



## THE ECONOMIC THOUGHTS OF DR.BHIMRAOAMBEDKARTOWARDS THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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### **Abstract**

*Dr.Bhim Rao Ambedker, one of the multidimensional identities having incredible critical commitment in financial aspects. He has awesome commitment in farming and land changes in India. By and by his philosophies were extremely helpful in aggregate cultivating and land income. He was investigate of conventional meaning of aggregate land holding and reclassified that monetary land holding isn't depend up on the extent of land holding however extent of factor inputs. Dr. B.R Ambedkar was among the most remarkable erudite people of India in the twentieth century. His work in financial matters is vital. His perspectives manages open fund and agribusiness are point of interest in the financial aspects. Ambedkar's dedication was interior solidness and he was persuaded that exclusive a programmed framework in light of best quality level with gold cash could accomplish this attractive end. He was of view that legislatures ought to spend the assets earned from people in general according to tenets, laws and controls, as well as to see that "devotion, intelligence and economy". Mediating in a discourse in the Bombay Legislative Council on October 10, 1927, Dr.Ambedkar contended that the answer for the agrarian inquiry "lies not in expanding the extent of homesteads, but rather in having escalated development that is utilizing more capital and more work on the ranches, for example, we have." Further on, he says: "The better strategy is to acquaint helpful horticulture and with force proprietors of little strips to participate in development." Thus Ambedkar thought on open Finance and agribusiness has essential importance and still pertinent in current circumstance of India. To upgrade profitability of horticulture segment, government is expected to take measures on the premise of Dr.Ambedkar's idea. Little size of holding is the reason for low generation in this way union of land change must be attempted. He was dependably for aggregate and corporative cultivating in India. So his idea on farming improvement all through world, particularly in India has awesome significance.*

**Keywords: Ideology, Land Reforms, Land Holding, Collective Farming, Agriculture Development Administrative Policies, Financial Arrangement, Cooperative Agriculture.**

### **Introduction**

Dr BhimraoAmbedkar was the immense modeller of the constitution of India. He was one of the immense identities, who rolled out powerful improvement in the general public. He was likewise a caretaker of social equity and a champion of communism and state arranging thought. Dr BhimraoAbmbedkar dissected different social and political issues the considerations depended on monetary measurement. He distributed three books "The Problem of Rupee", common decentralization of magnificent fund in British India and East India organization financial arrangement. Dr BhimraoAmbedkar considered monetary issue like land changes, little holding and their cures, issue of Indian money, common fund and arranging. Showtime of globalization horticulture development rates in not likewise just dormant but rather additionally demonstrates constant declining patterns. The legislature has focused just on the specialized issues and in this way overlooked institutional. The subdivision, arrive change and size dispersion of possession holding is the principle impediment being developed for a farming part. This calls a profound report to quicken the development rate of agribusiness segment. So India needs to roll outfitting improvement in this rural arrangement. While arriving change. Such arrangement one may discover Dr BhimraoAmbedkar considerations on agribusiness. These paper examination Dr BhimraoAmbedkar considerations on horticulture and current circumstance in India. The significance of his considerations is that they are as yet pertinent to India. The profitability of Indian farming segment is low contrasted with many created nations and there is have to take measures on the premise of Dr BhimraoAmbedkar monetary considerations.

### **Dr.BhimraoAmbedkar economic thoughts**

Referred to a great extent as the father of the Indian Constitution and a pioneer of Dalits, Ambedkar started his vocation as a market analyst, making vital commitments to the major financial level headed discussions of the day. Ambedkar contended for a highest quality level instead of the recommendation by John Maynard Keynes that India should grasp a gold trade standard. Ambedkar's perspectives on the rupee and on open back were



reactions to the seething financial issues of the day and not the greater part of his examination might be pertinent today. Any proposition to extend property can be engaged just on the off chance that it can be demonstrated that the accessibility of ranch executes has developed extensively in the nation, contended Ambedkar. "To put it plainly, unusual however it might appear, industrialization of India is the soundest solution for the agrarian issues of India," Ambedkar closed. "The total impacts of industrialization, to be specific a decreasing weight and an expanding measure of capital and capital products will coercively make the financial need of amplifying the holding. Not just this, industrialization by pulverizing the premium ashore will offer meet people's high expectations for its sub-division and discontinuity." What is most momentous about Ambedkar's investigation is that he could think about the idea of "Camouflaged joblessness" much before it came into vogue being developed financial matters, and that he could suspect one of the key bits of knowledge of Nobel Prize-winning market analyst Arthur Lewis three decades previously Lewis defined his acclaimed two-segment model of the economy. The model Lewis planned in 1954 was significantly more detailed than what Ambedkar sketched out in his article, yet there are striking likenesses in the way both confined the issue.

In spite of his protests to numerous social traditions endorsed by Hindu sacred writings, Ambedkar voiced his endorsement of the Hindu law of legacy, which, as indicated by him, kept the production of plutocracy, which primogeniture would most likely have made. In later years, Ambedkar's energies were given more to legislative issues and social change as opposed to monetary examination, yet even his compositions and addresses on governmental issues mirrored a profound engagement with financial issues and inquiries of political economy. A cautious perusing of Ambedkar's compositions scatters the view that he was either a champion of a free enterprise economy or a progressive communist. Ambedkar's perspectives on financial matters were as intricate as his perspectives on legislative issues and it is likely that one formed the other. In spite of the fact that Ambedkar stood up for industrialization and urbanization, he additionally cautioned of the ills of private enterprise, contending that free enterprise could transform into a power of persecution and misuse. Ambedkar incorporated an area on cures against "Financial misuse", which proposed, in addition to other things, that key businesses ought to be claimed and keep running by the state and that farming ought to be a state industry. Foreseeing the complaints of "Established legal advisors" who may feel that Ambedkar's detailing went past the extent of the standard sort of essential rights, Ambedkar contended that such a view would be founded on an extremely limit comprehension of key rights. "On the off chance that a man who is jobless is offered a decision between a vocation or something to that affect, with some kind of wages, with no settled hours of work and with a prohibit on joining a union and the activity of his entitlement to the right to speak freely, affiliation, religion, and so on., can there be any uncertainty in the matter of what his decision will be?" Ambedkar composed. "The dread of starvation, the dread of losing a house, the dread of losing investment funds if any are factors excessively solid, making it impossible to allow a man to emerge for his Fundamental Rights." Responding to libertarian legal counsellors who contended for least state mediation to ensure freedom, Ambedkar contended that withdrawal of the state may prompt freedom yet that freedom is "Freedom to the proprietors to build rents, for industrialists to expand hours of work and lessen rate of wages". "On the off chance that the state does not do it, the private manager will. Life generally will wind up noticeably inconceivable. At the end of the day, what is called freedom from the control of the state is another name for the fascism of the private business." Both the political and financial structure ought to be characterized by law to interpret the governance of small time, one vote to the teaching of limited, one esteem, Ambedkar contended. Ambedkar appeared to have acknowledged that trade off with poise when the section on mandate standards was settled in late 1948, despite the fact that only a year sooner, he had made an enthusiastic supplication for making financial rights justiciable. Although Ambedkar loathed Jawaharlal Nehru for, in addition to other things, excluding him in the bureau panel on monetary undertakings, his perspectives on the economy and the part of the state reflected those of Nehru. Like Nehru, Ambedkar was affected by the predominant scholarly worldview of the day, which stressed an expansive part of the state in monetary issues.

### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To study the relevance of agriculture thoughts of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.
2. To compare Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar thoughts with current Indian agricultural sector.



### Dr.BhimraoAmbedkar Thoughts on Agricultural Sector

**Land Holding:** Dr.BhimraoAmbedkar was the primary Indian financial expert to inspect the issue of sub-division and fracture of rural land property and plan an exceptionally logical meaning of a monetary holding. Dr.BhimraoAmbedkar opined that little size of land holding is one the reasons for generation. In this manner ought to be combination of land holding. The customary meaning of a monetary holding was introduced as "a shot of delivering adequate to keep himself and his family in sensible solace in the wake of paying his important costs". It can't be the dialect of financial aspects to state that a vast holding is monetary while a little holding is uneconomic. It is the set in stone extent on others components of creation to a unit of land that renders the last financial or uneconomic. A little term might be monetary or uneconomic on the grounds that financial does not rely on the extent of land but rather upon the suitable extent among all components including land.

#### Area Operated Operational Holding

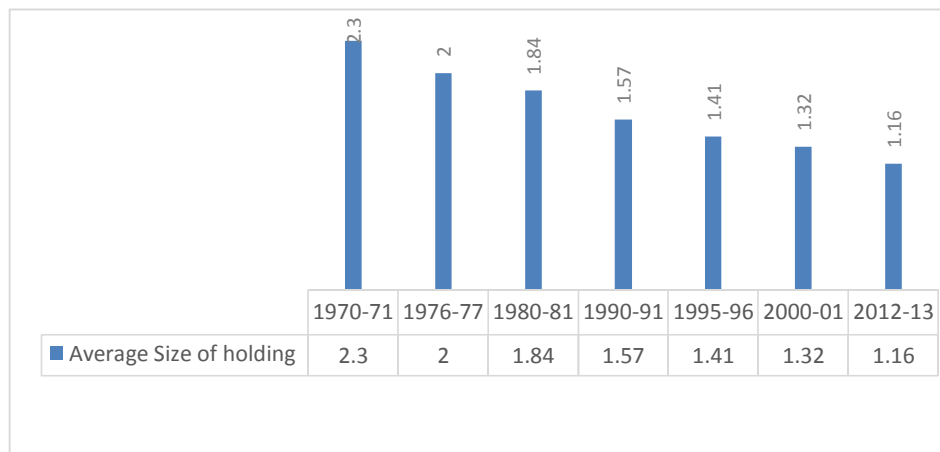
Type of Holding	1970-71	%	1980-81	%	1990-91	%	1995-96	%	2000-01	%
Marginal	14.56	8.98	19.74	12.05	24.89	15.04	28.152	17.21	29.82	18.62
Small	19.26	11.89	23.17	14.14	28.82	17.42	30.72	18.81	32.14	20.16
Semi Medium	30.00	18.50	34.65	21.15	38.37	23.19	38.95	23.84	38.19	23.88
Large	50.56	30.88	37.71	23.02	28.65	17.31	24.16	14.79	21.07	13.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>162.14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>163.80</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>165.48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>163.65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>159.94</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: agriculture census 2000-01

#### Average Size of Holding in India

Years	Average Size of holding
1970-71	2.30
1976-77	2.00
1980-81	1.84
1990-91	1.57
1995-96	1.41
2000-01	1.32
2012-13	1.16

Source: Agriculture census in India 2010-11



It is clear that after independence, the normal size of holding has consistently declining pattern. The principle purpose behind decrease is the weight of populace ashore, the flawed law of legacy, the rot of cabin ventures and so on 1970-71. India being a moment populated nation in the world confronting numerous issues related with



every division of economy, as in horticulture we are confronting low profitability rate and high reliance proportion with no specialized change, what lies behind this reason are upheld by the number of variables, one of them is divided land with the low offer of holding, so there is pressing need to present corporative and aggregate cultivating all through the nation in light of Dr. Ambedkar thought who was against this divided holding framework. As our table uncovers that we have expanded minimal shareholding of 8.98 percent in 1971 to 18.72 percent in 2000 and substantial holding 30.88 percent to 13.17 percent in same years which showed the vast shareholding in India diminishes a seemingly endless amount of time having related pace of diminishing additionally in semi-middle and middle kind of holding. Correspondingly our table number 2 likewise demonstrates that normal size of holding in India amid 1970-71 was 2.30 and now the normal size of holding boils down to 1.16 out of 2012-13. Logically we can state the negligible offer of horticulture holding is expanding at an expanded rate, Dr. Ambedkar was against this low shareholding and proposes there is a critical requirement for the change in agribusiness division included with corporative cultivating and definition of corporative social orders for the advancement of our farming area with high profitable rate and low factor inputs. That will fill the fantasy of our Dr. Ambedkar.

**State Socialism and Agriculture:** Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar propounds the idea of state communism. This idea conceives the aggregate cultivating. With annulment of middle people, the state must be the proprietor of the land. The state ought to appropriate these terrains to the ranches. Rancher ought to develop the homestead all in all. The state should supply basic cash-flow to the rural segment and the acquired pay ought to be circulated among the agriculturists. It will prompt tackle the issue of farming works.

**Land Revenue:** Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar criticized the land revenue of British government. According to him, land revenue system was in against of the interests of poor people of India. Further no justice or equality was there in tax policy. He said that, land revenue was highly oppressive. Dr. Ambedkar emphasized the point that it was unjust to assess the land point that it was unjust to assess the land revenue on the income. The rate of assessment did not depend on the capacity to pay the tax. The taxable capacity was enhanced with the growth in the income. After independence the government has continued the existing land revenue system in the country. Some states have adopted agricultural income tax, but yet not covered all other states in the country. Agricultural sector may be one of important tax base of the country. It must be covered unified system of agriculture and non-agriculture sector.

### Conclusion

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was a solid backer of land changes and of an unmistakable part for the state in financial improvement. He perceived the imbalances in a free industrialist economy. Bharat Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar sees ashore holding and land income framework and farming division holding and land income framework and agrarian segment to show time. The legislature must be embraced co-agent agribusiness and aggregate cultivating. It might be presumed that Bharat Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar musings on farming are more valuable even time. Horticulture should be a state industry, and be sorted out by the state assuming control over all land and giving it a chance to out for development in reasonable standard sizes to occupants of towns; these might be developed as aggregate homesteads by gatherings of families. He likewise focuses on the requirement for industrialization to move surplus work from horticulture to other beneficial occupations, joined by expansive capital interests in farming to raise yields. He sees a critical part for the state in such change of agribusiness and backers the nationalization of land and the renting out of land to gatherings of cultivators, who are to be urged to frame cooperatives keeping in mind the end goal to advance horticulture.

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