Supplementary Material

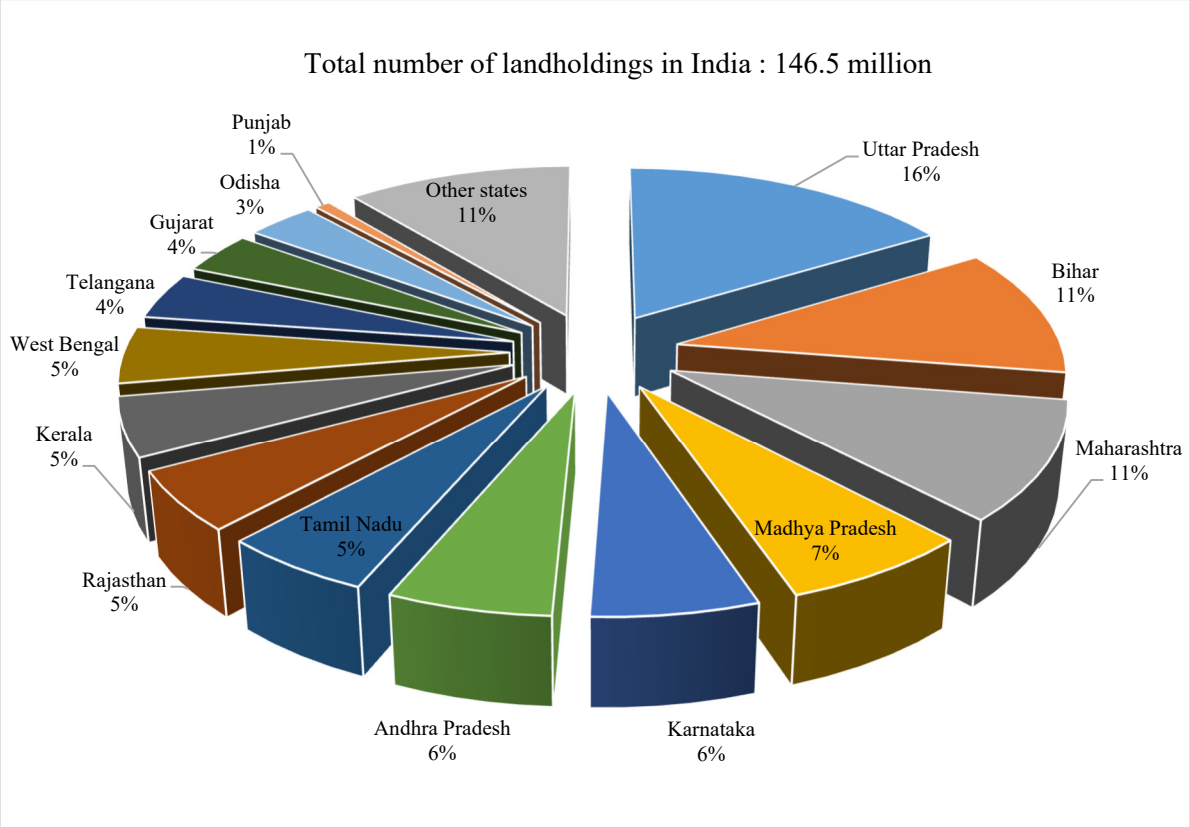


Figure S1. State-wise number of landholdings in India by State during 2015-16

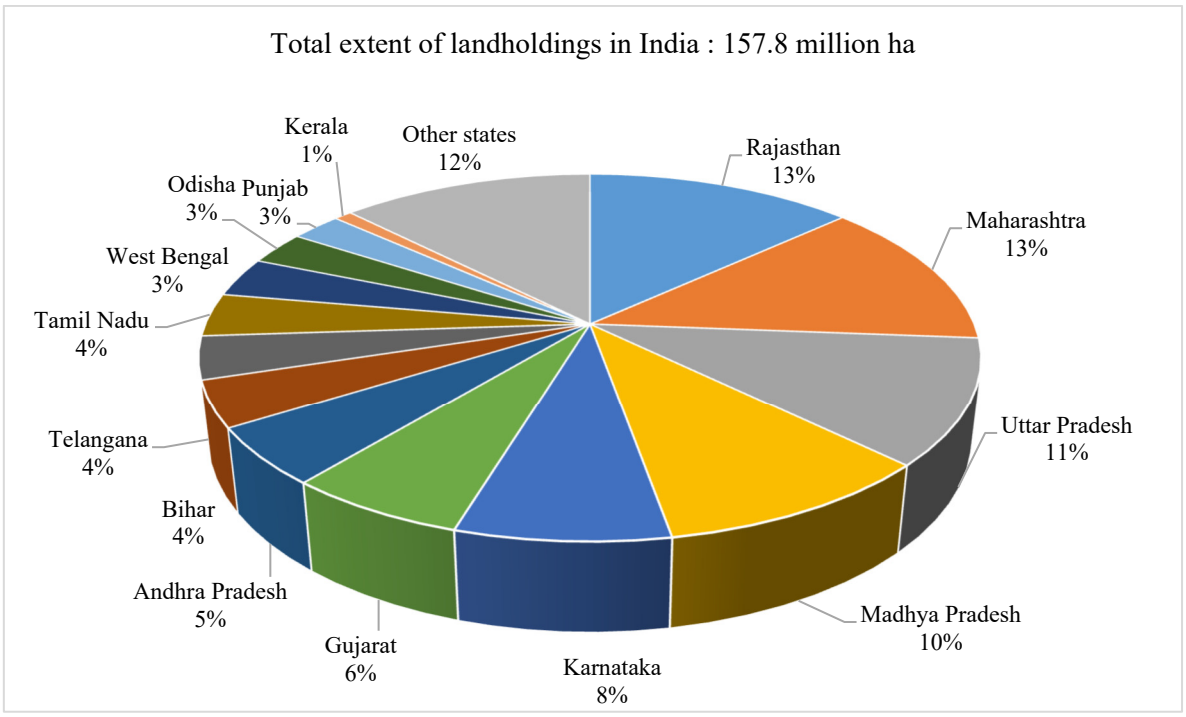


Figure S2. State-wise area of landholdings in India during 2015-16

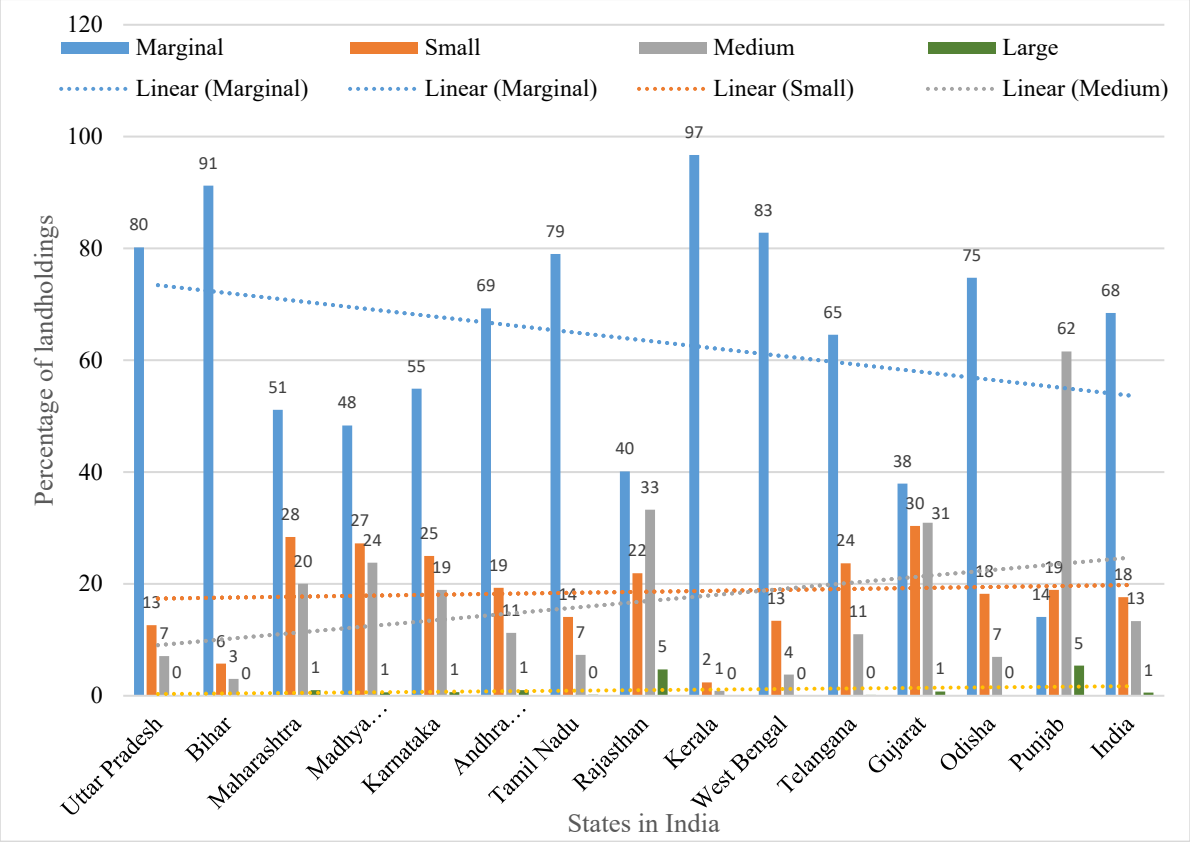


Figure S3. Percentage of number of landholdings across size categories in different Indian States during 2015-16

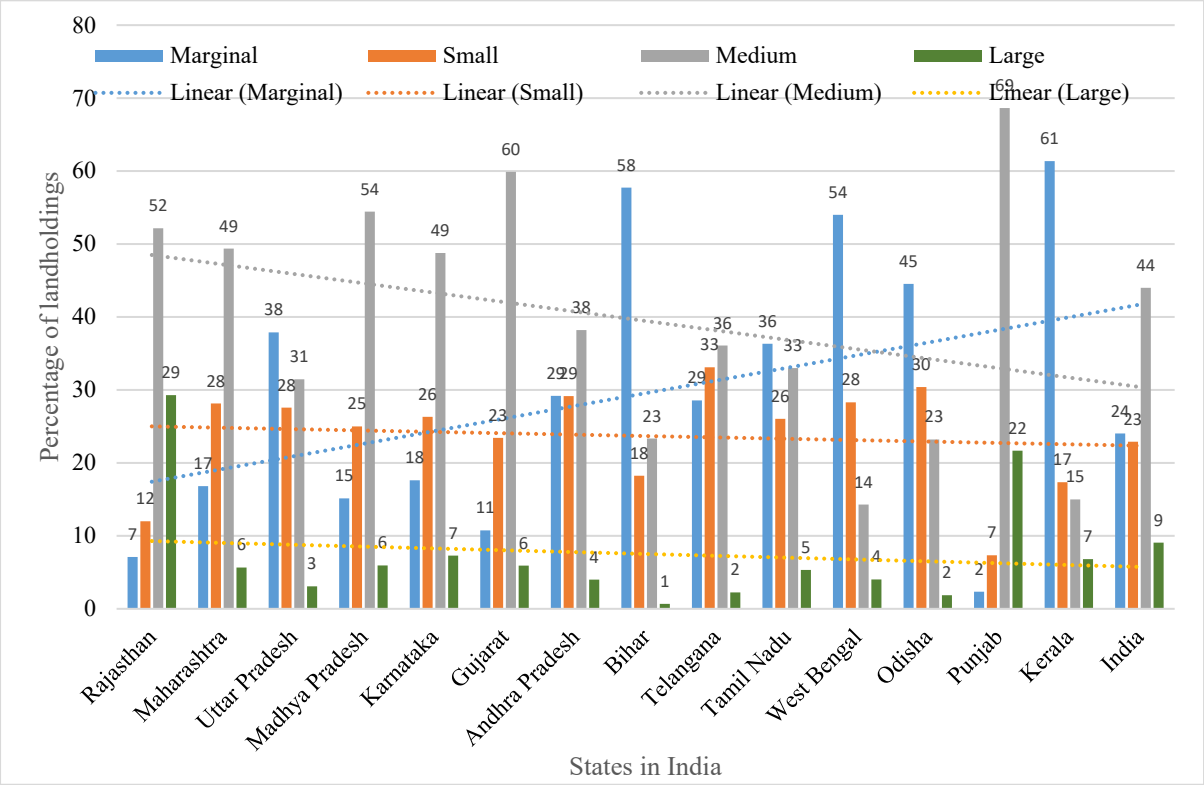


Figure S4. Percentage of extent of landholdings across size categories in different Indian States during 2015-16

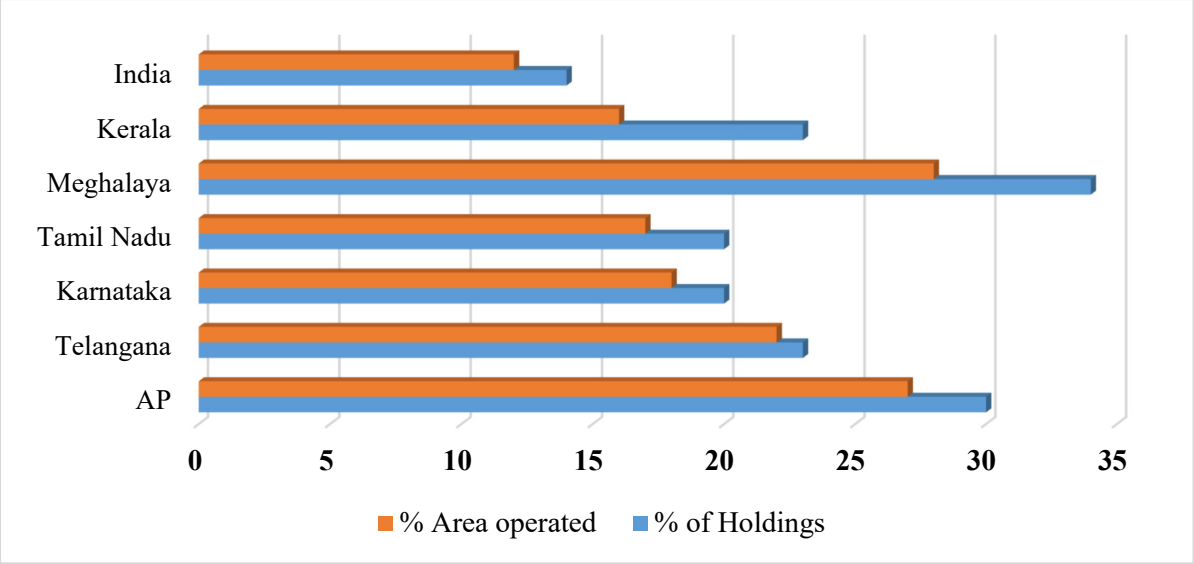


Figure S5. Share of female landholdings in selected states in India during 2015-16

Table S1. Tenancy laws in various Indian states and restrictions imposed

States in India	Nature of restrictions in tenancy laws
1. Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir	Leasing out of agricultural land is legally prohibited without any exception.
2. Telangana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Odisha	Leasing out of agricultural land is allowed only by certain categories of landowners such as disabled, minors, widows, defence personnel, etc.
3. Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Assam	Leasing out of agricultural land is not specifically banned, but the tenant acquires the right to purchase the tenanted land after a specific period of creation of tenancy (six years in Pun and Har) except if landowner is disabled.
4. Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal	There are no restrictions on land leasing, although in West Bengal, only share cropping leases are legally permitted.
5. In Scheduled Tribe areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra	Transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal even on lease basis can be permitted only by a competent authority. The idea is to prevent alienation of land from tribal to non-tribal.

Source: Mani (2016)