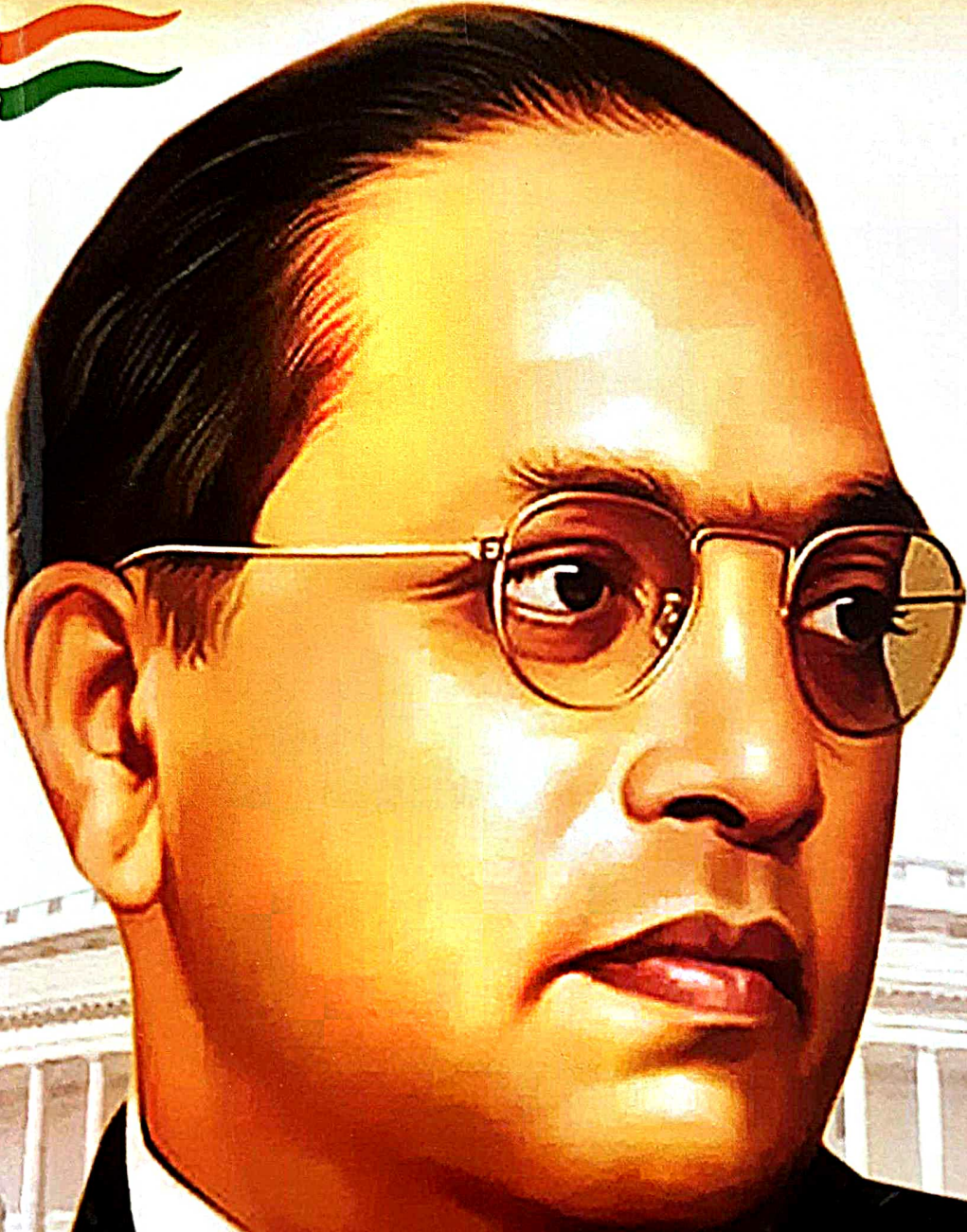


राष्ट्रनिर्माते

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर



आजादी का
अमृत महोत्सव



संपादक

डॉ. डोंगरे एल.बी.

राष्ट्रनिर्माते

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर

संपादक

डॉ. डोंगरे लक्ष्मण भीमराव



शिवानी प्रकाशन, पुणे

राष्ट्रनिर्माते डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर
संपादक - डॉ. लक्ष्मण भीमराव डोंगरे

सर्व हक्क :
संपादक डॉ. लक्ष्मण भीमराव डोंगरे

प्रथम आवृत्ती :
१ जानेवारी २०२२

प्रकाशक
विजय टेकवार
शिवानी प्रकाशन
माळवाडी हडपसर, पुणे

अक्षर जुळवणी व मुखपृष्ठ
संतोष जाधव
ओम ग्राफिक्स,
संभाजी चौक सिडको नविन नांदेड

मुद्रण स्थळ
आर्टी ऑफसेट, लातूर

किंमत - १९०/-

ISBN – 978-93-85426-68-1

अनुक्रमणिका

- १) डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे मुल्यगर्भ शैक्षणिक विचार
डॉ अर्जुन गंगाराम नेरकर 8
- २) डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे राष्ट्रवादी आर्थिक विचार
प्रा.डॉ. उत्तम अप्पासाहेब पठारे 13
- ३) डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सामाजिक समतेचे विचार
प्रा. संतोष सुखदेव ठाकरे 17
- ४) डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे स्त्रीमुक्तीवादी विचार
प्रा.एस.पी. उमरीवाड 26
- ५) डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि भारतीय राज्यघटना
प्रा. कौसल्ये एस.जी. 34
- ६) भारतीय राज्यघटना आणि डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर
प्रा. अर्जुन मोरे 43
- ७) डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे लोकशाही संबंधीचे विचार
प्रा.आनेराव एम.एम. 48
- ८) शेतकऱ्यांचे हितकरी - डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर
डॉ विजयकुमार बाबळे 53
- ९) डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर भारतीय संविधानाचे शिल्पकार
डॉ पी.एस.लोखंडे 57
- १०) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सामाजिक विचार...
प्रा. लक्ष्मण एस. पवार 62
- ११) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक,
आर्थिक विचार - प्रा. डॉ. मनोहर कुंडलिक थोरात 75
- १२) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शैक्षणिक विचार
बोंबले राजू बालासाहेब 82
- १३) डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे सामाजिक लोकशाहीसंबंधी विचार
प्रा.डॉ. माधव केरबा वाघमारे 91
- १४) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे परराष्ट्र धोरण एक विश्लेषण
प्रा. डॉ. डोंगरे एल.बी. 95
- १५) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे धर्मविषयक विचार आणि धर्मांतर
डॉ. डी. के. कदम 104

१६)	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या सामाजिक न्याय विषयक दृष्टीकोणाचा विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास-डॉ. सुनिल नाना संदानशिव	113
१७)	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची हैदराबाद स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील भूमिका आणि योगदान - प्रा.डॉ. वसंत कदम	120
१८)	मला भावलेले डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर कांबळे विकास यशवंता	131
१९)	आंबेडकर चळवळ आणि दलित स्त्रियांचे मानावाधिकार छाया भिमराव उमरे	143
२०)	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शैक्षणिक विचार महेश गर्जेद्र रंदिल	150
२१)	भारतीय शिक्षा में आंबेडकरं जी का योगदान डॉ. शेख शहेनाज अहेमद	156
२२)	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर का लोकतांत्रिक चिंतन डॉ. शिवाजी नागोबा भदरगे	166
२३)	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के विचारों मे राष्ट्रहित प्रा. कैलास काशिनाथ बच्छाव	170
24)	Why Caste Matters in India? Mr. Swapnil Alhat	175
25)	The Role of Hindu Code Bill in the Empowerment of Women in India - Dr. Ingole Ramesh Jankiram	180
26)	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Idea of Democratic Society Mr. Keda N. Wagh	189
27)	IMPORTANCE OF THE PERSPECTIVE OF DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR TOWARDS BRAHMINS AND BRAHMANISM, IN TODAY'S CONTEXT: A NEED OF HOUR FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA. Dr. Krishnanand Patil	192
28)	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Views on Problem of Small Land Holdings in India and Remedies - H. P. Wangarwar,	205
29)	Reflection of caste-system in Indian society in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's works - Mr. Mupade Parmeshwar Tukaram	212
30)	"Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Contribution to Indian Economy" Dr. Ingle Sangapal Prakash	219

30) "Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Contribution to Indian Economy"

Dr. Ingle Sangopal Prakash

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce,
Hutatma Jaywantrao Patil Mahavidyalaya
Himayatnagar, Tq-Himayatnagar, Dist-Nanded.
Mob. No. 9326324840

Introduction:

Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar (Symbol of Knowledge) had considered education as his first duty. While studying, he did not join any political organization or party. He had even refused to work with Lala Lajpat Rai while he was in the US (America). He gave the motto "Learn, Organize and Struggle", in which he gave first place to education. Because only on the basis of education can we fight against injustice. Dr. Ambedkar has made such a big world revolution on the strength of education. According to Dr. Ambedkar, students should not go into politics, they should get education first, solve their livelihood problem first and then go into politics. According to him, the starving activist eventually becomes helpless.

Whatever Dr. Ambedkar was doing, he was doing it not for power or money but for the welfare of the people, for the benefit of the country. Such as Indian Constitution, Hindu Code Bill, Water Management (Hirakund Dam, Bhakra Nangal Dam, Damodar VallyProject), Indian Currency and Finance Management, formation of RBI, Laws for Workers, creation of employment office, ban on women's work in underground mines, Industrial Disputes and tripartite labor council for resolving it, weekly vacation, reduced working hours from 12 hours to 8 hours, D.A. Paid Holidays, Provident Fund, Pension

Scheme, Maternity Leaves, Leave Provision, Employees State Insurance, Health Insurance, Labour Welfare Fund, Contributions in the field of Farmers and Agriculture, etc. Dr. Ambedkar has done remarkable work of modern nature in various fields. Of these, only the contribution to the Indian economy has been highlighted in this research paper.

Research Methodology:

The researcher used only secondary data for this research study.

It is collected through the different types of sources like books, articles, magazines, journals, newspapers, internet, research papers, etc.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To know the Dr. Ambedkar's contribution to Indian economy.
- 2) To study about Dr. Ambedkar was an economist or more than that.

Hypothesis of the Study:

1. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is the founder of modern india.

Scope of the Study:-

This study is only related to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's contribution to the Indian economy.

Importance of the Study:

It is important for everyone to know about Ambedkar's contribution to the Indian economy. The Indian economy has developed on the basis of the economic views he has expressed.

But in 2020-2021, the Corona epidemic has crippled the global economy, also threatening it in the future. In such a scenario, it is very important to study thoroughly of economic thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar in order to improve and sustain this declining economy.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Contribution to Indian Economy:-

Dr. Ambedkar has made substantial and modern contributions in various fields of economy. The study of all those factors I have mentioned here, let's see it as follows

1) Dr. Ambedkar's Education in Economics:-

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's contribution to the economic world has been given less importance. People have confined him to the framework of constitution makers and Dalit leaders. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has played many roles in his 65 years of life as a writer, editor, professor, lawyer, researcher, scholar, ideal leader, social reformer, satyagrahi, law scholar, journalist, theologian, anthropologist, constitution maker, education expert and so on. He has done remarkable work in modern form. In addition to all these roles, another role he has played that is 'Economist'.

Before I get to know that Dr. Ambedkar was a dark practitioner of economics, I think it is appropriate to shed some light on his education.

1. After completion of B.A. degree in economics & political science from Elphinstone college Bombay. In 1913, he was go to America for pursuing M.A. and Ph.D. from Columbia University, New York on 22 July 1913 by three years Scholarship (15 June 1913 to 14 June 1916) of Maharaja of Baroda. He was enrolled for M.A. degree majoring in economics subject with history, sociology, philosophy, anthropology & political science. He was presented a dissertation with entitled "Administration and Finance of the East India Company" in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of M.A. on 15 May 1915 (Moon Bol.6, Book 1).

2. In same year (1915), he was prepared another manuscript with the title, "Ancient Indian Commerce", but he did not submit it for his M.A. degree (Moon, Vol. 12, Part 1).

3. On 9 May 1916, Dr. Ambedkar present a research paper on "Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development" in the seminar, that was conducted by the anthropologist Dr.

Alexander Goldenweiser. Later on this paper published in the Indian Antiquary in May 1917.

4. Further that, according to Dhananjay Keer, Dr. Ambedkar was submitted another manuscript for Ph.D. in June 1916 with the title "National Division of India : A Historic and Analytical Study" and it was accepted by Columbia University and permitted to him to bring Dr. in front of the name. But the university told Ambedkar that only after you print some copies of this dissertation and submit it to the university, will we officially give you a doctorate degree. This time his scholarship was terminated but he extended it again from Baroda Sansthan for one year till June 1917.

5. In July 1916 Dr. Ambedkar leave the America because he was wanted to study economics and law and another two things were - First, fourteenth Amendment to the American Constitution abolishing slavery and second, Booker T. Washington the savior of the Negroes in America had died (Dhananjay Keer, 2006)

He went to London (England) for the study in the subject of economics and law. He enrolled for M.Sc. in economics in the London School of Economics & Political Science also enrolled for Bar-at-Law in Gray's Inn. But unfortunately he was return to India in June 1917 because of Baroda scholarship was ended.

6. In 1920, he was go to the London for complete his education. On 20 June 1921, he was completed his M.Sc. in economics (Master of Science) with the thesis entitled "Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India".

7. In the year 1922, he was become barrister means he was completed Bar at Law course from Gray's Inn London.

8. Further that, he was completed D.Sc. (Doctor of Science) the guidance of Edwin Cannan in 1923 with the dissertation entitled "The Problem of Rupee: Its Origin and Its Solution". The improved version of this dissertation was

published by P.S. King and Sons Limited London in December 1923. Subsequently in May 1947, this thesis reprinted under the title "History of Indian Currency and Banking".

9. An earlier in 1916, he was prepared Ph.D. manuscript that was lost (mentioned as above, "National Dividend of India: A Historic and Analytical Study") in sea while coming to the India from London by the cause of scholarship was end. Subsequently in 1927, he was completed Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy) under the guidance of Edwin R.A. Seligman and the dissertation was published in a wide format with entitled "The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India" by P.S. King and Sons Limited London.

At the time of submission of Ph.D. dissertation, Dr. Ambedkar was sometime professor of political economy at Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay, also the author of 'The Problem of Rupee', 'Castes in India', 'Small Holdings in India and their Remedies'.

10. Besides this he was conferred with two honoris causa doctorate degrees for his achievement, leadership and writing the Constitution of India, firstly he was conferred with L.L.D. from Columbia University London on 05-06-1952 and second was D.Litt. from Osmania University Hyderabad on 15-01-1953.

He had studied in America, England and Germany after B.A. He was completed M.A. & Ph.D. in America (New York) and M.Sc & D.Sc in England (London). He went to Germany in Bonn University to research study (Ph.D.). But Edwin Cannon was call back him to London for making correction in D.Sc. dissertation according to examiner's suggestions.

Here I have mentioned Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's education because it is important and clearly proves that he was a dark practitioner of economics. His education in economics as well as his dissertation is a testament to the fact that he was an economist, a dark practitioner of economics. Further that he

● राष्ट्रनिर्माते डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर | 223

was write many books on economics specially on fiscal policy, monetary policy, value of Rupee, gold standard, etc. Again to proof it, I mention the opinion of Professor Amartya Sen (6th Indian Nobel Laureate) that "Ambedkar is my father in Economics". His contribution in the field of economics is marvellous and will be remembered forever. I think, in terms of his education in economics and his contribution to the economy, he was not only a great economist, but more than that. There is one more thing to prove this, Dr. Ambedkar's birthday declared by the United Nations as "International Day of Equality" in 2015. At the same time, Columbia University London recognized him as the No. 1 scholar in the world.

II) The Problem of Rupee and The Formation of RBI:- The Problem of Rupee:-

The improved broad version of Dr. Ambedkar's D.Sc. dissertation (The Problem of Rupee: Its Origin and Its Solution) was published by P.S. King and Sons Limited London in December 1923. Ambedkar has gratefully offered this thesis to his parents who have worked hard and endured hardships for their education.

In this thesis, Dr. Ambedkar had proved the British to be the robbers of India. This hurt the feelings of the examiners. They thought, this man come to our country for our university degree and he is trying to prove in his thesis without any fear that our country as a robber of India. In his thesis, Dr. Ambedkar boldly stated the real situation. But the English examiners could not bear it as the reality was against the British rulers. He (examiner) wanted to change or cancel the thesis by asking Dr. Ambedkar about the policy of rupee, theory and statistical methods of research but Ambedkar answered all the questions correctly. Therefore, the question arose for the examiners as to how to explain the change in the thesis to Ambedkar. After that, Ambedkar went to Germany with the intention of doing a Ph.D. At the urging of the examiners, Professor Edwin Cannon

called Ambedkar back to London and told him to change the language and the rigor of the thesis which was used against the British government. But Ambedkar kept the facts and conclusions of his thesis intact. He did not compromise on his true research in order to get a degree. This is an example that has never happened before in the world. Ambedkar was finally awarded the D.Sc. degree in 1923. This shows Ambedkar's great love and patriotism for the country. In addition, in the preface of this thesis Dr. Ambedkar's supervisor (Guide) Professor Edwin Cannon says, although Ambedkar's criticism does not seem to be acceptable to many, in some cases he has expressed his views without hesitation. Edwin Cannon, a renowned economist, has praised his disciple (Ambedkar) for his innovations in thought and rationalism. In this thesis, the economist Ambedkar sheds light on how the British rulers adapted the rupee to the pound for the welfare of the British traders and how they inflicted immeasurable damage on the Hindu people (Dhananjay Keer, 2006, p.59).

In this thesis, Ambedkar describes the 100 year history of how the Indian rupee has evolved as a medium of exchange. A common problem at that time was, what is the ideal currency for a developing country like India? So there are two options, one is Gold Standard and the other is Gold Exchange Standard. The gold standard means that only actual gold coins can be used as currency and the gold exchange standard means that paper currency can be used in it and for that the gold is used as a backing. Economist John Keynes has suggested that a gold exchange standard is more convenient for a developing country like India because of its flexibility. It does not put pressure on the government to decide how many notes to print, so it is more convenient.

Keynes's opinion was supported by all economists. But Dr. Ambedkar objected, saying that although the gold exchange standard was flexible, it was double-edged. I mean, just as it is good, it is also bad. It is good that there is no pressure on the

government to print notes. But it can be so bad that if the government is irresponsible, it can lead to uncontrolled printing of notes and uncontrolled money supply. As a result, inflation will rise and this will break the shackles of the poor, said Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar awarded the Modified Gold Standard instead of the Gold Exchange Standard. According to Dr. Ambedkar, the monetary system should have a stable rupee value. Rupee should be devalued at least frequently. Because if the rupee continues to depreciate, the purchasing power of the rupee will decrease and the biggest losers will be the poor and the traders will benefit. To prevent the rupee from its devaluation, its value should be linked to fluctuations in prices of goods and services, not to gold. So that the value of the rupee will always remain stable, the purchasing power of the rupee will increase, it will benefit the poor. Dr. Ambedkar was presented above mentioned all things to Hilton Young Commission.

The Formation of RBI:-

After 1919, various lending systems as well as private banks were established in British India and they started operating according to their own rules. There was no government bank at that time. It was only in the interest of these banks and consumers were being exploited. But there were bigger issues than that, there were issues related to the economy, such as Indian currency & finance, the value of the rupee, exchange standard - gold standard & gold exchange standard, etc. With keep these all in mind, the British government appointed a commission in 1920 under the chairmanship of Hilton Young, known as the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, or the Hilton Young Commission. The British government asked the commission to review the Indian Currency and Finance, functioning of existing banks and submit a report on how to control Indian currency, finance and all these banks. The Hilton Young Commission convened a

meeting in this regard. Dr. Ambedkar was invited to attend the meeting and present his views as he had a thorough knowledge of global currency, Indian currency and financial system. In this meeting, Dr. Ambedkar said that there is no system to control all these banks but a central bank should be set up which will not do banking for the people but will control all these banks so that the interests of the customers will be safeguarded. This central bank will formulate its guidelines and compel all these banks to act accordingly and will take appropriate action in all matters relating to Indian currency and finance. Dr. Ambedkar had given detailed information about the guidelines, working style, outlook of the Central Bank. Earlier, all these problems were mentioned by Dr. Ambedkar in his book "The Problem of Rupee Its Origin and Its Solution" in D.Sc. A copy of the book was in the hands of all present at the meeting convened by the Commission. Everyone relied on this book to express their views. This proved the importance of Dr. Ambedkar's knowledge and his book. The Hilton Young Commission prepared its report, including the recommendations made by Dr. Ambedkar, and submitted it to the British Government on 8 August 1926. The commission recommended to the British government the establishment of an independent central bank, as stated by Dr. Ambedkar. The bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in 1927 but was withdrawn due to lack of agreement. Subsequently, in 1931, the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee recommended the establishment of an independent Reserve Bank. A new bill was drafted and introduced in the Legislative Assembly in 1933. The bill was passed in 1934 and the Reserve Bank of India was established on 1 April 1935. On April 1, 2019, the RBI completed 84 years, for which the RBI has paid homage to Dr. Ambedkar in the following words

'RBI was conceptualized as per the guidelines, working style and Outlook presented by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in his book. It was titled "The Pr

blem of Rupee: Its Origin and Its Solution" and presented to the Hilton Young Commission. The bank was set up based on the recommendations of the 1926 Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, also known as the Hilton Young Commission. It was Dr. Ambedkar's tireless efforts due to which the Reserve Bank of India came into existence. On this day we pay our hearty tribute to the master of Economics and the champion of Human Rights, who's vision shaped today's modern India (www.rbi.org.in).

From all this, you can see that the Hilton Young Commission recommended to the government to set up an independent central bank, as stated by Dr. Ambedkar and in his book, The Problem of Rupee. That is to say, the foundation of RBI was laid by economist Dr. Ambedkar. You all know that the RBI is working in a controlled manner on all banks as well as the Indian currency and financial system. This reflects Dr. Ambedkar's modern approach. That is why Dr. Ambedkar is called the creator of RBI as well as modern India.

III) Contribution in Water Management & Electricity Development:-

As Dr. Ambedkar was a Dalit, he had to bear the brunt of untouchability. Despite being human, they did not have the right to live as human beings. They also had to struggle for drinking water (Mahad's Satyagraha). Since there was no electricity in the house, they studied under the light of lanterns and the light of their knowledge spread all over the world. Since then, he has made invaluable contributions in this field as well. The Inter-state water Disputes Act 1956 and The River Board's Act 1956 are a well thought vision of Dr. Ambedkar to deal with the matters of the Inter-state rivers. These acts made for the adjudication of disputes relating to the waters of inter-state rivers and river-valley.

Central Water Commission (erstwhile central waterways, Irrigation and navigation commission) established in 1945, by the central government on the advice of Ambedkar. At that time, Ambedkar was member (labour) in Viceroy's

Executive Council. He not only raised the concept and necessity of a central technical body, but also laid the objectives, organizational structure and its programme.

National Grid Power Corporation: Ambedkar played an important role electrifying India. In 1940, he formulated the vision and blueprint for providing electricity to the country. He believed that cheap and abundant supply of electricity can be only provided by a centralized system. His vision of socio-economic infrastructure development has engineered the future of our nation.

IV) Small Holdings in India and Their Remedies:

In this thesis, he mentioned small holdings and its remedies. Dr. Ambedkar said that small holdings of land, insufficient capital, surplus labours and deficient irrigation are main reasons of low productivity of agriculture land. Ambedkar has given some solutions to the plight of farmers in India. 1) According to him, first of all, the additional burden on agriculture should be reduced and included in industrialization. The surplus labour should be transferred to industry sector. This means that if a farmer has four children, then two of them should go to the industrial area so that there will be no division of agriculture but consolidation. As a result, agricultural productivity, farmers income, savings, investment, standard of living will increase with food security and also capital will increase in the industrial sector. 2) Dr. Ambedkar was in the favour of consolidation of land holding but it should be the state owned land. He mentioned, the state should acquire agricultural land from private owners by paying right compensation to them. After making the consolidation of all acquired land, the state should allocate it to original cultivators without making any caste and religion based discrimination. He said, these all things will help to us indirectly in the reduction of poverty and inequality.

Therefore, India's industrialization is the most spectacular solution of agricultural problems in India. He was mentioned,

● राष्ट्रनिर्माते डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर । 229

industrialization is a natural and powerful remedy and is to be preferred. Consolidation of land will take place after industrialization. Industrialization a large economic holding will force itself upon us as a pure gain. Therefore, industrialization and capital investment should be increased. Further that, he suggest, the irrigation facility should be provide to farmers by 365×24 hours. For this the river linking project should be constructed and northern rivers should be connected with southern rivers.

V) Constitutional State Socialism:-

Adam Smith (father of economics) was a staunch supporter of Laissez's fair policy, that is, of free markets. There is no government intervention in this market. He said that free market gives more freedom to the economic development of the country. Dr. Ambedkar said that this kind of freedom could give birth to private capitalism, which can create dictatorship of their own minds. According to this, Dr. Ambedkar was not against the private enterprises but he was more concerned with equitable distribution of wealth.

He said that the public sector should play an active role in India's economic development, while the private sector should be considered a passive player. The responsibility of the government is to plan the economic life of the people and ensure equitable distribution of wealth without any hindrance to private producers. Economic policies and programs must be an integral part of the state constitution to establish economic democracy. This should include the nationalization of agriculture, large scale industries, compulsory insurance scheme for every citizen and the need to give space to private entrepreneurs for contribution in the economic growth. To make these programs to be sustainable, they must have the status of fundamentals in the Constitution. This means that even if a political party that opposes such programs comes to power, they will not be able to cancel them. Dr. Ambedkar called this plan Constitutional State Socialism.

Hypothesis Tested:-

Dr. Ambedkar has made modern contributions in the field of economics from the period of his degree education to till death. He was completed his M.A., Ph.D., M.Sc., D.Sc. in economics. Since his student days, Ambedkar was come up with solutions to some of the most important and serious problems in the Indian economy. Such as rupee problem, rupee exchange system, finance commission, formation of RBI, dam construction, economic welfare of workers, public insurance, cooperative farming, supported to industrialization, measures to increase agricultural production, Indian Constitution, etc. In all cases, they have contributed in a modern way. Therefore, the hypothesis of the study is accepted, that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is the founder of modern india.

Conclusion:-

It is necessary to study these economic ideas and economic thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar, in a new way. It is necessary not only to recognize him as a great economic thinker and nation builder but also to enrich the present quality of his economic thinking. Also, according to the determinants of socio-economic and political transformation, it is necessary to generate cognitive knowledge. At the same time, it is essential to improve India and our governance and policy-making environment.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has made significant contributions in various fields of the country in modern form so he proves to be the father of modern India.

References:

1. Dhananjay Keer, (2006), "Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar", fourth improved edition, Popular Publication Mumbai.
2. Mr. Vasant Moon, (1979), (Ed. and compiler), "Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: writings and speeches", Vol. 1-17.
3. Jayasankar Krishnamurthy, (2020), "Ambedkar's

- Educational Odyssey, 1913-1927", Journal of Social Inclusion Studies, 5(2): 239448111990007.
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, (1923), "The Problem of Rupee: It's Origin and It's Solution", P.S. King and Sons Limited London.
 5. Dr. Guljit K. Arora, "The Rising India and Economic Thinking of Dr. Ambedkar", University of Delhi.
 6. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, (1918), "Small Holdings in India and Their Remedies", Journal of the Indian Economics society, Vol. I.
 7. Dr. Shivaji Sargar, (2020), Dr. Subhash Khandare, "The Problem of Rupesh: Its Origion and Its Solution", (Marathi Version).
 8. Dr. Narendra Jadhav, "**Bharat** Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar".
 9. Sunil kumar, (2019), "Ambedkar's Economic Ideas and Contributions", Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 24(3): 50-54.
 10. www.rbi.org.in