



An Empirical Investigation on Impact of Demonetization over Employees & Students

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ABSTRACT

Demonetization means stoppage of the particular currency notes of dissemination and replacing it with a new currency note. Demonetization will help to eradicate corruption, black money and terrorism. Recently our country adopted this strategy in order to run that our government has banned 500 and 1000rs notes. The main aim of this study is to know about the effects of demonetization over Employees and students. The data were collected through well-structured questionnaire. The source of data was both primary and secondary and the Sample size was 200. Data analysis has been done with a statistical tool like a chi - square test.

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Introduction

Demonetization is not a new concept to the India. First at the time of pre independence in 1946 and the second in 1978 we had banned denomination of Rs 1,000, Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000. Some of the countries like Nigeria, Ghana, Pakistan, Zimbabwe, North Korea, Soviet Union, Australia, Myanmar had tried demonetization before India.

On November 8, our Hon'ble prime minister made a decision regarding banning of the high-denomination currency Rs 500 and Rs 1,000. It has a major impact on our Indian economy. Nearly 86% of old note has been replaced by new currency. To encourage cashless economy, to pull down corruption and to eradicate black money he made that decision. Generally Cash is the most preferable mode of transaction in our country and only 50% of population used banking system for monetary transactions. To reduce the impact of demonetization the new notes like 2000 rs, 500 notes were designed. Some of the mobile apps like BHIM, AP Purse launched by government of India to push cash less transactions.

Objectives

- 1) To know the impact of demonetization in curbing black money corruption and terrorism
- 2) To know is demonetization pull down higher education, health care in common mans reach
- 3) To know about inconvenience faced due to demonetization
- 4) To know about satisfying level of government efforts regarding corruption
- 5) To know about how ATM /Banks supply the cash

Research Methodology

Methodologies said to be the procedure or way of research has been done. This paper is based on two sources like 1) Primary data 2) secondary data

1. Primary Data:

The primary data will be collected through a questionnaire and personal interaction. The data will be collected through a questionnaire method because exact and firsthand information can be gained. This is more helpful rather than adopting any other method.

Category * Options Crosstabulation							
			Options				Total
			Minimum impact	Medium impact	High impact	Dont know	
Category	Employees	Count	15	30	49	6	100
		Expected Count	25.0	40.5	30.0	4.5	100.0
		% within Category	15.0%	30.0%	49.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	Students	Count	35	51	11	3	100
		Expected Count	25.0	40.5	30.0	4.5	100.0
		% within Category	35.0%	51.0%	11.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	Total	Count	50	81	60	9	200
		Expected Count	50.0	81.0	60.0	9.0	200.0
		% within Category	25.0%	40.5%	30.0%	4.5%	100.0%

Data Analysys and Interpretation

1)H0: Demonetization will help in curbing black money, corruption and terrorism

H1 : Demonetization won't help in curbing black money, corruption and terrorism

2. Secondary Data:

The secondary data has been collected from different sources like various journals and websites

Sample Size and Sampling Technique:

The study was conducted by taking Random Sampling methods. The present study is indented to analyze the effects of demonetization on employees and students. The analysis was conducted with sample size of 200(100 employees and 100 students)

Analysis:

The data analysis has been done with chi-square test.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.511 ^a	3	7.815
Likelihood Ratio	40.763	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	28.685	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.50.

Analysis

From the above table it is observed that calculated value(X1)=38.511 tabular value (p)=7.815 so (X1)> (p) therefore alternative hypothesis H1 is accepted

2)H0: Demonetization will bring real estate, higher education, health care in common man's reach

H1: Demonetization won't bring real estate, higher education, health care in common man's reach

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.856 ^a	3	7.815
Likelihood Ratio	24.133	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.284	1	.131
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5.

The minimum expected count is 11.50.

Analysis

From the above table it is observed that calculated value(X1)= 22.856tabular value (p)=7.815 so (X1)> (p) therefore alternative hypothesis H1 is accepted

3)H0: Inconvenience faced by people in order to eradicate corruption and black money

H1: Inconvenience wasn't faced by people in order to eradicate corruption and black money

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.708 ^a	2	5.991
Likelihood Ratio	7.879	2	.019
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.759	1	.016
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.50.

Analysis

From the above table it is observed that calculated value(X1)=6.708tabular value (p)=5.991 so (X1)> (p) therefore alternative hypothesis H1 is accepted.

4) H0: The Government against corruption so far is good

H1: The Government against corruption so far is not good

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.785 ^a	3	7.815
Likelihood Ratio	11.777	3	.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	.295	1	.587
N of Valid Cases	200		

a.0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.50.

Analysis

From the above table it is observed that calculated value(X1)=5.785tabular value (p)=7.815 so (X1)< (p) therefore alternative hypothesis H0 is accepted

5)H0:ATMS/Banks in your locality being steadily supplied with cash

H1:ATMS/Banks in your locality are not being steadily supplied with cash

Category * Options Crosstabulation							
		Options				Total	
		completely agree	partially agree	disagree	partially disagree		
Category	Employees	Count	4	36	45	15	100
		Expected Count	12.0	25.5	51.0	11.5	100.0
		% within Category	4.0%	36.0%	45.0%	15.0%	100.0%
	students	Count	20	15	57	8	100
		Expected Count	12.0	25.5	51.0	11.5	100.0
		% within Category	20.0%	15.0%	57.0%	8.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	24	51	102	23	200	
	Expected Count	24.0	51.0	102.0	23.0	200.0	
	% within Category	12.0%	25.5%	51.0%	11.5%	100.0%	

Cateogoty * Options Crosstabulation						
		Options			Total	
		Not at all	Somewhat but ok	yes		
Cateogoty	Employees	Count	3	52	45	100
		Expected Count	1.5	46.0	52.5	100.0
		% within Cateogoty	3.0%	52.0%	45.0%	100.0%
	Students	Count	0	40	60	100
		Expected Count	1.5	46.0	52.5	100.0
		% within Cateogoty	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	3	92	105	200	
	Expected Count	3.0	92.0	105.0	200.0	
	% within Cateogoty	1.5%	46.0%	52.5%	100.0%	

Category * Options Crosstabulation							
		Options				Total	
		outstanding	verygood	good	Useless		
Category	Employees	Count	2	11	51	36	100
		Expected Count	5.5	6.5	52.5	35.5	100.0
		% within Category	2.0%	11.0%	51.0%	36.0%	100.0%
	students	Count	9	2	54	35	100
		Expected Count	5.5	6.5	52.5	35.5	100.0
		% within Category	9.0%	2.0%	54.0%	35.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	11	13	105	71	200
		Expected Count	11.0	13.0	105.0	71.0	200.0
		% within Category	5.5%	6.5%	52.5%	35.5%	100.0%

Category * Options Crosstabulation						
		Options			Total	
		Not at all	somewhat but ok	yes		
Category	Employees	Count	39	55	6	100
		Expected Count	28.5	47.0	24.5	100.0
		% within Category	39.0%	55.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	Students	Count	18	39	43	100
		Expected Count	28.5	47.0	24.5	100.0
		% within Category	18.0%	39.0%	43.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	57	94	49	200
		Expected Count	57.0	94.0	49.0	200.0
		% within Category	28.5%	47.0%	24.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests		
	Value	df Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.399 ^a	2 .5991
Likelihood Ratio	42.153	2 .000
Linear-by-Linear Association	31.673	1 .000
N of Valid Cases	200	

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 24.50.

Analysis

From the above table it is observed that calculated value $(X^2) = 38.399$ at tabular value $(p) = 5.991$ so $(X^2) > (p)$ therefore alternative hypothesis H_1 is accepted.

Conclusion

Demonetization is a big decision made by government to wipe out corruption and black money. it was a big shock to Indians but now they are enjoying fruit of demonetization. Some middle class people were suffered due to this decision but now they are satisfied with decision. The demonetization drive will affect some extent to the general public, but for larger interest of the country such decisions are inevitable. Also it may not curb black money fully, but definitely it has major impact in curbing black money to large extent.

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