

Extent of Inequality in the Distribution of Land Holdings in India: A State-Wise Analysis

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Abstract—This research paper investigates the extent of inequality in the distribution of land holdings in on the basis of secondary by using Lorenz Curve and Gini-Coefficient. According to the findings, the extent of inequality in the distribution of land holdings is greater in Kerala than in Nagaland, Bihar, Tripura, Goa, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Assam, Sikkim, Haryana, Odisha, Rajasthan, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Gujarat, Manipur, and Mizoram respectively. As per Lorenz curve, farmers in the bottom 30% of India have 10% land holdings, while farmers in the top 30% have 75% land holdings. This data confirms the stark inequality in land distribution among farmers in India. This disparity is further underscored by the high Gini-Coefficient value of 0.7614, which indicates a significant concentration of land holdings among a small percentage of the population. To address this issue, requires a multifaceted approach is required that involves policy changes, community engagement, and education. Further it is important to create opportunities for small-scale farmers to access resources and markets so that they can compete with larger farmers. Additionally, efforts should be made to promote sustainable agriculture practices that benefit both people and the environment. By working together towards more equitable land distribution, we can build a more just and prosperous society.

Keywords— Inequality, Land Holdings, India.

I. INTRODUCTION

The unequal distribution of resources within a particular population and geographic area is known as economic inequality. Inequality is at a very high level as a result of income, wealth, and consumption disparities. Since 1922, inequality has increased, reaching a pinnacle in recent years. It's intriguing to consider how big the nation is and whether it's many states and areas exhibit the same patterns of resource concentration. In India, which has a federal system of government, the states have a great deal of authority and autonomy to affect how the economy is distributed. At the state level, there is a wide range in the degree of wealth disparity. India started down a socialist development route right after gaining its independence. Land reforms are important illustrations of its socialist growth. The land is the most valuable asset among the farmers.

Land has continuously contributed more than 60 to 65 percent of all household wealth over the years. In nutshell, land and buildings account for almost 90% of household wealth. However, less than 10% of a household wealth comes from financial assets. In India, the level of land inequality is quite high and has grown over the past few decades. There are significant differences between states and levels.

The allocation of land in a nation is typically most influenced by institutional structure. Three broad categories can be used to group the key contributing elements to land inequality in the literature. The historical caste system, the colonial land tax system, and the post-independence land reforms in India are the most significant institutional elements influencing land concentration. Following its independence, India implemented three rounds of land reforms, including the elimination of zamindars, the enactment of tenancy laws, and the imposition of land ceilings, all of which contributed to a certain extent to the reduction of land concentration. The redistribution of land was successful, albeit for a variety of reasons.

Rationale and Justification of the study

Land ownership is a critical factor in determining economic and social status in India. The distribution of land holdings is highly unequal, with a small percentage of the population owning a large proportion of the land. This inequality has significant implications for poverty, food security, and social mobility. Through a comprehensive analysis of land holdings data, aim to provide insights into the patterns and drivers of land inequality in India. Findings of this paper are helpful to the policy makers and stakeholders to make strategies for more equitable access of land resources and improve livelihoods for all Indians.

Objectives

- i. To examine the extent of inequalities in the distribution of land holdings in India.
- ii. To identify potential solutions to address such inequalities.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research paper is based upon secondary data retrieved from the handbook Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2021, a publication of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Farmers and Welfare, Government of India. In order to

achieve objectives the Lorenz Curve and Gini-coefficient were used to estimate the magnitude of inequalities in the distribution of operational land holdings.

$$G(L) = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{n^2 z}\right) \sum_{i=1}^n (n+1-i)li$$

Where,

G = Gini-coefficient

L = Land Holdings (hectares)

n = No. of holdings

z = Mean Holdings (hectares)

li = Holdings of the ith person (hectares)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Andhra Pradesh

The total number of operational holdings in Andhra Pradesh is 8523910, of which 69.26, 19.31, 9.03, 2.22 and 0.17 per cent belong to marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large size class of holdings. Per holding average area is highest on the large size class of holding (18.71 hectares) than of medium (5.49 hectares), semi-medium (2.62 hectares), small (1.42 hectares) and marginal (0.40 hectares) respectively. The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 12 per cent land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy about 68 per cent land holdings. The value of Gini-Coefficient is worked out 0.7414.

Table-1: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	2336409.71	2336409.71	29.19	5904039	5904039	69.26
Small (1-2 hectares)	2334051.98	4670461.69	58.35	1646246	7550285	88.58
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	2019756.63	6690218.32	83.58	769843	8320128	97.61
Medium (4-10 hectares)	1038253.92	7728472.24	96.55	189034	8509162	99.83
Large (10 hectares & above)	275999.71	8004471.95	100	14748	8523910	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

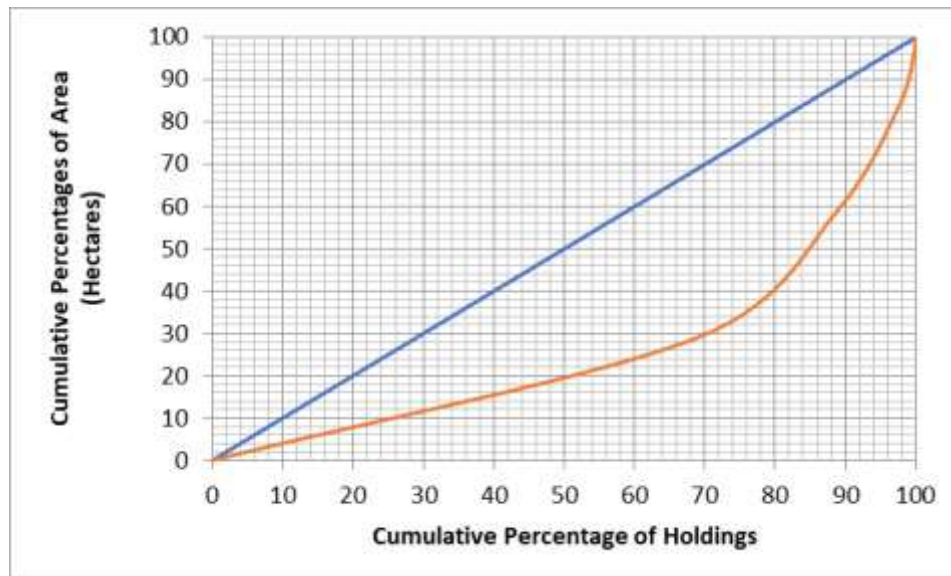


Figure-1: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the Andhra Pradesh

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Arunachal Pradesh

In the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the total number of operational holdings is 113253 out of which 23.98, 21.24, 25.62, 23.24 and 5.91 per cent belongs to marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large size class of holdings. The area under all holdings is 379939.07 hectares out of which the maximum area under large size class of holdings (27.45%) followed by medium (40.33%),

semi-medium (20.38%), small (8.06%) and marginal (3.78%) respectively. The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings when plotted on the graph paper gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve which indicates that at the bottom 30 per cent, farmers have about 6 per cent land holdings whereas at the top 30 per cent farmers enjoying 69 per cent land holdings in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The value of Gini-Coefficient is worked out 0.6877.

Table-2: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Arunachal Pradesh

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	14356.98	14356.98	3.78	27161	27161	23.98
Small (1-2 hectares)	30640.11	44997.09	11.84	24056	51217	45.22
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	77432.38	122429.47	32.22	29018	80235	70.85
Medium (4-10 hectares)	153215.31	275644.78	72.55	26328	106563	94.09
Large (10 hectares & above)	104294.29	379939.07	100	6690	113253	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

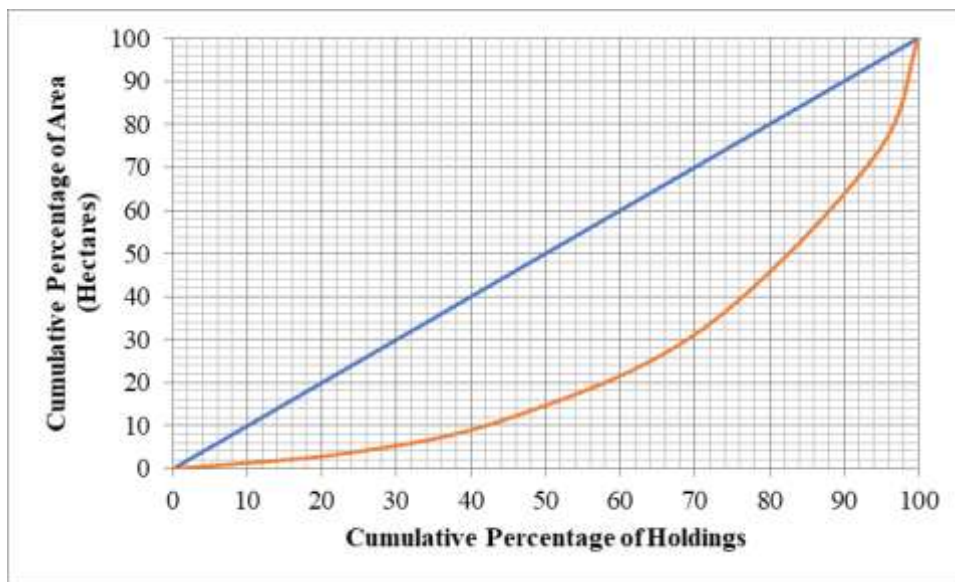


Figure-2: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Arunachal Pradesh

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Assam

The total number of holdings in Assam is 2741711 and the area under these holdings is 29766254.55 hectares. The highest numbers of holdings came into the category of marginal (68.13%) than of small (18.06%), semi-medium (10.77%), medium (2.89%) and large size class of holdings (0.14%). The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings when plotted on the graph paper gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 12 per cent land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy 73 per cent land holdings. The value of Gini-Coefficient is worked out 0.7505.

Table-3: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Assam

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	784971.32	784971.32	26.37	1868020	1868020	68.13
Small (1-2 hectares)	696107.03	1481078.35	49.76	495313	2363333	86.20
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	806250.00	2287328.35	76.85	295286	2658619	96.97
Medium (4-10 hectares)	410090.50	2697418.85	90.63	79262	2737881	99.86
Large (10 hectares & above)	278835.70	2976254.55	100	3830	2741711	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Bihar

The total number of holdings in Bihar is 16412893, with maximum holdings in the marginal size class. The area under total holdings is 6457054.89, with the highest area coming under the marginal size class. The average area under per holding is highest in large (14.48 hectares) and lowest in the marginal size class (0.25 hectare). The Lorenz Curve shows that at the bottom 30%, farmers have 18% land holdings, while at the top 30%, farmers enjoy 64% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.8857.

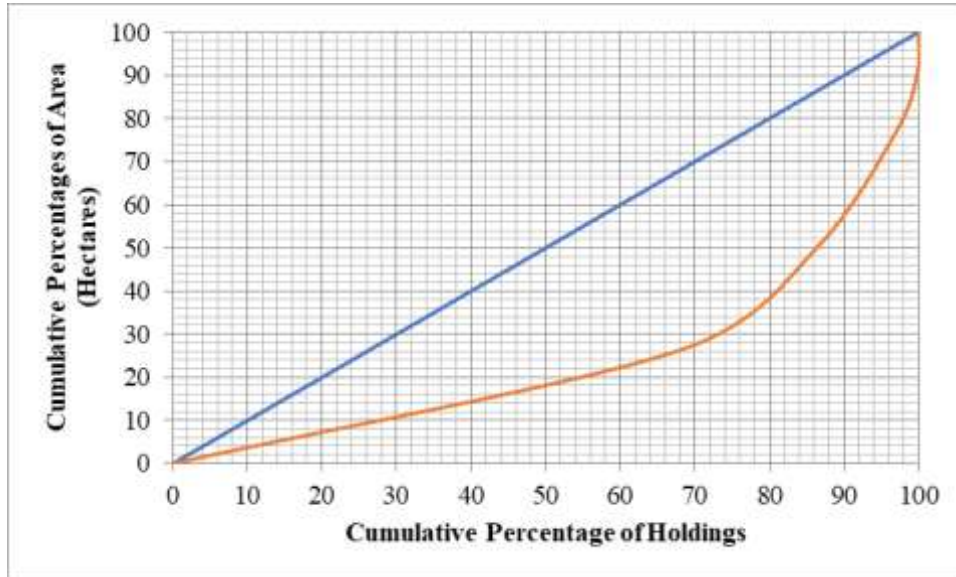


Figure-3: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Assam

Table-4: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Bihar

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	3727921.25	3727921.25	57.73	14970585	14970585	91.21
Small (1-2 hectares)	1178101.04	4906022.29	75.98	943796	15914381	96.96
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	1075804.81	5981827.10	92.64	414015	16328396	99.49
Medium (4-10 hectares)	430508.89	6412335.99	99.31	81408	16409804	99.98
Large (10 hectares & above)	44718.90	6457054.89	100	3089	16412893	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

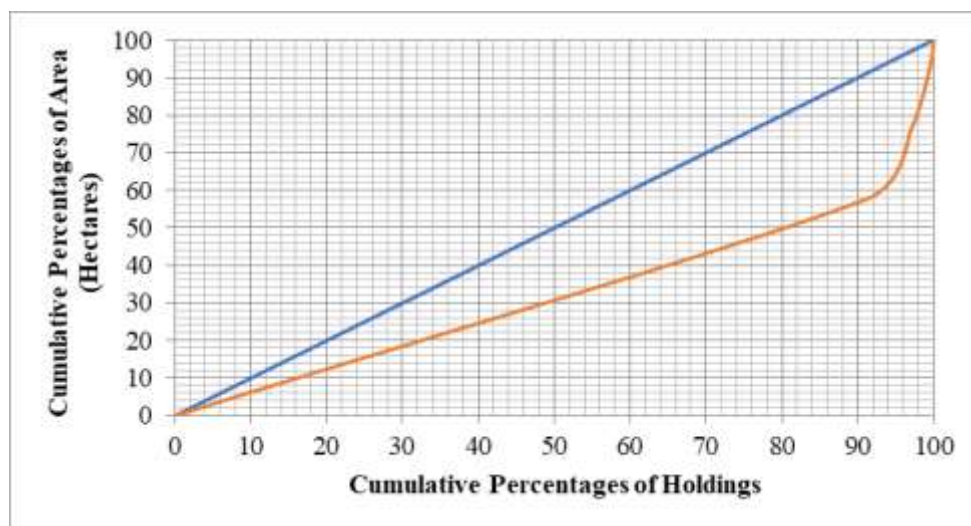


Figure 4: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Bihar

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Chhattisgarh

The total number of holdings in Chhattisgarh is 4010772 and the area under them is 4991728.56 hectares. The maximum holdings fall in marginal holdings (60.69%), while the per-holding availability of area is highest in large holdings (16.10 hectares) and lowest in marginal holdings (0.43 hectare). The Lorenz Curve shows that at the bottom 30% farmers have 9% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 72% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.7208.

Table-5: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Chhattisgarh

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	1039903.2	1039903.2	20.83	2434321.00	2434321.00	60.69
Small (1-2 hectares)	1238488.85	2278392.05	45.64	879477.00	3313798.00	82.62
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	1315920.81	3594312.86	72.01	493056.00	3806854.00	94.92
Medium (4-10 hectares)	1025558.38	4619871.24	92.55	180823.00	3987677.00	99.42
Large (10 hectares & above)	371857.32	4991728.56	100	23095.00	4010772.00	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

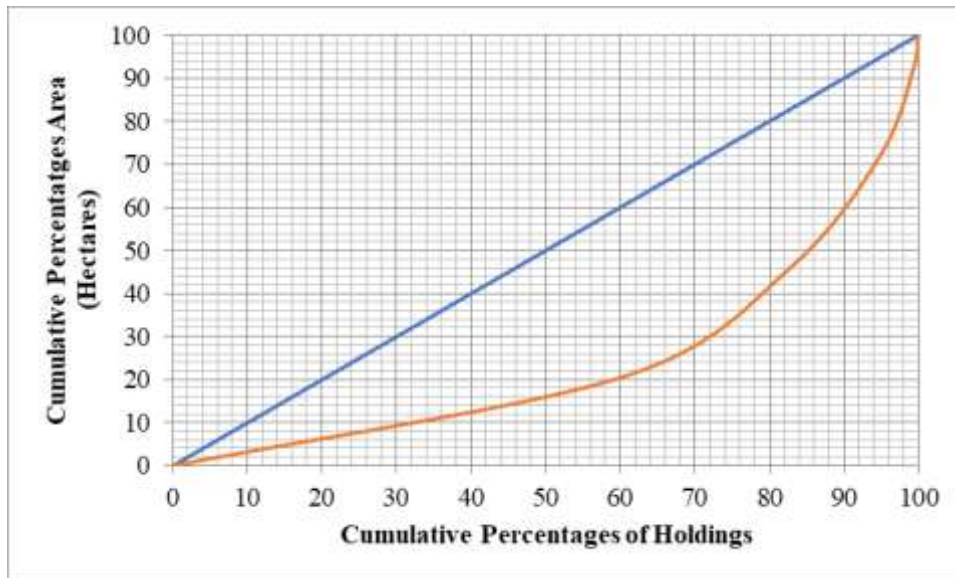


Figure-5: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Chhattisgarh

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Goa

The total number of holdings in the state of Goa is 74563, with 79.76, 10.84, 5.78, 2.80 and 0.81 per cent belonging to the marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large size classes. The area under all holdings is 82084.90 hectares, with 28.60 per cent falling under marginal holdings, followed by medium (17.19%), semi-medium (17.07%) and small size class (16.36%) respectively. Per holding availability of area is highest in large holdings (28.08 hectares) and lowest in marginal holdings (0.39 hectare). The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings when plotted on the graph paper gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 10% land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy 76 per cent land holdings. The value of Gini-Coefficient is worked out 0.8383.

Table-6: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Goa

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	23476.19	23476.19	28.60	59472	59472	79.76
Small (1-2 hectares)	13432.9	36909.09	44.96	8083	67555	90.60
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	14018.31	50927.40	62.04	4309	71864	96.38
Medium (4-10 hectares)	14112.46	65039.86	79.23	2092	73956	99.19
Large (10 hectares & above)	17045.04	82084.90	100	607	74563	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Gujarat

In Gujarat, maximum holdings came into the category of marginal holdings. The area under these holdings is highest in semi-medium holdings (31.79%) than of medium (28.11%), small (28.43%), marginal (10.75%) and large (5.91%) respectively. Per holding availability of area is highest in large holdings (14.79%) than of medium (5.65 hectares), semi-medium (2.76 hectares), small (1.45 hectares) and marginal (0.53 hectare). The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of

holdings plotted on the graph paper gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 8% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 64 percent land holdings.

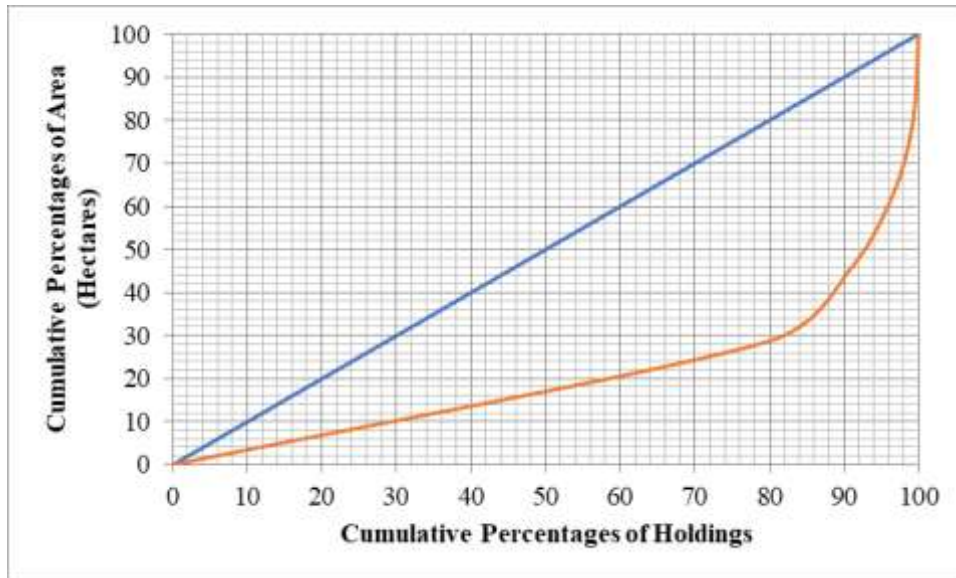


Figure-6: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Goa

Table-7: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Gujarat

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	1073153.79	1073153.79	10.76	2018827	2018827	37.94
Small (1-2 hectares)	2338174.33	3411328.12	34.19	1615788	3634615	68.31
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	3171855.22	6583183.34	65.98	1150254	4784869	89.93
Medium (4-10 hectares)	2804446.15	9387629.49	94.09	495869	5280738	99.25
Large (10 hectares & above)	590150.15	9977779.64	100	39888	5320626	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

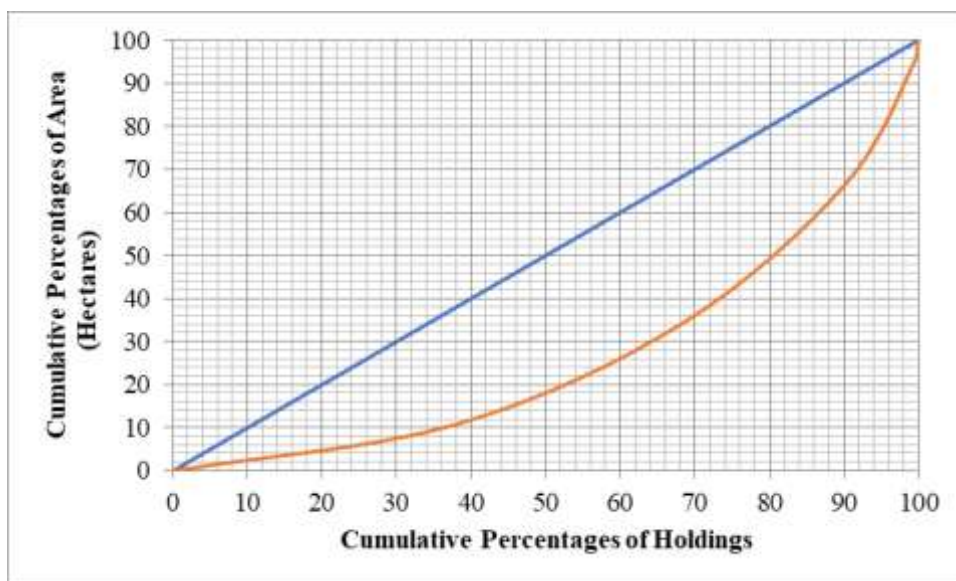


Figure-7: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Gujarat

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Haryana

The total number of holdings in the state of Haryana is 1628015 and the area under holdings is 3608586.51 hectares. The highest number of holdings belong to marginal (19.28%), followed by small (19.28%), semi-medium (17.07%), medium

(11.81%) and large (2.54%). The area under holdings is highest among medium (32.36%), followed by semi-medium (22.22%), large (21.83%), small (12.73%) and lowest among marginal holdings (10.85%). The per-holding average area is highest among the large size class of holding (19.04 hectares) and lowest among marginal holdings (0.49 hectare). The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings when plotted on the graph paper gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 6% land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy 75% land holdings. The value of Gini-Coefficient is worked out 0.7296.

Table-8: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Haryana

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	391705.35	391705.35	10.85	802396	802396	49.29
Small (1-2 hectares)	459439.42	851144.77	23.59	313937	1116333	68.57
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	802030.09	1653174.86	45.81	277972	1394305	85.64
Medium (4-10 hectares)	1167627.96	2820802.82	78.17	192327	1586632	97.46
Large (10 hectares & above)	787783.69	3608586.51	100	41383	1628015	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

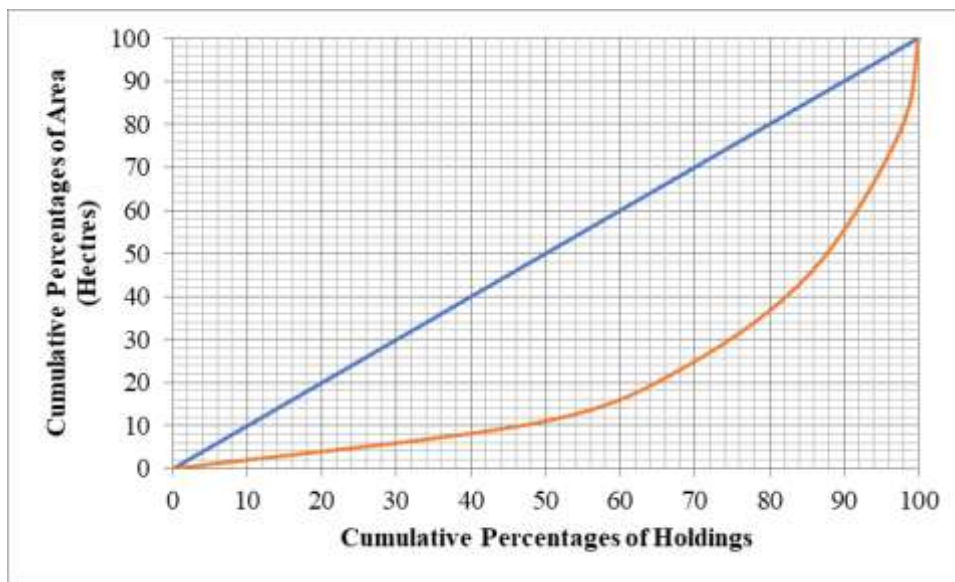


Table-8: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Haryana

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Jharkhand

The total number of holdings in the state of Jharkhand is 2802946 and the total area occupied by these holdings is 3090734 hectares. The percentage of the total area under all holdings that is covered by holdings of the marginal, small, semi-medium, medium, and large sizes is 24.39, 18.42, 24.44, 22.90, and 9.83. Area availability is higher for large holdings and lowest for marginal holdings per holding. When plotted on graph paper, the cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings gives the Lorenz Curve, which shows that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 10% land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy 76 percent land holdings. The value of Gini-Coefficient is worked out 0.7693.

Table-9: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Jharkhand

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	754009.23	754009.23	24.40	1961615	1961615	69.98
Small (1-2 hectares)	569485.28	1323494.51	42.82	418684	2380299	84.92
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	755488.28	2078982.79	67.27	277306	2657605	94.81
Medium (4-10 hectares)	707844.41	2786827.2	90.17	125514	2783119	99.29
Large (10 hectares & above)	303906.94	3090734.14	100	19827	2802946	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Karnataka

In the state of Karnataka, the majority of holdings belong to the marginal size class, followed by small (22.50%), semi-medium (13.74%), medium (5.20%) and size class (0.64%). The percentage of area under all holdings is highest in semi-medium (27.01%)

than medium (21.76%), marginal (17.62%) and large size class (7.29%). Per holding availability of area is highest in large (15.45 hectares) and lowest in the marginal size class (0.44 hectares). The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings when plotted on the graph paper gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 8% land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy 70% land holdings. The value of Gini-Coefficient is worked out 0.7036.

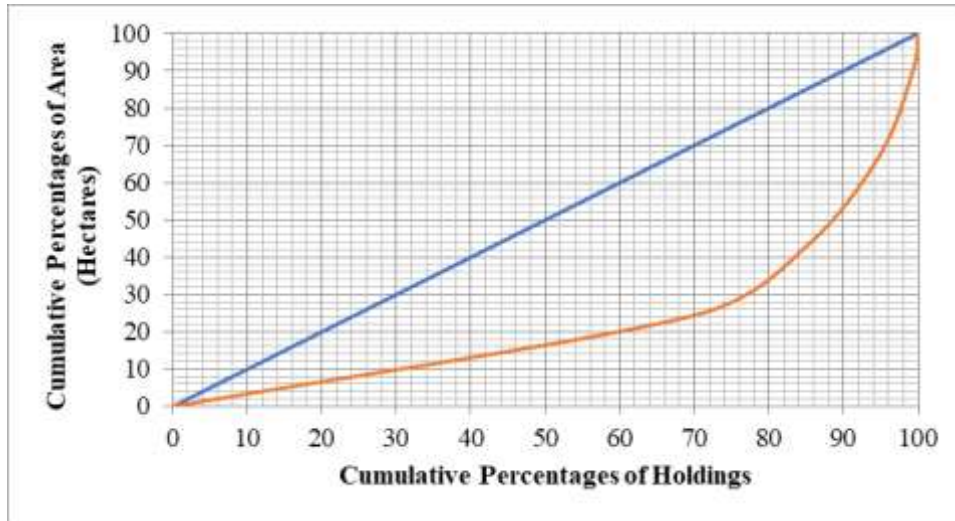


Figure-9: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Jharkhand

Table-10: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Karnataka

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	2080098.12	2080098.12	17.62	4767132	4767132	54.92
Small (1-2 hectares)	3107119.63	5187217.75	43.94	2213732	6980864	80.42
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	3188193.18	8375410.93	70.95	1192724	8173588	94.16
Medium (4-10 hectares)	2568763.01	10944173.94	92.71	451445	8625033	99.36
Large (10 hectares & above)	860931.89	11805105.83	100	55706	8680739	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

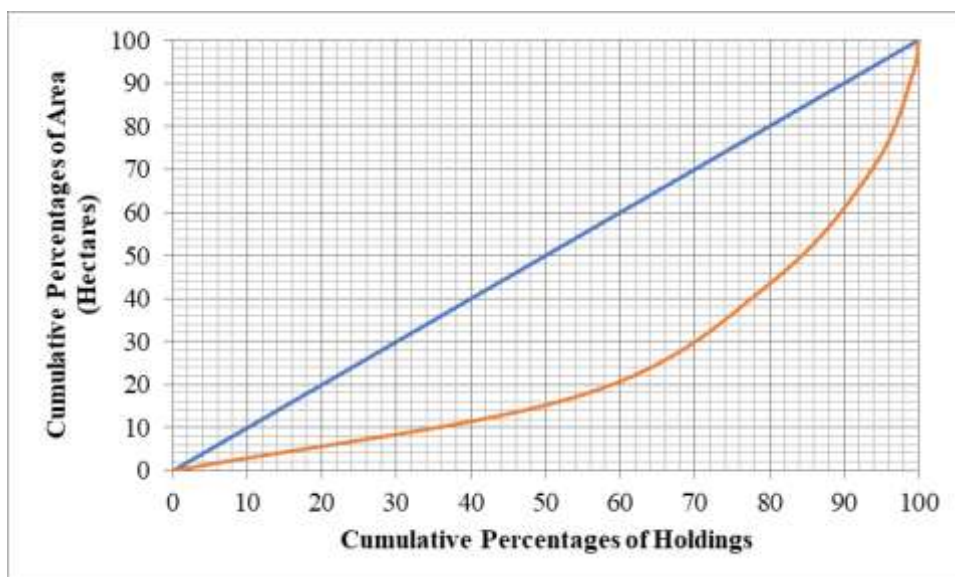


Figure-10: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Karnataka

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Kerala

The total number of holdings in Kerala is 7583496 and the area under them is 1394936.74 hectares. The majority of holdings fall under the marginal size class (96.70%), followed by small (2.39%), semi-medium (0.73%), medium (0.15%) and large (0.02%). Per hectare, availability of area is highest on the large size class (51.04 hectares) and lowest on the marginal size class (0.12 hectares). The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have 18% land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy 57% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.9599. This data suggests a significant level of inequality in land ownership among farmers in this area. The majority of land is concentrated in the hands of a small percentage of farmers, while the bottom 30% have access to very little. This imbalance is reflected in the Lorenz Curve, which shows a steep curve towards the top indicating a concentration of land ownership. The Gini-Coefficient further confirms this inequality with a score of 0.9599, indicating that there is almost complete concentration of land ownership among a few individuals or families.

Table-11: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Kerala

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	856074.1	856074.1	61.37	7333248	7333248	96.70
Small (1-2 hectares)	242336.53	1098410.63	78.74	181372	7514620	99.09
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	141685.39	1240096.02	88.90	55744	7570364	99.83
Medium (4-10 hectares)	60007.62	1300103.64	93.20	11274	7581638	99.98
Large (10 hectares & above)	94833.1	1394936.74	100	1858	7583496	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

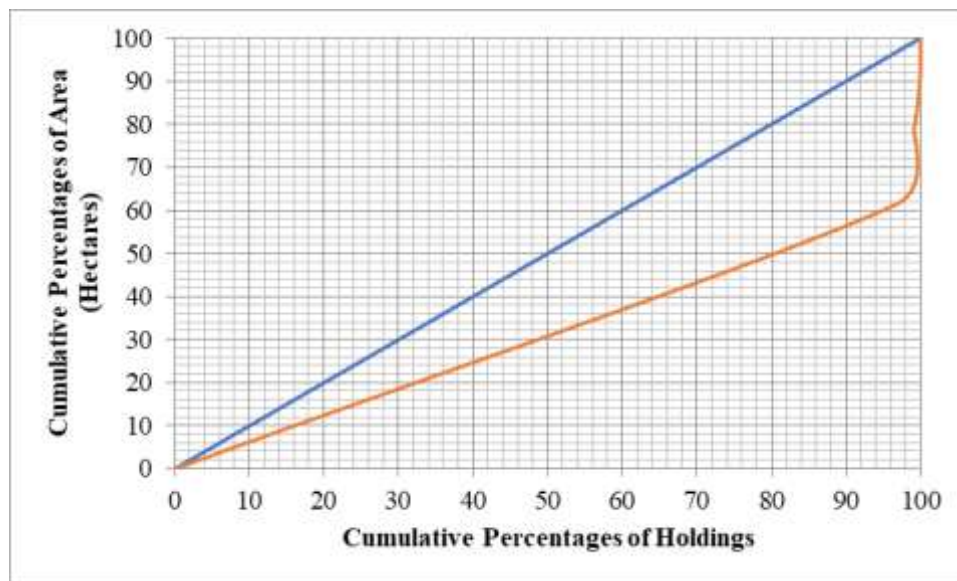


Figure-11: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Kerala

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Madhaya Pradesh

The total number of holdings in Madhaya Pradesh is 10003135 and the area under them is 15670236.66 hectares. The majority of holdings belong to the marginal size class, followed by small (27.24%), semi-medium (16.74%), medium (7.06%) and large size class (6.28%). The per holding average area is 0.49, 1.41, 2.70, 5.67 and 14.82 hectares on marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large size class of holdings. The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings when plotted on the graph paper gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 8% land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy 67 percent land holdings. The value of Gini-Coefficient is worked out 0.6773.

Table-12: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Madhaya Pradesh

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	2372199.19	2372199.19	15.14	4834531	4834531	48.33
Small (1-2 hectares)	3835581.66	6207780.85	39.62	2724684	7559215	75.57
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	4521716.94	10729497.79	68.47	1674301	9233516	92.31
Medium (4-10 hectares)	4008229.25	14737727.04	94.05	706734	9940250	99.37
Large (10 hectares & above)	932509.62	15670236.66	100	62885	10003135	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

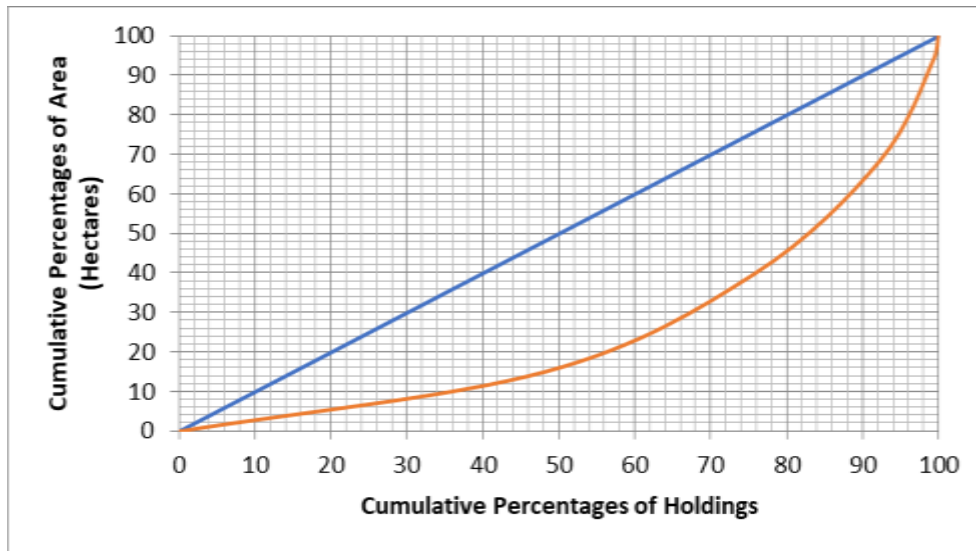


Figure-12: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Maharashtra

The total number of holdings in the state of Maharashtra is 15285439 and the area under these holdings is 20277354.24 hectares. The majority of holdings belong to the marginal size class, followed by small, semi-medium, medium and large. The average area under per holding on marginal is 0.44 hectare, on small is 1.32 hectares, on semi-medium is 5.58 hectares and on large is 13.38 hectares. The Lorenz Curve shows that at the bottom 30% of farmers have about 9% land holdings, while at the top 30% they have 66%. The Gini-Coefficient is worked out to be 0.6841.

Table-13: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Maharashtra

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	3448659.1	3448659.1	17.01	7815823	7815823	51.13
Small (1-2 hectares)	5771127.1	9219786.2	45.47	4339259	12155082	79.52
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	6025640.4	15245426.6	75.18	2327023	14482105	94.74
Medium (4-10 hectares)	4099418.02	19344844.62	95.40	733619	15215724	99.54
Large (10 hectares & above)	932509.62	20277354.24	100	69715	15285439	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

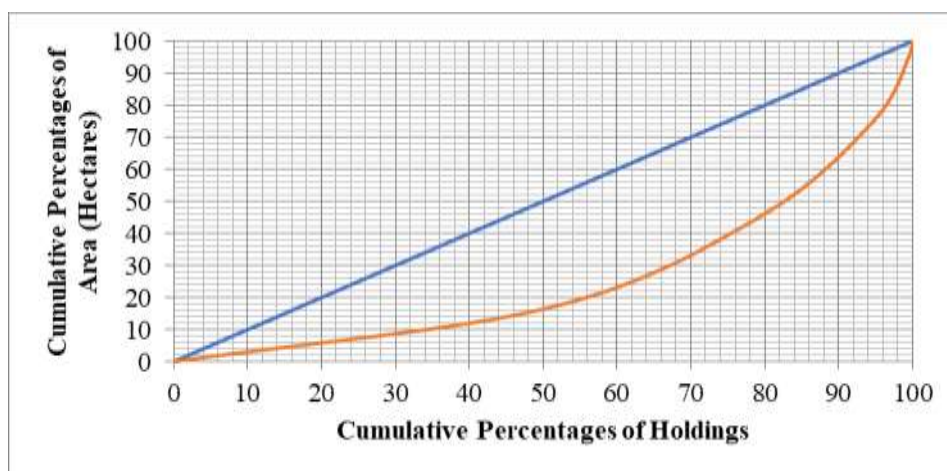


Figure-13: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Maharashtra

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Manipur

The total number of land holdings in the state of Manipur is 150484, of which 50.97% is marginal, 32.38% is small, 14.80% is semi-medium and 0.03% is large size class. The total area under all holdings is 172181.19 hectares, with the highest area coming under marginal holdings (23.40%). The per-holding average area is highest on the large size class of holding (11.09 hectares) and lowest on the marginal size class of holdings (0.52 hectares). The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the

number of holdings gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 13% land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy 58 percent land holdings. The value of Gini-Coefficient is worked out 0.6373.

Table-14: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Manipur

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	40295.68	40295.68	23.40	76705	76705	50.97
Small (1-2 hectares)	62773.84	103069.52	59.86	48737	125442	83.36
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	55322.02	158391.54	91.99	22269	147711	98.16
Medium (4-10 hectares)	13357.23	171748.77	99.75	2734	150445	99.97
Large (10 hectares & above)	432.42	172181.19	100	39	150484	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

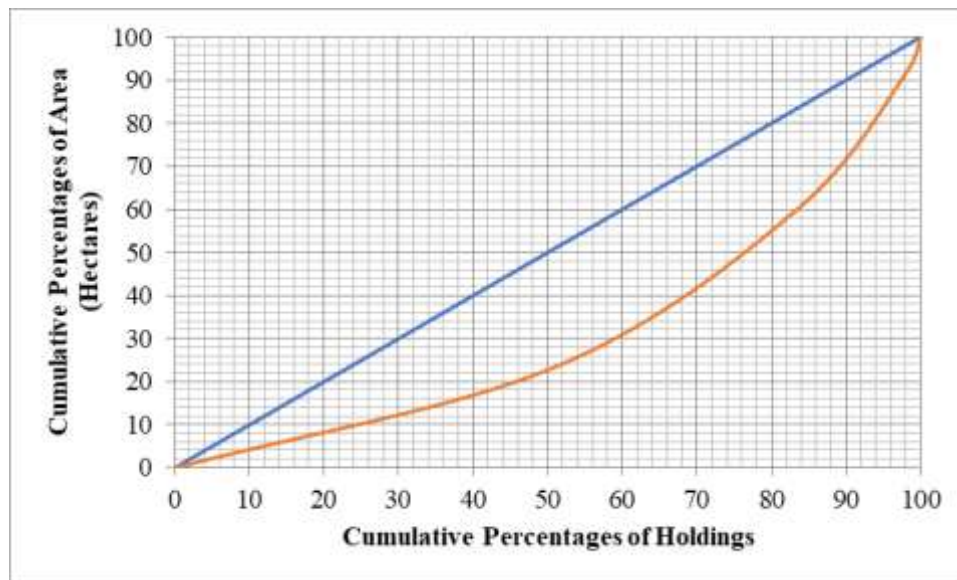


Figure-14: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Manipur

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Meghalaya

The total number of holdings in Meghalaya is 232397 and the area under them is 300079.67 hectares. The average area under marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large size class of holdings is 0.45 hectare, 1.32 hectares, 2.73 hectares, 5.55 hectares and 16.17 hectares respectively. The Lorenz Curve indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have 9% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 67% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.6813.

Table-15: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Meghalaya

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	55929.89	55929.89	18.64	122748	122748	52.82
Small (1-2 hectares)	79595.89	135525.78	45.16	60268	183016	78.75
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	108904.36	244430.14	81.46	39863	222879	95.90
Medium (4-10 hectares)	51413.49	295843.63	98.59	9256	232135	99.89
Large (10 hectares & above)	4236.04	300079.67	100	262	232397	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Mizoram

In the state of Mizoram, 50.08% of holdings are marginal, 30.61% is small, 15.40% is semi-medium, 3.57% is medium and only 0.32% belong to the large size class of holdings. Per holding average area is highest on the large size class of holdings (12.82 hectares) and lowest on the marginal size class of holdings (0.60 hectare). The Lorenz Curve indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 13% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 58.8% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is worked out to be 0.6157.

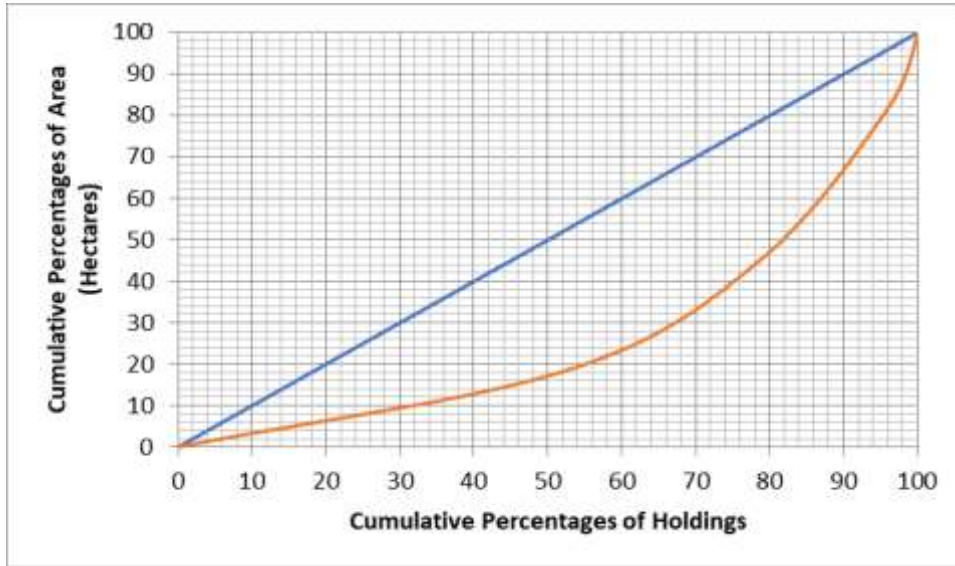


Figure-15: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Meghalaya

Table-16: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Mizoram

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	27167	27167	24.16	44963	44963	50.08
Small (1-2 hectares)	35063.65	62230.65	55.33	27483	72446	80.70
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	31671.94	93902.59	83.50	13834	86280	96.11
Medium (4-10 hectares)	14908.36	108810.95	96.75	3209	89489	99.68
Large (10 hectares & above)	3653.2	112464.15	100	285	89774	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

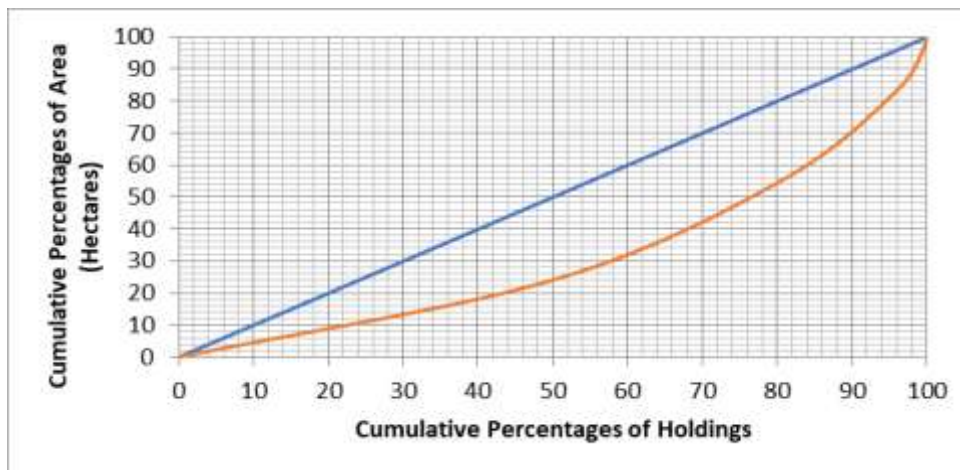


Figure-16: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Mizoram

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Nagaland

In Nagaland, 4.18% of holdings are marginal, 15.16% are small, 32.22% are semi-medium, 37.53% are medium and 10.90% are large. The average area under per holding is 0.56 hectare on marginal, 1.23 hectares on small, 2.67 hectares on semi-medium, 5.84 hectares on medium and 14.67 hectares on large size class of holdings. The Lorenz Curve indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 4% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 88% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is worked out to be 0.6587.

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Odisha

The total number of holdings in Odisha is 4865850, of which 75.48 percent is marginal, 18.23 percent is small, 5.89 percent is semi-medium, 1.05 percent is medium and 0.08 percent is large. The per holding average area is 0.56 hectare on marginal, 1.58 hectares on small, 2.75 hectares on semi-medium, 5.55 hectares on medium and 21.69 hectares on large size class of holdings. The Lorenz Curve indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 17% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 59 percent land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.7283.

Table-17: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Nagaland

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	4608.78	4608.78	0.48	8211	8211	4.18
Small (1-2 hectares)	36803.15	41411.93	4.33	29790	38001	19.34
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	169447.92	210859.85	22.05	63332	101333	51.56
Medium (4-10 hectares)	431165.51	642025.36	67.13	73769	175102	89.10
Large (10 hectares & above)	314413.88	956439.24	100	21430	196532	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

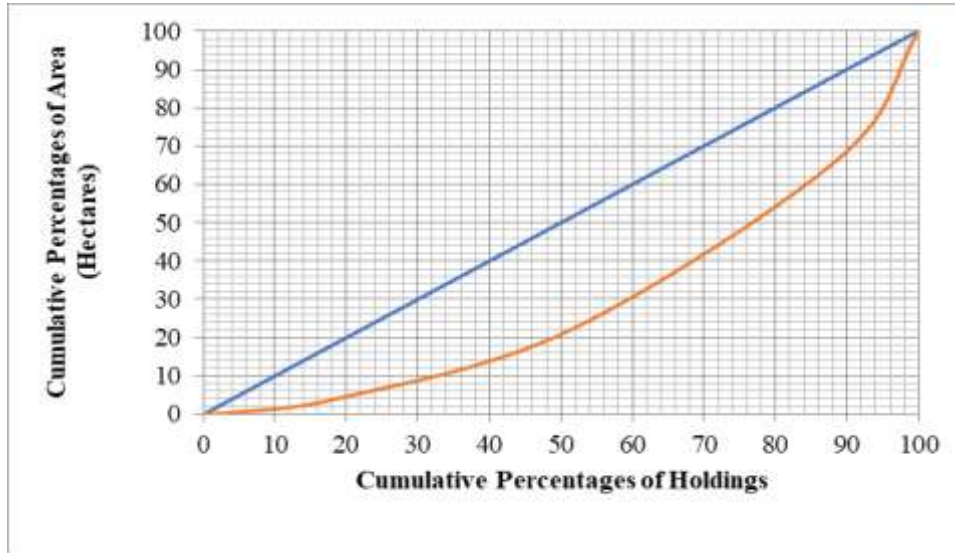


Figure-17: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Nagaland

Table-18: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Odisha

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	2056820.6	2056820.6	44.53	3636658	3636658	74.74
Small (1-2 hectares)	1404130.37	3460950.97	74.92	887272	4523930	92.97
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	787866.83	4248817.8	91.98	286735	4810665	98.87
Medium (4-10 hectares)	284228.07	4533045.87	98.13	51210	4861875	99.92
Large (10 hectares & above)	86242.66	4619288.53	100	3975	4865850	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

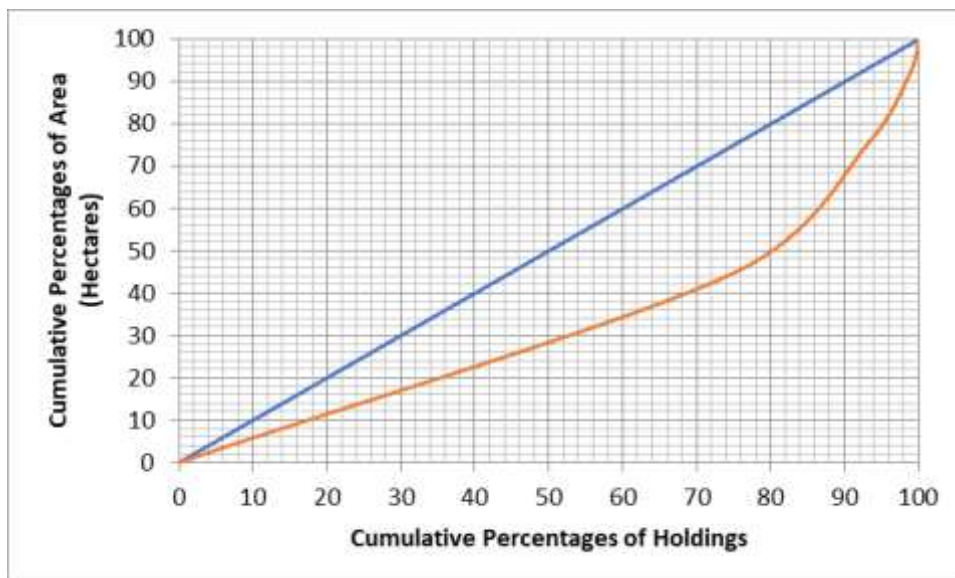


Figure-18: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Odisha

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Punjab

In the state of Punjab, the total number of holdings is 1092713 and the area under these holdings is 3953733.6 hectares. In this state majority of land holdings is semi-medium (33.67%) than of medium (27.93%), small (18.98%), marginal (14.13%) and large size class of holdings (5.28%). The average area under per holding is 0.60 hectare on marginal, 1.40 hectares on small, 2.67 hectares on semi-medium, 5.67 hectares on medium and 14.85 hectares on the large size class of holdings. The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings when plotted on the graph paper gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve which clearly indicates that at the bottom 30 per cent farmers have about 8 per cent land holdings whereas at the top 30 per cent farmers enjoying 62 per cent land holdings in the State of Punjab. The Gini coefficient has been calculated to be 0.6499. This data highlights the extreme inequality in land distribution among farmers in Punjab. The Lorenz Curve shows a clear picture of the disproportionate concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few wealthy farmers, while the vast majority struggle to make ends meet with only a small fraction of land.

Table-19: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Punjab

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	93360.31	93360.31	2.36	154412	154412	14.13
Small (1-2 hectares)	289729.35	383089.66	9.69	207436	361848	33.11
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	983565.84	1366655.5	34.57	367938	729786	66.79
Medium (4-10 hectares)	1729848.19	3096503.69	78.32	305220	1035006	94.72
Large (10 hectares & above)	857229.91	3953733.6	100	57707	1092713	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

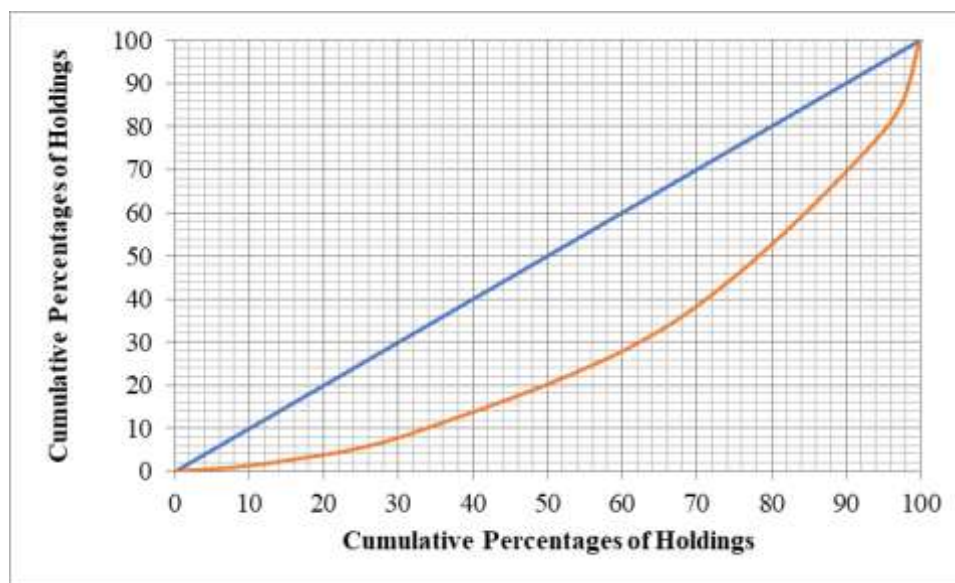


Figure-19: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Punjab

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Rajasthan

The maximum number of holdings in Rajasthan is marginal (40.17%), followed by small (21.91%), semi-medium (18.50%), medium (14.78%) and large size (4.69%). The average area under per holding is ranging from 0.48 hectare to 17.04 hectares. The Lorenz Curve indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 5% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 75% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is worked out to be 0.7226. These statistics show a picture of a highly unequal distribution of land ownership in this region.

Table-20: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Rajasthan

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	1482911.94	1482911.94	7.10	3070873	3070873	40.12
Small (1-2 hectares)	2388734.34	3871646.28	18.55	1677372	4748245	62.03
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	3988603.34	7860249.62	37.66	1416174	6164419	80.53
Medium (4-10 hectares)	6898759.81	14759009.43	70.71	1131440	7295859	95.31
Large (10 hectares & above)	6114290	20873299.43	100	358757	7654616	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

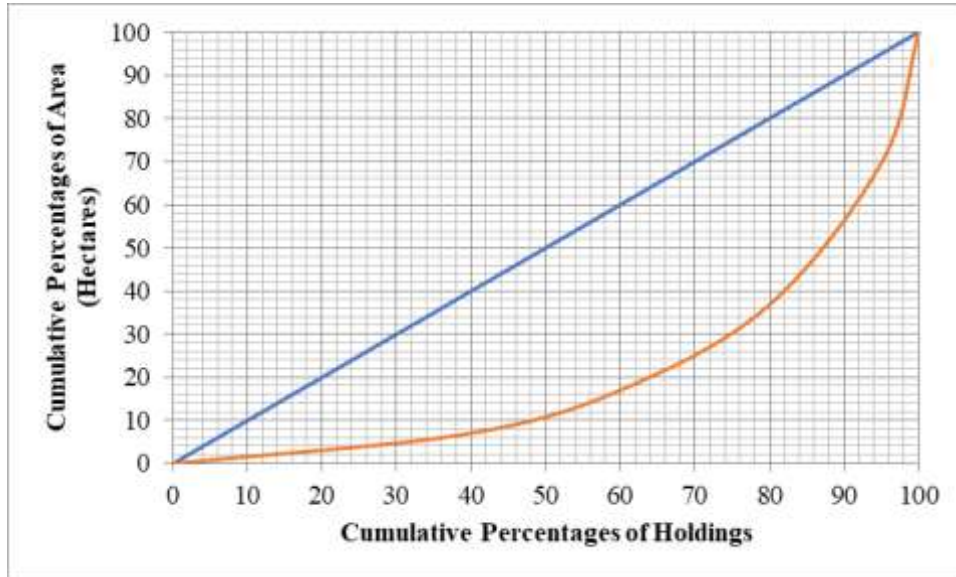


Figure-20: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Rajasthan

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Sikkim

The total number of holdings in the state of Sikkim is 71532, of which 61.92 percent are marginal, 17.85 percent are small, 14.80 percent are semi-medium, 4.91 percent are medium and 0.51 percent are large size. The average area under holdings is 0.41, 1.39, 2.71, 5.68 and 17.21 hectares. The Lorenz Curve shows that at the bottom 30% farmers have 8 percent land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 75 percent land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.7328. These statistics show a clear picture of the distribution of land holdings among farmers.

Table-21: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Sikkim

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	18073.3	18073.3	19.89	44294	44294	61.92
Small (1-2 hectares)	17755.51	35828.81	39.43	12767	57061	79.77
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	28763.89	64592.7	71.09	10591	67652	94.58
Medium (4-10 hectares)	19957.59	84550.29	93.05	3513	71165	99.49
Large (10 hectares & above)	6315.02	90865.31	100	367	71532	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

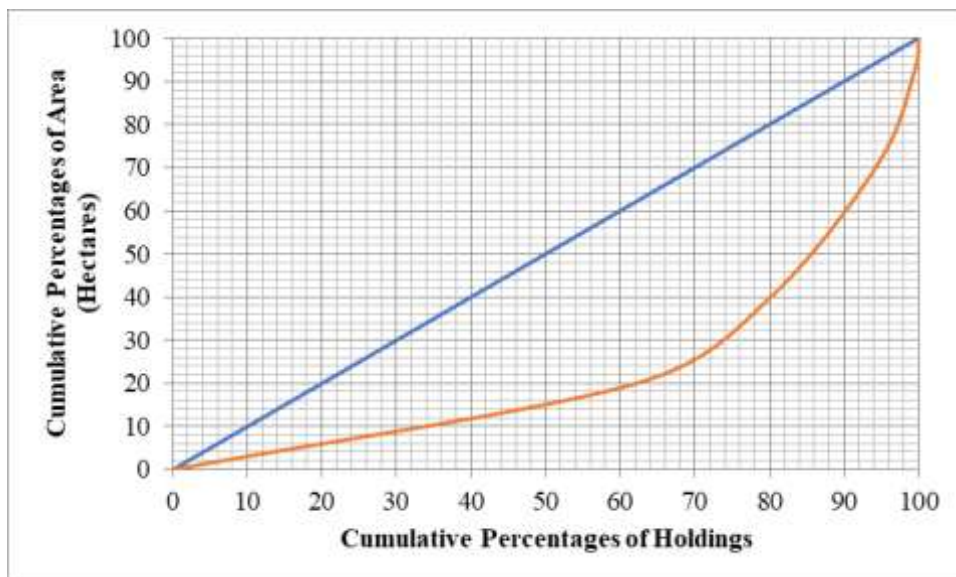


Table-21: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Sikkim

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Tamilnadu

The total number of operational holdings in Tamilnadu is 7937947, with the maximum number being marginal. Per holding average area ranges from 0.35 hectare to 21.84 hectares. The Lorenz Curve shows that at the bottom 30% farmers have 13% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 69% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.7964. These statistics reveal a stark inequality in land ownership in Tamilnadu.

Table-22: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Tamilnadu

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	2168705.74	2168705.74	36.32	6224319	6224319	78.41
Small (1-2 hectares)	1555481.71	3724187.45	62.37	1119229	7343548	92.51
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	1215345.19	4939532.64	82.73	452236	7795784	98.21
Medium (4-10 hectares)	714169.79	5653702.43	94.69	127650	7923434	99.82
Large (10 hectares & above)	317027.89	5970730.32	100	14513	7937947	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

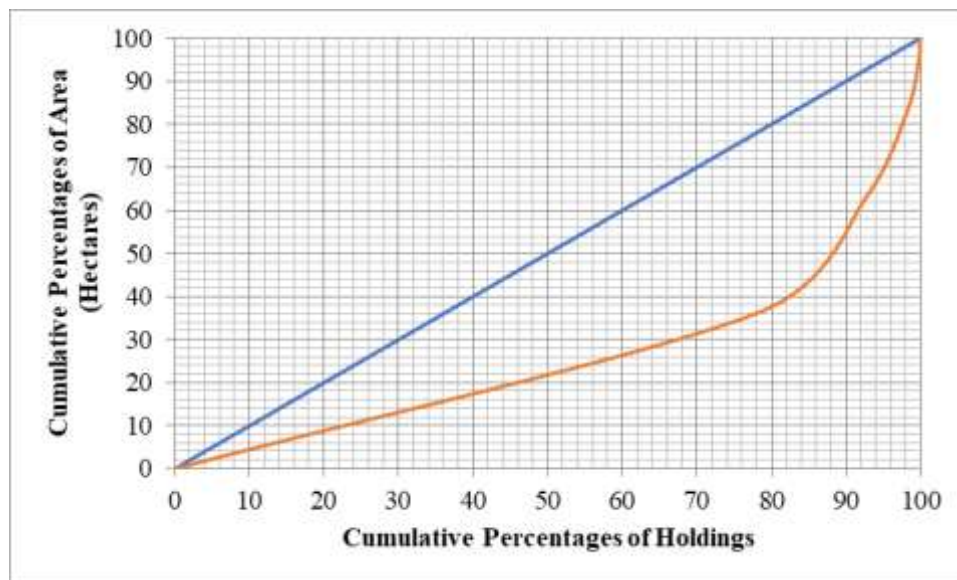


Figure-22: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Tamilnadu

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Telangana

The total number of holdings in the state of Telangana is 5947726, with the maximum number being marginal (64.56%). Per holding average area ranges from 0.56 hectare to 33.52 hectares on marginal to large size class of holdings. The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings, when plotted on the graph paper, gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 16% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 60% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.6717. This data highlights the significant wealth disparity among farmers in this area.

Table-23: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Telangana

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	2168705.74	2168705.74	36.32	3840131	3840131	64.56
Small (1-2 hectares)	1555481.71	3724187.45	62.37	1408979	5249110	88.25
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	1215345.19	4939532.64	82.73	563530	5812640	97.73
Medium (4-10 hectares)	714169.79	5653702.43	94.69	125630	5938270	99.84
Large (10 hectares & above)	317027.89	5970730.32	100	9456	5947726	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

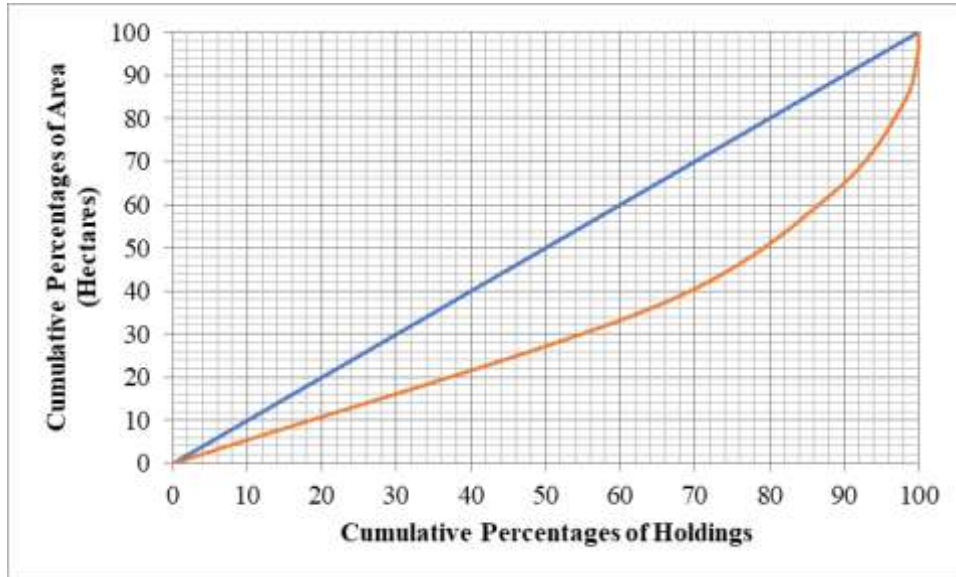


Figure-23: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Telangana

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Tripura

The total number of holdings in Tripura is 18573194 and the area under them is 281785.16 hectares. The data showed that the maximum holdings are marginal compared to small, semi-medium, medium and large size classes. The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings plotted on the graph paper gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 17% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 60% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.8528. This data highlights the significant inequality in land distribution among farmers.

Table-24: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Tripura

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	148777.52	148777.52	52.80	504105	504105	87.95
Small (1-2 hectares)	70095.55	218873.07	77.67	47987	552092	96.32
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	49196.28	268069.35	95.13	18538	570630	99.55
Medium (4-10 hectares)	12633.75	280703.1	99.62	2491	573121	99.99
Large (10 hectares & above)	1082.06	281785.16	100	73	573194	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

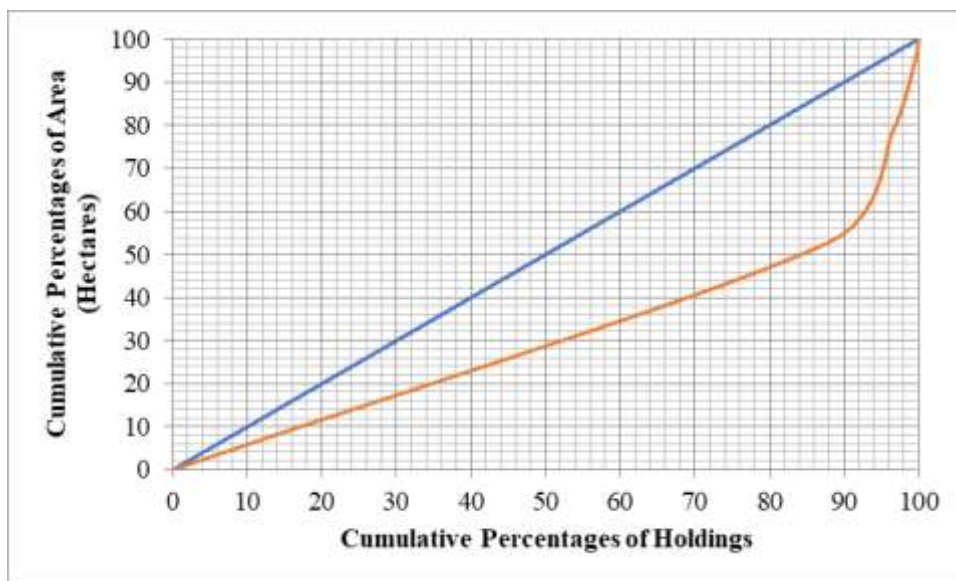


Figure-24: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Tripura

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Uttar Pradesh

The total number of holdings in Uttar Pradesh is 23821625. The maximum holdings are marginal, followed by small, semi-medium, medium and large size classes. The average area under these holdings is 747319.69 hectares. The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings gives the resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 15% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 65% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.7927. This data highlights the significant wealth disparity among farmers in this region.

Table-25: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Uttar Pradesh

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	7298325.75	7298325.75	41.82	19099828	19099828	80.18
Small (1-2 hectares)	4174659.29	11472985.04	65.75	3008403	22108231	92.81
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	3559517.75	15032502.79	86.14	1313695	23421926	98.32
Medium (4-10 hectares)	2074622.78	17107125.57	98.03	376790	23798716	99.90
Large (10 hectares & above)	343244.47	17450370.04	100	22909	23821625	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

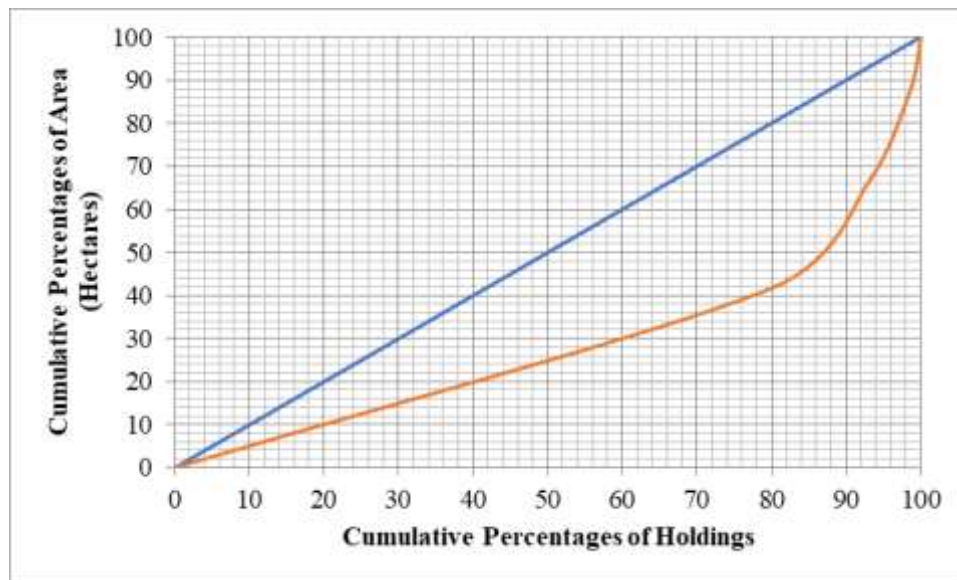


Figure-25: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Uttar Pradesh

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Uttarakhand

The total number of holdings in Uttarakhand is 881305 and the area under these holdings is 747319.69 hectares. The maximum holdings are marginal (74.78%) followed by small (16.88%), semi-medium (6.58%), medium (1.64%) and large holdings (0.10%) respectively. The average area under per holdings is highest on large (26.16 hectares) followed by medium (5.44 hectares), semi-medium (2.68 hectares), small (1.38 hectares) and marginal (0.43 hectares). The Lorenz Curve indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 14% land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy 65% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is worked out to be 0.7552.

Table-26: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Uttarakhand

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	283441.55	283441.55	37.93	659064	659064	74.78
Small (1-2 hectares)	206228.12	489669.67	65.52	148817	807881	91.67
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	155532.49	645202.16	86.34	58040	865921	98.25
Medium (4-10 hectares)	78833.81	724035.97	96.88	14496	880417	99.90
Large (10 hectares & above)	23283.72	747319.69	100	888	881305	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of West Bengal

The total number of operational holdings in West Bengal is 7242732 and the area under these holdings is 219539.01 hectares. The average area under per holding varies from 0.49 hectares to 361.08 hectares between marginal to large size class of holdings. The Lorenz Curve indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have 19% land holdings, while at the top 30% farmers enjoy 56% land holdings. The Gini-Coefficient is 0.7943. This data highlights the significant disparity in land ownership among farmers in this region. The majority of farmers own small plots of land, with an average area of less than half a hectare. Meanwhile, a small

percentage of large-scale farmers hold vast amounts of land. This concentration of land ownership can have far-reaching consequences for agricultural productivity and economic development in the region.

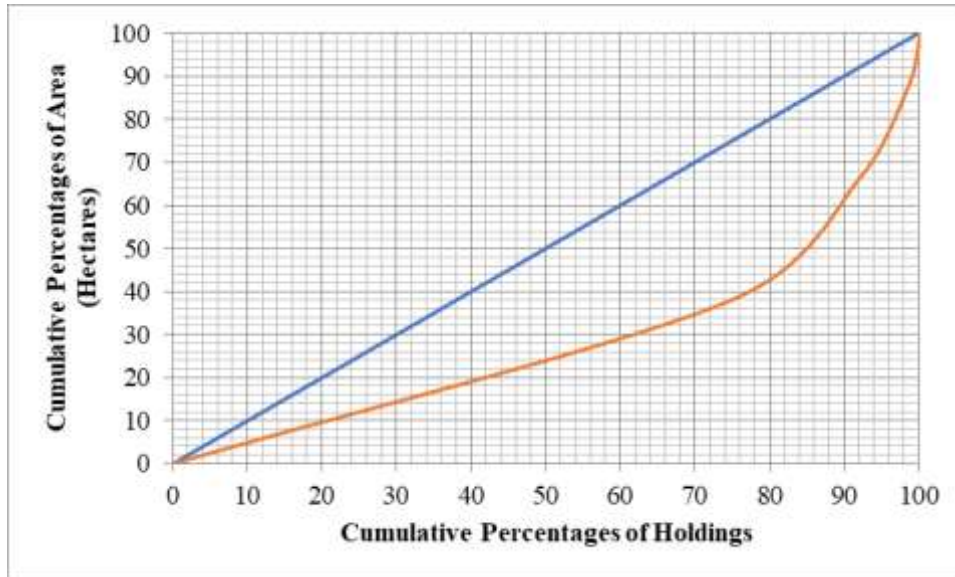


Figure-26: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of Uttarakhand

Table-27: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of West Bengal

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	2929448.2	2929448.2	53.39	5997758	5997758	82.81
Small (1-2 hectares)	1553445.49	4482893.78	81.70	970895	6968653	96.22
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	700157.87	5183051.65	94.46	255957	7224610	99.75
Medium (4-10 hectares)	84268.39	5267320.04	96.00	17514	7242124	99.99
Large (10 hectares & above)	219539.01	5486859.05	100	608	7242732	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

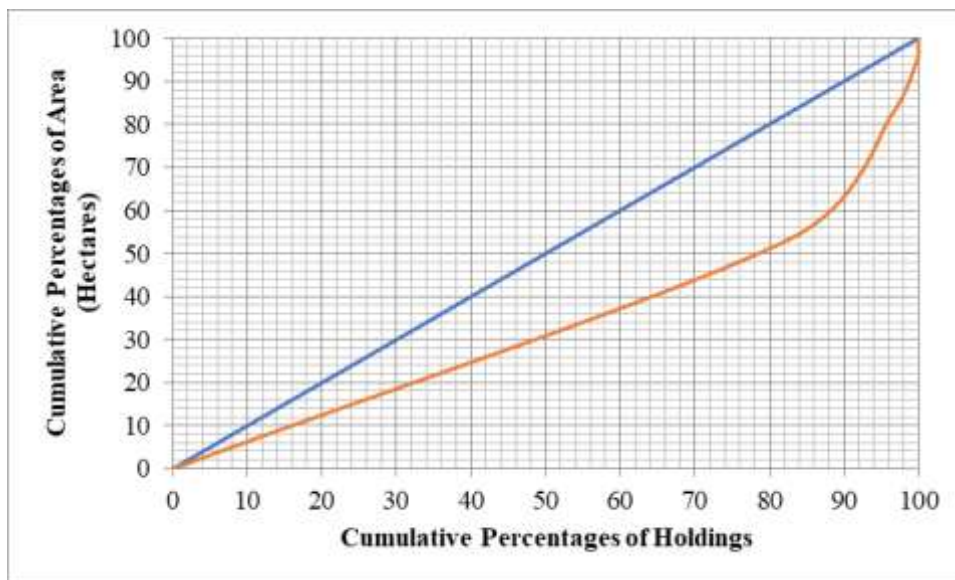


Figure-27: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings in the State of West Bengal

Inequality in the distribution of land holdings at the India level

The total number of land holdings in India is 14645371, with the maximum number being marginal (68.45%). The area under all holdings is 157817336.27 hectares, with 24.03 per cent falling under marginal, 22.91 per cent under small, 23.84 per cent on semi-medium and 9.07 per cent on the large size class of holding. The average area is highest on the large size class of holding (17.07 hectares) than of medium (5.72 hectares), semi-medium (2.69%), medium (1.40 hectares) and marginal (0.38 hectares). The cumulative percentage of the area under land holdings and the number of holdings when plotted on the graph paper gives the

resultant shape of the Lorenz Curve, which indicates that at the bottom 30% farmers have about 10% land holdings whereas at the top 30% farmers enjoy 75% land holdings. The Gini coefficient has been estimated to be 0.7614. This data on land distribution shows a clear picture of the inequality present in the agricultural sector. The Lorenz Curve highlights the fact that a small percentage of farmers hold a disproportionately large amount of land, while the majority of farmers struggle to make ends meet with very little land to cultivate. The Gini-Coefficient further emphasizes this disparity by indicating high levels of inequality. This data underscores the urgent need for policies and initiatives aimed at addressing land reform and promoting more equitable distribution of resources in the agricultural sector. Without such measures, the current situation is likely to persist, perpetuating poverty and hindering economic growth in rural areas.

Table-28: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings at India level

Land Holdings Group	Area	Cumulative Value of Area	Cumulative Percentage of Area	No of Holdings	Cumulative Value of Holdings	Cumulative Percentage
Marginal (upto 1 Hectare)	37923352.95	37923352.95	24.03	100251309	100251309	68.45
Small (1-2 hectares)	36150710.41	74074063.36	46.94	25809332	126060641	86.08
Semi-medium (2-4 hectares)	37619306.71	111693370.07	70.77	13993214	140053855	95.63
Medium (4-10 hectares)	31810426.98	143503797.05	90.93	5561480	145615335	99.43
Large (10 hectares & above)	14313539.22	157817336.27	100	838406	146453741	100

Source: Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, 2021

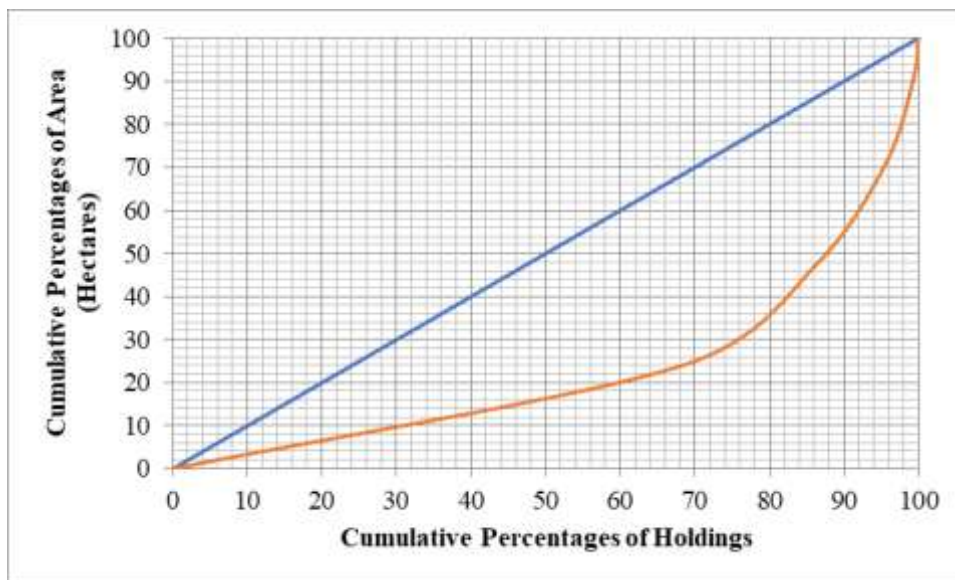


Figure-28: Inequality in the distribution of land holdings at India level

IV. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gini-Coefficient shows that the extent of inequality in the distribution of land holdings is highest in Kerala than in Nagaland, Bihar, Tripura, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Assam, Sikkim, Haryana, Odisha, Rajasthan, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnatka, Arunachal Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Gujarat, Manipur and Mizoram respectively. As per the Lorenz curve in India, at the bottom 30% farmers have 10% land holdings and at the 30% farmers enjoy 75% land holdings. The service-led economic growth is helping the economy to grow, but it is creating a high level of inequality in the country which is detrimental in the long run. In order to address the issue of inequality, it is crucial for the government to prioritize the development of a comprehensive social safety net. This includes investing in a good quality mass health and education system, as well as implementing policies that ensure fair distribution of land and resources. Additionally, efforts should be made to promote inclusive economic growth that benefits all segments of society, rather than just a select few. This can be achieved through measures such as progressive taxation, targeted subsidies for marginalized communities, and initiatives that promote entrepreneurship and job creation in underserved areas. Ultimately, it is only by addressing the root causes of inequality that India can build a sustainable and equitable future for all its citizens.

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