

## Revisiting Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Blueprint for India's Water Development

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**Abstract:** Water has always been central to India's economic development, social justice, and ecological sustainability. Long before water scarcity and governance emerged as pressing global concerns, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar articulated a comprehensive and forward-looking vision for India's water development. As an economist, jurist, and statesman, Ambedkar approached water not merely as a natural resource but as a public good essential for equitable growth and human dignity. This research article revisits Dr. Ambedkar's blueprint for India's water development by examining his contributions to irrigation policy, river valley projects, institutional frameworks, and water governance during the colonial and early post-independence period. The study situates Ambedkar's ideas within contemporary debates on water scarcity, federalism, sustainability, and social justice. It argues that Ambedkar's integrated approach to water management, combining economic planning, technological advancement, and constitutional principles, remains highly relevant in addressing India's present and future water challenges.

**Keywords:** Water development, irrigation policy, river valley projects, water governance, social justice.

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### Introduction

Water is a critical determinant of civilization, economic productivity, and social well-being. In India, water has historically shaped settlement patterns, agricultural practices, and cultural traditions. Despite its centrality, water management in India has often been characterized by regional disparities, institutional fragmentation, and social inequities. Contemporary challenges such as groundwater depletion, river pollution, climate-induced variability, and inter-state water disputes underscore the urgency of rethinking water governance frameworks.

In this context, revisiting the ideas of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar offers valuable insights. While Ambedkar is widely celebrated as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution and a crusader for social justice, his contributions to economic planning and water development remain underexplored. During his tenure as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council from 1942 to 1946, Ambedkar held the portfolio of Labour, Public Works, Power, Irrigation, and Navigation. This position enabled him to conceptualize and implement policies that laid the foundation for modern water and power management in India.

Ambedkar's vision of water development was deeply rooted in his commitment to equality, rational planning, and scientific management of resources. He recognized that control over water was intrinsically linked to agrarian productivity, industrial growth, and the emancipation of marginalized communities. This paper seeks to analyze Ambedkar's water development blueprint by examining its intellectual foundations, policy initiatives, and enduring relevance.

### Ambedkar's Intellectual Foundations on Water and Development

Dr. Ambedkar's approach to water development was shaped by his academic training in economics and his lived experience of social exclusion. Educated at Columbia University and the London School of Economics, Ambedkar was deeply influenced by ideas of state intervention, public ownership of resources, and planned economic development. He viewed water as a strategic resource that required centralized planning rather than fragmented local control.

Ambedkar's writings reveal a clear understanding of the relationship between irrigation, agricultural productivity, and rural poverty. He argued that India's agrarian distress was not merely a consequence of land relations but also of inadequate irrigation infrastructure. Dependence on monsoons made agriculture vulnerable, reinforcing cycles of poverty and indebtedness. For Ambedkar, large-scale irrigation projects were essential to stabilize agricultural output and ensure food security.

Equally important was his emphasis on social justice. Ambedkar recognized that access to water was deeply unequal, shaped by caste hierarchies and land ownership patterns. Traditional water sources such as wells and tanks were often controlled by dominant castes, excluding marginalized communities. Therefore, state-led water development was not only an economic necessity but also a moral imperative to democratize access to water.

## Irrigation Policy and Agricultural Transformation

Ambedkar's most significant contribution to water development lies in his advocacy for comprehensive irrigation planning. As a policymaker, he moved away from piecemeal irrigation schemes toward integrated river basin development. He believed that isolated projects failed to address regional disparities and often benefited only select areas.

During his tenure, Ambedkar emphasized the construction of large dams and canal systems to harness river waters for irrigation. He supported multipurpose river valley projects that combined irrigation, flood control, and power generation. This holistic approach reflected his understanding of water as a multifunctional resource.

Ambedkar also stressed the importance of equitable distribution of irrigation benefits. He warned against the concentration of irrigation facilities in already prosperous regions, advocating instead for balanced regional development. His vision anticipated contemporary concerns about unequal water allocation and agrarian distress in rain-fed regions.

Moreover, Ambedkar linked irrigation development to land reforms and agricultural modernization. He argued that irrigation alone would not suffice unless accompanied by institutional reforms that empowered small and marginal farmers. His ideas resonate with current debates on inclusive agricultural growth and sustainable rural development.

## River Valley Projects and Power Generation

One of Ambedkar's most enduring legacies is his role in conceptualizing river valley projects in India. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, which later evolved into the Central Water Commission. This institution was designed to provide technical expertise and coordinate water development across regions.

Ambedkar championed major river valley projects such as the Damodar Valley Project, Hirakud Dam, and Sone River projects. He envisioned these projects as engines of national development, capable of transforming agrarian economies and supporting industrialization. For Ambedkar, water and power development were inseparable. Hydroelectricity, he argued, was essential for reducing dependence on coal and promoting decentralized industrial growth.

His advocacy for state control over power generation was particularly significant. Ambedkar believed that electricity should be treated as a public utility rather than a private commodity. This principle guided the early development of India's power sector and influenced subsequent planning frameworks.

Critics of large dams have highlighted environmental and social costs, particularly displacement. While Ambedkar operated in a different historical context, his emphasis on planning and public accountability suggests that he would have supported safeguards to protect affected communities. His broader commitment to social justice provides a framework for addressing the ethical dimensions of large-scale water projects.

## Federalism and Water Governance

Water governance in India is inherently complex due to the federal structure of the Constitution. Rivers often traverse multiple

states, leading to disputes over allocation and control. Ambedkar was acutely aware of these challenges and sought to embed mechanisms for cooperation and dispute resolution within the constitutional framework.

As the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution, Ambedkar played a key role in placing water in the State List while allowing for central intervention in inter-state river disputes. This balanced approach reflected his pragmatic understanding of federalism. He recognized the importance of state autonomy while acknowledging the need for central coordination in managing shared resources.

Ambedkar's vision of cooperative federalism is particularly relevant today, as inter-state water conflicts intensify. His emphasis on institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks underscores the need for rule-based governance rather than political bargaining. Revisiting Ambedkar's ideas can inform contemporary efforts to reform water governance institutions.

## Water, Social Justice, and Human Rights

Ambedkar's water development blueprint cannot be fully understood without considering its ethical dimensions. For him, water was inseparable from dignity and citizenship. His involvement in movements for access to public water sources, such as the Mahad Satyagraha, highlighted the intersection of water rights and social equality.

Ambedkar viewed denial of water access as a form of social oppression. He argued that true democracy required not only political rights but also access to basic resources. This perspective aligns with modern notions of water as a human right.

In contemporary India, disparities in access to clean drinking water persist, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. Urbanization and privatization have further complicated access. Ambedkar's insistence on state responsibility and public ownership offers a counter-narrative to market-driven approaches to water management.

## Relevance in the Context of Climate Change

Climate change has introduced new uncertainties into water management, affecting rainfall patterns, river flows, and groundwater recharge. Although Ambedkar did not directly address climate change, his emphasis on scientific planning and adaptive management remains relevant.

Ambedkar's advocacy for large storage structures can be reinterpreted in light of climate resilience. While contemporary approaches emphasize sustainability and ecological balance, the underlying principle of preparedness against variability aligns with Ambedkar's thinking.

Furthermore, his call for integrated planning across sectors anticipates current frameworks such as integrated water resources management. Revisiting his ideas can help bridge historical planning approaches with modern sustainability concerns.

## Critiques and Contemporary Reinterpretations

While Ambedkar's blueprint for water development was visionary, it must be critically examined in the light of present knowledge. Large dams have been associated with ecological disruption and displacement. Contemporary water management increasingly emphasizes decentralized and community-based approaches.

However, these critiques do not diminish Ambedkar's contributions. Rather, they invite a reinterpretation of his ideas. His emphasis on public accountability, scientific expertise, and social justice can inform a balanced approach that integrates large-scale infrastructure with local participation.

Ambedkar's work reminds policymakers that water development is not merely a technical challenge but a socio-political process. Any sustainable solution must address power relations, institutional capacity, and ethical considerations.

## Conclusion

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's blueprint for India's water development represents a remarkable synthesis of economic rationality, technological optimism, and social justice. His vision transcended the immediate challenges of his time, laying the foundation for modern irrigation, power generation, and water governance in India. By treating water as a public good and emphasizing state responsibility, Ambedkar sought to democratize access to a vital resource.

In an era marked by water scarcity, climate uncertainty, and social inequality, revisiting Ambedkar's ideas offers valuable lessons. His integrated approach underscores the importance of planning, institutional coordination, and ethical governance. While contemporary challenges require updated strategies, the core principles of Ambedkar's blueprint remain profoundly relevant.

Reengaging with Ambedkar's water vision is not merely an academic exercise but a necessary step toward building a just and sustainable water future for India. His legacy invites policymakers, scholars, and citizens alike to recognize water as a foundation of democracy, development, and human dignity.

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