



DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR'S VIEW TOWARDS OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

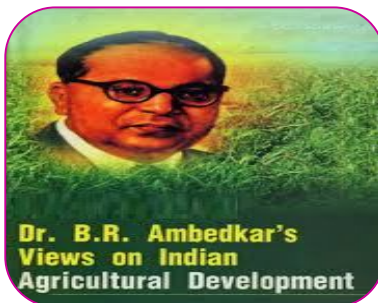
India is largely an agricultural country. Being the largest industry in the country, agriculture is the source of livelihood for over 65 per cent of population in the country as per the census2011. This shows the predominance of rural economy in India. In the rural sector, land is the principal source of employment and income. If the fountain head of income-benefits only a minor fraction of the rural population the structure of land ownership fails to meet the ends of social justices. present time of globalization agriculture growth rates in not also only stagnant but also indicates continuous declining trends. The sub division, land reform and size distribution of ownership holding is the main obstacle in development of agriculture sector. this calls a deep study to accelerate the growth rate of agriculture sector. So India needs to make appropriate change in this agricultural plan. While land reform. Such plan one might find Bharat Rattan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar thoughts on agriculture.

KEY WORDS: Agriculture development Ideology, land reforms, land holding,

INTRODUCTION

Bharat Ratana Dr. Bhimrao was the great architect of the constitution of India. He was one of the great personalities, who made dynamic change in the society. He was also a custodian of social justice and a champion of socialism and state planning Thought. Bharat Ratana Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar analyzed various social political problems the thoughts were based on economic dimension He published three books "The problem of rupee", provincial decentralization of imperial finance in British India and East India company administration economic policy. Bharat Rattan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar studied economic issue like land reforms, small holdings and their remedies, problem of Indian currency, provincial finance and planning.

India's economic growth rate is running very fast most of the macro indicators look positive Dr. Ambedkar has expressed his views on land reforms mode of farming and industrialization and different occasions the underlying motive of all his thinking was to lift the untouchable classes who were predominantly landless or small peasant cultivators his views thoroughly denoted his progressive nature. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar's economic philosophy focuses on the golden path of development. His philosophy maintains that balance in both the sector public and private systematically. Rural industrialization, as well as reformed agriculture were necessary to secure redeployment of the labour force so as to relive unemployment, open and concealed. Dr. Ambedkar called "state socialism" the nationalization if basic industries and the nationalization of land. The first thesis of Dr. Ambedkar on agriculture problem namely "small holding and their remedies" he rightly points out that the low productivity and production of agriculture sector was due to back of inadequate inputs available to produces and non-availability of alternative jobs to labours there is high process of excess labour force on agriculture sector there for he has



suggested increasing the industrial base to absorb these surplus labour he also demands the abolition of land holding system to absorb protect the suppression of landless labourers in 1937, however Dr. Ambedkar knew that such measures will not solve the root cause of sorrow of landless labourers and small and marginal farmers, so in 1946 he demanded collective methods of cultivation I believe that .

This is true even today, because to increase production money and real capital in capital goods are essential third analysis proves that Ambedkar viewed agriculture as industry to increase agriculture output land reforms should be used in such a manner that create economic holdings. Therefore, any definition of an economic holding should view it as an enterprise in production and not place emphasis on consumption "what is important for the purpose of production is the process of combining the factors of production" in his view, land should not be sub divided after a certain size.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sita Ram (2010) : "They cannot bring about prosperity in agriculture. Neither consolidation or tenancy legislation can be of any help to the 60 millions of untouchables who are just landless labourers. Only collective farms can help them", agriculture should be estate industry . Land be let out to villagers without distinction of caste, creed and in such manner that there will be not land lord, not tenant, and no landless labourer."

Dr A.B. H. Dannay & A.P. Jammu (2012) : Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar was one of the multidimensional personalities. His work in economics is noteworthy. And views deal with agriculture is land mark in the economics His views on land holding collective forming and land revenue are most use full in present time. He criticised traditional definition of economic land holding is not depending upon the size of land holding but proportion of factor inputs to the production. According to him small size of land holding is cause of low production therefore; Consolidation of land holding must be undertaken. He advocated the collective and co-operative forming in the country. His thoughts are even relevance today.

NEED OF THE STUDY:

Agriculture is India's big economy. Although the share of agriculture in the total national income has been gradually decreasing on account of development of secondary and tertiary sector its contribution continues to be significant In the globalization agriculture growth rate is not also only stagnant but also indicates continue declining trends. The government has concentrated only on the technical problems and thus ignored institutional. The sub division, land reform and size distribution of ownership holdings is the main obstacle in development of agriculture sector Dr. Ambedkar's contribution to agriculture economic relates to land reforms. land reform are needed for increasing agriculture production, he emphasized input-output relation in the context of land reform, the existence of holding are uneconomic, not the sense. That they are too small that they are too large.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Dr. Ambedkar became one of the first out castes to obtain a college education in India eventually earning law degree and doctorate for his study and research in law economic and political science from Columbia University and the London school of economics .one who makes economic models and policies of Ambedkar principles are very essential to input the policy formation his thoughts economic. mainly focused on the problem of rupees land reforms ,land holding, farmers are suffering so many problems, finance management problem if farmers adopt Ambedkar ideas definitely they are able to improve their finance level as well as farmers suicide also controlled.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

India's economic growth rate is running very fast most of the macro indicators look positive Dr. Ambedkar has expressed his views on land reforms mode of farming and industrialization and different occasions the underlying motive of all his thinking was to lift the untouchable classes who were

predominantly landless or small peasant cultivators his views thoroughly denoted his progressive nature. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar's economic philosophy focuses on the golden path of development. His philosophy maintains that balance in both the sector public and private systematically. Rural industrialization, as well as reformed agriculture were necessary to secure redeployment of the labour force so as to relive unemployment, open and concealed. Dr. Ambedkar called "state socialism" the nationalization of basic industries and the nationalization of land. The first thesis of Dr. Ambedkar on agriculture problem namely "small holding and their remedies" he rightly points out that the low productivity and production of agriculture sector was due to back of inadequate inputs available to produces and non-availability of alternative jobs to labours there is high process of excess labour force on agriculture sector there for he has suggested increasing the industrial base to absorb these surplus labour he also demands the abolition and holding system to absorb protect the suppression expiation in 1937, however Dr. Ambedkar knew that such measures will not solve the root cause of sorrow of land less labours and small and marginal formers, so in 1946 he demand collective methods of cultivation I believe that .

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study of the views of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on land reform and agricultural development in India
2. To study the relevance of agriculture thoughts of Bharat Ratan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.
3. To compare Bharat Ratan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar thoughts with current Indian agricultural sector.

AMBEDKAR'S VIEW ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ambedkar's view of economic development goes back to 1918 when he participated in an academic debate on the problem of small size holdings in India and ways to solve it. He contributed to this lively debate through a thought-provoking paper on "Small Holdings in India and their Remedies". Although the main focus of the paper centres around the problem of small size holdings and its remedy, in its theoretical formulation and implied solution the analysis was placed in a much wider frame-work of economic development. It began with the discussion on small size holdings, got extended over to the economic analysis of backwardness of the agricultural sector as a whole and ended with its solution (and hence also of small size holdings) in the development of the industrial sector, In this sense it laid down a theoretical and policy framework for general economic development. India is caught between tow sides of pincers, the one side of which is progressive pressure of population and the other is limited availability of land (with diminishing fertility of soil) in relation to its needs. The result is that at the end of each decade we are left with negative balance of population and production and a constant squeezing of standard of living and poverty. The population pressure is giving rise to an army of landless and dispersed families as well. It can be stopped when agriculture is made profitable. Nothing can open possibilities of making agriculture profitable except a serious drive in favour of industrialization. For it is industrialization alone which can drain away excess of population into gainful employment other than agriculture.

In the government Ambedkar, therefore, emphasized the need for industrial development in order to gain increased agricultural productivity and income through the reflex effect of the former on the latter. The policy prescriptions suggested on the basis of theoretical formulation conceived in 1918 were thus restated 25 year later in 1943 and eventually incorporated in the objective of post-war reconstruction plan.

RELEVANCE OF DR. AMBEDKAR'S ECONOMIC IDEAS:

The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and state governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. These provisions, contained in Part of the Constitution of India, Welfare schemes for the weaker sections are being implemented both by the Central and state governments. To evaluate various social and economic provisions including Indian constitution and to explain their relationship with Dr. Ambedkar's ideas with a special reference to the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar. The researcher has studied the various books and articles written by Dr. Ambedkar and to highlight his

economic thoughts and ideas which have a continuity and evolution. Further, she has developed a new outlook regarding Dr. B R Ambedkar's social and economic thoughts relevant in context of present scenario. Dr Ambedkar's Economic Ideas Reflected in the Constitution is the backbone of this part. The present research problem is very much relevant in the age of globalization on which the schedule castes, scheduled tribes are suffering great deal. They can be strengthened by understanding Dr. Ambedkar progressive economic ideas, Granville Austin, a constitutional expert has pointed out in the book 'Indian Constitution: cornerstone of the nation', Dr Ambedkar described the distribution of revenue better than any financial system but within the defect that the provinces are very largely dependent for their resources upon grants made to them by the centre.

Bharat Ratan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Thoughts on Agricultural Sector:

(i) Land Holding

Bharat Ratan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was the first Indian economist to examine the problem of sub-division and fragmentation of agricultural land holdings and formulate a very scientific definition of an economic holding. Bharat Ratan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar opined that small size of land holding is one the causes of production. Therefore should be consolidation of land holding. The traditional definition of an economic holding was presented as "a chance of producing sufficient to keep himself and his family in reasonable comfort after paying his necessary expenses". It cannot be the language of economics to say that a large holding is economic while a small holding is uneconomic. It is the right or wrong proportion on others factors of production to a unit of land that renders the latter economic or uneconomic. A small term may be economic or uneconomic because economic does not depend upon the size of land but upon the appropriate proportion among all factors including land.

(ii) State Socialism and Agriculture:

Bharat Ratan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar propounds the concept of state socialism. This concept envisages the collective farming. With abolition of intermediaries, the state must be the owner of land. The state should distribute these lands to the farms. Farmer should cultivate the farm collectively. The state should supply essential capital to the agricultural sector and the obtained income should be distributed among the farmers. It will lead to solve the problem of agriculture labours.

(iii) Land Revenue:

Bharat Ratan 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. Bharat Ratan 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 taxation of agriculture and non agriculture sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present research paper is based on secondary data. Various reference, journals and books have a book used for the research paper and website.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The Present research work has following limitations.

- 1) This work study is only related to Dr. Ambedkar's views.
- 2) The present research work highlights only agriculture sector

SUGGESTIONS:

Keeping findings in the mind, present study offers some suitable suggestions to overcome these difficulties, they are listed below,

- 1) Equitable distribution of National wealth and income among all Sections of society irrespective of castes, creed, gender, region and religions. Must be assigned properly. The design of governance must be based on social justice. It plays an important role in the implementation of Indian constitution. Training regarding democratic values in Indian constitution must be imparted to every citizen.
- 2) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, and political, shall inform all the institution of the national life.
- 3) State should take the initiative get better FDI in social sector. The effects of foreign direct investment on local firms in developing countries have enhanced local productivity robustly. The FDI must promote infrastructural growth in the development of rural areas as well as women and weaker section.
- 4) Importance in industrial development: Agriculture provides raw materials to pour leading industries such as cotton textiles and industries .Not only this, the workers in industries depend on agriculture for their food. Agriculture also must be provided the market for a variety of goods.
- 5) Export and other should economic activities should increase for creating jobs for women and weaker sections of the society.

CONCLUSION

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was a strong advocate of land reform and of a prominent role for the state in economic development. He recognised the inequities in a unfettered capitalist economy.andhe views on land holding and land revenue system and agriculture sector holding and revenue system and agriculture sector to present time. The government must be adopted co- operative agriculture. Above analysis deals with Dr. Ambedkar's views on land holding and land revenue system and its relevance to present time. It is included that small size of average land holding is one of the obstacle of agriculture sector. The Government must be adopted co-operative and collective farming which at those times, Ambedkar had already suggested. In respect of the analysis of land Revenue system of the country, unified system of taxation of agriculture and non agriculture should be introduced. It may be concluded that Ambekar's thoughts on agriculture are more useful even today

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