

Shanwwar (2025). *The Relationships between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Agriculture productivity in Uttarakhand*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews. 4(1). 207-214.



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF  
MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & REVIEWS

journal homepage: [www.ijmrr.online/index.php/home](http://www.ijmrr.online/index.php/home)

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PRADHAN MANTRI  
KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI AND AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY  
IN UTTARAKHAND

Dr. Shanwwar

Assistant Professor- Economics

Government Degree College

Khadi (New Tehri) Garhwal

Email- [shanwwar.2307@gmail.com](mailto:shanwwar.2307@gmail.com)

**How to Cite the Article:** Shanwwar (2025). *The Relationships between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Agriculture productivity in Uttarakhand*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews. 4(1). 207-214.



DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56815/ijmrr.v4i1.2025.207-214>

**Key Words-** *Agriculture, Farmers, Productivity*

Uttarakhand state is an agricultural state. Approximately 70 percent of the working population of Uttarakhand is dependent on agriculture. Uttarakhand is a hill state, with a total area of 53483 square kilometers, with 46,035 square kilometers of this area being hill. 56 percent of the total agricultural land in the state is recorded as hill agriculture, while 44 percent of it is recorded as plain agriculture. Maximum agricultural land in the state is in Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar district. Uttarakhand state has four agro-climatic zones covering six altitudinal farming approaches. There is potential for growing a variety of agricultural crops in the state. The livestock and animal husbandry sector of the state has developed significantly due to various efforts made by the government in the last few years. Farmers in Uttarakhand are being sensitized to adopt a cluster-based approach to ensure their bargaining power and profitability. To this end, several agricultural clusters have been developed in the state. Farmers are now seeing the many benefits of cluster farming. The results are so positive that farmers are eager to become part of it. Uttarakhand is the first state in the country to take unprecedented steps to promote organic farming through the Central Government's



[The work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution  
Non Commercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

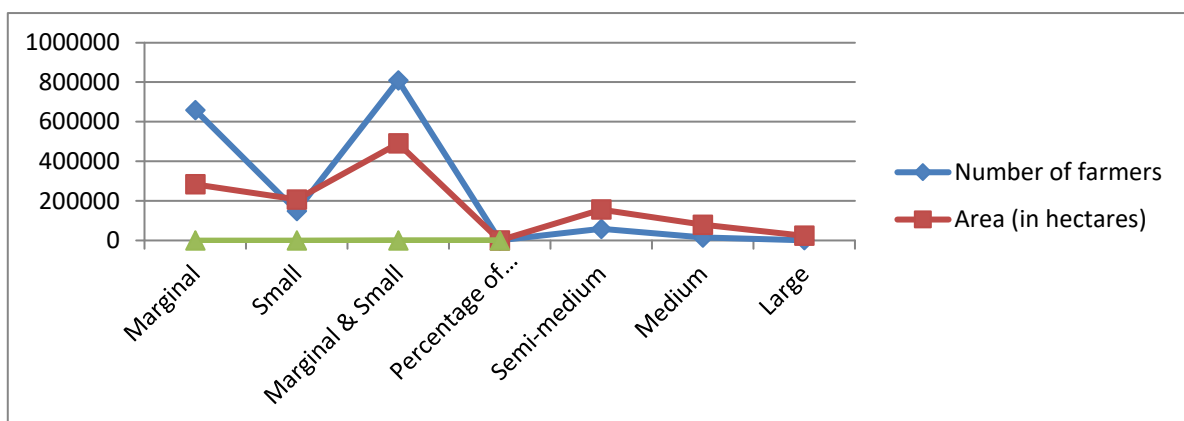
Shanwwar (2025). *The Relationships between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Agriculture productivity in Uttarakhand*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews. 4(1). 207-214.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), which has resulted in remarkable success in the agriculture sector.

In Uttarakhand, based on the 2015-16 agricultural sugarcane production, there are a total of 8,81,305 land holdings in the state. In terms of agricultural holdings, 14% of landholdings are held by Scheduled Castes, 3% by Scheduled Tribes, and 83% by other categories of farmers. Small and marginal farmers account for approximately 92% of total landholdings. The largest number of landholdings in the state (6.59 lakh) are held by marginal farmers, i.e., those holding less than 1 hectare. Uttarakhand State, especially in the hill regions, has a predominance of small and marginal land holdings, as well as scattered land holdings.

S.N.	Category of operational holdings	Number of farmers	Area (in hectares)
1	Marginal	659064	283442
2	Small	148817	206228
3	Marginal & Small	807881	489670
4	Percentage of marginal and small holdings to total holding	91.67	65.52
5	Semi-medium	58040	155532
6	Medium	14496	78834
7	Large	888	23284
	Total	881305	747320

Source- economic survey 2023-24, Utrtrakhand.



Shanwwar (2025). *The Relationships between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Agriculture productivity in Uttarakhand*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews. 4(1). 207-214.

The state of Uttarakhand is divided into three main regions: the Terai, the Bhabar, and the Plateau, with about 86 percent of the state's area covered by mountains. Due to the state's geographical location and diverse agro-climatic zones, most of the state is subsistence farming. In the hilly areas of the state, 60-70 percent of agricultural production is done by small farmers who follow traditional farming. The farmers here traditionally grow a variety of crops like Jhungra, Kauni, China, paddy, wheat, barley, horse gram, Bhatt, lentils, cowpea, kidney beans, oilseeds, and lesser-utilized crops like Amaranth, Buckwheat, Ogal, Bathua, Pumpkin, Bhangira, Jakhiya etc.

In the financial year 2023-24, out of the total agricultural land of 6,88,103 hectares, wheat is grown on 29 percent, paddy on 24 percent, sugarcane on 10 percent, Mandwa on 08 percent, Sanwa on 04 percent, total pulses on 06 percent, oilseeds on 03 percent, Fruits and vegetables were produced on 05 percent, fodder on 03 percent, Maize on 02 percent, Barley on 2 percent and other seeds on 04 percent area of the land. Wheat is the most cultivated crop in Uttarakhand, followed by paddy.

Table

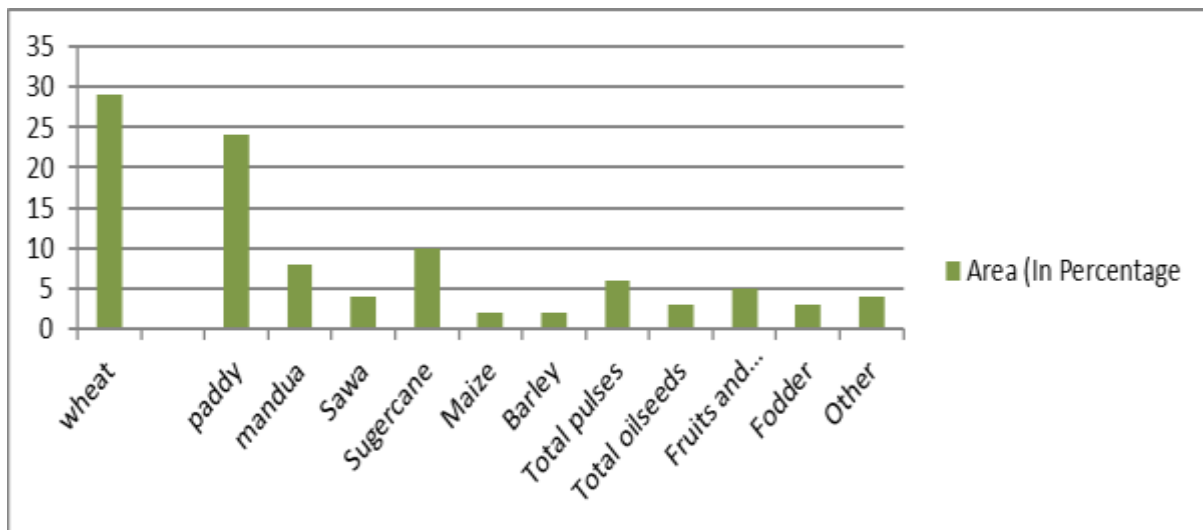
## Area under different crops in the state

S.N.	Crops name	Area (In Percentage)
01	Wheat	29
02	Paddy	24
03	Mandwa	08
04	Sawa	04
05	Sugarcane	10
06	Maize	02
07	Barley	02
08	Total pulses	06
09	Total oilseeds	03
10	Fruits and vegetables	05
11	Fodder	03
12	Other	04

Source- economic survey 2023-24, uttrakhand.



Shanwwar (2025). *The Relationships between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Agriculture productivity in Uttarakhand*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews. 4(1). 207-214.



The Government of India has implemented the "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi" scheme from 1st December, 2018 to provide 100% income support to farmers, under which an amount of Rs 6000 (Rupees Six Thousand only) per year is being provided in three equal installments of Rs 2000 each into the bank accounts of eligible farmer families. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana will provide supplementary income to all farmers by ensuring guaranteed income support for their investment and other needs, thereby ensuring that they can meet their emerging needs and agreed expenses incurred before receiving the agreed income, especially after harvesting. This scheme will ensure the continuity of farmers' agricultural activities by covering their expenses. This will help them modernize their farming practices and pave the way for earning a respectable livelihood. Under this scheme in the state of Uttarakhand, the number of benefited farmers till January 31, 2025 is 892 lakh and an amount of Rs 2926.24 crore has been made available to the farmers from the year 2018-19 till now.

#### Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi

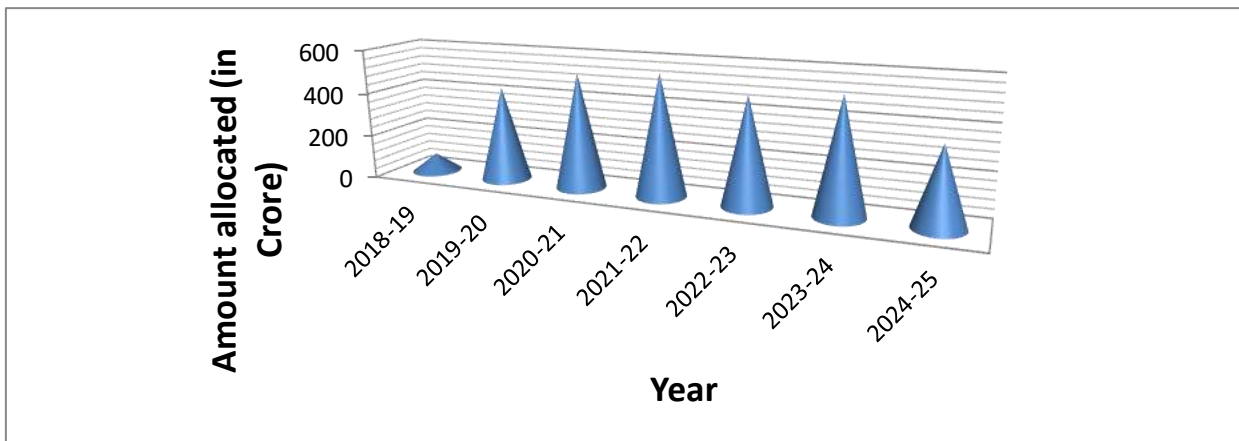
S.N.	Financial year	Amount allocated (in Rs crore)
1	2018-19	82.82
2	2019-20	432.03
3	2020-21	522.16
4	2021-22	547.77
5	2022-23	481.10



Shanwwar (2025). *The Relationships between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Agriculture productivity in Uttarakhand*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews. 4(1). 207-214.

6	2023-24	513.28
7	2024-25	347.82

Sources- mRrjk[k.M esa d' f'k mRiknu 2024-&25] d' f'k funs''kky; nsgjknwu] mRrjk[k.M+



Farmers in Uttarakhand are being made aware to adopt a cluster-based approach to ensure their bargaining power and profitability. Several agricultural clusters have been developed in the state for this purpose. Farmers are now seeing the many benefits of cluster farming. The results are so positive that farmers are eager to become part of it. Uttarakhand is the first state in the country to take unprecedented steps to promote organic farming through the Central Government's Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), which has achieved significant success in this emerging field.

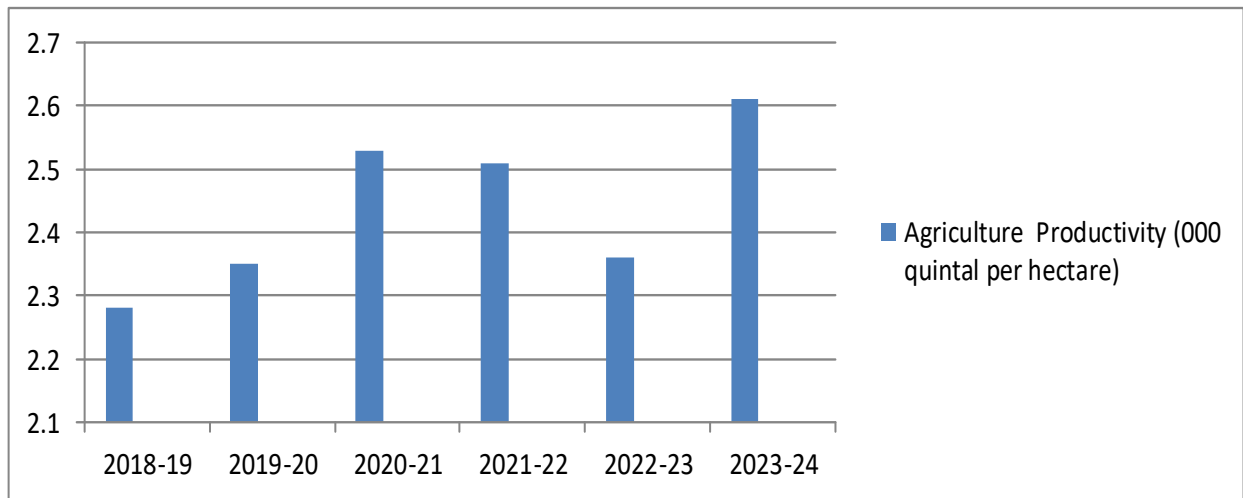
#### Agriculture Productivity (000 quintal per hectare)

S.N.	Year	Agriculture Productivity (000 quintal per hectare)
1	2018-19	2.28
2	2019-20	2.35
3	2020-21	2.53
4	2021-22	2.51
5	2022-23	2.36
6	2023-24	2.61

Source- economic survey 2023-24, uttrakhand



Shanwwar (2025). *The Relationships between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Agriculture productivity in Uttarakhand*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews. 4(1). 207-214.



**Relationships between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Agriculture productivity**

x	dx	d <sup>2</sup> x	y	dy	d <sup>2</sup> y	dx dy
82.82	0	0	2.28	0	0	0
432.03	349.21	121947.62	2.35	0.07	0.005	24.45
522.16	439.34	193019.64	2.53	0.28	0.078	34.28
547.77	464.95	216178.50	2.51	0.23	0.053	106.94
481.10	398.28	158626.96	2.36	0.08	0.006	2.29
513.28	513.28	263456.36	2.61	0.33	0.110	56.46

x= Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi

y= Agriculture productivity

dx= x-82.82

dy= y-2.28

r = -0.024



Shanwwar (2025). *The Relationships between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Agriculture productivity in Uttarakhand*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews. 4(1). 207-214.

## **Conclusion**

A negative relationship was found between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and agricultural productivity. Lack of irrigation remains a serious problem in rural areas. Crops sometimes fail due to low rainfall, leading to a severe shortage of agricultural resources. To address this serious problem, farmers can shift from cultivating crops like rice, wheat, etc., to crops that require less water. To meet modern competition, it is essential to explore alternatives that are not already prevalent in the market. There is a need to focus on production of high-value cash crops like fruits, apples, pears, peaches, walnuts, oranges and kiwis as well as off-season vegetables instead of cereal crops. To increase agricultural production, it is very important for farmers to promote modern farming and they can also avail the relief measures proposed by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

## **AUTHOR(S) CONTRIBUTION**

The writers affirm that they have no connections to, or engagement with, any group or body that provides financial or non-financial assistance for the topics or resources covered in this manuscript.

## **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

## **PLAGIARISM POLICY**

All authors declare that any kind of violation of plagiarism, copyright and ethical matters will take care by all authors. Journal and editors are not liable for aforesaid matters.

## **SOURCES OF FUNDING**

The authors received no financial aid to support for the research.

## **REFERENCES**

1. [https://pmkisan.gov.in/Documents/RevisedPM KISANOperationalGuidelines\(English\).pdf](https://pmkisan.gov.in/Documents/RevisedPM KISANOperationalGuidelines(English).pdf)
2. [https://pmkisan.gov.in/rpt\\_beneficiarystatus\\_pub.aspx](https://pmkisan.gov.in/rpt_beneficiarystatus_pub.aspx)
3. [https://www.allduniv.ac.in/upload/file\\_collection/PM Kisan PDF Final.pdf](https://www.allduniv.ac.in/upload/file_collection/PM Kisan PDF Final.pdf)
4. [https://cag.gov.in/uploads/download\\_audit\\_report/2022/4--Report-no---5--ENGLISH-Chapter---2-0639c52a04277b3.55097063.pdf](https://cag.gov.in/uploads/download_audit_report/2022/4--Report-no---5--ENGLISH-Chapter---2-0639c52a04277b3.55097063.pdf)
5. <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s30fe473396242072e84af286632d3f0ff/uploads/2025/01/20250128590974073.pdf>
6. <https://www.phytojournal.com/special-issue/2019.v8.i5S.8885/livelihood-opportunities-through-agriculture-and-allied-field-in-the-mid-hills-of-uttarakhand>



Shanwwar (2025). *The Relationships between the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi and Agriculture productivity in Uttarakhand*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews. 4(1). 207-214.

7. <https://www.socialsciencejournal.in/assets/archives/2019/vol5issue5/5-5-28-330.pdf>
8. mRrjk[k.M esa d`f`k mRiknu 2024-&25] d`f`k funs`kky; nsgjknwu] mRrjk[k.M+
9. Source- economic survey 2023-24,uttrakhand

