)	Wheat	Maize	Kodo Kutki	Gram	Arhar (Tuar)	Urad	Til	Groun -dnut	Rai & Sarso
Bagicha	1982	1852	1429	445	945	515	523	383	1381	388
Kansabel	1378	1425	988	00	832	565	310	365	988	366
Jashpur	1293	1189	1285	00	700	651	429	00	1169	178
Manora	1070	1069	1910	410	855	453	485	00	1152	298
Kunkuri	2384	2076	1390	00	932	460	347	336	2210	189
Duldula	1897	985	1135	289	751	315	296	289	975	162
Farsabahar	1987	1030	1519	371	862	541	469	321	933	420
Pathalgaon	2499	1344	1494	00	1121	517	651	471	1362	486
Total	**14490**	**10970**	**11150**	**1515**	**6998**	**4017**	**3510**	**2165**	**10170**	**2487**

Source: Superintendent, Land record office of Jashpur district (C.G.).

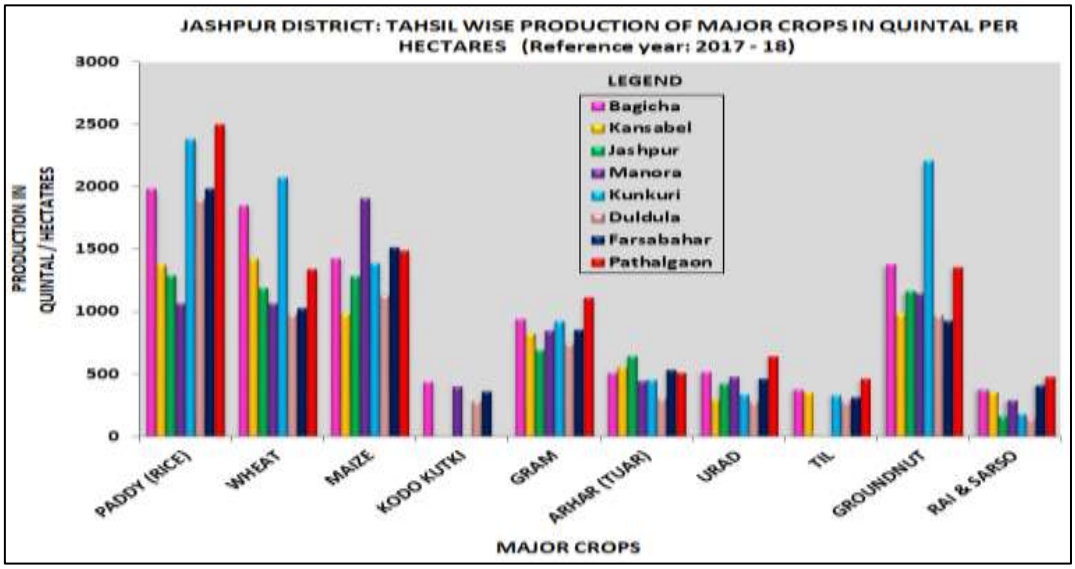

Fig. no. 04: Tahsil wise production of major crops in quintal per hectares (Reference year: 2017 - 18) in the study area.

Table no. 06

Production levels of major crops among the tahsils (Reference year: 2017-18)

Name of Major Crops	Production levels (Quintal in per hectare)		
	High Production	**Low Production**	**No Production**
Paddy (Rice)	Pathalgaon (2499)	Manora (1070)	-
Wheat	Kunkuri (2076)	Duldula (985)	-
Maize	Manora (1910)	Kansabel (988)	-
Kodo Kutki	Bagicha (445)	Duldula (289)	Kansabel (00), Jashpur (00), Kunkuri (00) and Pathalgaon (00)
Gram	Pathalgaon (1121)	Jashpur (700)	-
Arhar (Tuar)	Jashpur (651)	Duldula (315)	-
Urad	Pathalgaon (651)	Duldula (296)	-
Til	Pathalgaon (471)	Duldula (289)	Jashpur (00) and Manora (00)
Groundnut	Kunkuri (2210)	Farsabahar (933)	-
Rai & Sarso	Pathalgaon (486)	Duldula (162)	-

Source: Find out by the author on the basis of Reference year: 2017 - 18.

In the Reference year 2018-19, under the Paddy (Rice) crop the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (2510 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Manora (1552 quintal /

hect.). Under the Wheat crop the highest production is found in tehsil Kunkuri (2100 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (1123 quintal / hect.). Under the Maize crop the highest production is found in tehsil Manora (2135 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Kansabel (1229 quintal / hect.). Under the Kodo Kutki the highest production is found in tahsil Bagicha (445 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tehsil Duldula (292 quintal / hect.). Under the Gram the highest production is found in tehsil Manora (729 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Duldula (500 quintal / hect.). Under the Arhar (Tuar) the highest production is found in tehsil Manora (597 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Kunkuri (510 quintal / hect.). As pulses under the Urad crop the highest production is found in tehsil Farsabahar (538 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Manora (511 quintal / hect.). As oilseeds under the Til the highest production is found in tahsil Bagicha (500 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Kunkuri (338 quintal / hect.). As an oilseed under the Groundnut the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (1575 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tahsil Kansabel (1120 quintal / hect.). Under the Rai & Sarso the highest production is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (587 quintal / hect.) and the lowest production is found in tehsil Jashpur (310 quintal / hect.), which are shown in the table no. 07 & 08 and represented in the fig. no. 05.

Table no. 07
Jashpur district: Tahsil wise Production of major crops in quintal per hectares
(Reference year: 2018 - 19)

Name of Tahsils	Production of major crops in quintal per hectares									
	Paddy (Rice)	Wheat	Maize	Kodo Kutki	Gram	Arhar (Tuar)	Urad	Til	Groun -dnut	Rai & Sarso
Bagicha	2229	1945	1836	445	642	576	522	500	1449	342
Kansabel	1798	1656	1229	00	715	570	527	470	1120	338
Jashpur	1662	1533	1652	00	635	562	525	00	1355	310
Manora	1552	1462	2135	376	729	597	511	00	1365	580
Kunkuri	2449	2100	1678	00	658	510	519	338	1345	312
Duldula	2080	1123	1488	292	500	570	527	347	1238	332
Farsabahar	2188	1326	1961	376	712	562	538	349	1230	320
Pathalgaon	2510	1670	1825	00	720	582	528	456	1575	587
Total	**16468**	**12815**	**13804**	**1489**	**5311**	**4529**	**4197**	**2460**	**10677**	**3121**

Source: Superintendent, Land record office of Jashpur district (C.G.)

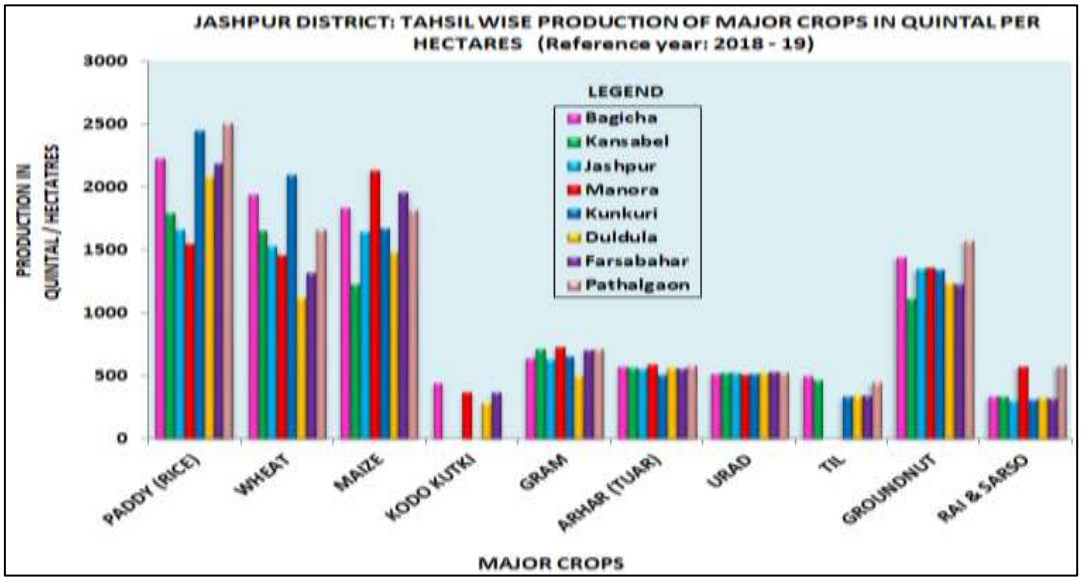

Fig. no. 05: Tahsil wise production of major crops in quintal per hectares (Reference year: 2018 - 19) in the study area.

Table no. 08
Production levels of major crops among the tahsils
(Reference year: 2018-19)

Name of major crops	Production levels (Quintal in per hectare)		
	High Production	Low Production	No Production
Paddy (Rice)	Pathalgaon (2510)	Manora (1552)	-
Wheat	Kunkuri (2100)	Duldula (1123)	-
Maize	Manora (2135)	Kansabel (1229)	-
Kodo Kutki	Bagicha (445)	Duldula (292)	Kansabel (00), Jashpur (00), Kunkuri (00) and Pathalgaon (00)
Gram	Manora (729)	Duldula (500)	-
Arhar (Tuar)	Manora (597)	Kunkuri (510)	-
Urad	Farsabahar (538)	Manora (511)	-
Til	Bagicha (500)	Kunkuri (338)	Jashpur (00) and Manora (00)
Groundnut	Pathalgaon (1575)	Kansabel (1120)	-
Rai & Sarso	Pathalgaon (587)	Jashpur (310)	-

Source: Find out by the author on the basis of Reference year: 2018 - 19.

On the basis of reference year 2019-20, in the study area the highest production of Paddy crop is found in tahsil Kunkuri (2550 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Paddy crop is found in tahsil Manora (2350 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Wheat crop is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (2230 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Wheat crop is found in tahsil Jashpur (2020 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Maize crop is found in tahsil Pathalgaon

(2550 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Maize crop is found in tahsil Kunkuri (2470 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Kodo kutki is found in tahsil Bagicha (446 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Kodo kutki is found in tahsil Duldula (299 quintal in per hectare). Kodo kutki is not produced in tahsil Kansabel, Jashpur, Kunkuri and Pathalgaon. The highest production of Gram is found in tahsil Manora (765 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Gram is found in tahsil Duldula (546 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Arhar (Tuar) is found in tahsil Manora (600 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Arhar (Tuar) is found in tehsil Kunkuri (575 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Urad is found in tahsil Farsabahar (540 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Urad is found in tahsil Manora (515 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Til is found in tahsil Bagicha (510 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Til is found in tahsil Kunkuri (350 quintal in per hectare).Til is not produced in tahsil Jashpur and Manora. The highest production of Groundnut is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (1665 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Groundnut is found in tahsil Kansabel and Farsabahar (1340 quintal in per hectare). The highest production of Rai & Sarso is found in tahsil Pathalgaon (597 quintal in per hectare) and the lowest production of Rai & Sarso is found in tahsil Jashpur and Kunkuri (320 quintal in per hectare), which is shown in the table no. 09 & 10 and graphically represented in fig. no. 06.

Table no. 09
Jashpur district: Tahsil wise Production of major crops in quintal per hectares
(Reference year: 2019 - 2020)

Name of Tahsils	Production of major crops in quintal per hectares									
	Paddy (Rice)	Wheat	Maize	Kodo Kutki	Gram	Arhar (Tuar)	Urad	Til	Groundnut	Rai & Sarso
Bagicha	2530	2130	2541	446	736	595	537	510	1599	355
Kansabel	2490	2030	2530	00	760	590	530	478	1340	350
Jashpur	2460	2020	2542	00	755	585	532	00	1445	320
Manora	2350	2115	2540	396	765	600	515	00	1453	595
Kunkuri	2550	2140	2470	00	716	575	525	350	1410	320
Duldula	2480	2130	2530	299	546	590	530	355	1350	340
Farsabahar	2490	2210	2540	381	750	585	540	356	1340	330
Pathalgaon	2480	2230	2550	00	750	599	536	469	1665	597
Total	**19830**	**17005**	**20243**	**1522**	**5778**	**4719**	**4245**	**2518**	**11602**	**3207**

Source: Superintendent, Land record office of Jashpur district (C.G.).

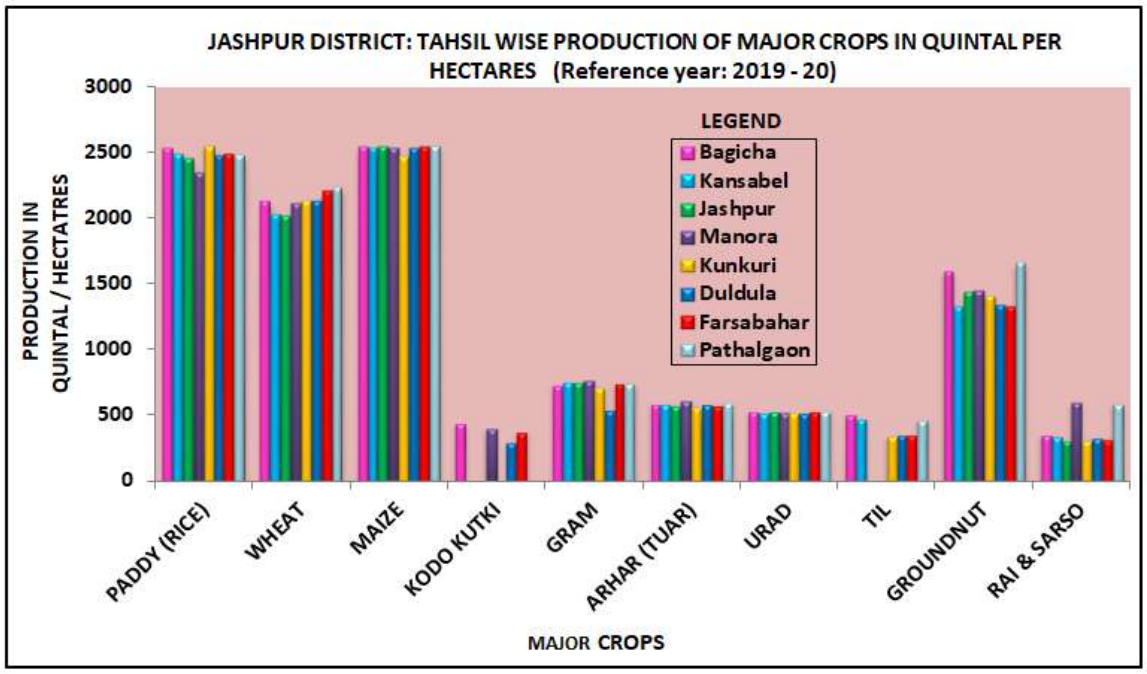

Fig. no. 06: Tahsil wise production of major crops in quintal per hectares (Reference year: 2019 - 20) in the study area.

Table no. 10
Production levels of major crops among the tahsils
(Reference year: 2019 - 2020)

Name of major crops	Production levels (Quintal in per hectare)		
	Highest Production	**Lowest Production**	**No Production**
Paddy (Rice)	Kunkuri (2550)	Manora (2350)	-
Wheat	Pathalgaon (2230)	Jashpur (2020)	-
Maize	Pathalgaon (2550)	Kunkuri (2470)	-
Kodo Kutki	Bagicha (446)	Duldula (299)	Kansabel (00), Jashpur (00), Kunkuri (00) and Pathalgaon (00)
Gram	Manora (765)	Duldula (546)	-
Arhar (Tuar)	Manora (600)	Kunkuri (575)	-
Urad	Farsabahar (540)	Manora (515)	-
Til	Bagicha (510)	Kunkuri (350)	Jashpur (00) and Manora (00)
Groundnut	Pathalgaon (1665)	Kansabel & Farsabahar (1340)	-
Rai & Sarso	Pathalgaon (597)	Jashpur & Kunkuri (320)	-

Source: Find out by the author on the basis of Reference year: 2019 - 20.

In Jashpur district under the reference year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the total production of Paddy (Rice) crop is 12855, 13412, 14490, 16468 and 19830 quintal in per hectares respectively. In the reference year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the total production of Wheat crop is 9821, 10000, 10970, 12815 and 17005 quintal in per hectares respectively. Under the reference year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the total production of maize crop is 9376, 9833, 11150, 13804 and 20243 quintal in per hectares respectively. In the reference year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the total production of Kodo Kutki is 1329, 1528, 1515, 1489 and 1522 quintal in per hectares respectively. Under the reference year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the total production of Gram is 6106, 6289, 6998, 5311 and 5778 quintal in per hectares respectively.

In the reference year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the total production of Arhar (Tuar) is 3944, 3946, 4017, 4529 and 4719 quintal in per hectares respectively. Under the reference year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the total production of Urad is 3199, 3218, 3510, 4197 and 4245 quintal in per hectares respectively. In the reference year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the total production of Til is 2164, 2065, 2165, 2460 and 2518 quintal in per hectares respectively. Under the reference year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the total production of Groundnut is 9221, 9496, 10170, 10677 and 11602 quintal in per hectares respectively. In the reference year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 the total production of Rai & Sarso is 2398, 2401, 2487, 3121 and 3207 quintal in per hectares respectively, which are shown in the table no. 11 and graphically represented in the fig. no. 07.

Table no. 11

Jashpur district: Total Production of major crops in quintal per hectares

Reference Years	Total production of major crops in quintal per hectares									
	Paddy (Rice)	Wheat	Maize	Kodo Kutki	Gram	Arhar (Tuar)	Urad	Til	Groundnut	Rai & Sarso
2015 - 16	12855	9821	9376	1329	6106	3944	3199	2164	9221	2398
2016 - 17	13412	10000	9833	1528	6289	3946	3218	2065	9496	2401
2017 - 18	14490	10970	11150	1515	6998	4017	3510	2165	10170	2487
2018 - 19	16468	12815	13804	1489	5311	4529	4197	2460	10677	3121
2019 - 20	19830	17005	20243	1522	5778	4719	4245	2518	11602	3207

Source: Calculated by the author on the basis of Reference year data (From 2015 - 16 to 2019 - 20).

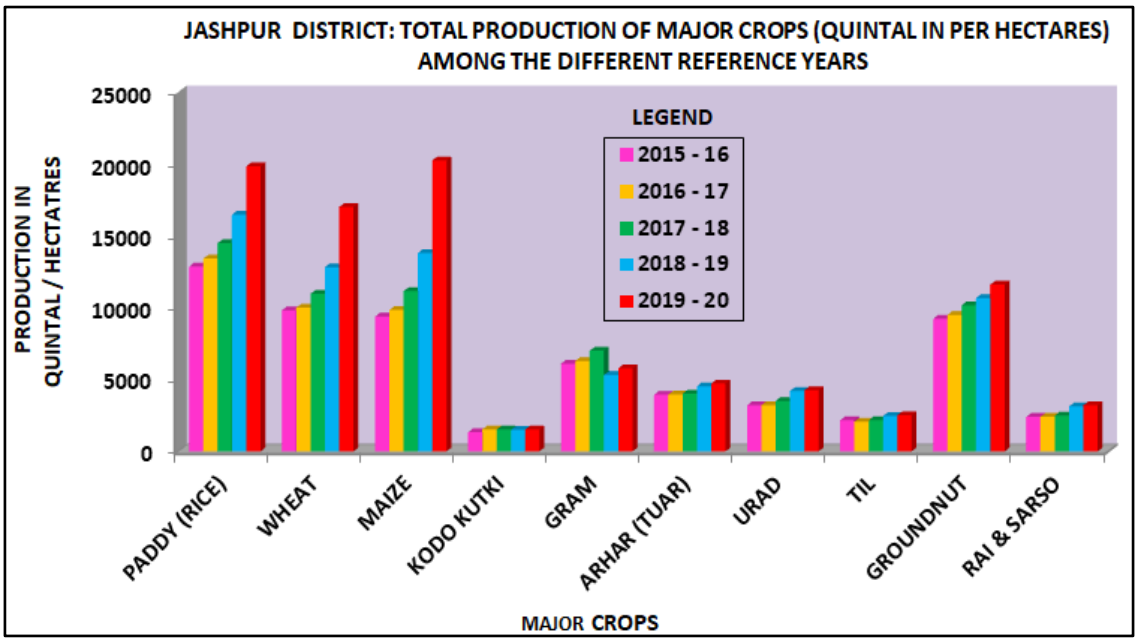

Fig. no. 07: Total production of major crops (quintal in per hectares) among the different reference years in Jashpur District.

CONCLUSION:

A geographical study of the tahsil-wise production of major crops in Jashpur district clearly demonstrates that the local agricultural system is profoundly influenced by the region's topography and climate. The geographical division of the district into 'Upper Ghat' and 'Nich Ghat' serves to determine the pattern of crop diversification. The Lower Ghat, owing to its fertile soil, leads in the production of paddy and pulses; conversely, the cooler climate of the Upper Ghat is exceptionally well-suited for horticultural crops such as tomatoes, tau (finger millet), and pears. In conclusion, the level of agricultural production in Jashpur varies significantly across its tehsils; while paddy remains the primary staple food crop, the production of cash crops such as Niger seed (Ramtil) and maize is increasingly becoming the principal source of income for farmers. However, the scarcity of irrigation facilities within the district, coupled with the persistence of traditional farming methods, acts as a hindrance to realizing the region's full agricultural potential. If advanced farming techniques, improved market linkages, and micro-irrigation projects were to be expanded, Jashpur district could emerge as a prominent hub for agriculture and horticulture not only within the Chhattisgarh state but across the entirety of Central India.

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