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DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR'S THOUGHTS ON AGRICULTURE

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Introduction: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a great economist. Due to his social responsibility he could not pay much attention to economics. He expressed such grief in his book 'Problem of Rupee'. He studied at Columbia School in the United States and at the London School of Economics in England. Professor Seligman, a famous economist, was his guide. In England, he was mentored by Professor Edwin Cannon, an economist. At just age of 24 year, he published research paper on "Administration and Finance of East India Company". This research paper was published in 1915. His dissertation 'The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India' was published in 1925. The Problem of Rupee was published in 1923. Looking at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's views on agriculture, it seems that his awareness of the society is more intense. He has great contribution in agriculture and land reforms in India. He opined that Indian agriculture should be government-owned. If we want to eradicate poverty or economic development of the country, it is very important to develop industrialization and agriculture in the country. He takes on a problem that is still haunting Indian agrarian system. He expressed the view that the country would not develop without it. Dr. Ambedkar's views on agriculture are based on the following points.

Key words: Small holding, Khot, Small farmers, Collective Farming

Small holding in India and its Problems and solution: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar through his writings and speeches as well as through legislative debates put his views on Indian agriculture. Agriculture still plays an important role in the Indian economy. The following are some important concepts related to the holding area.

Operational holding: According to the agricultural census of 1970-71, active holding area is all land which is used in whole or in part for agricultural production, which is cultivated by one person or by the owner as a continuous component with others irrespective of size, location.

Marginal and small size holding: According to the Agricultural Census Report of India published by the Government of India in 2014, marginal land holder is a farmer who owns less than 0.5 to 1 hectare of land.

Medium and Large size Holding: According to the 2014 Government of India report, those who have two to three or three to four hectares of land are moderate farmers. Also those who have more than ten to twenty and 20 hectares of land that is large size holding.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar published his research paper 'Small Holding in India' in 1918. The journals of the Indian Economic Society. Based on this, he commented on the problems of small or border areas in India and the solutions to them. He initially explained the importance of agriculture in India, with small holdings statistics. Land fragmentation has reviewed various reports, commissions, committees based on it. The opinion of the Baroda Committee and the opinion of the Mr. kitting have been given. It also discusses the problems of agriculture. He noticed that the peasants at countryside are against social equality. He also advocated for abolition of Mahar Vatan, He stressed on abolition of zamindari and Mahar Vatan.