

“ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार” – शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur's

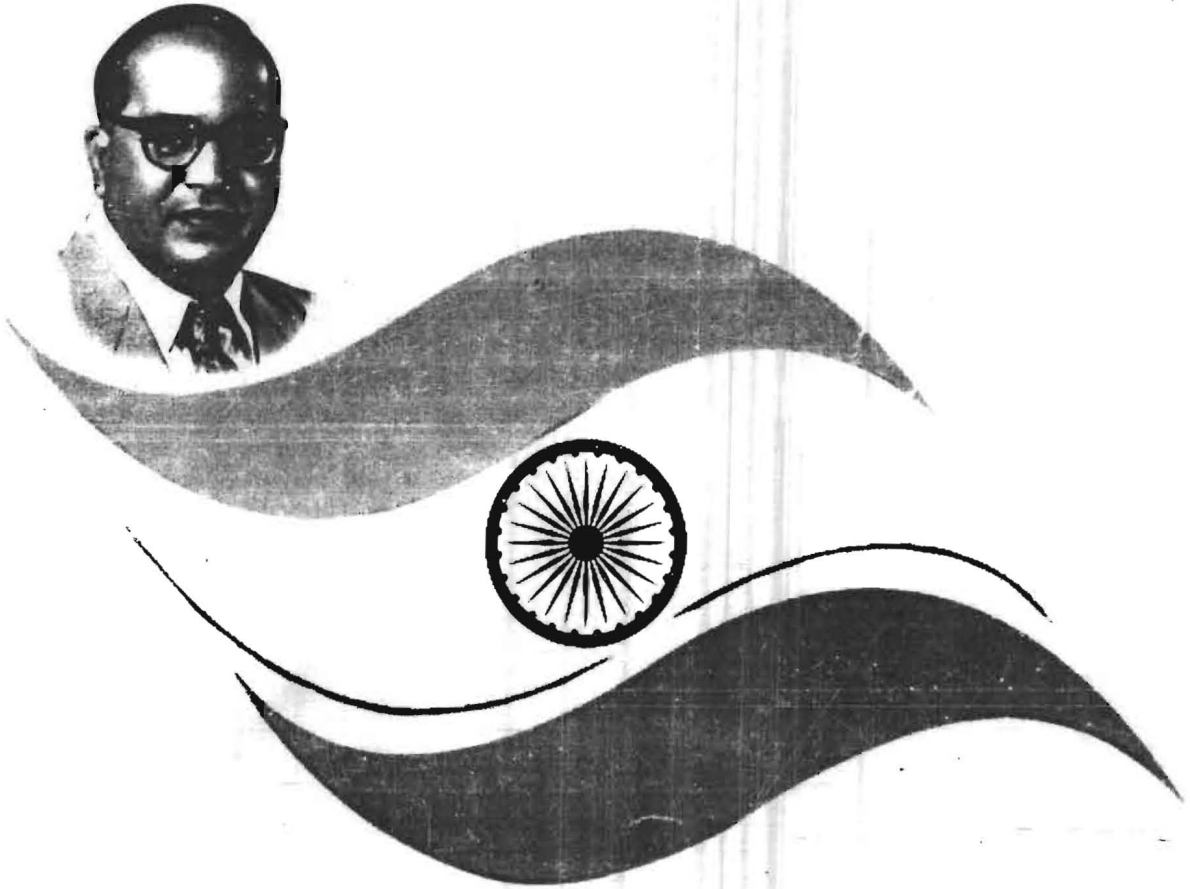
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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar And Collective farming organization

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a great economist. His thoughts were not suiting to the current situation of India. He was very firm about the solution for all serious agricultural problems.

From ancient period, India is an Argo based country. The productivity level of farming was not good for a medical period. After independence, India began researching to increase the productivity level of agriculture. The production level remains same as prior but the population of India had increased. And it was difficult to satisfy the demands of food for this increase population. Low productivity of food grains was the main problem of India. Indian agriculture completely relied on monsoon. Even the water supply was insufficient. Hence, more efforts were putting to increase the productivity level of agriculture. Green revolution began but low finance, less domestic farming animals due to the famine natural calamity could not allowed increasing the productivity.

Population of India relying on agriculture was more than the productivity level of the land. Apart from that the mentality of the people was that for the survival everybody should have their own piece of land. And the heirs' law kept on reducing the size of the land. Due to the division of the land the poor farmers became more and more poor.

In the medieval period, there existed a Jamindari system. Due to this system, the society got divided into two classes i.e. owner and labour. In those days, the farming was done according to the "Kula Kayda". In this way the farmers were taxed heavily, due to which they were exploited to a larger extent reducing the productivity level. Problems in increasing the productivity level, hurdles in the development, modernization, less land cultivation, unemployment and more number of landless labours were the characteristics of those days farming. As an economist Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was aware of all this situations and the discrimination in the society, social and financial problems related to agriculture. He used to say "consideration of unification of cultivated land or Kula Kayda could not be given a thought. The country can't prosper considering them. "And to solve the problems of 60 ten lakh people is not possible. To enhance the productivity it was necessary to improve the financial and social justice. Such thoughts of Ambedkar were not accepted by the established Jamindars. Dr. Babasaheb was strongly recommended that the land should be owned by the communities due to which there would be social uniformity. Due to the division of land, the production level of the land had reduced. In June, 1980, in one of the edition he had expressed his opinion.

Collective farming:

From the medieval period, India had Jamindari and rayatwari system. Due to which agriculture, development in agriculture and for farmer it was not favourable. There should be certain favourable condition for the hard working landless labour, suitable system should exist. Land should be owned by the cultivators this should be trend and based on this new concept should be introduced. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was not assured about the success of such system even if the people support it. Considering all circumstances Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar proposed the following points for collective farming.

Planning of collective farming: In the "Standard of Minority" Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar have published regarding collective farming. He expect the collective farming which can suit the democratic society. Following points can be stated as below.

1. Land ownership: The Government should overtake all the land under cultivation and bring it under collective farming and these land owners can get compensation in terms of loan document and not the land.
2. Responsibility of the Government- The land overtaken by the Govt. should be distributed among the residing people irrespective of their cast, religion, and financial status. Along with it finance, equipments and

other requirement should be provided to the cultivators.

3. People's Right- In this system the land will be owned by the Government but of course the cultivator will have some rights. According to the Kula Kayla every family collectively had the right to cultivate the land and distribute the food grains among themselves.

4. Government Rights- From the production one part should go to the Govt. in the form of tax

a) Some part of the production should again go to the Govt. for the actual land owner.

b) Some part kept reserved for the service and the returns given to the cultivators.

5. Duties of the farmers.- The farmer incharge of the land of the collective farming and his family should be aware of their duties. They should abide all the rules. They should used the equipments provided to them properly and take care. They have to face punishment if found guilty for breaking any of the concept of collective farming.

Difficulties of collective farming

1. The size of the land is going to remain same

2. Landless labour problem will remain uncertain.

3. The finance require for the development process was not available.

If collective farming would have ever existed

1. Above discussed all the problem could be sorted out.

2. Many fertile land could come under cultivation.

3. Increase in productivity level could be possible.

4. Social and financial status could be equal.

Government taking a lead role, active participation of all villagers was the concept of collective farming.

Eluation

The views of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on collective farming was not accepted though, they were beneficial for all farmers. There would be no discrimination due to which all the problems related to farming could be sorted out. The hurdles like finance, equipments employments for landless labour equals status could be overcome but due to the non support of the government this concept could not come into existence.

1. From the agricultural production one part could go to the Government in the form of tax.

2. One part could again go to the Government for actual land owners.

3. Some part will be reserved by the Government in return of service and facility provided to the cultivators.

4. Cultivators right: The cultivators and his family should be aware of their responsibility is the condition of the collective farming.

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