



“THE WORLD CLASS ECONOMIST” :DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

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ABSTRACT :

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar gave new dimensions to deprived Indian socio-economy. Socio-economic development of the country is the constitutional responsibility of the government. For that government should to plan his economic policies properly and workout the plan effectively and efficiently by using all machineries. However, from the beginning of planning period (1951) to till today our Indian economy is known as developing economy.

INTRODUCTION :

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is architecture of Indian Constitution, his is also eminent scholar, famous educationist, excellent reporter, great social reformer. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was also a patron of under privileged class. The present paper focuses on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the world class economist. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was one of the first (and one of the few) Indian leader to be educated in the United States. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar wrote three scholarly books on economics. Administration and finance of the east India company (1915). The evolution of provincial finance in British India (1925), the problem of rupees: its origin and its solution (1923).

The world class economist: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar think economic thought about labour reforms, economics thought

of industry, economic thought about agricultural labour, economic thought about industrial labour, state socialism agricultural thought, economic thought about economic policy, labour organization, and economic untouchability. If we sincerely and honestly think over it, we understand that the major reason behind it is negligence towards the economic philosophy of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and the guidelines of the Indian Constitution. We can see Dr. B. R. Ambedkar,s Economic thought as per below.

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR'S ECONOMIC THOUGHT:

1) Economic thought about Land Reform :

Achievement from the politics of land reform can be viewed from two



perspectives; (1) Introduction of bill to abolish khoti system. (2) Introduction of bill to amend the hereditary office act in order to Mahar Watan. The khoti system is one of the minor land tenures in the former Bombay presidency. It was found mostly in the Ratnagari district and in sum parts of kolaba and Thana district the exploitation of the ordinary Rayatwari tenure. In the Rayatwari system, the Government collect revenue directly from those who are in occupation of land but in the khoti tenure the Government. Is required to employ the services of khoti for the purpose of collecting revenue.

The system of khoti tenure binds the Khot to pay revenue to the Govt. on other hand, it leaves him free to do what his likes to the interior holders and this freedom has been so grossly abused by the Khot that the interior holders are not only subjected to all kinds of in actions but they have reduced to a state of object

In the depressed classes conference (in April 1929) in Ratnagiri, Ambedkar first raised his voice against this and made an effort for the abolition of the Khoti System. He introduced a bill in the Bombay legislative council on 7th September 1937 with object of abolishing the Khoti system. By this bill, he wanted to the occupancy rights to the tenants

and substitutes it by Rayatwari system. He explained the aim of the bill as follow “The bill aims I) to abolish the Khoti system and the establish direct relationship between and those who are in possession or occupation of the land which is under the management or beneficial of the Khoti. II) To take provision for the payment of reasonable compensation to the Khot for the loss of his right and III) To give these interior holders who are in actual occupation of land the status of occupation within the members of the land revenue land”. The Khoti system does not come under the land revenue code it is a separate item.

According to hereditary office Act, the mahars, the interior hereditary offices were required to work all day and night and in a absent of Mahar sarvants, his father, his grant father or any member of his family every female members of his family were impressed into the Government service for their hard labour, they got each a piece of land as watan, some come from the villages and a pittance varying from two annas to a rupee and half per man sum. The result of the watan was that the mahar last self respect; their ambition and their ability were tide down to this trifling mended job. Such a system which enslaved the



whole Mahar population will not be justified. Ambedkar saw that the practice determined the Mahar community and he resolved to liberate it. He introduced a bill in the Bombay legislative council to amend the hereditary office act, 1874 on 19th march 1928. In several meeting and conference, he made clear the objects of this bill “The first object is to permit communication of the Watan at the option of the holder. The second provide better security for the payment of the remuneration of certain classes of Watandars and the third purpose is to provide for specification by rules of the duties to be performed by Watandars”.

2) Economic thought about industry :

According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Industrialization is most important for India’s economic development economics inequality, monopoly of wealth and regional imbalance will be enough with the help of industrialization.

Some key points of Ambedkar’s Economic are

- I) Balance economic growth of country.
- II) Some public industries under Government Rules.
- III) Establishment of some corporation.
- IV) Nationalization or Insurance Industry.

V) Social and economic security of citizens.

VI) Availability of transport, roads and infrastructure facility.

VII) Agriculture sector not helpful for economic development than industrial sector.

3) Economic thought about Agriculture Labour :

Indian agriculture labours were working in another land. They don’t have land. They can’t take decision about working time and working type. Many labour were belongs to backward class. So, Dr. Ambedkar point out some suggestion.

4) Economic thought about Industrial Labour :

According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar “Industrial Labour is one of the important part of production : Labour regards with mental and physical work for economic benefits”. Labour is more important factor than Land and Capital India’s economic progress depend on agriculture labour and industrial labour.

5) Dr. Ambedkar’s Stat Socialism :

Dr. Ambedkar evolved his doctrine of state socialism in the year 1946. There is need for a fresh discourse on his doctrine. For this, we must have some idea about the position of Dalits in the 1940s and compare it to their present



situation. Dr. Ambedkar summed up the position of Dalits then in a single sentence. Neither (Land) consolidation nor tenancy legislation can be of any help to the 60 millions of untouchables who are just landless labors.

Dr. Ambedkar moved towards an economy based on state socialism where he proposed “State ownership in agriculture with a collectivized method of cultivation”, state ownership of industry, nationalization of insurance and so on. It was probably more due to functional reasons that any fundamental change in his enlightenment economy ideology, because he felt that private sector had not achieved growth and his rational mind told him that we should “put an obligation on the state to plan the economic life of the people on lines which would lead to highest point of productivity without closing every avenue to private enterprise and also provide for the distribution of wealth.

Dr. Ambedkar suggested the economic framework of socialism in which he proposed state ownership in agriculture with collectivized method of cultivation; a modified form of state socialism in the field of industry; and nationalization of insurance; leaving other activities to private sector. Here,

the basic tenets of ‘state socialism’ involve ownership of land and key industries by the state and collective maintenance and just distribution of common produce, Ambedkar also proposed the Nationalization of insurance to provide greater security to the individual.

6) Agricultural thought of Dr. Ambedkar :

Dr. Ambedkar said, “Agriculture sector is most important in Indian Economy”. According to Dr. Ambedkar, “Livestock, Gold, Forest production etc. factors are useful for trend. Dr. Ambedkar stress on ‘Nationalization of Agriculture’. Dr. Ambedkar opposed to money lender and land lord.

7) Economic Approach about economic policy :

We can see Dr. Ambedkar’s approach about economic policy in his world famous books. According to Dr. Ambedkar, “Brahmanism and capitalism is two main enemy of hard worker labour class. So this class have to work and fight against Brahmanism and capitalism” Dr. Ambedkar’s approach about economic policy playing an important role in agenda of Independent labour party.

8) Labour organization and its importance :



According to Dr. Ambedkar, “labour is the important factor, which is playing an important role in the world. For ex. Agriculture sector, Industrial sector, service sector and transport etc sectors depends on labour”. Dr. Ambedkardaid, “Human labour and labour organisation are one of the powerful collective powers, co-operation, kindness, maturities are important pillar of this power. New economic social structure is depent on labour power”.

9) Economic untouchability :

According Dr.Ambedkar, “Economic backwardness is the main source of untouchability. So, untouchability not only social factor but also economic factor.Untouchability means not economic exploitation it is unlimited and controlees’ economic exploitation.

CONCLUSION :

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is one of the important great economists in the world. His economic thoughts are very useful for Indian economy as well as world economy. That’s why I say Dr. Ambedkar is world class economist.

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*AS PER JOURNAL POLICY VIEWS EXPERSSED IN THIS RESEARCH PAPER ARE TOTALLY OF CONCERNING AUTHOR (S)