
AGRONOMIST DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR

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Introduction:

Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is known in the society as a constitutional sculptor, jurist, educator, social reformer, champion of the poor and so on. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is not well known as an economist, agronomist and water and electricity expert. Most of his degrees are in Economics and he has written extensively in various fields of economics and presented important ideas. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's article *Small Holdings in India and Their Remedies* is a very basic commentary on India's agricultural question. This article was published in 1918 in Volume 1 of the Journal of the Indian Economic Society.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has done social work in various fields for all sections of the society. In each case, they have seized it, despite obstacles we can scarcely imagine. Therefore, he is glorified not only in the country but also globally. The importance of his views on the economy can be seen in his writings on economics. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was an Indian economist in the true sense of the word. He also sheds light on India's economic problems based on caste, India's unemployment, social inequality, the economics of caste system, East India Company, administration and economy, the evolution of the provincial world in British India, the origin of the rupee and its solutions. In Amartya Sen's speech on 5 May 2007, they take pride in Ambedkar and say, "Ambedkar is my father in Economics. He is true celebrated champion of the under privileged. He deserves more than what he has achieved today. However, he was

highly controversial figure in his home country, though it was not the reality. His contribution in the field of economics is marvelous and will be remembered forever.

Dr. Ambedkar is an all-round personality with a thorough knowledge of various subjects such as history, economics, sociology, political science, public administration, constitution, journalism, theology, management and philosophy. Over a period of more than 40 years, effective and permanent solutions have been inculcated to address the economic, social, political, educational and other problems of the country. Starting from 1939, India began to form an economic chart in the form of a constitution, opening the doors of development for all. For hundreds of years of struggle against social, cultural and religious slavery, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a great hero. Dr. Ambedkar wrote the best Indian constitution. He is hailed as the architect of the Indian Constitution. Although he did not formulate a theory of economics, his economic thinking is certainly higher than that theory.

Keywords: *Economical situation, Indian Agricultural, Social problem, Economical problems*

Objectives of the research article:

The purpose of this research article is that, Dr. Consulting Ambedkar's views on agriculture and the challenges facing the agricultural system at present. The ability to meet those challenges The purpose of this article is to shed light on whether Ambedkar is thinking about agriculture.

Modification method:

A secondary source has been used for the present research which includes published and unpublished books as well as websites etc. The study of the dissertation has been properly structured on the

basis of the collected information.

Agricultural Economist-Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar:

Dr. Ambedkar has given a very high quality economic framework on theoretical and practical economic questions. Economics is the subject of Ambedkar's intimacy, contemplation and research. He was a great scholar of economics. He holds degrees in Economics from reputed universities in England, USA and Germany. He received his bachelor's degree in 1915 from Columbia University in the United States. For this, he had written the dissertation 'Dabpamdaj Padakpand Bwaumatbam'. In June 1916, the same university awarded him a scholarship and a bachelor's degree. Bhpejavatpabans - .Dansaljababans gave the title of Chink to the dissertation. In 1921, he received a dissertation from the University of London for his dissertation, the Ph.D., and the Ph.D. In October 1922, Camb was awarded the highest degree in economics for his dissertation, Jim Chattismau and Jim Tncham. At that time, Pvt. Sailingman and Drs. Canon was guided by the famous economist. Dr. Ambedkar also worked for three years as a professor of economics at Sydneyham College, Mumbai. He took it thirteen times to write down his first lecture. He had achieved great success through his intelligence and hard work.

Ambedkar's Farmers' Movement: -

Dr. Ambedkar also had a good knowledge of the Indian agricultural system. He was a supporter of collective farming. He was of the view that it would not take long for India to become a developed country if water and electricity were supplied equally to an agrarian country like India. The Khoti system was a form of economic exploitation as it was very unfair to the peasantry. Laws to destroy this system Ambedkar did.

Since 1928, Dr. Krishna has been instrumental in bringing justice to the poor, impoverished peasants. Ambedkar had taken up the question of farmers. In 1927, the second year after Mahad's agitation for equality in the country, he started a huge movement in 1928 to liberate the farmers of Konkan from the scourge of slaughter. The Ratnagiri District Farmers Council was held on 14th April 1929 at Chiplun. The President of this Farmers' Council, Dr. Ambedkar was. He started a farmers' agitation against the farmers of Konkan. On September 17, 1937, Ambedkar introduced a bill in the Mumbai Legislature to abolish the khoti system. Ambedkar had started a movement for farmers of all castes without considering the caste of the farmers.

Dr. in the field of agriculture. Ambedkar's contribution: -

Dr. Ambedkar was a champion of farmers. Bharat Ratna Dr. Ambedkar is well known as the architect of the incident and the hero of the Dalits. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy and most of the population is dependent on agriculture. □.□. In 1918, he wrote an article entitled "Problems of Small Farmers and Solutions". According to him, the growing population is mainly dependent on agriculture for employment. However, due to low productivity and lack of capital in agriculture, the income of farm laborers and smallholder farmers will not increase. The lower the income from agriculture, the lower the savings, so capital cannot be generated. Due to the growing population, there was a huge increase in the supply of labor and an unrealistic burden was being placed on agriculture. If this burden is reduced and the population starts working in other sectors instead of focusing on agriculture, then by investing capital, the farmer will get income, increase savings and regenerate capital, which will help increase agricultural productivity. He opined that along with agriculture, agro-industries will also

develop. Presented by Ambedkar.

By reducing the unrealistic burden of the population on agriculture and shifting it to industry and services, it will be possible to develop these sectors and create capital. It shows his firm belief that the country's agricultural laborers and the general public will also get employment. For the overall development of the country, first of all, the traditional nature of agriculture should be changed and capital should be made available for this sector. Increasing industrialization will lead to balanced development of agriculture and industry. By emphasizing on agriculture, industry, transportation, transportation, energy, irrigation, technical manpower, he helped in reducing the population burden on agriculture during the planning period as well as in the economic development of the country. Ambedkar made important contributions.

Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts on agriculture: -

Dr. According to Ambedkar, agriculture is a great national industry from India's point of view. Agriculture is the most important of all the primary industries. Dr. Ambedkar's views on agriculture are as follows.

1) Land Ownership: -

Dr. Ambedkar will have to look at the ownership of farmland in terms of its size and measures, community farming, co-operative farming, nationalization of agriculture and land reform. Agricultural development should be linked to land tenure, land ownership. He said it was not just about economic factors but also social identities. In the system of that time and even today the upper class has large sized lands which are taken by the middle class from the clan instead of the land itself. As a result, the class system has become stronger and stronger, he said.

2) Size of farm land: -

Dr. According to Ambedkar, he was aware that India's economy would not improve unless agriculture was developed. Despite the importance of Indian agriculture in the economy, he was of the view that the productivity of Indian agriculture was low. According to him, an important factor affecting the productivity of agriculture is the size of the holding area. The small size of the farmland does not increase the productivity of the farm. In India, the size of agricultural land is small but it is scattered in different places. Consolidation of farmland with small holding area will increase the size of the farm. As a result, productivity can be increased.

Today, at the national level, the size of the holding area is rapidly declining. It was 2.6 hectares in 1961-62, 2.2 hectares in 1971-72, 1.67 hectares in 1981-82 and now it is 0.41 hectare. Dr. According to Ambedkar, land is being divided and fragmented by inheritance. Other than that they have no other means of subsistence and are falling apart. Considering the productivity of agriculture in this context, it is not only the small holding area that contributes to agricultural productivity but also the technology used in agriculture, climate, soil fertility, rainfall, irrigation facilities, price of agricultural produce, guaranteed prices, government policy on agriculture, overall investment. This is very important to consider. Unfortunately, this is not happening today. He had put forward this basic idea.

3) Community Farming: -

According to Ambedkar, whether a piece of land is profitable or not, it does not depend on the size of the land but the proportion of other productive elements there. Depends on it. From this point of view, land with low holding area can be as profitable as large holding area. The real solution to increase the productivity of

land is not to increase the size of the holding area but to increase the capital and other productive elements on that land.

Ambedkar argued that agriculture should be a 'government enterprise', as discussed in the draft 'States and Minorities'. His recommendation was that the government should take possession of all the land, such as basic industries and insurance. So whether the land belongs to a private person, as a family, or if they have a mortgage on that land. However, those from whom the land will be taken should be compensated accordingly.

4) Cooperative Farming: -

Ambedkar also seems to have advocated co-operative agriculture as a way to solve the problem of agriculture in India. Co-operative farming can be done on the basis of modern technology by consolidating the land while maintaining the ownership of the land. Without it, farmers will not become landless. He said that this was one of the most important measures he could take. It can increase income and productivity. This option was also proposed by him for the survival and identity of the farmers. Which is still planned by many today. Small farmers and farm laborers were facing financial difficulties as it was becoming unprofitable for them to cultivate. By stopping it, he had mentioned the need to link agriculture with industry for the development of agriculture and the nation.

5) Nationalization of land: -

Dr. Ambedkar's most important concept was to 'nationalize agriculture'. The government should take possession of the farm lands and develop them. Such developed farm lands should be given to the farmers on certain conditions. In a sense, this was an experiment in community farming. The government should make an act for such cultivation. Clear rules should be made regarding

cropping patterns, water availability, dams, productivity growth, storage systems, sale of farm produce, prices of farm produce. This will not lead to a large area under any one crop and inequality in the availability of agricultural produce. According to the economic rules of supply and demand, the commodity will get a fair price and the loss of the commodity will be avoided by avoiding excess production. Even today, in order for farmers to get a fair price for their produce, the government should pay interest on land bonds and interest on the cost of equipment. There are these and other detailed provisions. It didn't all come true but it shows the direction of their thoughts.

6) Land and water: -

Land and water are the main components for agriculture. Development of agriculture is impossible without water. Farmers need to get sustainable water. He pointed out to the British government that without water, it is not possible to increase productivity and raise the economic status of farmers. River water planning should be done to provide sustainable water to agriculture. Droughts in the country are man-made. To eradicate drought, water planning should be done in case of drought. Efforts should be made to cultivate arable land. The country will prosper only if agriculture and farm labor prosper. He presented such fundamental ideas. Not only did he express his views on water, but he also presented a plan for water planning in the river basin to the British government. This project is known as 'Damodar Valley Project'.

Evaluation: -

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a visionary physician in the true sense of the word. He did not put any such subject. Which did not go unnoticed. Originally, he was sympathetic to the plight of the poor and the downtrodden. In order to improve the conditions of farm

labor, he came up with the idea of agriculture at that time. . Therefore, according to the motto 'Kasel Tyachi Zameen', the land should be allotted and its ownership should be created on it. Accordingly, the late Indira Gandhi has introduced the Clan Act and the Ceiling Act as a solution to this and has allotted land to the land grabbers. He has asked to go ahead and increase the size of the land by emphasizing on community farming. Because the poor and the needy have small pieces of land scattered. Therefore, community farming should be done by combining all these pieces so that the size of the farm increases and it becomes easier to cultivate in one place in different ways.

He passed the Khoti Act on 17 September 1937, abolishing the Khoti system and freeing the farmers from exploitation. But today, the private lending system is very popular in rural areas and even these lenders are freely exploiting the farmers. This new khoti system is beginning to emerge. Babasaheb's call for nationalization of agriculture has been implemented a little bit and the land of the country's government has been allotted to the poor to cultivate. But in it, the poor have to face constant quarrels with the upper castes of the village.

One of Babasaheb's fundamental ideas on agriculture is that there is a strong link between 'land and water' and the real farming business depends on these two factors. Most of the agriculture in the country is still dependent on natural water. The lower the rainfall, the higher the rate of farmer suicides. This season is seen every year in Maharashtra, especially in Vidarbha and Maradwada for the last two years. The big projects that Babasaheb created when he was the Union Water Minister. Projects that were expected to benefit Indian agriculture even today were expected to go ahead, but they did not materialize.

Babasaheb has presented the mathematics of agriculture and economic development. Therefore, the overall economic development of the country will not be enhanced unless the country's agricultural and farm-based peasantry and hard-working laborers become prosperous.

Closing: -

Regarding the solution to India's agricultural problem, Dr. Ambedkar's role was always evolving. His early views on the agricultural problem were largely those of an economist. As a result, additional manpower in the agricultural sector, resulting in more than reasonable employment, shortage of capital, machinery, as a result, productivity in the agricultural sector decreases. Therefore, considering the land holding area, the total expenditure incurred on land size and labor, capital, technology, soil fertility, climate, water supply, etc. required for cultivating the land should be increased only to increase the productivity of the farmers. . Dr. The ideas that Ambedkar put forward at that time need to be implemented just as urgently today.

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