Chapter-5
PLANNING AND AGRICULTURE IN INDIA
SECTION- (A)
- Dr. Ambedkar On Planning In India –

“A faulty Political Economy is the fruitful parents of crime.”-Dr. Ambedkar*

Dr. Ambedkar’s contribution on the planning in India is just multi dimensional. It ranged from simple work of government paper format suggestions and its abolition under paper control and, up to the formation of Union Government and its States. As a planner he left not himself behind the walls and inside the cabins, but he posed himself unto the masses to understand their problems. Poverty, alleviation Rehabilitation, unemployment, water policy plans and Dam projects, technical training, vocational training, Rehabilitation of the Disabled soldiers, Employment of Ex-servicemen, Labour welfare and social security projects, Housing of Industrial workers, Agricultural reformations and Consolidation of Land, Education Policy of Universities, Currency and finance reformation Government Administration, Public Service Commission reformation, formation of Provinces on the basis of linguistic States and making of the Constitution of India, Dr. Ambedkar is next to none to his ability to plan and to execute in persuasion without any failure, but to a maximum success than what ever been planned.

The place of Dr. Ambedkar in the work of planning is some what different that of those who think planning of a country is a work of Planning Commission, done behind the door and inside cabins with high soled ranking, they miss the excellency planner who plans to the planning commission of the country.

i) - Population Control-

“The main object of the movement for birth-control is to bring about a state of things wherein every country will have its birth rate suitably reduced so that it would thus be able to maintain its population decently with the aid of its own produce.” – Dr. Ambedkar. 1

Among the many chronic problems of India, surplus population is also an important attention worthy problem that Government of India is facing since British period. Very few and perhaps nothing was done in this direction in British period for the control of population. Even today we are carrying 1033.4 million people that is, 16.75% of total global population living on only 2.4% land. All the efforts in this direction to

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches Vol. 2 – p 275

(*vol.1. p.276)
have a positive reform seems to be failed due to diverse misunderstanding about the application of the means to bring out the situation into the control. Dr. Ambedkar had imparted very deliberate efforts in this direction. Since 1936 when he established Independent labour party. His ‘The Pressure of Population’ article published in 15th August 1936 with a manifesto of his party makes evident of his understanding about the chronic disease. He noted in his manifesto that, ‘surplus population is the sole cause of Indian poverty’; He constantly chased the problem to find some solution.

The prevailing situation of the Indian society was of a tremendous misconceptions regarding of the subject like ‘birth control’; Population control’, and ‘family planning’; even to talk on the subject publically was deemed to be an offence. The pressure of this misunderstanding from the masses can be realized with the observation of a case of Prof. R.D. Karve, a teacher of mathematics, a journalist of (‘Social-Health’) ‘Samaj Swasthya’, the contemporary of Dr. Ambedkar, was a man deliberately pondering over this grave problem. He was ‘propounding that for a strong Indian society, it must be expected with a controlled population and family planning. He constantly wrote on such issues, the burning problem of, liberty of safe sexuality. But the contemporary society groups termed this as contempt against society. For this he was prosecuted and sentenced for a fine of hundred rupees, which was assisted by his friend to tender and rescue. His thought was basic, and he fought personally, but had not been left without cognizance by Dr. Ambedkar. He was in England at that time. He sent a message to Prof. Karve, ‘you keep on fighting, do not stop, we people are bearing the injustice since thousands of years and still fighting ----. This is your just beginning. Vulgarity is the problem of high caste. The sacred stories are dogmas, from ‘Indra’ to all are adulterous. If I would have been you pleader, must have ragged them, but it is not possible this time. Deliberately not possible, but what I see is that your are not going to stop, and government also will go on, suing you here after also.”

In this context Dr. Ambedkar’s work on the problem of Indian population control is appreciated to the extent of emancipator’s work. It was an explosion of advance thoughts to demolish the orthodoxies’ castle having lived in the paradox to their own values about sex. A detailed analysis and

1 S.T. Joshi: Raghunathachi Bakhar, P. 356
interpretation was needed at that time to open the ears of legislative members, who were in meekness and dogmatic fix about sex and having false notions about the family planning. Their faith was blindly vested in the celibacy, and birth control by celibacy. In fact both the aspects are different the concept of celibacy is correct, when it is practiced while education and training of a young boy. If the same term is to add for the control of birth rate, it was to be a misappropriation of the value of celibacy. The celibacy has its own meaning and importance. It is the soul of Indian culture. But after marriage what is the meaning in celibacy when a young person married to a young women and he has to abstain from sexual urge and still to maintain the family affection. But for what this abstention and where he has to give his time. It was beyond the practical view. Dr. Ambedkar was the first to deal the problem of population on the Government level in India. It is interesting to note that Thomas Malthus was the first man to understand the problem of population. There is a double analogy regarding the both; Dr. Ambedkar and Malthus, about the presentation of written thoughts on this subject.

Before Malthus published his essay, William Godwin of England and M.C. Condorecet of France in their books had propagated the merits of population increase based upon 'anti-Statism'. To bring out the facts of the subject there was an urgent need of the thoughts of population control. The general view was in anticipation as it was in India, felt to Dr. Ambedkar. Even father of Malthus, Daniel was bearing traditional thoughts regarding population control. To bring about a proper understanding in this regard Malthus published his essay without a mention of his name, "An Essay on the principle of population as it affects the future improvement of society with remarks on the speculations of Mr. Godwin, Mr. Condorcet and other writer", in 1798. Dr. Ambedkar had also happened to propose the Bombay assembly Bill on the measures for birth control through his colleague P.J.Roham. Perhaps, due to expected intense anticipation towards the understanding of the problem of population. Dr. Ambedkar could not attend the assembly. P.J.Rohan admitted that, "Dr.Ambedkar is the father of this speech."1. The prevailing misunderstandings and proxy presentation of thoughts these two are analogical incidences of both the economists.

1 Dr. Ambedkar, Vol. 2 P. 263
Apart from all other interpretations of population in Malthusian theory, his one of the hypothesis whereupon he laid his theory of Population is contradictory to the thought of Dr. Ambedkar. Malthus believes that, ‘Economic comforts are incentives to the growth of population,’ where Dr. Ambedkar thinks it in anticipation, for him poverty and population both are interlinked having corresponding effect to each other. Poverty and illiteracy are the incentives resulting to the growth of population ‘poverty is the root cause of immorality.’

**Dr. Ambedkar’s Propositions**

**On the problem of population control**

Dr. Ambedkar’s basic move was with that of, “A rational family planning and education of the masses in birth control, must be accepted as the most effective means of combating population increase”* His main propositions are as under:

1) Government efforts to uplift masses of India will go in vain if the over population problem is not solved by means of birth control.

2) Government should carry on an intensive propagation of birth control with adequate facilities to practice birth control.

3) All the contingent facts make evident that man has to depend upon the modern contraceptives for the population control and to deny these remedies means to opt for abortions, infanticides and other ills of society.

4) Why we need to limit our family to three issues is because the rates of maternal mortality and Morbidity rises often the fourth birth.

5) The economic difficulties and pressure of population are at the root of most of the modern wars, and this is made evident from the speeches of Hitler, Mussolini, Bernhardt, Kaiser, and Gooring etc.

6) The fear that other communities will neglect birth control and will thus become stronger in numbers is altogether a baseless thinking. For modern war very few peoples are required but equipped well with modern war-means sustains the essence, with over population it is not possible.

7) The educated class realized the necessity of birth control. The masses that are illiterate are intelligent enough to know their interest and
use of birth control if they made aware of vasectomy would be found to be useful in those cases hence Government must provide facilities in this respect in its hospitals.

8) When we have realized that the Birth Control is the *sine-qua-non* for every progress we must consider the means to attain that end.

9) The improvement in economic condition of the people cannot be hopped without a deliberate check over the growth of population. Without the regulation of growth of population by means of Birth Control there cannot be any substantial and permanent rise in the standard of life of the masses.

10) Unwanted children often neglected by their mothers, and hence they become nothing but a burden to society, which is further deteriorated by the addition of defective progeny from diseased persons.

11) Progeny should be entirely dependent on the choice of women.

12) The continence has no practical value in the control of population. It is a spiritual aspect and should be applied to the period of education of a man. The practice of continence in general or to insist upon the same will be self-misguiding. We should account the state of actual things existing before our eyes. There is no chance of improvement by mere talk of ideas.

13) Those who think that continence can be useful to the control of population should popularize the continence by founding associations. Their failure will thus strengthen the Government work of Birth Control.

14) Merely prohibition of child marriages and introduction of late marriages cannot solve the gravity of the over population.

15) Emigration cannot be a solution to the problem of over population. It may result in several difficulties to the people. It is useless for handicapped and helpless persons. In fact sparsely populated countries are unwilling to accommodate people of other countries.

16) To provide economic independence to women cannot sufficient to get the benefits of Birth Control.

17) It is necessary to remember that rate of increase of a population does not necessarily dwindle down as soon as family limitation is resorted to. The experience of several scientists places the equation of:

\[
\text{Higher Birth Rate} = \text{Higher Death Rate}, \quad \text{and}
\]

\[
\text{The Lower the Birth rate} = \text{Lower the Death rate}.
\]

It means significantly there cannot be adverse effect but there are chances of increase in it.
18) Society would in no way profit by the addition of unwanted progeny. Only those children who are welcomed by their parents can be of social benefit and hence every woman must be enabled to resort to prevention of conception quite easily.

19) The unemployed if married should control family planning.

20) The scientific discoveries in agriculture and food and exercising the equal distribution of property alone will not be able to bring about a permanent and material amelioration of the condition of masses, without the control of population by means of family planning.

21) On mere more population, wealth fame and prestige cannot be determined but for this concept, controlled population gets more bright full significance.

22) Who so ever stands for permanent world-brother hood, must discountenance every attempt at increase of numbers and must try their best to limit populations by means of birth control.'

The Current population of India.

The Indian population on 1st March, 2001 was 1027,015247, consisting of 531277078 males and 495738169 females placing India on the second largest population holder crossing the red mark of billion, having a 2.4 % of global land and yet feeds 16.7 % of the world population. Comparatively China who registered 1 % population growth rate, India still possesses a high rate of 2.13%, which was 1.4 during 1990-2000. The sex ratio in India for 2001 is 933 females per thousand males. The density is 324 persons per sq. km.

This is a frightful expansion of population in India, constantly laying pressure upon the Government to manage the resources to meet the required gross domestic product. The tremendous human resources of the Governments are engaged in the distributive system of food energy, water, medicine and clothing for the population. Dr. Ambedkar propagated his warning thoughts regarding the population control from 1936 and if they would have been understood at that time in an accepted way, the control of population must have been different today. But unfortunately his resolution was rejected 11 by 52. The eleven were Dr. Ambedkar labour party members.

Though it was rejected at that time, but the later Governments and after the independence of India all, the national leaders framed population control policy on the basis of Dr. Ambedkar's propositions.
ii) Poverty Alleviation programmes

"Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to carry in to effect (the) resolution to throw open to the depressed classes, all public places in this presidency?

"Will Government be pleased to state the total extent of forest land given for cultivation in each district, how much of this was given to the depressed classes in each district?

"Does not Government think it necessary that the benefit of a special assistant educational inspector should be extended to the depressed classes schools? -Dr. Ambedkar *

Poverty:

The most of writers on poverty place reasons that poverty is an a priori of British rule. But while looking into the past, beyond modern history and before the British rule, their statement has no ground of converse res-angustura-domi. The traditions and relative philosophy prevailed in the past, India reveals that poverty was the common feature in every family, except king and few rich individual and traders.

"If foreign travel-Notes are observed they reveals that common people were poverty stricken and unhappy Sechezor Fedrik's (1503-6) observation of southern condition, Babar's (1526-30) observation of northern public condition show their agony only ... Except Subhedar, Sardar, Jahangirdar, Jamindar common people were painfully poor. To say about the common people of 1765, Smt. Kindersley writes, 'If to talk about them', I get annoyed scarcely covered bodies, rice and water was their food, grass made huts, no liberty, no political power, means only victims of higher tyranny."  

Dr. Ambedkar has kept much concern over the problem of poverty in India. The Indian poverty was a pinching fork to his compassionate heart. As per his opinion, ‘Poverty is the root cause of immorality. The poverty eases to enter many evil thing.’ Poverty is the chief suffering of humanity and therefore Dr. Ambedkar propounded all the time, small or wide plans, schemes provisions, and the programmes for the alleviation of the poverty. He proposed many plans under the explanation of economic perspective. He studied the factors responsible for the existence of poverty and then suggested the poverty sickens be adjusted with the condition of destitution all over India.

In most of our higher schools and colleges' curriculum, syllabus, there is an inducement of the chapter of poverty without any sense of ad nauseam. It is this fate of Indian schoolboys to have study poverty of their own country without any virtual plan of aid and information, where most of themselves de facto living a life of poverty and below poverty.

The diagnosis of Dr. Ambedkar over the problem of poverty is peculiar and unique. 'It is worth while keeping in mind that it is principally poverty that is at the root of the animosity between different races, societies, and countries, when poverty will be uprooted, the root cause of much of such hatred will be eradicated and then nobody need be afraid of molestation from others.' With this inference Dr. Ambedkar concentrated on the evil of poverty with a call of unified efforts of all the Indians to kill the monster. All other stories that are built in the name of religion and traditions are but inflicted by the conditions of poverty enigma. A person employed in any remunerative economic activity called Labour. But when a 'person or a group of persons not employed in any economic activity is nothing but called unemployed.' It is presumed that the unemployed is to be in the expectation of any such work. The consequence the unemployment necessarily is the person's fall in to the destitution of needful economic supply, resulting in to the falling standard of living and a posteriori to poverty.

"Poverty prevents man of our country men from obtaining a nourishing food still it is far from satisfactory. Even there, many find difficult to maintain a standard of life necessary for perfect health." If employment makes a man laborer, unemployment by resulting through sub standards must result into poverty, and below the poverty and ultimately to beggary.

A beggar is a person who is void of either employment opportunity or the social security, without any wage worthy of merciful bread just to keep on living in peril of inhuman conditions, which a hell allowed by the government to sustain the breach of the

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.2, P.268
2. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.2, P.274
decency of fundamental rights of the beggar and also all of the people about in surroundings.

When the ratio of daily unemployment and weekly or annual unemployment show disparities, shifting to the latter i.e. weekly and annual, only means that there started starvation of food in its destitution more than three to five days, and must result in beggary condition of the figure of the masses.

In spite of the casualty to ‘the decency of plus condition of a democratic society’ in India, the beggary had not been made an offence. The sympathetic view towards a beggar among the Indians is common because it has reference of conditions of the historical slavery, and thus also propounded the philosophy of charity, ‘have heavens by having made donations to the poor and beggars’. But the philosophy is not giving any thing to the poor except the mean alms and begs, and the givers also who were to be in heavens continued and also compelled to be among the same.

An individual can be sympathetic to a beggar, but it is hard for him to be in so for all the mass is beggar because it may make him a beggar. The existence of beggary is related to the absence of State obligation and society’s obscurity. Hence the donor escapes away by mournful, and the State remains unable to restore the human rights. The obscure condition compels society to pay revenue to the beggars instead of to the State, so as it could, through the State the alms can be given, after collecting the revenue. Mahatma Phule was more wit full to say to the British government that, ‘if it is not going to rehabilitate the poor unemployed thieves, it would be ultimately performed by the government after prosecution and sentenced into jails. The expenditure was there to sustain, the loss of government in a bad or indecency and with a bad or indecent public, the confusion to welfare state.

Dr. Ambedkar’s has incorporated Article 47 the constitution of India; ‘The State shall regard the rising of the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and improvement of public health as among its primary duties.’1. All the articles of the constitution of Directive principles of State policy Reveals the State programmes

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.13, P.118
for the poor and poverty affected.

'No doubt on government level many schemes like 'Garibi Hatao' poverty alleviation programmes were prepared but the factors on which this poverty is to understood was missing. It was not seriously and systematically interpreted. This is the main reason to the scrapping up off the whole corresponding plans.

Dr. Ambedkar and 'The Nature of Indian Poverty':-

The nature of the poverty in India realized in terms of its western interpretation is inadequate. It is commonly understood in two ways:

**Absolute poverty and Relative poverty;** as per Dr. Ambedkar's postulated view its existence with reference to India; it cannot be a case of either. It cannot be absolute because it is not absolute to its solution. The absolute has always a quality of simplicity it is out of any debate or ism. But the poverty in India has many contingencies of the same. The historical changes and the constitutional nature makes evident that it is inflicted by the social enigma of discrimination.

The socially inflicted poverty in India of which Dr. Ambedkar talks cannot be a relative poverty also. The first essential thing of the relativity is that it should have a relative entity and there should be a measure available to range its correlation and that should also be in more than ninety percent to suit it property in positive way, below than that it is negative correlation. And if it is going to be negative correlation, what is the use of the term 'relative' i.e. relative poverty. There may be relative poverty but it will necessarily keep concern with only higher classes. To compare them with the downtrodden is not relative but irrelative and hence unscientific.

What is the purpose of the classification of poverty; off course it should be for the seeking of possibilities to alleviate it. Any other purpose will just put the analyzer into double standard.

The poverty found in India cannot be classified under the classical analysis. If the poverty alleviation is the program of government then the classification must be realistic to give justice to the poverty stricken with alleviation of the same. The traditional classification of poverty is impotent to detect the cause of poverty. It singly observes the picture of poverty without going in to details,
which devoid the possibility of seeking further any means to alleviate it. And if the classification is not giving possibility to find the cause how the State or king is going to eradicate it.

How the responsibility is bypassed can well be understood with this classification. With the classification of 'Absolute' and 'Relative' there is no cause and no responsibility.

There can be possibilities of causes. If a rich with his family is on travel to another nation with all his property sold and after reaching his destination country, if few dacoits abducted his entire money and gold, the man is put into poverty. The responsibility thus fell upon the State of the country that, he should be protected further with some providence and also to find out the culprits. The man put in to a state of poverty, it cannot be absolute as well as relative. He cannot live the previous life of riches. He is not at fault to his condition. Society and the State are at fault to his condition.

If one entire community is defeated by its king, and expelled out of their province, can their poverty be called absolute? What are the realities of 'French Revolution'? It was a revolution of slaves and poverty stricken, and after their victory they formulated 'manifesto' which is nothing but the restoration of their pervious happy condition and correction to the causes of their slave condition. Only a justice is conferred with such changes. Those who do not want such changes are the legitimate fathers of 'the children’s of ghetto.' They must be attested in to confine age and be punished to share the property.

In all countries poverty alleviation programs are run, but the desired results the speed to eradicate is always missing it is only because of the void reference of causes. The causes should be decisive to the assistance and programs of poverty alleviation.

The both of the existent categories do not correlate to the poverty of mass Indian people. The category of the poverty of Indian masses can be affirmed as 'Contingent Poverty,' as it is resultant of defective practices of the system.

The poverty of depressed classes is of third category, which is 'Consequential poverty', a result of social class discrimination rather than class struggle. Hence the 'consequential poverty' needs a different ways of treatment to eliminate it. The measures that are
built in due course of time under the witnesses of Dr. Ambedkar’s are not adopted in their totality many of them were denied. The ways and means applied for the poverty alleviation programs under the principles and categorization made by Dr. Ambedkar.

Social and Educational minorities: - Under this principle category 'Backward communities were scheduled in the Constitution and certain laws and provisions are made for them. But since no high class is ready to accept the poverty of the depressed classes is Contingent the improper application of the provisions is inflicted adversely. It needs a better understanding if there is a deliberation or else better judicial enforcement.

Postulations of Dr. Ambedkar on the Indian poverty

Contingent Poverty: In India, the poverty of the depressed classes and other backward classes is the contingent poverty. The poverty seen in high esteem classes can be absolute poverty and the comparative observation of poverty in Rich high classes is Relative poverty. But the poverty of the backward classes is not and cannot be a case classified under the conventional terminology. Its nature is independent from the previous two.

The nature of the Indian poverty is consequential to social enigma of discrimination, hence it is, 'Contingent Poverty'.

1) The Contingent poverty in India is due to unjustified distribution denied opportunity of the national resources.
2) 'The poverty', is worsened with the increase in population even of the depressed classes also and no way was made available to them, to control the size of their family. The population may be a cause to its intensity but the depressed are not the responsible for its beginning and the constitution has not provided any guarantee of its alleviation.
3) Inadequate and substandard productive system is also responsible for the existence of the poverty.
4) The Birth Control is an effective way of controlling the population but government has not given proper attention towards the problem after the independence.
5) The production process determines the growth of economy hence it urges to investigate the resources for the increase of national production. "I do maintain and state it emphatically that one of the principal duties of the Govt. must be to tackle the problem of poverty. The Govt. must see that they do adopt ways and means whereby the
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national income of this province rises to some substantial level, where by the majority of the people can live in amenities which rightly below which rightly belong to all modern and civilized man.”

6) Each individual should be able to have a minimum nutrition of 800 to 1200 nutrition, such nutrition is essential for the utilization of his productive energy. Because the calorie intake depends upon the metabolism a sound metabolism depends upon various factors: as physical health which require a standard of living and the standard of living has several factors that are to be maintained at any cost for the national strength. The standard of living depends upon.

I) The size of the family, subject to family planning.

II) Employment opportunity, subject to proper educational facilities and training to the people and government by having monopoly in basic and key industries to afford the employment opportunities to all sections of the people as an equal distribution of national dividend.

III) Employments should be guarded by social security.

IV) Equal distribution of wealth of nation as an achievement of eradication of inequalities of wealth with reference to property moveable and immovable strongly guarding the fundamental right of the people.

The Current poverty modalities:

In a country like America, most modern principles and equations with regard to the poverty results, ascertained to provide the necessary economic help. In America its government of social security as certain regularly the disparity arising from the average standard of living to the total amount of people ranging disparately in their income and where there is an intense disparity of income is found, an economic help of the amount of average disparity is provided. Dr. Ambedkar’s chief motive to incorporate Article 47 in the Indian constitution cannot be disparate to the actions of government social security of America. Indian government is also expected to build machinery towards this move.

Amartya Sen has analyzed this a ‘system of average disparity of standard of living, though it abided by the uniformity, still it loses the principle of transference.’ The object of Sen’s analysis is to bring accuracy in the efforts of providence of help to maintain the desired standard of living.

2. C.P. Kher: Daridryach Artha, P.25
The Condition of India where all is void of these concepts, Dr. Ambedkar has made its mega provision to do all such efforts and that is why government of India is bond to enforce such schemes to eliminate the poverty of the Indian people.

Government of India since independence working with various programs to alleviate poverty, population control, land reforms, abolition of bonded labour, minimum wage acts, 20 point program under 'Garibi Hatao' slogan, by late P.M. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Employment programs through which various schemes are launched i.e. (C S R E), (E G S) FWP, DPAP SFDA, MFALA, IRDA, NREP, MNP, NREP, RLEG, IROP, JRY, IAY. And also to provide social security, various employees Acts were enacted. And enforced as a protection to the service of the employees. 1. The current poverty indicators as per NISSO on a 30 day recall basis is estimated 27.09% in rural and 23.62% in urban areas and 26.10% in total, as compare to the 55% in 1973-74. A decline of 29% as an evidence though seen to be a decrease in poverty of Indians but the number of total poor people 321 million as it was in 1973-74 remained as it is in but rather with increase unto 327 million people.

Estimates of Incidence of poverty in India.

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*Poverty Projection estimated by government source: Twenty-Five year plan Vol.1 Planning commission India.

During the current financial year 2002-03, Central subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1388.31 crore is already released out of the budget of Rs. 256.85 crore. Till January, 2003 a total sum of Rs. 211.87 crore has been

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1 Abbreviations: Mithani: Modern Eco. P.75 to 77
In the view of India’s position in the natural bounty and adopted pattern of economy the result of the facts to the condition of laborers, India should have had different figures pertaining to the present issue of unemployment, because if India had ample bounty of resources and a socialist welfare State economy, why is it going to pose anti ratio of figures. On 1977-78 the ratio of daily unemployment (CDS) was 16.9 million person years. As per the planning commission in 1981-82 it was 22 million and as per NSSO’S 55th round in 1999-2000, this rate is (2.7%) 27 million. The recent figures must be, with a four percent increase. The above 30 million situation is going almost out of control of the vision of present Indian economists.

Dr. Ambedkar on solving the unemployment problem: -

Dr. Ambedkar recognized the gravity of the problem of unemployment and poverty. His was the multiple form in the solving of problem. The schemes and plans he launched were in two with regard to avail employments to the job seekers and people on poverty line.

First Service Employments, and
Second Self-Employments.

Service Employments: -

a) The Constitutional provisions, under the thinking of service employments, Dr. Ambedkar has made efforts to give jobs to the needy people and also to the socially and economically backward candidates. He provided legislation and constitutional measures to have a service in private or government undertaking. As per State list and Union list, backward communities were provided reservation of jobs as an opportunity of jobs, which perhaps may be denied either or these communities will not be able to stand by in the competition of the open. To make avail of job opportunity in both the condition was a major provision made by him. Because for Dr. Ambedkar it was obvious that, ‘India is suffering from bad social economy’. There may be a position, where in a backward candidate in spite of his abilities to compete to the open might suffer, the consequences of ‘opportunity denial’ in the jobs available. Therefore he insisted the Article 335 of the constitutional provision for this ‘opportunity’. Millions of people are benefited of the same credited to the achievement of nation India. Since the constitutional efforts of Dr. Ambedkar on this problem after independence owing to the

Kasare : Economic Philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar, P.174
constitutional provision of Article 338 and Article 340 are the courses of Legislature and Judgments of the High Courts and the Supreme Courts. The constitutional provisions got a strong footing giving equal right to every community with an induction of Roster system in the process of Government and public sector undertakings.

b) Establishment of Employment exchanges:

When Dr. Ambedkar was appointed as the Labour Member in council of Government General on 20th July 1942, many chronic problems of various labour sector were skillfully solved by him, with a wonderful success in water policy project and Establishing Central Technical and Engineering staff Institution. During the period of his labour Membership, on 7th May 1943 in a meeting of standing labour committee organized under labour conference, Dr. Ambedkar proposed two important proposals to solve the grievances of labors.

1) Joint Management Committee: in at least factories and industrial units to deal the grievances of the labors.

2) Government Employment Exchange to solve and ease the problems of unemployment among the educated persons and even unskilled manual laborers urban areas, by which the government has to establish machinery of employment exchanges, to lessen the job seekers wandering among the commercial firms and also to inform the government vacancies available. The exchanges are expected to go further to arrange interviews of the jobseekers in a joint selection panel. The time when Dr. Ambedkar made this proposal was quit new and was hard to accept. But government and representatives of firms accepted the proposal and poor educated got relief. Thousands of young educated got either in government or in private sector employment.

The establishment of employment exchanges was not a mere Government formality Dr. Ambedkar gave a proper shape to them by pursuing the establishment. When the work of Employment exchanges was in due course Dr. Ambedkar suggested important factors, to accelerate their working after the establishment of the exchanges in 1942. "With regard to the Employment exchange, the labour Department has come to conclusion that it would be enough to start with 71 such Employment exchanges. They have today on the ground set up 38 such
exchanges and before long, they hope to complete the maximum number they have decided upon.”

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out, “Why the labour Department cannot rush the starting of these Employment Exchanges. The thing, which is necessary to remember, is that unless and until a man who has had training manages an employment exchange, it is bound to fail. Let it be remembered that Employment exchanges are a very specialized sort of work—the most specialized type of work. An Employment Exchange would completely fail if it were placed in the hands of a man who is not trained for the job. Therefore, before starting any Employment Exchange, it is necessary to give a certain amount of training to a man who is to be in charge of the Employment Exchange. That is, therefore, one difficulty why it has not been possible to rush in the matter of starting our Employment Exchanges.”

To solve the problem of training of the incharge of exchanges we have therefore established a training centre in Delhi. It is a sort of a school in the charge of Mr. Jones, whose services have been lent to us by the Labour Department in England. He runs this training centre. In that centre training is given in all aspects of the employment of an Employment Exchange.”

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out the recruitment of incharge of the exchanges is made by Public Service Commission and the work of the Commission is unduly long. But the time which was to loose in training of the incharges is no waste. To meet the problem of acceleration Dr. Ambedkar sought the good possibilities of co-working on the same issue, with the Employment Bureau in the War Department, and the Labour Department of Dr. Ambedkar. “The Labour Department, while it goes on increasing its Exchanges also goes on taking over the work that is at present dealt with by this recruiting organization in the War Department. Consequently, the fact today is that there are really two different organizations working in full co-operation, one in the Labour Department and another in the War Department and in course of time we hope that all the work that is now carried on by the recruiting organization will come to the exchanges and we shall

1 Dr. Ambedkar, - Vol. 10 pp. 336-7
2 Ibid - Vol. 10-p.337
than be able to set up a full-fledged and competent organization to deal with this question of resettlement.” 1

The natural Consequence and it is of utmost welfare to the disabled soldiers was that Dr. Ambedkar formed the policy to absorb them through Employment exchanges in other possible sector and Department where the soldier can work. The motherly feelings, that Dr. Ambedkar expressed was, “This matter is shared between the War Department and the Labour Department, and the reason for such sharing will be obvious. The rehabilitation of a soldier, who has received injuries in the course of the war, obviously falls into two stages. The first stage is the medical stage where questions of healing the wound and post-hospital rehabilitation are of primary importance. Obviously, the soldier being in the service of the War Department, this matte has been left to the War Department to deal with. After he has come out of the first stage of rehabilitation, which is the medical stage, he is handed over to the Labour Department and the Labour Department then deals with him. For the purpose of dealing with rehabilitation of a soldier, the Labour Department has two sorts of centers opened in this country. One is called the basic Centre. The accommodation provided is for 5,000 such persons. The second sort the special training centre. There the accommodation provided is for 3,000 persons. The purpose of the Basic Centre is to test the aptitude of the man. What are his aptitudes? What is it that he is likely to be the special training centre where his taught some occupation, which is most suitable having regard to the particular sort of injury that he has received? The Labour Department plans to open altogether six centers for dealing with soldiers requiring rehabilitation. They have opened one at Jaladi near Bangalore and they propose to open another very soon in Aundh near Poona.” 2.

Dr. Ambedkar comprehensively dealt the issue of Employment availing the maximum opportunities to the young educated as well as the disabled and war injured Soldiers. The question of work acceleration was often raised. But he was not discouraged at any stage. “However, I am quite certain that

1 Ibid – Vol.10 P. 338
2 Ibid. Vol. 10 pp. 335-6
whatever is possible to be done within the short space of time that is available to us is being done and I have no doubt that the soldier who is demobilized will find this organization of great use to him to meeting the difficulties which he is confronted with in civil employment."

Dr. Ambedkar introduced many other related novel ideas. He instructed government agencies to collect information about wages, earning type of food, clothing, shelter education, and health resources so as to provide further social security to the laborers. He guided the rural surplus labors to leave villages and go to the cities for job purposes instead of rendering disguised farm laboring owing to the credits of social reformist, many people settled in cities having some private or government jobs.

Under the central employment agency governed by Labour Ministry Government of India adopted various following measures and schemes for the elimination of the unemployment.

1) Employment Guarantee Scheme (1975)
2) Small farmers Development Agencies Scheme (SFDA)
3) Marginal Farmers and Agri. labourer’s Agency. (MFAL)
4) Village and Small Industries (VSI)
5) Training Rural Youth for self Employment (TRYSEM)
6) National Rural Employment program (NREP) 1980
7) Minimum Needs Program. (MNP)

2) Self-Employments: Dr. Ambedkar deeply thought of the possibilities to build up self-employment among the poor who cannot pose to opportunities of government and public undertaking services. By this way a trend of mass human resource was mobilized in the direction of proprietorship among the young generation. No body but only, government can do this work of building entrepreneurship among the backward communities. To rely upon mere mercy of the ruling government which may be of anti thought of the welfare of there communities under the influence of traditional ethics and dogmas, hence Dr. Ambedkar insisted upon the to make a constitutional proviso with regard to this strategy. And therefore under the Articles of Directive principles of State policy, National Development and Finance Corporation, also National Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribe

1.Ibid, Vol. 10-p. 336
Finance and Development Corporation were established under their central agencies, various provincial level corporations are working for the self-employment programs. In every State under the former agency finance is made available to all common educated and unemployed people, and under the later agency, finance corporations are working for the self-employment schemes and programs relating to the entrepreneurship building among the backward communities. The backward Finance corporations were working for self-employment programs National S.C. & S.T. commission's annual report is submitted in every year to evaluate the progress of them and if any change is wanted in government system the recommendations are made upon them.

Under the National S.C.& S.T. Finance Corporation New Delhi various state corporation like 1) Mahatma Fule Magaswargiya Mahamandal Mumbai and also Maharashtra Rajya Co.Tribal Development Corporation Nasik etc. 41 corporations are working till 1999, with the sole object of building entrepreneurship among the backward youths.

iv) The Formation of States of Union

'The formula of 'One State one language must not be confused with, 'One language one State.'

-Dr. Ambedkar*

With the gradual constitutional changes, India had been on the juncture of recognition of States for the united India; the work of the recognition of Indian State was very complex, though it was thought easy by the Government of India. The caliber, which needed, for such work, was well imbibed in Dr. Ambedkar. He was confident of solving the issue. He found no hesitation and pedantry saying, "Among the many problems the Constituent Assembly has to face, there are two, which are admittedly most difficult. One is the problem of the Minorities and the other is the problem of the Indian States, and I hold same very definite and distinct views on the subject. It was my hope that the Constituent Assembly would elect me to the State committee". 1. But, though, that time he was not elected on the State committee, but later on he had many occasions to express his views on behalf of Government in the parliament and Assembly, on the problems of State formation.

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.1, P, 384
Dr. Ambedkar had occasion to talk on this subject in 1945 regarding the formation of Andhra Province, the position of Madras city and creation of capital of Andhra Province. The required modalities regarding the Hyderabad City and the province of Kashmir, he had expressed scientific views and without observation of the same India is facing the consequences depicted by Dr. Ambedkar during the making of the Constitution before the independence. His deliberation over this subject reveals that how he was aware of rights of various castes and religion groups and consequences of perversion of the same, and the way to a restoration.

Dr. Ambedkar’s primary worry about the formation of State was to restore the lasting effect of any action plan in this direction with reference to the United India, which was the ultimate goal of every race of India. Dr. Ambedkar had a strong contention that this can be achieved through only the preservation of the possibilities of welfare to all the section of the society, by way of restoration.

The Linguistic States:
The move of linguistic States was no wrong in its totality but there were certain difficulties and questions to be solved. ‘What is there in linguistic States for the minorities?, Is there any hope for them to have a representation in the legislature?, Can they expect economic prepress in such States? If there is no place for all these questions, then, the linguistic States will prove to be handover the freedom of the State into the hands of majorities. Those who cannot understand this side they cannot understand the verbatim of the ‘Linguistic State’. Those who want single language speaking people into a newly formed State, do they want to fight with other language speaking provinces. And if we have taken this type of uniformity as an ideal and the formation of States upon such ideal will result into clashes like Maurya Dynasty’, to the political social and economic conditions in the capacity of their fundamental right as ‘right to life’ and ‘right to wealth.’

The Linguistic States and Dr. Ambedkar
The task of formation of States was necessarily to be settled at the time of the making of Constitution, but it was left behind for new States or final formation, this proves the importance of the subject. The parliament appointed the State Recognition commission to examine the question.

1 Speech, Dr. Ambedkar, Edited Ganjare, Vol.6, P.79-80
Prior to the work of SRS, constitution of India already recognized 26 various States in three ‘A’ ‘B’ ‘C’ scheduled, and 16 new States were proposed to be new States. Population, Area, and languages these three elements were considered by the SRC where proposing the new State Dr. Ambedkar’s inference over the report was:

1) There is a big disparity among the population size of the States, SRC had not been thoughtful about it and also paid no attention so as how they constitute a Federation. This was a terrible error and should be rectified in time.

2) The proposal of new States left a hidden problem concerning all the States resulting into tension in future as Northern v/s Southern States. This is one of the gross line dividing India into two region in the name of linguistic States the formation work was a fool-proof job and yet commission had not dealt it delicately. Dr. Ambedkar’s observation is that India is not even mentally and morally fit to call itself the United States of India. We have to go a long way to become the United States of India. The Union of India is far away from the United States of India. But this consolidation of the North and balkanization of the South is not the way to reach it,’ is quite difficult to understand without the reference of understanding towards the justice, right existing power of every caste group.

**Dr. Ambedkar’s Propositions over the linguism-**

1) ‘The existence of the fellow feeling is the foundation of a stable’. Hence ‘One State one language’ is universal feature of almost every State and is solvent of racial and cultural conflicts.

2) In spite of the rule of ‘one State one language’ there are dangers of linguistic States. India may become medieval India if linguistic States are formed this danger was of course inherent in the creation of linguistic State.

3) The wise statesman can avert the dangers of linguistic States but the danger of mixed States cannot be controlled.

4) The danger of linguistic States can be overcome by making not

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1 Dr. Ambedkar Vol. P. 142
2 Dr. Ambedkar Vol.1.P.144
juxtaposition there will be no peace between them. The proposal of Bombay State was quite wrong the civil wars might be expected. In this context Dr. Ambedkar said, "I am glad that, India was separated from Pakistan. I was the philosopher, so to say of Pakistan. I advocated partition because I felt that it was only by partition that Hindus would, not only be independent but free. If India and Pakistan had remained united in one State, Hindus though independent would have been at the mercy of the Muslims. It would have been a government of one country by two nations. - - - - When the partition took place I felt that God was willing to lift his curse and let India be one, great and prosperous. But I fear that the curse may fall again. For I find that those who are advocating linguistic States have at heart the ideal of making the regional language the their official language."1.

These words have a great significance in reference to the recent Supreme Court decision of the right of State to make regional language an official language.

v)-The State Socialism Scheme-

"Many are there contemptibly looking at the comforts of life, but very few of them know how to provide these comforts to other people."-La Roche Focauld *

The State socialism scheme was, one of the most important economic thinking, worked out as a plan, to incorporate in the Constitution of India. After the independence of India, nearly all the national leader had a consensus over the India, to be socialistic State. Dr. Ambedkar wanted to rescue the common citizen man from the want of exigencies. The preamble observes the major destinations for the incorporation of the economic system in the constitution,

1) To secure the blessings both of self-government and good government throughout the united States of India to ourselves and to our posterity,
2) To maintain the right of every to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness and to free speech and free exercise of religion,
3) To remove social, political and economic inequality by providing better opportunities to the submerged classes,

1 . Ibid-2. (* Ibid -sayings,P.45)
4) To make it possible for every subject to enjoy freedom from wants and freedom from fear, and

5) To provide against internal disorder and external aggression, establish this Constitution for the United States of India.

Dr. Ambedkar in his famous address, "Labour and Constitution," raised the question of choice from the three options of capitalism, socialism and communism before the labour audience. His inference is that, Laborer as is at a loss for capitalism also unable to choose communism. Capitalism is oppressive for them and under this system an orphan cannot entice attention of the legislator towards his difficulties. Communism though extinguishes the line between the rich and poor but it, at the same time, extinguishes the right of the poor to work as per his wishes. Dr. Ambedkar says, 'A labour not only wants equality but he needs liberty also, it is really intolerable and detrimental where system proposes equality but denies liberty. The constitution in which equilibrium, of the both is established, it is the ideal constitution for the laborers.'

The reference of the scheme of State socialism has significant implications. Dr. Ambedkar who had been deemed to deal the right of backward communities in fact had touched every aspect of right regarding all the subjects of India. But Dr. Ambedkar’s State socialism was not thought, to be accepted, by the Government of India under the pretension of, as though it is the representative scheme of the backward community. In fact the State socialism if to deny must to have been denied only on the ground of not caste but class. Because it proposed the welfare of the labour communities, consequently Dr. Ambedkar was left out the State Committee thereupon he said, "I am not sorry to find my self left out, My only regret is that I have lost an opportunity to which, I was looking forward for placing my views for the considerations of the committee. ... to incorporate them ... with the Right of citizens, of minorities and of the scheduled caste so that a wider public may know what they are, may value them for what they are worth and may make such use of them as it may deem fit." ¹

The value of the Scheme of State socialism can be ascertained with reference to, “The soul of Democracy is the doctrine of one man one value. Unfortunately, Democracy has attempted to give effect to this doctrine only

¹ Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.1.P.385
so far as the political structure is concerned by adopting the rule of *one man one vote*. Which is supposed to translate in to a fact the doctrine of ‘one man, one value’. It has left the economic structure to take the shape given to it by those who are in a position to mould it.”

If the State socialism scheme would have been introduced in the Indian constitution the entire economic structure was to come under the law of Constitution and not by law established by Parliament. Dr. Ambedkar did not left to note down the why of this incidence, that “This has happened because constitutional Lawyers have been dominated by the antiquated conception that all that is necessary for a perfect constitution for Democracy was to frame a constitutional law which would make Government responsible to the people. ... Consequently, almost all laws of constitution which relate to countries which are called Democratic, stop with Adduct suffrage and fundamental Right. They have never advanced to the conception that the Constitutional law of Democracy must go beyond. They never realized that it was equally essential to prescribe the shape and form of the economic structure of society. If democracy is to live up to its principle of one man, one value, time has come to take a bold step and define both the economic structure as well as the political structure of society by the law of the Constitution. All countries like India, which are latecomers in the field of Constitution making, should not copy the faults of other countries. They should profit by the experience of their predecessors.”

In absence of the constitutional economic structure there had been creeping constantly a violation of fundamental right, economic oppression of the labour and customer class. Their grievances to which no one in power to control the out come of the whole consequence is formations of Acts and Laws, and for them, giving offshoot to nothing. But the thousands of labour and customer cases and that too also in absence of proper safeguards of law, which are prepared by the government one side and the constitutionally unprotected wealth of nation abducted by the corrupt executives and legislators through various scandals protected under the high nose of government machinery, with a broad glass frame of black judiciary upon.

The most important misconception regarding the State socialism is that Dr. Ambedkar wants to abolish the existence of capitalistic tendency.

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.1, P.412
2. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.1, P.412
Dr. Ambedkar accepts the merits of the capitalized trade theory but he holds more of it is the emergence of social and economic maladies, 

"Without closing every avenue to private enterprise", I. Dr. Ambedkar proposed State socialism because it guarantees the industrialization of the nation, which is through capitalistic way is not possible specifically in India. Because in India people do not live by their economic realities and ecological retreats, the abstract ideas of prosperity and culture predominate by the dogmas of religion regulate their lives Dr. Ambedkar's proposition is relative to this context. The scheme of State socialism was necessary in another and perhaps more important aspect that it was to result a rapid economical changes and affording ripe fruits to the current generation of India after Independence. It will not be out of time to note that the scheme of State socialism is well incidental to the present condition, not to India but for the global economic difficulties also.

The Outline of State Socialism: -

1) Key industries would be owned and run by the State.
2) Basic Industries apart form key industries would own by State and either run by it or corporations established by the State.
3) That Insurance would be a monopoly of the State and that the State shall compel every adult citizen to take out a life insurance policy menstruate with his with his wage as may be prescribed by the legislature.
4) That agriculture should be State Industry.
5) That State should acquire the subsisting right in such industries, insurance and agricultural land held by private individuals, whether as owner, tenants or mortgages and pay them compensating in the form of debenture equal to the value of his or her right in the land. Provided that in reckoning the value of land, plant or security no account would be taken of any rise therein due to emergency, of an potential or unearned value or any value for compulsory acquisition.
6) The State would determine how and when the debenture holder would be entitled to claim cash payment.
7) The debenture would be transferable and inheritable property neither the debenture holder nor the transferee from neither the original holder nor his heir shall but without the return of the land or interest.

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.1, p.408
8) The debenture-holder would be entitled to interest on his debenture at such rate as may be defined by law, to be paid by the State in cash or in kind as the State may deem fit.

9) Agricultural industry would be organized on the following basis.

The State by dividing the land acquired into farms of standard size and let out the farms of cultivation to residents of the village as tenants (made up of group families) to cultivate on the following conditions:

a. The farm cultivated as a collective farming.
b. The farm cultivated in accordance with rules and directions issued by Government.
c. The tenants share the produce of farm among themselves in the manner prescribed left after the payment of charges properly livable on the farm.

ii) The land shall be let out to villagers without distinction of cast or creed and in such manner that there will be no landlord, no tenant and no landless laborer;

iii) It would be the obligation of the State to finance the cultivation of the collective farms by the supply of water, draft animals, implements, manure, seeds, etc.

iv) The state would be entitled to

   a) To levy the following charges on the produce of the farm:
      i) A portion for land revenue,
      ii) A portion to pay the debenture holders, and
      iii) A portion to pay for the use of capital goods supplied, and

   b) To prescribe penalties against tenants who break the condition of tenancy or willfully neglect to make the best use of the means of cultivation offered by the State or otherwise act prejudicially to the scheme of collective farming.

10) The scheme shall be brought into operation as early as possible but in no case shall the period extend beyond the tenth year from the date of the Constitution coming into operation.

Under the light of Dr. Ambedkar’s explanation to the scheme of State socialism with reference to the values of mankind and ultimate salvation towards the economic welfare, it can be reiterated that to safeguard the
individual's liberty with a parliamentary democracy the proposal is a planned economy with a least sacrifice but compensatory to afford a permanent benefit, political Democracy or permanent Dictatorship, out of these two one better alternative. The permanent dictatorship is damming the individual's liberty. Again it remains at the loss of parliamentary democracy for want of State socialism. The problem thus can be solved by the adoption of the plan without loosing parliamentary democracy.'

Under the light of Dr. Ambedkar's 'definition of economics', and with reference to the exemplifications to the same, for the scheme of State socialism, it can be acclaimed, that it is the scheme by which, the State is put in a proper State of obligation and power to justify and control the operation of force employed over the means to achieve the ends of welfare of all the societies of India.

vi) Paper Control-

"Dr. Ambedkar studied the working of the Govt.of India. In a speech on Paper Control Order, he informed the Legislature that 149 forms were suspended during the war and 190 forms were abolished. He reduced the sizes of the forms and made the Government of India aware of the avoidable paper work." - Ex. Chief Minister Sharad Pawar *. (Mah. State. India)

So far as, Dr. Ambedkar's was in core center of the Indian's reconstruction and modern built-up, he had kin concern with administrative machinery and close watch ever its activities. The government of India and the government of States with their parliament and State Assemblies having their vast administrative provinces and divisions, various cities in cosmopolitans, metropolitans and Districts and Talukas having with Municipalities Nagar palika, Mahanagarpalika, Panchayat Samittees, Grampanchayats, besides various central and State affairs department of education, commerce, trade and industry resorts and tourism and Entertainments, transports and communication, press and Electronic Media, Public relation and information, Courts and tribunals, Military and policy, Health and Sport and Forestry, and any other allied department with their division wise, to sub-divide, the consumption of the paper and stationary, can be imagined. Dr. Ambedkar had therefore happened to infer on the use of stationary in government offices. Despite proper source of his work on this issue is not available except few remarks fund in the paper control order in legislative Assembly. 1 On paper control issue Dr. Ambedkar's suspended 149

1 Debates Central., Vol.1, 11/2/1943.p, 128-31

(*Foreword; Vol. 10, p.ix.)
government formats during war and 190 forms abolished. He reduced the sizes of forms, and made the government of India aware of the avoidable paper work, some of his important propositions can be stated below on this issue:

1) Government must prepare paper control Budgets every year to meet its needs.
2) Government must watch the paper producing mills and keep them on proper function under the 'paper production officer', to increase their production with necessary assistance of equipments.
3) The government should use average standard paper for its functioning rather than luxurious paper.
4) The Government must be economic in using papers rather than extra work of formats, forms and sheets.
5) Proper amount of paper requirements of the educational institutions must not be disturbed. They should get educational paper at cheap price.

Dr. Ambedkar on Water Policy and Projects

'Man suffers more from lack of water than from excess of it. In fact water is a wealth, but only for the reason that it is nature's niggardly and uncertain distribution does not mean to complain against nature but to conserve the water is the natural duty of man.'

- Dr. Ambedkar

The thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar on water policy and water projects are of the most significance in relation to the achievements acquired by the State and central Governments. He was directly involved in the policy and projects and other relative post war economic projects regarding water and electric power resources of India. Dr. Ambedkar's deliberation and labour is beyond any valuation. The cabinet Member incharge ship in the labour, Irrigation and power portfolio during 1942-46, as a Government position to his individual personality has become less important before the foresight and pains taken for the success of these projects.

Under the independent Department of Labour created in November 1937. In early 1940, Dr. Ambedkar took charge of irrigation and electricity. It was a time when the concept of 'economic planning' was a novel to Indians. Dr. Ambedkar and his Department under the water resource development of the country always remained in the focus of inquiry. The achievements under his able guidance were pioneering and fundamental in nature, as they led to formulation of concrete policy and strategy, with creation of an administrative apparatus and required

1. Paper control bill and allied bills, Vol.10, P.44-49
technical bodies at the center for the first time and finally setting in motion some important projects and schemes over major and medium river valley projects as Damodar, Hirakund, Orissa River Project. The invaluable work which is Dr. Ambedkar’s contribution is the placement water policy, due to his simultaneous occasion to both on water policy projects and being a chairman of Draft constitution of India.

vii) Damodar Valley Scheme-

The project of Damodar valley was harnessing the water of the Damodar river was a welcome one to the Government of India. It clearly shows a fine prospect of the control of the River, a prospect of controlling floods, of securing of fine area for perennial irrigation with resultant assurance again famine and much needed supply of power it is than welcome by the Government of Bengal and Bihar if they realize what the project will mean to them and their people.

The chief propositions regarding this scheme were:

1) The purpose of this scheme is to seek means and methods for giving effect to the proposals of the Damodar River Flood Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal in 1944. On the particular problem of dealing with floods in the Damodar River and on the general problem of the best utilization of the water resources of the country.

2) It will be an advantage in the solution of flood control and soil conservation problems if forests and rivers of India are made the concern of the Central Government.

3) The project of damming the ‘Damodar’ should have as its purpose not merely stopping the flood but also include the generating of electricity and the supply of water for irrigation, the secondly, there has not been enough realization that our policy for water-ways must be multipurpose policy so as to include the provision for irrigation, electrification and navigation.

4) Irrigation has been the only purpose of our waterways policy. Further, we have not taken sufficient account of the fact that there is no difference between railways and waterways, and if railways could not be subjected to Provincial boundaries, neither can waterways at any rate be the same, those that flow from Province
to Province. On the contrary we have allowed our constitution to make a distinction between railways and waterways, with the result that railways are treated as Central, but waterways as Provincial.

5) The Province needs electricity and wishes to utilize its water resources for the purpose. But it cannot do so because the point at which water can be dammed lies in another Province which being agricultural does not need electricity and has no interest in it, or money to finance the project, and would not allow the needy Province to use the site. Complain as much as we like, a Province can take such an unfriendly attitude and justify it in the name of Provincial Autonomy.

6) A revision of the Constitution treating waterways on the same footing as the railways will no doubt be a very welcome change. But for Government of India it is not necessary to wait till such constitutional changes come in being. Nor does the Government think that, if the Provinces show the will to co-operate in a joint project for the utilization of the water resource, the difficulties created by the Constitution will stand in their way.

7) The Government of India is to mind the Tennessee Valley Scheme operating in the United States. They are studying the Scheme, feel that something along that line can be done in India if the Provinces offer their co-operation, and agree to over ride Provincial barrier, which has held up so much of their progress and their prosperity. As a preliminary step for securing the best use of the water resources of the country.

8) The Government of India have created a central organization called the Central Technical Power Board, and are contemplating to create another, to be called the Central Water-ways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. The object, which has led to the setting up of these two organizations is to advise the Provinces on how their water resources can be best utilized and how a project can be made to serve purposes other than their irrigation. It may be necessary to constitute other bodies, such as the Central Utilization Board or Ad hoc Commissions of Enquiry. The appointment of the Central Power Board and Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission does not exclude the setting up to such organization.
9) The Damodar River was the first project along this line. It would be a multipurpose project. It would have the object of not only preventing flood in the Damodar river but also have the object of irrigation, navigation and the production of electricity. The authority, which will be incharge of this project after it’s completion, would be more or less modeled, as far as it may be possible, on the Tennessee Valley Authority. It will be a co-operative undertaking in which the Centre and the Provinces of Bihar and Bengal would be partners.

10) Dr. Ambedkar's New Policy for Waterways:

The Government of India had to proceed further in the matter first about the site of the dam. Obviously, it could not be decided in accordance with the wishes of Bengal. Equally, it could not be decided in accordance with the wishes of Bihar alone. If the two Provinces agree upon a site, it could not be finalized without the advice of the experts. There were aspects which had also to be gone into the Damodar project must to be a multipurpose project, intending it should not only deal with the problem caused by floods, it should also provide for irrigation, electricity and navigation. Along with the question of a site, these matters have also to be examined.

11) The Conference was to come to a decision as to the best machinery for doing this job. We should leave aside all sectional points of view, and proceed to our business with a determination to agree upon the best solution and open a way to the inauguration of a new policy in regard to our waterways and lay the foundation for a regime of prosperity for the poverty-stricken million of this country. First of all the basis on which the central Government was to proceed the basis of collecting necessary information could be ascertained.

12) The three Governments should prepare an inventory of the facts and figures available to each other. This inventory was to be prepared in consultation with the Central Government’s technical experts, and, if it did not disclose all the facts required, further information should be collected. The Central Government’s technical experts could then prepare a preliminary memorandum setting out the prospects for a coordination scheme for the multipurpose development of the Damodar Valley.
13) While there was general agreement on the question of making the Damodar Scheme a multipurpose project, representatives of Bengal emphasized that the problem of controlling floods in Damodar should be a primary concern investigation on this lines suggested by the Central Government, and should start under Mr. Man Singh, Special Engineer (Irrigation) with the Bengal Government. The Central and Bihar Government would try to lend officers to assist Mr. Man Singh in this investigation. Mr. A. Karim, Deputy Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Bihar, would remain in touch with Mr. Man Singh. The essence of success of this project was found in Dr. Ambedkar’s witful deliberation. In his first meeting on the project he said, ‘I have made these observation with a two-fold purpose. Against this background you are in a better position to evaluate the recommendation of the Damodar River Flood Enquiry committee appointed by the Bengal Government, to which I have made particular reference. My second purpose is to tell you that the Government of India is very much alive to the disadvantages arising from the present State of affairs and wishes to take steps to evolve a policy which will utilize the water resources of the country to the best advantage of everybody and to put our water resources to the purpose which they are made to serve in other countries.’

viii) Development Plan For Orissa’s Rivers

Dr. Ambedkar has introduced the multipurpose plan for the development for Orissa’s Rivers on 8th November 1945 at Cuttack in his presidential address. The State of Orissa was suffering from the floods of the rivers, affecting congenial difficulties of famines droughts diseases, ill-health property loss etc., and how to ever come the problems the State and provide a multipurpose plan, which would eliminate the difficulties and in place of it prosperity and power possibilities might be generated. In this meeting representative of the Central Government and Orissa Govt. with Central provinces and the Eastern State representatives were present to discuss the possibilities of welfare of the people of Orissa.

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol. 10, P. 220
1) 'The people of the State of Orissa suffered the piers affected by the regional rivers but it has potentiality to overcome and develop further. Orissa has abundant natural resources, coal, iron, Chrome, graphite, bauxite, lime stone mica, and bamboo etc.,

2) Orissa needed a good internal communication and transportation in addition to the railways.

3) The water wealth of Orissa which had been a divesting factor to it can be turned in to a Benefactorial means to a multipurpose investment from a network of the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, and the Baitarani rivers with additional small rivers i.e. Barabalang and the Subamarekha.

The amount of water passed through delta: Cuttack, Puri and Balasore covering area was about 8000 sq. mls traversed by the network of the above three main rivers drained an area of 69000 sq. mls in the Eastern States, Central provinces and Bihar Mahanadi was the largest of the three to drain 51000 sq. mls. All of the three-discharged water about to go millions acre ft. The possibilities to conserve the water were to be sought.

4) 'The Government of India since 1872 to 1928 did nothing accept reports of enquiry, and they're after to 1945 a queue of committees were to tackle the problem. The able hands of Shri. Vishveswarayya; Orissa flood Advisory committee, continued its work with a preliminary report in 1938, till 1942, but, 'the right approach to bear on the problem' was missing and that was due to misconception of 'the excessive quantity of water is an evil.' The misguiding solution exercised with this advice was simple to let the excessive water into the sea and that too in a orderly form of flow. There cannot be more grave misconception from welfare point of view.'

'Having all the natural wealth in abundance why Orissa continued to be poor and backward only for the reason that it has not realized how to use the single resources of water giving effect to other resources. The view that excess water is an evil and let it to flow into the Sea is simply dangerous misconception from people's good point of view.'

5) 'Man suffers more from lack of water than from excess of it. In fact water is a wealth, but only for the reason that it is nature's
niggardly and uncertain distribution does not mean to complain against nature but to conserve the water is the natural duty of man.'

"If in the midst of its (water) resources, Orissa has remained an industrially undeveloped area, it is due to want of cheap power to run its factories. Here there will be abundance of electric power, more than Orissa can hope to consume for a long time to come.”

6) Merely mandatory conservation of water is not sufficient to the good of people because with that also water remains unutilized or in proper conserved. Certain systems should be adopted for the consummation of it resulting in utilities and wealth, and then the evil imparts the powers of good environment.

7) Orrissa, which has tremendous water resource must not waste its energy in Railways, cannot but better adopt internal navigation.

8) A multipurpose reservoir under the Orissa Flood protection committee a great project for the Govt of Orissa, and the people of Orissa, they should regard themselves as lucky and proud of this project and determine and endeavor to make it a reality.

9) Surveys and investigations were to be followed under the Central waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission under the able chairmanship of Rai Bahadur Khosla better than done in 1862 of Telcoma, the Ibeoma, and Maudcoma the Hasdand the Jonk.

10) Reservoirs formed by construction of clams submerge large areas of land both is Orissa and Eastern States. The project should be treated not as local but regional, the welfare benefits of the same are to advance the people further and not blocking them due to this project.

-Special feature of the plan-

1) Naraj Dam Project at the point of debouche from the Nills.
2) Tik Kirpara Dam Project.
3) Sambalpur Dam Project.
4) A wide range of irrigation.
5) Hydro electricity Project affording cheap electricity.
6) More than 350 mls, Internal navigation and internal waterways affording cheap and convenient artery for passengers and goods traffic from the sea to Sambalpur and beyond Central provinces.

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.10, P.305
"Orissa wants to get rid of the evils of floods, Orissa wants to get rid of malaria and all other problems, and to use; American phraseology, 'Low income,' diseases causing ill health and corroding the stamina of her people. Orissa wants to raise the standard of living of her people and to advance her prosperity by irrigation, navigation, and by producing cheap electric power. All these purposes can fortunately achieve by one single plan."

The saviour plan of Orissa Rivers was timely completed and imparted the benefits more than expected. The success of the plan and after its completion, Dr. Ambedkar ignited the idea of the plan into interlinking the major rivers of India and put it into the Costitution. But the developmental plan of the idea of interlinking the rivers of India was started in the beginning of the severities. The understanding towards the proposition was just missing. The proposed plan mainly concerns with Himalayan Rivers; as a connection of northern and peninsular rivers to middle and Southern rivers. The main Gangs to Brahmaaputra with interlinking cannal system to transfer surplus flows to the west and latter with Mahanadi of Orissa, to Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery peninsular with reservoirs further connecting to west flowing rivers of Maharashtra and to sowth of Tapi, linking to Kim-Chamial and other diversions of west flowing rivers.

Significance of Orissa Rivers Plan

The economic thinking and the plan of Dr. Ambedkar brought good fruits to Orissa incomparable to anything like in a nations economy. The plan of Orissa, Hirakund and Damodar Valley took nearly three decades. But it was not end of the project. The success of the project upon which, that was the creation of Dr. Ambedkar's Labour Department, that establishment of powerful technical organization namely, the central waterways, Irrigation and Navigation commission (CWINC) and the central Technical power Board in the Central Government of India. Dr. Ambedkar approved the draft on the proposed Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission and the letter to the Provinces on December 7, 1944. These were sent to the Provinces. In the letter, the Labour Department explained that post war development was a vital matter before the Governments of the country. The broadening of the electrical industry and the development of

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.10, P.306
2. Cronicl 2004, p.28-30
hydroelectric power were inextricably connected with development of industries and food production. Expansion of irrigation, conservation of soil, and control of floods had a direct bearing on food supply and people’s general content and prosperity. Navigation would also play an important part in alleviating transport difficulties.

Today they are precursors of the present Central Water Commission and the Central Electricity authority, (CWINC) which was setup on April 5, 1945 abbreviation of the content of working is same but contents of name changed. This strong technical organization was established only for the utilization of water resources of the country. It was to be a fact-finding, planning and coordinating organization with authority to undertake construction work. As an apex engineering organization in the field of water resource Development during the past five decades central water commission (CWC) has developed considerable expertise under the guiding set of Dr. Ambedkar. Today its work is to plan investigate, design and mange the various aspects of water resource development i.e. irrigation, hydropower generation, flood control and water management. Central water Commission, New Delhi (1986), Four Decades of Central water commission in the service of the Nation,, IV.V. The Orissa and allied plans was a milestone the project is still preceding further to various regions of the nation.

Among the all-Indian states with respect to economic growth performance, Orissa recorded the highest growth rate 5.75 during 1993-94 to 99-2000 in per capita income, at State Domestic product and also to national average

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<th>Sr. No</th>
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(Source RBI Reports, Eco. Times. 6/2/2002.)
SECTION (B)
-Dr. Ambedkar on Indian Agriculture-

"The poverty of India, to my mind is due entirely to its being made depended upon agriculture," -Dr. Ambedkar #

The geographical nature of India's land and atmosphere is unique in the World, the Southern sub continent is full of Alps and rivers formed a basin like structure. The control and Southern peninsular areas are having full potentiality of agro products, as Dr. Ambedkar said, 'The geographical position of India was fit for her progress of Civilization. Nature, has given her that isolation, it has been the envy of other races, Himalayas and all other side of mountains and the Southern Sea formed a strong defensive factors to India.'

Thousands of variety cultivated in agricultural produce had been always a matter of attractions to entire World. The wind of mansoons is a natural gift to India; only only this sub continent of India receives the maximum benefit of these winds. The inventions of recent decade say that the Manson is created due to the hills of Tibet and Himalayas. The Syndrome of the Hills in this region is a retrospective creation of Indian Island that moved upward, during the period of primary evolution of the Earth, which created the Himalayas and Tibetans Hills. Thus the Eastern flows of Winds got many diverse Circuits and created Manson.

The importance of Agriculture in Indian economy will remain significant forever. It is the very backbone of Her economic system, more than two third population of India is working directly or indirectly on the cultivation of land giving them a source of livelihood. And therefore agriculture is the major constituent of the national products it is only Indian agricultural which can manage a sixteen percent (16 %) world population feeding with it's a agro products and not only that, much of its produce is exported.

The view of Indian Scholarship that Indian economy is basically agrarian, is no doubt must be right but when agriculture is regarded as a subject of pride to India and that is also because 70 % population is engaged in this Industry then there remains without a positive assent. Dr. Ambedkar in this regard is more thrusting to probe into the truth of Indian Agricultural economy, he says, "nobody needs to be told that Indian is primarily an agricultural country, everybody knows it. What it surprising is that a very few people seem to realize what a great misfortune it is. I know this will not be readily admitted".

due to the share of other countries national agricultural production is low in comparison to India's share in its economy is no less ignorance of the equation of developmental ranking. The scale of; which sector's maximum share does constitutes the ranking of a nation as to be a developed or developing country is very important. Mere major contribution of agricultural sector does not mean to be a progressive country but simply refers to the primary activities of the people. Merely saying 'Agricultural with a big share', and neglecting the agrarians dying of food grains, what does it constitutes. It is the proof of the failure of agricultural and that through due to state obligations failure. "To my mind there can be no greater proof necessary to show that, India's Agriculture has failed miserably when it is a plain as anything could be that India which is engaged in producing nothing but food, does not even produced sufficient food to feed its people. What is due to? #The poverty of India, to my mind is due entirely to its being made depended upon agriculture,"1. In other words the government had neglected the fact that to develop the other two sectors, and lost the know-how to its practical. Their miss contentions laid to the different but attractive miss led understanding, "They maintain that our country has got much scope for economic and agricultural development and efforts in these directions would raise the standard of our people"2.

The result of the agrarian produce and the treatment given to value the produce, and the owner of the produce, the poor Indian Farmer bears a recorded history of their detrimental life. Even today when in Maharashtra in recent years farmers are committing suicides due to drought and over indebtedness. The Government is void of any sympathy over this problem and no steps are taken to overcome the situation. Dr.Ambedkar's proposition is vital at this juncture. The co-operative farming under the protection of State would have been worth protective to the farmers of India.

i) Land Reformations and Problems of Small-Holdings-

The history of Indian Agricultural reforms is quite old before the independence but land reforms had a significant place among them. Dr. Ambedkar's thinking with regard to the agricultural sector and Indian economy deserved the intimate concern with all aspects of India's Social economical and political aspects. Dr. Ambedkar actively participated in the

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol. 10 p.726
2. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.2 p.273
process of problems relating to Indian agriculture and proposed many significant suggestions. The questions rose by Dr. Ambedkar and the propositions made for a betterment of agriculture compelled Indian politicians to concentrate the development of Indian Agriculture.

The Problems of Small Holdings in India

Before the attempt of Dr. Ambedkar, no other Indian economist toiled to bear few thoughts for the agricultural reforms. When Indian farmer was in clutch of Sub Divisions and fragmentation of agricultural land due to many economic reasons of poverty, population and indebtedness, Indian farmer did loose the profitable size of land. It was Dr. Ambedkar who actively paid attention towards the problem of small holding when Indian agricultural was facing many problems of production, tenures of land, factor of productions and sizes of holdings.

‘According to Adam Smith, the Law of primogeniture and the law of equal Sub Division are mainly responsible for the holding of the agricultural land. The former leads to large holding while later to small holdings.’ During this time, Adam Smith says “the agricultural law of succession divides it --- but when land was considered as the means, not of subsistence merely, but of power and protection it was thought better that it should descend undivided to one”.

The Law of primogeniture prevailed in England hence it is a country of large holdings. France, Holland and Denmark is on the line of India, having small holdings. Dr. Ambedkar by presenting a cluster of data on smallholdings says “these small and scattered holdings have given a real cause for anxiety regarding our great national industry”.

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out two facts regarding Indian agriculture: -

1) India, a country largely engaged in agriculture.

2) But its agricultural productivity is the lowest.

-Consolidation of Land Holdings-

To thrust into the enquiry of the causes of lowest productivity, Dr. Ambedkar examines the consolidation is a practical agricultural problems and rightly feels that the enlargement of land holdings is purely a
Theoretical. The law of property inheritance prevalent in India and the population pressure on land, according to Ambedkar are the main factors responsible for the sub division and fragmentation of land holdings. Dr. Ambedkar raises the question of perpetuation of consolidated land holdings in the context of property inheritance rights and increasing population. He observes in his seminal paper “Small Holdings” reprinted in writings and speeches, Dr. Ambedkar exposed two vital queries on the problem of consolidation.

1) How to unite scattered smallholdings.
2) How to perpetuate the holdings if consolidated at that size.

Dr. Ambedkar was not believed in the voluntary exchanges for the question instead of it he proposed that action, right of pre-emption, and selling must be freely adopted. A comprehensive scheme of consolidation, should be executed by the Khatedaras applied to the government. The consolidation must be grouped on two principles

A) Economic Unit.
B) Original ownership.

The committee has reviewed the two methods, in first method value of all small holdings is tallied with a note of the owner boundaries removed required roads and open spaces marked and then the new plots might be sold by the auction among the old occupants. Purchase money could be adjusted with the previous valued smallholdings and Govt. sought to bear some expenses the peculiarities involved in this method were possibility of land speculation and hardship to small holders.

In the second method, the listed Khatedars valued their holdings at market price by panchayat, then new land is given to him as far as possible of the same value. The difference is adjusted by cash payments and no Khatedars were deprived of his land. Only remarkable small holders were to loose their land fact they to get its value.

\[4\] Dr. Ambedkar Vol. I: p. 455 to 60
Baroda Committee preferred second method for many practical reasons: -

1) Everybody getting new size land except remarkably small holders.
2) If efforts even smallest man to the chance of better piece of land.

On these practical execution Prof. H.S. Jevons lays Principles:

The principles, which should guide the choice of a method of carrying out there organization of villages on the lines above described are the following. In the first place compulsion should be avoided as far as possible and the principle adopted that no change should be imposed upon any area unless the owners of more than one half of that area desire the change should this condition to satisfied for an area it would soon expedient that legal power should be taken to compel the minority to accept the redistribution of holdings under the supervision of Government. In the second place the expense of the operation should be kept as low as possible. In the third place considerable elasticity should be permitted in the methods of carrying through the re-organization in the different places during the first few years, as the whole undertaking would be in an experimental stage so that different methods might be tried, and the best by ultimately selected for a permanent set of regulations. Fourthly, the possible necessity for a considerable change of the existing techniques law in the re-organized villages must be faced for the sake of completeness it may add as fifth principle the obvious condition that redistribution of land must be made upon the most equitable basis as for as possible, and that liberal compensation should be given to those, if any, who may be excluded from a former cultivating ownership.”

Dr. Ambedkar also examines the questions of equity in land distribution after consolidation and payment of adequate compensation for those who voluntarily give up the right to ownership of land. These two important aspects of land reforms were not given adequate treatment by the Baroda Committee. Ambedkar traces the causes for sub divisions and fragmentation of land as follows:

“The problem of perpetrating such a consolidated holding will next demand the care of the legislator. It is accepted without question by many that the law of inheritance that prevails among the Hindus and the

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Writings and Speeches, Vol. I, p. 460
Mohammedans is responsible for the sub division of lands. On the death of a Hindu or a Mohammedan his heirs are entitled without let or hindrance to equal shares in the property of the deceased. Now a consolidated holding subject to the operation of such a law of inheritance will certainly not endure for long. It will be the task of Sisyphus over again if, after consolidation, the law of inheritance were to remain unaltered. But how is the existing law of inheritance to be changed? If it is not to be the law of equal sub division shall be we have the law of primogeniture". 2

Therefore, Ambedkar advocates changes in the law of inheritance of agricultural land by emphasizing single person inheritance or common cultivation of the holding to avoid further and repeated sub divisions of land with increase in population. He argues that:

"It is not necessary that it should be introduced. All that it wanted is, that there should not be sub divisions of land beyond a certain limit, which may be fixed for the sake of good agriculture. There is no objection to a holdings being subdivided, so long as by doing so each of the parts does not become less than the limit fixed for the sub division of land. But when a holding reaches a stage to render further subdivision uneconomic, the other members of the family may not be allowed to force further subdivision of the holding. Instead of being sub divided, it may be either cultivated in common or be given to one of the members of the family as a whole, and that member made to pay amounts equal to the value of their shares as compensation to the other members".1

Dr. Ambedkar lays down the further procedure to solve the problems of litigations regarding the land inheritance by the land holdings decree was allowed and after filed suits due to be settled on the discretion of court as per this act or on request of the share holders interest to sale if and distribute the proceeds.2

Dr. Ambedkar criticized that the project of consolidation failed to recognize an enlarged holdings. Mere Consolidation of small holding, is not indented but also enlarge them with the valuation of available Govt. land. The committee as well as Mr. Keathinge had entirely lost the sight and this aspect.

1. Writings and Speeches, Vol. I, p. 462
2. Dr Ambedkar, Writings and Speeches: Vol. I, pp.461
Definition of Economic Holding:

Dr. Ambedkar brings out clearly the irrationality of the belief that all large holdings are economic holdings. In this regard Ambedkar critically reviews the position held by famous economist Prof. Jevons. He builds his logical argument that the economic size of land holdings is not determined by the smallness or largeness defined in terms of geographical area, instead it is determined by the sum value of the capital goods applied in farm operations.

Dr. Ambedkar’s argument is that Jevons does not give any sound economic reason for his economic model of farm. Baroda Committee did the same perhaps more work to conclude on the economic holdings. The committee upheld the view about the consumption task only instead of production of an enterprise.

For Dr. Ambedkar, ‘economic holding means for a combination of necessary factors of production governed by a law called the law of proportion. It lays down that disadvantages are bound to attend upon a wrong proportion among the various factors of production employed in a concern. Enlarged, the principle means that as a certain value of one factor has the capacity to work on with a certain volume of another to give maximum efficiency to both, an excess or defect in the volume of one in comparison with those of the others will tell on the total output by curtailing the efficiency of all. Having regard then to this interdependence of factors, an economically efficient combination of them compels the producer if he were to vary the one to vary the rest correspondingly. Neither it can be otherwise. For the chief object of an efficient production consists in making every factor in the concern contribute its highest and it can do that only when it can co-operative with its fellow of the required capacity’.1

Dr. Ambedkar concludes the definition of economic holding can postulate that if agriculture is to be treated as an economic enterprise, then, by itself, there could not such thing as a large for the other factors of production at his disposal necessary for carrying on the cultivation of his holding as an economic enterprise. Mere rise of land is empty of all economic facilities, cannot action consequently, it cannot possibly be the language of economic science to say that a large holding is economic while a small holding is uneconomic. It is the right or wrong proportion of other factors of production to a unfit of land that renders the latter economic or uneconomic.2

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1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol. I P.467
2. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol. I - P.468
Dr. Ambedkar’s definition of economic holdings:-

"An economic holdings, consists in a combination of land, capital and labour, etc. in a proportion such that the pro-rata contribution of each in connection with the rest is the highest. In other words to create an economic holding it will not do for a farmer solely to manipulate his piece of land. He must also have the other instruments of production required for the efficient cultivation of his holdings and must maintain a due proportion of all the factors for, without it, there can be no efficient production. If his equipment shrinks his holding must also shrink. If his equipment augments his holding must also augment. The point is that his equipment and his holding must not be out of proportion to each other. They must be in proportion and must vary, if need be, in proportion.”

Ricardian Law and Dr. Ambedkar-

Dr. Ambedkar breaks out the misconception of Ricardian Argument that always agriculture is a subject to the operation of Law of diminishing returns. Ambedkar maintained that it is applicable to all kinds of production. Therefore, the Ricardo position, Ambedkar argued that is a confused version of the law of proportions. So Ambedkar argued that:

"Some economists who hold that it is the law of Diminishing Returns that governs agricultural production will demur to the universal applicability that is claimed for the law of proportion. Briefly stated the law of Diminishing-Returns asserts that additional ‘doses’ of capital and labour administered to a given piece of land will be responded to by a less and less field. This means that if only the non-land expense of production is doubled it results in less than a doubled product. But if this is the fact, that is intended to be generalized by the law of Diminishing Returns then there is nothing in it that is peculiar to agricultural production. If the expense to the land be doubled but the land not doubled it is certain that the extra return will fall short of the increased expense. This is simply another way of saying that if the returns are to grow all the factors must be increased in proportion. But so stated is not the law of Diminishing Returns a confused version of the law of proportion”?

The essence of Dr. Ambedkar’s thought on small holdings lies in his

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol. I/p.468
2. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.I/p.468
exposition of the futility to fix in legal terms the geographical size of farm holdings. Dr. Ambedkar like modern development economists maintained the view that size of farm holdings should bear relation with the necessary capital and not acreage. He said that, to those who have the temerity to fix the size of a holding Prof. Fly's well-considered opinion will bring home that in spite of good intentions their vicarious mission will end in disaster for none but the cultivator can decide what should be the size of his holding. They would do well to remember that the size of his holdings would vary in time. Consequent to the changes in his equipment with which he has to adjust the size of his farm, at one point in time he will decide in favour of a small, as at another he will decided in favour of a large holdings. He would therefore be a poor economist who would legally fix the size of the holding which is the interest of economic production must be left to vary when variation is demanded. By fixing the size of holding he can only make it a large holding but not an economic holding. For an economic holding is not a matter of the size of land alone but is a matter of the adjustment of a piece of land to the necessary equipment for its efficient cultivation”.*

Dr. Ambedkar had suggested long ago that shortage of capital had rendered farm holdings in India uneconomic and not the practice of subdivision and fragmentation as it was and it is still believed. In this way Ambedkar explodes long ago the myth of the argument in favour of geographical enlargement of holdings through their physical consolidation. Therefore, Ambedkar has suggested that:

1) “The existing holdings are uneconomic, not, however, in the sense that they are too small but that they are too large.

2) To increase in agricultural stock and implements which in turn will necessitate enlarged holdings which will be economic holdings as well.

3) The remedy for the ills of agriculture in India does not lie primarily in the matter of enlarging holdings but in the matter of increasing, capital and capital goods. That capital arises from saving and that saving is possible where there is surplus is a common place of political economy”.

The Cause of Uneconomic holding: -
Dr. Ambedkar exhibits in methodology while researching with wide perspective of the society and economy.

1. Ibid., p.472  (*Ibid pp.469-70)
Dr. Ambedkar believes that the evil of smallholding and its consequence to the uneconomic without any change what so ever if might turn instead went on into more degradation lies in its fundamental causes rooted in social inequalities. He says, ‘For we most strongly hold that the evil of smallholdings in India is not fundamental but is derived from the parent evil of the maladjustment in her social economy’.¹

Dr. Ambedkar showed how ‘bad economy is responsible’ for Indians. Sufferings. Everybody understands that India is a largely in Agricultural Country. But unfortunately hardly it is known that, ‘the vastness & land under village, so little land is cultivated in proposition to her population.# India is a large agricultural population with the lowest proposition of land in actual cultivation, means to the overlarge to its actual is superfluous and idle. It is impossible to ascertain the actual figure of the idle labour. Sir James Caird estimated the idle labour in 1884 out of 254 Millions of population two third 169.3 Millions concerned with agriculture, one third of it might be a figure of 84.6 millions were idle labour.

**Economic effects of idle labour:**

1) The idle labour exerts a tremendous pressure on land.

2) This pressure is responsible to smallholdings of lands. Because the idle labour who is without the any piece of land by the law of inheritance acquire a small one, better than none. The pressure of idle labour is prime cause of small farms.

3) The idle capital is not to exert any pressure on the Govt. because “Capital exists but labour loses”¹¹, but laborer may be earn or idle consumers to live.

4) Idle labour is a calamity, if it fails to live by production it live by predation. “This idle labour has been the Canker of India gnawing at its vitals”. Instead contributing, eating up what is little of it.

5) Idle labour creates depression over the national dividend.

Dr. Ambedkar warns against the view, which is entangled with the

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¹ Vol.I-472
¹¹ Ibid., p.472

¹¹ Dr. Ambedkar Vol.I-474
literary meaning of small holding problem; out looked as to enlarge if so as to provide a solution. He says this is going to a faulty political economy, “a faulty political economy is the fruitful parent of crime.”

The real answer lies in making them economic rather than enlargement. The artificial enlargement must be taken as fright of many social evils.

Dr. Ambedkar’s Theory of Idle labour utilization and capital formation:

Dr. Ambedkar has argued that “If we succeed in sponging off this labour in non-agricultural channels of production we will at this one stroke lessen the pressure and destroy the premium that at present weighs heavily on land in India. Besides, this labour when productivity employed will cease to live by prediction as it does today, and will not only earn its upkeep out will give us surplus; and more surplus in more capital. In short, though it may seem, industrialization of India is the soundest remedy for the agricultural problems of India. The cumulative effects of industrialization, namely, a lessening pressure and an interesting amount of capital and capital goods will forcibly create the economic necessity of enlarging the holding. Not only this, but industrialization by destroying the premium on land will give rise to few occasions for its sub-division and fragmentation. Industrialization is a natural and powerful remedy.

Prof. Jevans does speak of removing the surplus agricultural population to towns. The author is very happy to note that Prof. Jevan had recognized that there is the evil of surplus population. What he has failed to recognize is that this evil is the faithful parent of other evils that affect our agriculture. When it is recalled that industrialization of India is the one theme against which Prof. Jevans never fails to argue with all the aid of his knowledge and influence, his remedy of removing the surplus population to towns, sounds strange for migration to towns is simply euphemism for the Industrialization of India. On the other hand Prof. Jevans has forgotten that there are few towns in India. If we believe, as does Prof. Jevans, that there is the evil of surplus population the only logical and inevitable conclusion, however unpalatable it be is the creation of more towns for industrialization” of the above argument.

2 Dr. Ambedkar Vol. I-p.475
(’@’ Ibid Foot Note p.477)
Postulations of Dr. Ambedkar on Idle Agricultural Labour

(a) The surplus agricultural labour should be transferred to and productively employed in non agricultural sectors with a view to reduce population pressure on agricultural land;

(b) The labour transferring would generate adequate earnings for its maintenance and will create surplus outside agriculture. This surplus is the source of additional capital formation;

(c) The increase in capital and capital goods supply shall favorably affect the agricultural sector by creating the necessary incentives for enlarging the size of economic holdings;

(d) Industrialization promotes the formation of economic holdings it is a far better remedy to the legal measure of fixing the size of economic holdings. This implies that market process of growth is a best remedy than legal measure.

The progress of consolidation:

All States, with the exception of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (in respect of Andhra area), have by now passed consolidation legislation. While the laws of Gujarat, M.P., and West Bengal provide for consolidation on a voluntary basis on application by landholders, the other States’ legislation provides for compulsory consolidation.

Considerable importance was given to the work of consolidation in the Five Year Plans. By the time the Sixth Plan (1980-85) commenced, nearly 4-5 crore hectares of land had been consolidate.

However, the progress made in regard to the consolidation of holdings has been uneven in the different States. While in Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. the work is complete and some headway has been made in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, not much has been done in the remaining States.
It is true that most (but not all) States have passed Land Consolidation Acts. But only a few of them have achieved a measure of success in implementing them. The consolidation programme could not get success due to several looses in the following respects:

It was not compulsory in all areas and its progress has been extremely slow.

The procedure was such that, even after consolidation, farmers are left with not one but three or four disjointed parcels.

Consolidation of land holdings by itself produced very limited results unless simultaneously a programme of complementary public works was taken up which may greatly enhanced the productive capacities of the small farmer.

In such a programme of rural works might be included irrigation channels and drains, provision of additional minor irrigation (underground or surface) works in dry villages, land leveling and contour banding for soil and moisture conservation, and construction of storage tanks for the collection of rain water, and properly aligned village and feeder roads. Such works would have been enthusiastic to the owners.

Besides, the consolidation of smallholdings, the average holding, still remained very small Govt. had not shown necessary zeal.

Moreover, this method produces results, which are temporary and short lived. If the laws of inheritance continue unchanged, as also the practice among the people to fragment all pieces of land on succession, the work of consolidation that is being done with so much effort and expense now will be undone in one generation. Fragmentation of the consolidated holdings will thus continue to take place.

Despite the anti-look towards consolidation few states of India who honestly and systematically regulated the consolidation of land derived good results and a great many advantages accrued from it. e.g. it saved time and labour, facilitated improvement of land through irrigation and dry farming practices, given an opportunity for replanning of individual holdings as well as the village ‘abadi’ and for providing various amenities like play grounds, hospitals, etc. As a result of consolidation, there is a reduction in the number of plots. Roads have been straightened. Land has been reserved for schools and for other common purposes. Litigation has decreased.
Consolidation of holdings facilities land management and promotes investment in the improvement of land. In undulating areas, it can assist in soil conservation measures by replanning consolidated holdings along contours and in other areas in developing irrigation and drainage projects. A close co-ordination in the execution of these programmes are therefore, highly desirable.

The examples of Punjab and Haryana, and U.P.State are remarkable. The upsurge in production and improved land and water-use in Punjab, Haryana and U.P., as evidenced by the progress of Green Revolution in these States, are of an appreciable extent due to the Systematic consolidation operations carried out in these States.

Dr. Ambedkar emphasized the problem of small Holdings. The consolidation of the land was attempted up to some extend with failure and success but the second preposition that Dr. Ambedkar had presented yet not given any attention towards it, without which no holding can bring any desired effect. Perhaps that must be the reason where even at consolidation or no progress found or people rejected the consolidation.

**Industrialization and Agricultural Problems**

Dr. Ambedkar convinced that agrarian and rationality of his policy prescriptions abut the aggression problems. This is obvious from his evaluation of Jevans position on consolidation of land holdings, which is as follows; and is to be preferred to such ill-conceived projects, as we have considered above. By legislation we will get a sham economic holding at the cost of many social ills. But on industrialization a large economic holding will force itself upon as a pure gain. 1

Dr. Ambedkar had proposed inferences in favour of India’s industrialization as a remedy to her agricultural problems. The striking feature of Dr. Ambedkar argument is that he considered industrialization as a necessary but not an sufficient condition for consolidation of agricultural Land holdings in India Dr. Ambedkar eloquently ponders upon.

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The India's industrialization “It can be laid down without fear of challenge that industrialization will foster the enlargement of holdings and that it will be the most effective barrier against sub-division and fragmentation. Engrossing in this, it may be observed that industrialization will not be a sufficient remedy for consolidation. That it will require direct remedies may be true. But is also true that industrialization, though it may not bring about consolidation, will facilitate consolidation. It is an incontrovertible truth that, so long as there is the premium on land, consolidation will not be easy, no matter on how equitable principle it is proposed to be carried out. Is it a small service if industrialization lessens the premium as it inevitably just? Certainly not consideration of another aspect of consolidation as well points to the same conclusion, that industrialization must proceed consolidation. It should never be forgotten that unless we have constructed an effective barrier against the holding it is idle to layout plans for consolidation. Such a barrier can only be found in industrialization, for it alone can reduce the extreme pressure, which as we have shown, causes sub-division of land. Thus, if small and scattered holdings are the ills from which our agriculture is suffering to cure it of them is undeniably to industrialize”.

The view of the scheme of his study of smallholdings, Dr. Ambedkar treats the capacity of industry to absorb labour and thus reduce the population, pressure on agricultural land as the fundamental said gain divided. Therefore, the industrialization should be adopted as the measures for land consolidation.

In 1950's many state governments have laid emphasis on consolidation of agricultural land holdings which they could not achieve since the industrialization had then just begun. Similarly consolidation of land holdings is still a dream in many states, which are over populated less industrialized but supported by subsistence agriculture. This gives sufficient empirical evidence in support of the arguments of Ambedkar.

Karl Marx was convinced enormously about the great production or output potential of capitalist economy. Equally Ambedkar was also aware of the ills of capitalism. But Ambedkar was not totally antagonistic to capitalism.

Dr. Ambedkar while illustrating the industrial status of contemporary

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol.1-pp 478-79
Indian with a figures of England Germany USA France and India. We say "Figures for India however run courser to this dictum illustrating a universal tendency observed by an expert. While other comprises like the USA starting as agricultural are progressively becoming Industrial, India has been gradually under going the Woeful process of de-urbanization and swelling the volume of her rural population beyond all needs. The earlier We stem this omnivores tide, the better for notwithstanding what interested persons might say no truer and more wholesome words of caution were ever altered regarding our national economy than those by Sir Henry Cotton, when he said, 'There is danger of too much agriculture in India'.

ii) Agricultural Labour Problems-

Agricultural Labour of India is perhaps the most neglected section of the Indian people. While increasing attention was paid during the last quarter of a century to protect industrial labour, nothing was done till recently in regard to the much more numerous class of agricultural labour. Since India won her freedom, however, the Government has awakened to the urgent need for improving the condition of the rural labour, and efforts are being made through legislation and other ways.

-Dr. Ambedkar on The Agricultural Labour Problems-

Dr. Ambedkar when he was nominated as member of the then Bombay legislative Assembly, he proposed many schemes at Government level to eradicate many chronic customs and practices in this sector. Even in outside of the assembly he propagated best guidance to the rural poor and to society as a whole so as to make a move of the masses towards the changes he desired at government level. In this regard the following three areas are his invaluable contribution to the problems of Indian agricultural Labourers:-

A) Khoti system.
B) Mahar Vatan.
C) Regulation of Money Lenders.
Though agriculture industry is most important to India, but it is always lest in many problems of it won structural and human resource difficulties. Smallholding and defective land tenure systems are its main feature. Lack of capital, assistance of technical availability primitive way of cultivation all there form a syndrome of difficult problems ever in ability to solve them Farmers family and social structure lack of educational facilities in debtedness of the labours made in this sector the most cromic nature to bring about any changes in this sector.

Bonded labour:— A category of agricultural labour is generally labour is what is generally called bonded labour it is thought that under the system of bonded labour, a person takes a loan in cash or kind for marriage or for the construction of house and he binds himself to work for the creditor for a certain number of years at fixed wages. In some cases, the entire family works as bonded labour. There are cases where they have to work as such for generations. But in fact the system of bonded labour is the result of Zamindari, Ryotwar and Herditary system to which no one but only Dr. Ambedkar could understand in all pros and cons and the only he to propose the proper measures to rescue them.

A) Khoti system:—
Under the system of land tenure Khoti was a peculiar kind of labour form, and by tradition he was a bonded agricultural servant. They were called Khots i.e. the bonded labours, generation after generation. This exploitation was continued for several centuries. This system was found in Maharashtra's Konkan region. The khots and the tenants both were to work for the government, khots operated tenants upon the farm land and after produce, revenue was collected and paid to the government. Under permanent settlement, Zamindari system and Khoti was of some resemblance in between them.

At Chiplun conference in Ratanagiri District Dr. Ambedkar addresses the farmers, which was the first attack on the Khoti system. ‘The Khoti system is blood sucking system and to bring about peace and progress to the farmers it must be abolished,’ “I know your grievances but you must devoutly struggle for the abolition of the Khoti system.” Under his Independent labour party Dr. Ambedkar pressed this subject in his party manifesto and after that he prepared to present a Bill on this problem in Bombay Provincial Legislative Council seeking the abolition of Khoti.
Dr. Ambedkar had introduced the bill on September 17, 1937. The Khoti system denotes the existence of minor land tenures in Ranagiri, Ranged (Colaba) and Thane districts of the then Bombay presidency. The Khoti system was different from Ryotwari system of land tenure. Under that was widely prevailed Ryotwari system. The cultivators were directly paying the land revenue to the Government, whereas under the Khoti system, there was an intermediary collecting land revenue on behalf of the Government. A Khoti would imply in superior landholder and a tenant would represent an inferior landowner. The Khoti, the superior landholder would collect land revenue on behalf of the Government from tenants; the inferior landholders.

Many eminent figures commented positively upon the Bill. Dr. Ambedkar’s attempt to abolish Khoti system was a very progressive measure. In fact, this was an early attempt towards land tenure reforms in India. Mungekar observes that, “Under the Khoti system the Khoti was obliged to collect revenues from the tenants and to pay a certain part of it to the Government. Once such payment was made the Khoti enjoyed unrestricted freedom to do whatever he liked to the tenants. The khoti generally missused the freedom and subjected the tenants to all kinds of exactions. The result was that the tenants were reduced to the state of abject poverty. This agitated the tenants. They demanded the abolition of the unjust system of Khoti. The relation between the Khots and the tenants were so strained that three Khots were murdered in the presidency, and therefore, Dr. Ambedkar held that, it was imperative to abolish it. Thus, by introducing the Bill to abolish the Khoti system Ambedkar sought to put end to the exploitation of the actual tillers of the land and establish a direct Government relationship between them. In the Bill he also made the provision of paying reasonable compensation to the Khoti. Dr. Ambedkar’s bill on the abolition of the Khoti system, thus, proved to be a forerunner to the land reforms legislation in the post independence India.”

Dr. Ambedkar was the first Legislator in India to introduce bill of this kind, on Khoti system. He also demanded substitution of ownership to the Ryotwari system, to abolish it with a view to rescue poor farmers who were in actual possession of land, under the status of land Revenue

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code of British. After the presentation of the Bill in 1937 September 17, throughout the Bombay State, Khots of Konkan organized and came out for a counter agitation. Turmoil of boycotting the Dalits, was coursèd into villages, drinking water deprivation and physical attacks were followed. Dr. Ambedkar was not demoralized or stepped in back at any kind of struggle, he expediently stood behind the poor rural and aroused awakening among them, addressed rallies after rallies and rescued them of the penal cases encountered during the course of boycotts. The rural poor with the titanic leading of Dr. Ambedkar enthusiastically got united and a strong mass power cameup to the aid of this abolish of system. With a massive procession of farmers, in 1938 in Thane, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Satara, Dr. Ambedkar gave delegation to Government demanding the, 'economically wasteful and socially tyrannous Khoti system must be abolished and minimum standard of wages must be enforced for the benefit of agricultural labours. It was but an inevitable reaction from from the landlords was about crop up in relation to wages or any work done on their farms. Further he demanded the reduction of Government irrigation rates payable by small holders by fifty percent.

At that time Dr. Ambedkar criticized the Indian socialistic viewers who always were to shout for confiscation of all Zamindari lands and the abolition of capitalistic system, but now, on this, how they were inactive on the point of the end to the Khoti system. In stead of the positive action from them in 1939 the Bombay legislative Assembly was dissolved due to collective resignation by the elected government. The struggle of the masses continued, with more devout action, became a movement of the rural poor farm tenants, got an awareness of self-respect and birthright. The Khoti system was abolished in 1949, but the problem constantly led by Dr. Ambedkar. His efforts fetched many fruits of welfare to the poor Indian farmers.

B) Mahar Vatan:-

Mahar vatan was a service form of a particular community forced to work at any time, at any hour of day or night. In absence of the Mahar servant any member of the family was held to precede the work. The duties of such servant were never clearly defined. All types of tedious and odd jobs were there to hang upon him. Disposal of animal carcass, running 'tonga' of Government officers from distant areas, massage giving carrying heavy luggages etc.,
This form of Mahar Vatan was also in a way similar to the bonded labour, an oppressive method on a particular community. It had the Bombay Hereditary offices Act 1874 Status, entrusting low-level job work for all Government Departments. This Act had the traditional correlation to its development of Mahar Balutedari system. Chief food or food grain, meager cash wages, and gift of piece of land after his remarkable services, were the returns incomparable in disparity to the services rendered by the Mahar servants. The income was never steady inflow and in drought years the Government always exempted farmers in part from giving the Vatan to Mahars, and in good years Government often confiscated parts of these lands under the pretension of that they were excessive in size.

In fact the Mahar Vatan system was inhuman and full of exploitation and these poor people were kept on the assurance that they should go on working to serve and in return they are going to have gift of land and therefore they are going to be ‘Vatandars’ i.e. land lords. Poor masses had been unfortunate to believe the terminology and put their lives into to the inhuman exertion of disguised work, which was trifling and disregarded their actual potentials. Dr. Ambedkar took upon this work to abolish, On September 2, 1927 to December 7, 1928 he published ‘services of articles’, on the Mahar Vatan in the weekly Bahishkirit Bharat edited by himself. He organized several meetings and rallies to inform the concerned masses, affected by the ills of Mahar Vatan. The meetings of Kamathi pura, Bombay, Nashik, Jalgaon, are remarkable among them to attend thousands of Mahar vatandars, who were actively participated in this agitation and determined to abolish the system.

In Bombay Legislative Assembly, Dr. Ambedkar introduced the Bill on Mahar Vatan. On March 19, 1928 to amend the Bombay Hereditary offices Act 1874. He gradually moved the Bill, he brought to the notice of the house that, ancient emperors of India created the system, a little piece of land was provided them every year. But the government neither assigned land to them nor increased remuneration of the people. The other servants of the governments were to get the advantage of the increased cost of living, but the vatandars are kept on no change of their returns. He proposed that the land previously assigned to ancestors was due to increase in population divided, subdivided among members and got devoid of any sustainable income flow, hence lands should be given to the holders, at full rate of assessment and they should be relieved from the obligation of the service pattern which is in practice. The servants, who retained in Government job, should be paid from the revenues of the lands of vatandars.
Dr. Ambedkar placed the objects of the Bill:-

1: "To make better provision for the remuneration of the officiating Watandars.
2: To allow commutation of Watans of inferior hereditary village servants.
3: To provide for the conversion of Baluta into money cess.
4: To allow the holder of inferior Watan to free himself from the obligations to serve the Ryots.
5: To define the duties of officiating Watandars."

The atrocities of the vatandar system were to be abolished and be benefited to Mahar, Vethisas, Ramoshis or Juglias, Holiyas and many of the olden terms covering the communities at large in various regions. The Bill introduced by Dr. Ambedkar, was referred to select committee and hence it could be not recognized, and Dr. Ambedkar had to withdraw it on July 24, 1929. He submitted the same bill changing it face as to make Mahar Vatan a voluntary service. With that in the same year he wrote a book of five articles on, "the Mahar and their Vatan or slavery in the Twentieth century." And also with (I.L.P) a party force persuaded the demand of defined duties of Maharas.

Dr. Ambedkar had also organized mass meetings to get the necessary support. But unfortunately the Bill could not pass even second time. But still the efforts of Dr. Ambedkar at last got the fruit of abolition of the inhuman system of service under the Bombay Inferior village Abolition Act 1st of 1959. The poor farm labourers finally relieved from the practice to which Dr. Ambedkar's work nothing but has become a history of the rescue of their slavery.

C) Regulation of Money lenders:--

The moneylender had been deemed to be a source of credit in the rural areas. The moneylenders were either agriculturist bigger landowner or a professionals doing money-lending business. The predominance of moneylenders may be judged from the high proportion of agricultural finance that they provide. The average finance of moneylenders was accounted above 80 % percent in rural credit. The moneylender's source was very costly with very high interest. The practice was instead of assisting the poor agriculturist and labourer; it was swallowing their land property and subsiding them to the state of beggary. The unauthorized assaulting and seizing the poor's property

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Bill No XII of 1928 to amend the Bombay hereditary Offices Act 1874. Vol. 2, P.74
caused serious and abused effects of disadvantage to the cultivator and the detrimental to the agricultural efficiency, a hard cause of national interest.

Any labour or agriculturist must face exigencies of funds to meet his needs, because of his social, economic, health and sanity conditions. He used to find some source to borrow money on credits at whatever rate of interest demanded by the lenders. This is worldwide fact of all labourers. The Indian labourers had been to face some different kind of evils inflicted by the established social and cultural tradition. Dr. Ambedkar had occasion to deal the problem when it was recognized under his most modern and scientific thinking. Y.D. Phadke in his book on Ambedkari Movement i.e. (Ambedkari Chalwal) pointed out that the work of Dr. Ambedkar on this issue has a very historic significance which is quite over looked by the thinkers and writers, and neglected by the Government of Maharashtra to Publish in 2nd Volume on ‘Writing and Speeches’. It was in fact a priori work.

As a Labour Member in the Bombay Legislature, Dr. Ambedkar introduced this Bill of its kind, first in India, recommending specific corrective measures on the transactions of the money lenders, specifically with regard to the rate of interest and mortgaging factors, without any escape of recognition of the lenders at Government registers, with all details of their own business under the system of ‘Licence’, subject to regular renewals of the same every year. Dr. Ambedkar recommended that Moneylenders should be compelled to maintain their record of all lending operations and mandatory issue of pass books giving details of transactions between the lenders and borrowers with a corrective measures of check to their licences to be hold up of renewal or cancel at the failing to obey the regulations.

The share of professional moneylenders declined with the regulation changes of the government, as it was a positive effect to the first proposition by Dr. Ambedkar. In 1951-52 their business declined from 45 % to 13 % while the shift is found with an increase in the agriculturist moneylenders, share from 25 % to 36 %.

After independence Government understood the disadvantages of moneylenders’ business and thus passed many regulatory measures to remove the serious defects from the agency of money lending. In 1975-76 Government count down remarkably the debts of the framers and through nationalized banks started many schemes to the formers to provide the finance for the agriculture. How ever the moneylenders business at private level still continues as a rural credit agency. But their practice of the business changed from the olden times and change of attitude is seen in them due the work of Dr. Ambedkar’s moneylenders Bill.
At this juncture the economist like Nassu William Senior and others who believe that the subject matter of economics, and the subjectivity of economist both have to be independently treated. As former is only science of wealth and have no concern with happiness and welfare derived from it, and the later, who must not be a guide to the solve the day to day problems of the people, it is the work of social reformers. Thus Dr. Ambedkar is no exception to this thought, though it is rare a combination of Reformer and the Economist. Again the two questions left behind with this event, if economist who knows and understand the substance of problem if not going to do the work of reformation then who to do? And to say exasperatedly; has Dr. Ambedkar done this work to become a social reformer? The contingencies of the truth must lead to the welfare of mankind.

The Government Adopted Measures:-

After independence the Government have been taking vigorous measures to give effect to the above discussed measures for the amelioration of the lot of agricultural labourers. In October 1975, by a Central Ordinance, the system of bonded labour was ended throughout the country and the infringement of the measure was made severely punishable. Thus, at a single stroke the helpless serfs were freed their bonds were broken. However, unfortunately, in spite of the government’s claim regarding the abolition of bonded labour, this evil system still persists and embraces a very large number of the rural poor. In the circumstances, determined efforts are still needed to remove this curse from Indian rural economy. Through a Central Ordinance, later passed into an Act, the system of bonded labour has been abolished throughout the country. Infringement of the provisions of this Act has been made punishable by imprisonment for three years.

State Government have also been vying with each other in distributing free house sites among farm workers and in preventing the eviction of those who had built dwellings on homestead lands.

Almost all States have passed legislation in this short period to place a moratorium on the debts of the farm workers and small farmers and steps have been or are being taken to free them from their existing debts owed to money lender. Credit facilities through co-operative societies are also provided.

Most of the State Governments have upgraded agricultural minimum wages, also set up special machinery for its enforcement. Governments have also adopted programmes like 'Antyodaya' in several States and rural small cottage industries as 'Khadi' and also (F.W.P.) food for work programmes in
1977. In sixth plan (NREP) National Rural Employment Programme was adopted by centre and State Governments, with an equal share to provide rural poors half wage in food grains and rest in cash. In fact, it has been estimated that one-third of the existing agricultural labour is surplus. The rapid growth of population has accentuated the problem. Thus, in spite of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, agricultural workers continue to be the most exploited section of the Indian society.

It will thus be seen that in spite of land reforms, the proportion of landless agricultural workers in the rural population has been increasing. This is indeed a matter of great concern. In Bihar, which has the dubious distinction of having the largest proportion of landless agricultural labour among the States, the proportion went up from 23 percent in the 1961 Census to 38 percent in the 1971 Census. In Andhra Pradesh, which comes next, the increase has been from 18.6 percent to 37.4 percent over the same period, and in Tamil Nadu from 18.4 percent to 29.1 percent. In recent years in spite few progress the situation is still serious, in 1901 rural total population marked 89.0 % the urban 11.0 only, which reduced 14. % in 1991 up to an increase in urban population 25.7 % to the rural, still strong figure of 74.3% to thrust in for proper measures. No work of any remark is done, proves the 2001 Census 74 % people live in rural areas.

The dripping of Government measures towards the rural area and un to the agricultural labourer is seen difficult in all the ways Dr. Ambedkar proposed collective farming and State socialism as a means to uplift the agricultural and industrial labours in one stroke. But the lack of political will put the scheme in pending. The menace of double standard in the name of mixed economy, and today on along the road of liberalization, globalization and privatization India is going to face the problems of depression and labour exploitation, as it were faced by the European Countries in the thirties, which affected world widely, if the government is going to fail the rapid industrialization with proper nationalization and public undertaking sector. Dr. Ambedkar’s keynote in this regard is important as it lays emphasis over the key industries and basic industries to be monopolized by the central governments. To rescue from the imbalance of population from rural to urban, rapid industrialization is needed, so that the surplus labour of rural areas can be absorbed in the industrial area.
iii) -The Scheme of Agricultural Sector- Under The State Socialism

Dr. Ambedkar recommended collective farming under State socialism, a scheme to be incorporated in the constitution of India. But as the state socialism was deemed to be a rigid form for India, and thus the leaders of the nation thought of co-operative farming advantageous for large scale farming, without abolition of private land property, they accepted mixed economy for India and rejected State socialism. But the significance the scheme is in exhaustible and time immortal. He regarded it to be collective farming, which was to be executed as Agriculture system. The scheme enticed the planners of India and few good attempts were made under cooperative farming after independence. The entire scheme can be summarized as follows.

The Scheme of Collective farming:-

Dr. Ambedkar observed that the landowners were oppressing the landless laborers from many years. The agony of exploitation remained in utter pains. Therefore, Dr. Ambedkar thought, if economic emancipation was to accomplish, there was no alternative to nationalization of land. The State would run the Agricultural industry of specific sizes of land, taking into consideration soil type, soil fertility, soil irrigation ability, soil capacity and other various factors which determine soil productivity, that division would be made on scientific basis and soils would be put to proper use instead of haphazard sowing of any crop as desired by the farmers. Application of modern scientific means would be applied.

Farms of standard size would be cultivated on collective basis by a group of cultivators, who would take it as tenants' working hand in hand. There would be collective spirit of work, in the operations, and collective effort will be productive. It would definitely increase production, at the same time, spirit of work and unity would increase the farm, inputs like seed, fertilizers, insecticides plants and implements would be provided by the state and the operations would be as per the rules and directives of the government. The tenants will have to follow the rules of the State, and timely operations would to be undertaken, as the inputs would be received in time. The State government as the owner, it would be the
obligation of the government to manage for every essential inputs at proper time.

State ownership of land will not make any discrimination on the basis caste, or religion while distributing the lands to the tenants. Those who were deprived of land since ages, would get a chance, by this agricultural reorganization, to sit with the landlords. But Dr. Ambedkar was opposed with an equal force by the reactionary forces, Dr. Ambedkar thought that by one stroke of nationalization of land viz capitalism, landlordism. Dr. Ambedkar had suggested this step after keen observation and foresight of equality in social and economic fields. Dr. Ambedkar wanted the downtrodden to become wants free and prosperous, therefore he said, “The State shall be entitled to prescribe penalties against tenants who break the conditions of tenancy or willfully neglect to make the best use of the means of cultivation offered by the state or otherwise act prejudicially to the scheme of collective farming.”

Under the collective farming, the tenants were not to pay labourers but they had to pay the charges of the government as decided as per the nature of farm, as there is no alternative to more production for their own subsistence. They would have to pay the levied charges and whatever remained would have to be shared among the members as prescribed by the law. Dr. Ambedkar proposed the acquisition of land by the state. At the same time, he submitted that the landholder whose land would be acquired should be compensated by debentures at the rate as defined by the law. The interest of the landholder would be taken into consideration and they would be given a chance to participate in collective farming.

The plan would break the law of inheritance, and as land would be the property of the State, the only heir would be the state. He categorically stated that, “...the debenture shall be transferable and inheritable property, but neither the debenture holder nor the transferee from the original holder nor his heir shall be entitled to claim the return of the land.”

Principles of collective farming (Agricultural System):-

Dr. Ambedkar has advocated collective farming from the viewpoint of social justice and economic equity. In the memorandum of States and Minorities submitted to the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Ambedkar enunciates principles around which collective farming shall be organized in India. The principles are:
1) "... Agriculture shall be State Industry:
2) Agriculture industry shall be organized on the following basis:
   i) The State shall divide the land acquired into farms of standard size and let out the farms for cultivation to residents of the village as tenants (made up of group of families) to cultivate on the following condition;
      a) The farm shall be cultivated as a collective farm,
      b) The farm shall be cultivated in accordance with rules and directions issued by government,
      c) The tenants shall share among themselves in the manner prescribed the produce of the farm left after the payment of charges properly livable on the farm,
   II) The land shall be let out to villagers without distinction of caste or creed and in such manner that there will be no landlord, no tenant and no landless labourers;
   III) It shall be the obligation of the State to finance the cultivation of the collective farming by the supply of water, draft animals, implements, manure, seeds, etc.,
   IV) The State shall be entitled to:
      a) to levy the following charges on the produce of the farm, (i) a portion for land revenue, (ii) a portion to pay the debenture holders, and (iii) a portion to pay for the use of capital goods supplied, and
      b) To prescribe penalties against tenants who break the conditions of neglect to make the best use of the means of cultivation offered by the State or otherwise act prejudicially to the scheme of collective farming.
3) The scheme shall be brought into operation as early as possible but in no case shall the period extend beyond the tenth year from the date of the Constitution coming into operation”.

Thus Dr. Ambedkar's collective farming plan on the agricultural front was quite revolutionary and worth implementing for the emancipation of the masses. But in the Constituent Assembly which had majority representation of the orthodox forces particularly the capitalists and big landlords. Dr. Ambedkar's views on collective farming were not

1. Dr. Ambedkar, Vol. 1, P. 396-97
acceptable to the Constituent Assembly; thus, they were not included even under the Directive Principle of State Policy in the India's Constitution. This is quite understandable, since the idea of collective farming of Ambedkar was very revolutionary, if it were accepted, it would require the nationalization of agriculture. The Constituent Assembly was totally opposed to the Dr. Ambedkar proposition, since it was dominated by the rural landed elites and upper class connected with Indian agriculture. Further, the Government of India has opted to a more soft measure land reforms.

Progress of Cooperative farming:

Under the propositions upheld by Dr. Ambedkar regarding the small holdings and collective farming, after independence Indian Government thought of the substitutes the only way to enlarge holding and to enforce collective farming is though cooperative farming very sweet dreamy interpretation has been woven around the cooperative farming so as to get its acceptance, all over the India. It is said that, 'Cooperative farming leads to closer co-operation between the State and the peasantry, it becomes easier for the administration to contact bigger units in place of a very large number of tiny unity as at present. The government finds it much easier to execute its agricultural policies related to procurement of food grains, distribution of improved seeds, manures, and regulation of crop production, etc., through the medium of cooperative societies. The material benefits with the application of cooperative farming, has many good effects in the social and moral spheres. It helped social sense, community spirit, a democratic spirit and a feeling of security, co-operation, it must be remembered, is perfect democracy in action. It is a golden mean between capitalism and State socialism.'

How double standard policies and principles takes place on proposed principles can be judged from the above dreams showed to labour class. Even the co-operative farming was criticized. Arguing against the so-called golden mean of co-operative farming set the proposition of Dr. Ambedkar aside. 'It has been argued that under a system of co-operative farming, the individual agriculturist loses his

1. Dewett: Indian Economy, P.100
initiative and incentive to work, that his sense of responsibility is undermined, and that he is turned into a mere wage slave. This adversely affects production, and thus the most important advantage of co-operative farming is not achieved.

It is pointed out that the Indian farmer has deep love for his own land and that he does not easily and willingly pool his land with that of others. Hence, all kinds of pressures will have to be exerted by the Government and incentives and penalties will have to be devised that would make such societies voluntary only in name. There will thus have to be a considerable element of coercion.

A more serious criticism against the introduction of co-operative farming is that it would aggravate further the problem of under employment and unemployment in rural area. By pooling land, by attempting rationalization and mechanization, it is quite likely that the demand for labour may be reduced.

A very strong objection against the adoption of co-operative farming is the difficulty of finding suitable and efficient personnel both to organize, to run co-operative farms, and to supervise them. There are not sufficient administrative personnel even for implementing easier forms of co-operation, such as credit and marketing.

Yet another practical difficulty, no less serious, is that there is considerable discontentment in respect of the determination and distribution of profits and wages. Unlike industry, profits and wages are not so easily determinable in agriculture. These administrative difficulties would lead to nepotism and corruption. Without going into details of the antagonistic views over the co-operative movement the only proposition must remain their with an ultimatum that what was proposed not used and the used even not in proper manner to bring out changes in the labour class. The co-operatives intended for rich classes by them for rich classes. The dream of democratic sense must lose where no attention is given to poor labour classes.

It was Mahatma Gandhi who said, 'the vaisha i.e. trader class is the trustee of Indian society, it is the wealth can be safe at their hands

1. Deweet. Indian Economy, P.100-1
only in their possession, free to grow and not to languish.' Mahatma Gandhi did not want to give benefits to the trading class, but his was only reaction to the Dr. Ambedkar’s proposition that, ‘there should be equal distribution of wealth of nation.’ The issue of co-operative farming is somewhat analogous to this substance.

Co-operative Farming in India:-

‘Despite all the views and reviews, ‘some progress has been made in setting up co-operative farming societies, On 30th June, 1977, there were in the country 5,241 joint farming societies with a membership of 1.57 lakhs and commanded an area of 3.6 lakh hectares. On the same date, the number of collective farming societies, in which members do not contribute any land but only carry on joint cultivation on society land, was 4,596 with a membership of 1.55 lakhs and commanding an area of 2.2 lakh hectares.

Considering the sub-continental size of the country, the above number of co-operative farming societies shows that so far the progress has been very meager.

Besides this, the existing co-operative farming societies produced a mixed impression. It had been noticed that a large number of co-operative societies were formed not with the genuine desire of increasing production and improving the economic position, of their members but with one or the other ulterior motive, e.g. in order to eject the tenants or to prevent them from obtaining better rights, or for the purpose of obtaining Government land or financial assistance and other concessions from the Government, or the tenants forming themselves into a co-operative farming society to resist eviction. According to the Nijalingappa Committee’s report, out of 34 co-operative farming societies studied, only 9 had been formed with a desire of increasing production.’

An analysis of the progress made in the States shows uneven progress as among different State. In this respect U.P.leads, followed by

1. Dewett: Indian Economy P.102
Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana. The working and achievement of the co-operative farming societies is judged by two main tests, namely economic improvement and improvement in social conditions. Improvement in economic condition usually follows increase in production.

According to the Nijalingappa Committee Report, societies organized by influential persons to secure allotment of lands did not generally succeed in increasing production, nor were the societies started for ameliorating the conditions of backward classes and landless workers able to step up production significantly.

From the above short review of the progress and working of the co-operative farming societies, we come to the unhappy conclusion that co-operative farming has not made much headway. Whatever little progress has been made in this direction is also not free from serious flaws.

All this has led observers to say that co-operative farming in India has practically proved a failure. Hardly 2 percent of cultivators have joined co-operative farming societies, and they cultivated barely 0.4 percent of the total cultivated area in the country. Several causes are said to be responsible for the failure of co-operative farming that,

a) Opposition of the large and medium farmers,

b) Lack of an urge for and genuine spirit of co-operation among the Indian cultivators,

c) Absence of leadership and competent personnel both to form and to run co-operative farming societies,

d) Ulterior motives formed,

e) Inefficient and corrupt management,

f) Internal squabbles regarding the distribution of profits and wages.' 1

All these causes proved the absence of the ‘collective farming’ scheme proposed by Dr. Ambedkar. The proposition was hard enough to digest but the disease was also not common chronic what needed was

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1. Dewett: *Indian Economy*, P. 103
ultimate treatment, but because the feudalistic and capitalistic tendencies subsided the proposed treatment. The effect of this subsidization is before us. The entire co-operative farming collapsed. The essence of the principle lies in whether it to be ‘collective’ or ‘co-operative’ with reference to its types the former deserves the rights and sense of respect and the later a sense of ‘commending brotherhood’ having room to misuse it, i.e. corruption and discrimination. And that is why the ‘collective’ must lead to private or joint stock enterprises in absence of it, or in failure of the co-operatives.

The Current trends in Agriculture:-

The share of agricultural sector in Indian economy in 2003 is 26 % as GDP. Engaged nearly 57 % of labour force, and expects 18 % her agro produce. The DARF is working under the ICAR established in 1929 on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. It was recognized twice in 1965 and 1973. The Headquarter is located at Delhi* governed under the Ministry of Agriculture. In the first five-year plan priority was given to agriculture. The planners always gave greater emphasis over the agriculture in subsequent period. The new technology did not give the desired results except in wheat and potato production. The estimated in annual rate growth is 4.5 % during the ninth plan.

The tenth plan puts special emphasis on agriculture. As the green revolution implied the high level of agro produce, H.Y.U. seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and improved technology, multiple cropping irrigation facilities and providing credit facilities to farmers and suitable price is afford by the government.

However the small formers are still away from all these facilities in twenty first century. The green revolutionary measures are just prone, only average 2.4 % production in all other agro products while only wheat and potato at 5.9 %.

In 2002-03 India faced a drought, affecting its agro GDP from last years 5.7% to 3.1 again a suggestive concern over the valuation of green revolutionary measures and drought prone Agriculture.

Unless the view, that is a change than previous that Agriculture should be a key industry and fully protected by the government with proper educational facilities under Agricultural Universities, the nearer prospects under the views of Dr. Ambedkar cannot be expected.

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