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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा अभ्यास

श्री. विरगळ भरत मोरखनाथ
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सन २०१५ - १६ ला डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची १२५ वी शोध महत्त्ववी जयंती साजरी करण्यात आली. या दृष्टिकोनातून त्यांचे आर्थिक विचार व सध्याच्या परिस्थितीतील आर्थिक विचार यांचा अभ्यास होणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण त्यांच्या भारतवर्षावरच जगाचा राजकीय व आर्थिक स्थिती जगद गतीने बदलत आहे त्यामुळे जगाच्या भारतवर्षावरच भारताच्या हिताच्या दृष्टीने डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा अभ्यास होणे गरजेचे आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे लक्षनपणे हे दारिद्र्यात गेले असल्यामुळे त्यांना समाजातील आर्थिक विषमता माहिती होती त्यामुळे ती नष्ट करणे आणि शांततामय व सनदर्शीर मार्गाने गरीब व श्रीमंत दरी नष्ट करणे असे त्यांचे मत होते. देशाच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, कायदा, शिक्षण, जल, कृषि, स्त्री उद्योग, कामगार, शेतकरी, औद्योगिकरण इत्यादी क्षेत्रात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे योगदान अतुलनीय आहे. ब्रिटीश पार्लमेंटमधील सेक्रेटरी ऑफ स्टेट (भारत मंत्री) यांच्यामार्फत ब्रिटीश लोक कसा करभार करत होते आणि त्यामुळे चाललेली उधळपट्टी आणि बजाबजावटपण भारतीय जनतेस कसा पिळून काढत होता यावर बाबासाहेबांनी प्रकाश टाकलेला आहे. त्याचबरोबर भारतात अंदाजपत्रक

प्रथम कधी आले, प्रांतिक अर्थव्यवस्था केंद्रपासून सुरु झाली, अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विस्तार कसा झाला याचे अभ्यासपूर्ण विवेचन त्यांनी केले होते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी १९१५ ला प्राचीन भारतीय व्यापार हा प्रबंध सादर करून कोलंबोचा विद्यापीठापाठून अर्थशास्त्रात एम.ए. ची पदवी संपादन केली व त्याच विद्यापीठातून १९१७ ला त्यांनी अर्थशास्त्रातील डॉक्टरेट पदवी देखील संपादन केली. त्यानंतर १९२२ साली लंडन विद्यापीठातील हि प्रोब्लेम ऑफ रूपा हा प्रबंध सादर करून डॉ. एस्सी ही पदवी संपादन केली. त्यांची १९२६ च्या हिटलर या काँग्रेस पत्रे दिलेली साक्ष त्यांची अर्थशास्त्रीय दूरदृष्टी स्पष्ट

करणारी आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे अर्थकारण हे केवळ माणसाच्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीचे किंवा उद्योगाचे सर्वसामान्य विवेचन नाही तर ते माणसाच्या माणुसकीचे आणि माणूस जिथे जन्मतो, जिथे जगतो त्या सर्वांशी निगडित आहे. त्यामुळेच त्यांच्या कायद्यांचा गौरव करण्याच्या उद्देशाने पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी कॅबिनेट आणि लोकरक्ष व्यवहारांना प्राप्तीसाठी त्यांच्या नावाच्या डिजिटल फंड्स असे उद्घाटन केलेले आहे यावरूनच आज देखील त्यांच्या विचारांचा वारसा

चालू ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न होत असलेला दिसून येतो.

शोध निबंधाचा उद्देश :-

- १) डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या आंबेडकरांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या आर्थिक दूरदृष्टिचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पध्दती :- प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाच्या लेखनाकरिता ऐतिहासिक व तुलनात्मक पध्दतीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे या शोध निबंधामध्ये दृढम साधनांचा अवलंब करून माहितीचे संकलन करण्यात आलेले आहे. यामध्ये उपप्राचीन लेख व वेबसाईट (सेक्रेटरीज्या), संप्रदाय इत्यादींचा आधार घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना मांडलेले काही आर्थिक विचार पुढीलप्रमाणे असलेले निर्णय घेतले.

१) करविषयक विचार :- कायदेवरील डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा असा दृष्टिकोन होता की लोकसंख्यातुल्य आर्थिक माध्यमातून प्रत्येक सरकारने राष्ट्रीय उद्योगाच्या बाबतचा आणखी अधिक निष्ठा आणि या बाबतचा बरेच सरकारकडे सुचलेला प्रस्ताव उपलब्ध असलेला तसेच आणखी जास्त आणि या बाबतचासुद्धा लक्षात घ्यायला पाहिजे असा दृष्टिकोन होता. डॉ. उभा कर्या करणू यांच्या माध्यमातून राष्ट्रीय विकास होत असतो आणि हे त्या राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिने फायदाच असते. डॉ. आंबेडकरांना त्या कालखंडातील कर आकारणी पद्धत मान्य नव्हती कारण त्या बरेच आर्थिक प्रमाणात आंबेडकरांना त्या कालखंडातील कर आकारणी पद्धत मान्य नव्हती कारण त्या बरेच आर्थिक प्रमाणात समाजातील गरिब लोकांसुद्धा कर पडत होता. त्यामुळे ही बाब कमी करून ती कर्तव्यकारणी आर्थिक त्याचा व लोकांचेक समाजासाठी योग्यतेने करणे गरजेचे असते असा दृष्टिकोन होता.

२) चलननिव्वचक विचार :- डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी १९२२ साली लंडन विद्यापीठातील स्कॉट ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्समध्ये डॉ. एम्सली यांच्या सोबत प्रथम प्रारंभ केला होता व नंतर याच प्रबंधाचे पुनर्प्रकाशन हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंडियन कन्सी अँड बँकिंग या नावाने केले होते. यामध्ये त्यांनी भारताला कोणता चलन पद्धती याच आहे या संदर्भात विचार मांडले आहेत.

१९५७ च्या आगरे सुवर्ण परिमणू आणि रूपया ही दोन्ही परिमणू वापरली जात होती त्याच बरोबर भारतातील वेगवेगळ्या प्रांतांमध्ये भिन्न चलनाची सोन्या-चांदीची मणी वापरली जात होती. भारतामध्ये विदेशी रुपया हे चलन काढून तेच कायदेशीर चलनमध्याचे माध्यम असल्याचे जाहीर करणे त्या काळात अस्तित्वात असलेली वर्तुळविधानमय पद्धत रूपयाच्या कायदेशीर बाबींमुळे लोप पावतली त्यामुळे देशाच्या माणगी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढली व माणगी पूर्ववत्त्वातील असलेल्यामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये निर्णय घेणे उद्भवले गेले.

काही अर्थतज्ञांच्या मतं सुवर्ण विनिमय परिमणू लोकांचेक असल्याने व या व्यवस्थेत चलननिर्मिती ही देशातील साध्या साध्यावरील अवलंबून नसल्याने ही पद्धती भारतासाठी योग्य नाही असे मत होते परंतु डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी भारतासाठी सुवर्ण परिमणू पद्धती हीच योग्य असल्याचे सांगितले. कारण सुवर्ण परिमणू पद्धतीमुळे भारतातील किंमती स्थिर होताना हे स्थिर करून दिले त्यामुळेच देशातील किंमती स्थिर ठेवण्याच्या दृष्टिने भारतात सुवर्ण परिमणू पद्धती योग्य असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले.

३) उद्योगासंबंधी विचार :- आर्थिकशास्त्रात देशाच्या सर्वांगीण विकास होतो त्यामुळे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आर्थिक आर्थिकशास्त्राच्या पुरस्कार केला पण याच्यामधून आर्थिक विषयता न वाढता संपत्तीचे एका विशिष्ट गटाकडे केंद्रित करणे व त्याची मर्यादारी यामध्ये वाढ न होता आर्थिकशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून देशातील तळमळालील लोकांना त्याचा समान फायदा देणे या दृष्टिकोनातून त्यांनी आर्थिकशास्त्राच्या पुरस्कार केला आहे. मुलभूत स्वतंत्रता उद्योग सरकारने सुरू करायला त्याबरोबर असे उद्योग चालविण्यासाठी महामंडळे स्थापन करायला व विमा उद्योगाचे राष्ट्रीयकरण करणे असे त्वांना वाटत होते.

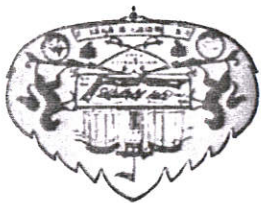
४) शेतीशी संबंधित विचार :- डॉ. बाबासाहेबांचे शेतीबाबतचे विचार आजही राज्याकरी आणि नियोजनकार यांना मार्गदर्शन करणारे आहेत. शेती ही केवळ उपजाऊकतेचे साधन नसून ती राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाचा स्रोत आहे व त्याच्या माध्यमातूनच

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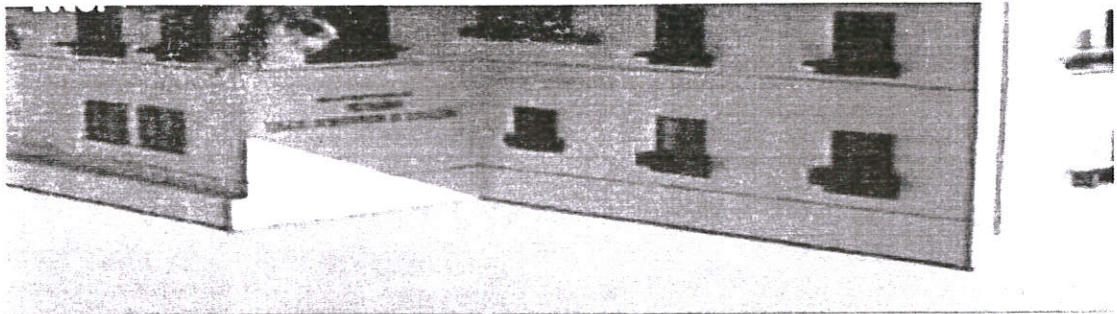
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17. Right future with sustainability

Author: Prof. Santosh Butte, Principal, KBP Chakan

1. Background

IUCN convened a meeting at the end of January 2006, to discuss the issue of sustainability in the twenty first century. The meeting considered the progress made towards global sustainability, the opportunities and the constraints facing the world and the World Conservation Union in attempting to meet the challenge of sustainability. This paper has been written to develop further key arguments explored at the meeting, and to provide a basis for discussion by IUCN Council of next steps in the 'rethinking sustainability' process².

2. The Idea of Sustainable Development

At the start of the twenty first century, the problem of global sustainability is widely recognised by world leaders, and a common topic of discussion by journalists, scientists, teachers, students and citizens in many parts of the world. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, 2002) confirmed that the first decade of the new century, at least, would be one of reflection about the demands placed by humankind on the biosphere.

The idea of sustainability dates back more than 30 years, to the new mandate adopted by IUCN in 1969. It was a key theme of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972. The concept was coined explicitly to suggest that it was possible to achieve economic growth and industrialization without environmental damage. In the ensuing decades, mainstream sustainable development thinking was progressively developed through the World Conservation Strategy (1980), the Brundtland Report (1987), and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio (1992), as well as in national government planning and wider engagement from business leaders and nongovernmental organisations of all kinds.

Over these decades, the definition of sustainable development evolved. The Brundtland Report defined sustainable as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. This definition was vague⁷, but it cleverly captured two fundamental issues, the problem of the environmental degradation that so commonly accompanies economic growth, and yet the need for such growth to alleviate poverty.

The core of mainstream sustainability thinking has become the idea of three dimensions, environmental, social and economic sustainability. These have been drawn in a variety of ways, as 'pillars', as concentric circles, or as interlocking circles (Figure 1). The IUCN Programme 20058, adopted in 2005, used the interlocking circles model to demonstrate that the three objectives need to be better integrated, with action to redress the balance between dimensions of sustainability (Figure 1 c).

sustainable and not more. Much has been achieved but is it enough? Are global trends towards sustainability or away from it? Have the concepts of sustainability and sustainable development offered a coherent basis for change?

2. Critiques of Sustainable Development

2.1 Is it clear what sustainable development means?

The phrase sustainable development covers a complex range of ideas and meanings⁸. *Our Common Future* located environmental issues within an economic and political frame, moving sustainability to the core of international development debate. Rio emphasised global environmental change, and the problems of biodiversity and resource depletion and climate change. The World Summit on Sustainable Development returned poverty to the top of the agenda, reflecting the Millennium Development Goals agreed at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000⁹. Sustainability was one of eight Goals, associated with 18 targets and 48 indicators intended to be yardsticks for measuring improvements in people's lives¹⁰.

Analysts agree that one reason for the widespread acceptance of the idea of sustainable development is precisely this looseness. It can be used to cover very divergent ideas¹¹. Environmentalists, governments, economic and political planners and business people use 'sustainability' or 'sustainable development' to express sometimes very diverse visions of how economy and environment should be managed. The Brundtland definition was neat but inexact. The concept is holistic, attractive, elastic but imprecise. The idea of sustainable development may bring people together but it does not necessarily help them to agree goals. In implying everything sustainable development arguably ends up meaning nothing.

2.2 The problem of tradeoffs

The conventional understanding of sustainable development, based on the 'three pillars' model is flawed because it implies that tradeoffs can always be made between environmental, social and economic dimensions of Problems of Environment and development are closely linked; degradation of ecosystem services harms poor people. Half the urban population in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean suffers from one or more diseases associated with inadequate water and sanitation. The declining state of capture fisheries is reducing an inexpensive source of protein in developing countries. Per capita fish consumption in developing countries, excluding China, declined between 1985 and 1997. Desertification affects the livelihoods of millions of people, including a large portion of the poor in drylands. Since the Millennium Summit in 2000 (at which world leaders agreed the Millennium Development Goals), and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, there has been a renewed energy to policy debate about poverty and environment. The concept of sustainable development precisely embraces this challenge.

Yet despite over three decades of explicit concern about sustainability, a concern increasingly part of the mainstream of international debate, the human claim on nature is increasing almost everywhere unchecked, and the problem of poverty is deeply persistent.

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The dominant development model based on the unlimited meeting of consumer wants leads inexorably to over consumption. Yet continued physical expansion in the global reach of commodity supply systems means that consumers in developed countries continue to perceive resource flows as bountiful, and develop no sense of limits to consumption.²⁴ Whether as consumers or citizens, people in industrialised economies show no awareness that production systems are ecologically flawed or constrained. Yet this model is itself disseminated internationally by global media and advertising as unproblematic, uniformly good and desirable. Belief in the opportunity to consume without limits in an ecologically limited world is a powerful driving force increasing global risk.

Interestingly, the unsustainability of the present global development model is probably better understood in China than in the conventional industrial heartlands of Europe and North America. There, politicians fear backlash from citizens reacting as consumers to anything that alters their lifestyle in ways they perceive as deleterious. This results in demands for low fuel prices, profligate material and energy consumption, and persistent ignorance of the social and environmental conditions under which global products are created. Environmentalist challenges to business as usual remain outside the mainstream, and the unsustainable patterns of production and consumption of the developed world persist.

The global integration of once semi-independent national economies is advancing rapidly, eroding the capacity of the nation state to balance economic, social and environmental choices

Social and cultural globalization is also rapid, creating both dizzying opportunities for information and cultural exchange, but also unprecedented challenges to the postsecond world war institutions of international integration and governance. Disabling fears about security, cultural change and political threat are an issue in many countries.

Human influences on natural patterns of climatic variability undermine the comfortable assumption dominating the twentieth century that global climate would persist within known historical bounds. Scientific understanding, although growing, is still limited. However, it is clear that the oceanatmosphere envelope demonstrates non linear dynamics, making relatively rapid changes in climatic patterns a likely feature of the future earth; human forcing of the parameters of that change (through the greenhouse effect and other processes) will increase the speed and unpredictability of such changes. Climate change has immediate implications for other phenomena such as sea level and extreme events. The coastal location of the world's largest cities exposes huge numbers of people to potential future risk.

The growth of global human populations brings exciting benefits in terms of cultural achievements and creativity, and the generation of new ideas. However, the rate of growth of human populations and the rate of growth of the services needed to meet growing human need present huge challenges. The chronic nature of the poverty into which many children are born presents significant and rapidly advancing risks.

governments, business and schools and universities. To use a business analogy, sustainability is an established 'brand' that has wide recognition and still expresses core values to a wide audience. For a business with an established brand that has become tired, abandonment and relaunch of a replacement could bring just huge costs and confusion and lost public engagement.

Hypothesis 1: That the most effective strategy is to adopt an incremental or evolutionary approach, reorientating the concept of sustainability, reemphasising what it means and moving forwards; a strategy of 'keep it but fix it'.

5.2 Timing

The manifold challenges to the world community first decade of the twenty-first century present a turbulent moment within which to push for a new engagement with the idea of sustainability. However, it also offers a window of opportunity for the development of a new approach to planetary management.

By 2020 responses to issues like climate change and 'peak oil' will be more obvious, but the room for manoeuvre will be much less. Moreover, the political stresses that result for these challenges will not necessarily be conducive to calm collaborative action. Change, particularly significant change, in 'business as usual, needs time, but the environment is the timekeeper. Human misuse of environmental assets is driving environmental change, and this demands action now.

Hypothesis 2: That the timing is right to develop a new strategic approach to global sustainability

5.3 The Role of The World Conservation Union IUCN

IUCN has a unique constitution (incorporating government and nongovernmental organisations) and unique convening power. IUCN therefore is therefore in a position to start to broker new forms of coalition, alliances and see if we can create innovation. If IUCN's membership can be mobilised, then it could provide the basis for a catalytic effect on current debate. IUCN can do little alone, but it can empower and mobilise others.

Hypothesis 3: That IUCN should take a lead in developing new thinking about sustainability

7. Managing Change

7.1 Beyond the usual

The solution to unsustainable planetary management demands a move beyond both 'business as usual' and 'politics as usual'. There is nothing usual about the situation humankind is in: nobody has ever before.

The search for sustainability can be understood as a social trajectory, a choice of paths. This choice has to be offered in terms of a framework of choices. The challenge is to rationalise

Businesses are an important part of the solution. A key dimension of an approach offering choices must be the effective combination of enterprise, market and regulation. The market is hugely powerful as a force, for good or bad. It is highly efficient, but needs regulation if it is to 'tell the ecological truth'. Taxation (with taxes restructured to reflect indirect costs of resource use, for example carbon throughput) is necessary if creative structural change is to be brought about. Relevant businesses are not necessarily large

Conservation and environmentalism in the past have placed excessive emphasis on government and regulation: but why try to drive or coerce change by regulation if you can use the market to change behaviour? As the Gramscian businesses demonstrate, social enterprise can be a powerful force for positive change, far outstripping the capacity of government because of its capacity to harness individual human enterprise and self-interest. Such viral, bottom-up solutions to sustainability challenges are in their infancy.

Businesses cannot bring about the needed changes alone. They need governments to regulate, and financiers to reward moves towards sustainability. Ultimately, citizens need to provide the driving forces for new economies through their decisions as consumers. Their ability to balance long term human interests as citizens, parents and neighbours in making shorter term consumer choices will have a significant impact on the feasibility of a transition to a new sustainable global economy.

It is unlikely that an attempt to draw up a holistic 'plan for the future' will be effective. The economic, cultural and political changes needed are too complex to map out in detail. A more effective strategy would be based on evolving braided channels of change that different actors can own and drive forwards.

Different strategies will be needed in different contexts: no holistic 'one size fits all' plan will be effective. Los Angeles and Liberia are different places, with different challenges.

NOTES

'The Future of Environmentalism: Rethinking sustainability for the twenty-first century' 2931 January, Hotel Uto Kulm in Zurich, attended by 20 people, including the President and Director General. It was facilitated by Angela Cropper, and attended by William M. Adams, Rubens Harry Born, Lester R. Brown, Sylvia Earle, Javed Jabbar, Bill Jackson, Sally Jeanraud, David Kaimowitz, Ashok Khosla, Lu Zhi, Gabriel Lopez, Christine Milne, Mark Moody Stuart, Valli Moosa, Manfred Nickisch, Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Achim Steiner, Alexei Yablokov, Muhammad Yunus. This meeting was part of a process begun by a decision of the 63rd Meeting of the World Conservation Union Council (1416 February 2005), which called upon the Director General to 'develop a statement of Council which would capture the conceptualization of conservation as it stands today'. This statement was intended 'to reflect the key conclusions from the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress, which sought to link the human and environmental agendas more effectively, and set out the direction for the future evolution of conservation. In addition, the value of ecosystems should be explored as a key concept. It could serve as a clarion call to the Union's members and Commissions, to the environmental movement as a whole and society at large'.

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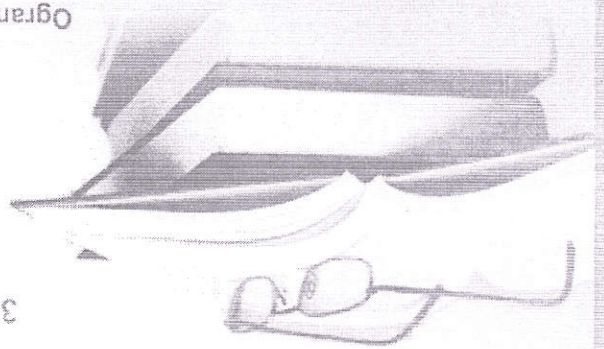
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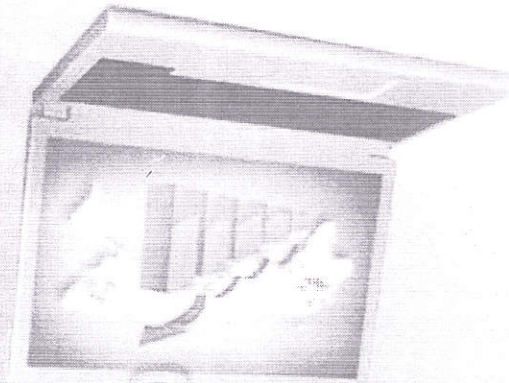


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