



ISSN: 2230-7850

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.1651 (UIF)

VOLUME - 9 | ISSUE - 12 | JANUARY - 2020

DR. AMBEDKAR'S VISION ON INDIAN FARMING

Dr. Ramchandra Maruti Londhe

Lecturer, Hindi Department Krantisinha Nana Patil College Valva Dist. Sangli.

ABSTRACT:

Dr. Ambedkar had a top to bottom investigation of the predicament of the helpless masses living in country India who were having reliance on horticulture for their work. Dr. Ambedkar was a lot of worried about the issues of Indian ranchers well as the Indian agribusiness. His perspectives on the territory of Indian agribusiness are exceptionally legitimate and appear to have importance even in the current setting of our economy. One is little and divided property over which logical development is beyond the realm of imagination and the other is absence of capital and different information sources which are not accessible in the ideal add up to the helpless ranchers because of which they can't develop the land viably. Dr. Ambedkar proposes the union of property and aggregate cultivating to handle this issue. Dr. Ambedkar showed his profound worry about the expanding grouping of land in the possession of a couple of huge ranchers prompting disparity among ranchers and misuse of little ranchers and agrarian workers. In this regard he proposed state ought to be the proprietor of the land and it should take a lead to convey the land to the ranchers. Dr. Ambedkar proposed inconvenience of personal assessment in ranch area additionally on the example of business area for example based on ability to pay.



KEYWORDS : *Collective Farming, Consolidation, Fragmentation, Inequality.*

INTRODUCTION:

D r. B. R. Ambedkar has done a great deal of work on Indian economy. He has given his perspectives on practically every region having most extreme significance for the economy, in his different articles, papers, and distributions now and again. He was of the assessment that improvement methodology of India should zero in on lessening disparities and killing misuse of masses in the economy. Dr. Ambedkar accepted that in the event that he prevailing in battle for a simply friendly request it will demonstrate a gift for all Indians, not only any gathering (Sirswal,2010). He had a top to bottom investigation of the situation of the helpless masses living in provincial India who were having reliance on agribusiness for their vocation. Dr. Ambedkar was a lot of worried about the issues of Indian ranchers well as the Indian agribusiness. His perspectives on the territory of Indian farming are legitimate and appear to have pertinence even in the current setting of our economy. The current paper intends to break down Dr. Ambedkar's point of view toward Indian agribusiness and its importance in the current situation of our economy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

The paper means to consider Dr. Ambedkar's perspectives relating to different parts of the Indian horticulture explicitly with the accompanying destinations:

- To talk about Dr. Ambedkar's idea on the backwardness of Indian farming
- To consider the reasons for the helpless state of the agribusiness and arrangements as proposed by Dr Ambedkar.
- To examine Dr. Ambedkar's perspectives on agribusiness tax assessment.
- To examine the importance of Dr. Ambedkar's perspectives in the current setting of Indian economy.

SECTION-I

Dr. Ambedkar's perspectives on tax collection are of most extreme significance for the Indian economy. As indicated by him, tax collection has a crucial task to carry out in a nation like India where it needs to assemble required measure of assets so improvement plans are completed. Part of tax collection turns out to be more significant in a circumstance when the duty paying limit of the majority is low. The explanation is clearly the low laval of pay. He further says that tax collection has a remarkable duty of abridging the utilization levels of individuals uniquely of big league salary bunch so the capital hence created is assembled for profitable venture. So tax collection is the major financial apparatus in the possession of the public authority. Be that as it may, the equivalent has not been carried out in a powerful way. As indicated by Dr. Ambedkar, the financial improvement of the economy relies essentially on the accessibility of satisfactory funds and their legitimate usage (Ingole, 2010) when all is said in done, with regards to tax assessment , he gave various ideas like the act of reformist tax collection putting less weight on poor and more on more extravagant segment. He was agreeable to an arrangement of tax collection dependent on the assessment paying limit of individuals. He was likewise of the assessment that expenses ought not settle for less of individuals in the economy. Notwithstanding, Dr. Ambedkar's perspectives about tax collection on ranch area should be concentrated explicitly in the current setting of agribusiness. In agribusiness area, he was not persuaded with the arrangement of land income followed by the British Government. As he would see it, the predominant framework was vile and against the interest of helpless masses. The framework did not depend on the head of value and had more weight on those who lack wealth. In his perspectives, there ought not be separation in the techniques for imposing assessment on the pay from agribusiness and business. Yet, if there should be an occurrence of land income, each rancher , regardless of his pay is brought under charge net.(Saharla ,2012).

So here, we come to know two vital parts of his way of thinking in regards to burden design to be utilized in the homestead area.

- He was against requiring land income charge on all ranchers by the public authority without focusing on their paying limit.
- He was agreeable to horticulture personal expense yet the technique for demanding it ought to be same as utilized in the business area.

Above perspectives on Dr. Ambedkar is of much importance in the current situation of Indian horticulture just as for economy in general. There are wide incongruities in the pay levels among individuals in the country India. As indicated by a gauge of RBI, the best 10% individuals in rustic territories get 25% of the public pay while the last 20% individuals get just 9 percent share in public pay of the country. A comparable report led by NCAER additionally showed the presence of wide variations in the pay of rich and poor in the provincial territory .Even after the six dacades of autonomy, government has not had the option to impose personal assessment on ranch area. A huge gathering of ranchers who are large landowners and have gigantic horticultural pay do have the ability to settle charge. A personal duty can be forced on this class . The assessment accordingly gathered can be utilized for the prosperity of the helpless ranchers and improvement of rustic territories consequently decreasing the pay disparities in towns. Nonetheless, there appears absence of political will with respect to the public authority to do as such as there is a solid

campaign of powerful individuals in the public authority and in the political circle who are against any such move.

SECTION II

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar thinks about two essential elements behind the backwardness of Indian agribusiness. One is little and divided possessions over which logical development is absurd and the other is absence of capital and different data sources which are not accessible in the ideal add up to the helpless ranchers because of which they can't develop the land viably. Dr. Ambedkar proposes the combination of possessions and aggregate cultivating to handle this issue. He likewise recommended entrusting the work of providing apparatuses and cash-flow to the public authority. In the current situation, these perspectives given by him convey a lot of weight age as in 79% of the complete land property in India are little and 70% of the ranchers are not under helpful cover. Accordingly combination and aggregate cultivating do have significance for the cultivating local area.

Also, Dr. Ambedkar showed his profound worry about the expanding centralization of land in the possession of a couple of huge ranchers prompting disparity among ranchers and misuse of little ranchers and agrarian workers. In this regard he proposed state ought to be the proprietor of the land and it should take a lead to disperse the land to the ranchers. In this association, we see that that disparities among ranchers have developed generally. The land roof act and circulation of excess land have not been so compelling so under such conditions we should reconsider about these changes from Dr. Ambedkar's viewpoint. Dr. Ambedkar proposed inconvenience of personal assessment in ranch area likewise on the example of business area for example based on ability to pay. This idea by Dr. Ambedkar is the need of great importance since keeping in sees the developing disparities in this area it is smarter to go in for such a move in the event of ranchers who reach past a specific pay cutoff and all the more critically the sum hence gathered ought to be spent on the prosperity of little ranchers in the farming area as it were.

CONCLUSION:

Dr. Ambedkar was a lot of worried about the issues of Indian ranchers well as the Indian agribusiness. Dr. Ambedkar showed his profound worry about the expanding grouping of land in the possession of a couple of huge ranchers prompting disparity among ranchers and misuse of little ranchers and agrarian workers. Notwithstanding, Dr. Ambedkar's perspectives about tax collection on ranch area should be concentrated explicitly in the current setting of agribusiness. Also, Dr. Ambedkar showed his profound worry about the expanding centralization of land in the possession of a couple of huge ranchers prompting disparity among ranchers and misuse of little ranchers and agrarian workers. This idea by Dr. Ambedkar is the need of great importance since keeping in sees the developing disparities in this area it is smarter to go in for such a move in the event of ranchers who reach past a specific pay cutoff and all the more critically the sum hence gathered ought to be spent on the prosperity of little ranchers in the farming area as it were.

REFERENCES

- 1.Sabha, Rajya. "Alphabetical List of All Members of Rajya Sabha Since 1952". Rajya Sabha Secretariat. Archived from the original on 9 January 2010. Serial Number 69 in the list
2. "Attention BJP: When the Muslim League rescued Ambedkar from the 'dustbin of history'". Firstpost. 15 April 2015. Archived from the original on 20 September 2015. Retrieved 5 September 2015.
- 3.https://rajyasabhaahindi.nic.in/rshindi/constituent_assembly/constituent_assembly_main.asp
- 4.Keer, Dhananjay (1971). Dr. Ambedkar: Life and Mission. Popular Prakashan. ISBN 978-8171542376 – via Google Books.