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## AGRICULTURAL THOUGHTS OF BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR

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### **Abstract:**

*Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was one of the various people. The economic thinking of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, in particular; The Rupee Problem: Its Origins and Solution, The Emergence of Provincial Treasury in British India: A study of the Provincial Declaration of Provincial Treasury, and the Small Financial Problems in India and its Solutions. His views on agriculture are historically significant. His ideas on land acquisition, joint farming and land grants are very useful in modern times. He criticized the common definition of land grabbing and re-explained that economic land acquisition does not depend on the size of the land but is part of the inputs to the product. According to him the small size of the catch is the cause of low production therefore; a consolidation of land ownership must be done. He encouraged co-operative and co-operative farming in the country. The current paper tries to discuss the thoughts of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on agriculture and looking at your relationship with current agriculture in India.*

**Keywords:** *Economic Thinking, Planning, Ideas.*

### **1. Introduction:**

Ambedkar was the first to have a Doctorate in economics in India. He is one of the greatest economists. His economic expertise includes public finance, financial finance, agricultural economics and jobs. Ambedkar is concerned with exploring four broad themes. First, the policies examined by Ambedkar in his book 'The Rupee Problem', the second theme Ambedkar discusses in his academic book 'The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India'. He then discussed the activities of 'Designer and Auditor-General' and the final theme 'Small Assignments in India and their Remedies'. The current paper tries to discuss the thoughts of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on agriculture and looking at your relationship with current agriculture in India.

## 2. Objectives:

1. Learning the relationship of agricultural ideas of Bharat Ratan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.

## 3. Research Method:

This paper is based on Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's role in economics with the help of secondary data. The second data is collected from various published journals, Books, Agricultural Census and Research Papers.

## 4. Comments:

### 1 - Seizure of land: -

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar pointed out that the small size of the ground grip is one of the reasons for production. So it should be a consolidation of land conservation. The traditional definition of economic holding is presented as "an opportunity to produce enough to keep himself and his family free after paying his necessary expenses".

Big catches are economic while small catches are economic. The positive or negative component of other production aspects in the part of the world that provides the latest recession or economic downturn. Less time may be economic or non-economic because the economy does not depend on the size of the world but on the right proportion among all the factors that make up the land.

Ambedkar argued, the world was one of many productions and the production of a single production element depends on the scale at which other production elements are combined. In his words: 'the ultimate goal of effective production includes making all the anxious aspects have the highest quality; and he can do so only when he is able to cooperate with his colleagues in the necessary way.'

Therefore, there is a good idea of the measurements that should continue between the various components combined, although the positive will vary with the change in values. In this regard, he goes on to point out that if agriculture 'should be regarded as an economic enterprise, then, in itself, there can be no such thing as a large or small area' the problem lies in the intrusion of other factors. production. The shortage of funds needed to acquire 'agricultural stocks and inputs' comes from savings. There is probably a prophetic statement he made long before development modern experts set out the notion of hidden unemployment or inefficiency: "A large number of agricultural people with a low share in real farming means a large part of the agricultural population. and do nothing". Even if the lands can be compacted and expanded and cultivated through capitalist businesses, it will not solve the problem as it will only exacerbate the evil 'by adding to our idle stockpile'.

### Table number: 1

### Area Used to Hold Function

Type of Holding	1970-71	%	1980-81	%	1990-91	%	2000-01	%
Marginal	14599	8.98	19735	12.05	24894	15.04	29807	18.70
Small	19282	11.89	23169	14.14	28827	17.42	32128	20.15
Semi Medium	29999	18.50	34645	21.15	38375	23.19	38174	23.94
Medium	48234	29.74	48543	29.63	44752	27.03	38194	23.96
Large	50064	30.88	37705	23.02	28659	17.31	21092	13.23
Total	162138	100	163797	100	165507	100	159394	100

Source: Agriculture Census 2000-01

Table No: 2

### Trend in Number of Holdings and Operated Area

Agriculture Census Years	Number of holdings (million)	Area operated (in million ha)	Average area per holding (in ha)
1970-71	71.0	162.1	2.28
1976-77	81.6	163.3	2.00
1980-81	88.9	163.8	1.84
1985-86	97.2	164.6	1.69
1990-91	106.6	165.5	1.55
1995-96	115.6	163.4	1.41
2000-01	119.9	159.4	1.33
2005-06	129.2	158.3	1.23
2010-11	137.8	159.2	1.16

Source: Agriculture Census in India 2010-11

Above table 2 it is clear that after independence the medium size of the catch has a continuous decline. The main reason for the decline in the world's population burden, defective inheritance law, the collapse of the cottage industry etc. 1970-71.

India Total gross domestic product increased from 129 million in 2005-06 to 138 million in 2010-11. Operating space stands at 159.18 million in 2010-11. The average working area size decreased to 1.16 ha in 2010-11 from 1.23 ha. on 2005-06 ..

## 2. National Globalization and Co-operative Farming:

After seeing the equitable hold and persistence of unfair rental rent and uncertain living quarters, in 1947 Ambedkar came up with a solid solution for land reform and joint farming. You have felt that there is no consolidation of settlements or tenancy legislation that contributes to improving agricultural production.

Moreover, these measures cannot help solve the ongoing problems of landless workers and smallholder farmers. He suggested that all agricultural land be placed under state ownership through collective farming as a solution to agricultural problems. It should be the government's responsibility to provide the necessary funding for agriculture and industry. Ambedkar's plan suggested that agriculture should be a state-owned enterprise.

### **3. Land Income:**

Bharat Ratan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar has criticized the British government's land revenue. According to him, the global income system was in conflict with the interests of poor Indians. Moreover no justice or equality existed in the tax policy. He said the world's income was very stressful. Ambedkar emphasized the point that it was wrong to inspect the land area that it was wrong to inspect the land for income. The level of testing did not depend on the ability to pay taxes. Tax revenue is enhanced by revenue growth.

After independence the government continued with the current system of land acquisition in the country. Some provinces have adopted agricultural income tax, but have not yet included all other provinces in the country. The agricultural sector may be one of the country's most important tax bases. It must be included in the integrated agricultural tax system and the non-agricultural sector.

### **5. Conclusion:**

Dr. Ambedkar was one of the great men, who made great changes in society. He had devoted his life to the advancement of the oppressed people in India. He was a great politician, founder and economist. His views touch on agriculture and are a milestone in the economic sphere. His ideas on land acquisition, joint farming and land grants are very useful in modern times.

Dr. Ambedkar is well known for being the builder of the Indian Constitution and his views on many important issues related to economic development are not well known. Dr. Ambedkar was a strong proponent of global change and the state's prominent role in economic development. He saw the inequality in the economics of unrestricted capitalism. His views on these matters are found in several texts; among the most important are his essays, "Small Holdings in India and Their Remedies" and the title, "States and Minorities". In these articles, Dr. Ambedkar elaborates on his views on global change and the kind of economic order that best suits people's needs.

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