DR BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR ECONOMIST EXTRAORDINAIRE



 In addition, whatever Dr Ambedkar did in his eventful life, bears an imprint of his essentially being an economist.
To illustrate, here are some noteworthy contributions:

Testimony before the Hilton Young Commission (1926) whose Report became the basis for establishment of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935.

Research Paper titled, 'Small Holdings in India and their Remedies', (1918).

Perceptive critique of Marxism and advocacy of State Socialism.

Incisive and provocatively original analysis of economic dimensions of the social maladies in India such as the Caste System and Untouchability.

Insightful comments on economic issues in the Parliament as well as in Bombay Legislature.

Inclusion of the ideal of 'Economic Democracy' in the Indian Constitution in the form of 'the Directive Principles of State Policy'.