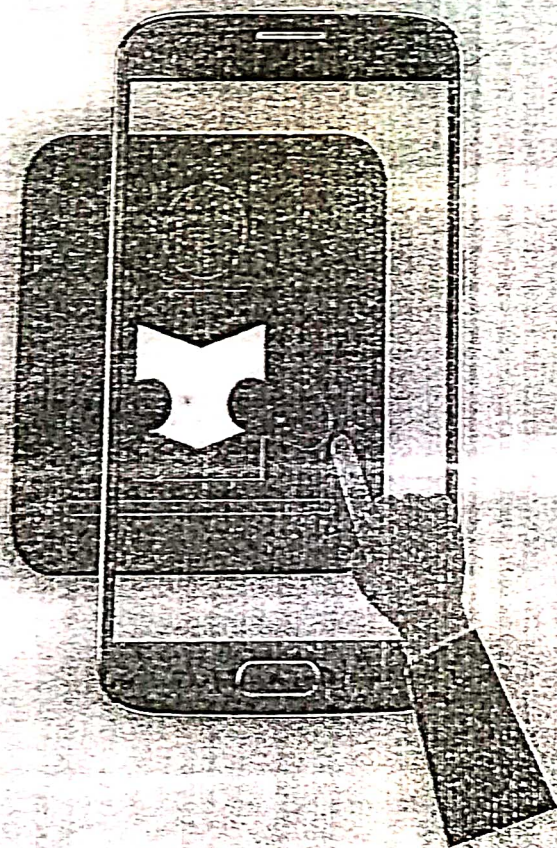


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Proceedings of National Conference
on the Role of LIS Professionals in the Changing
Academic Paradigm, 17-18 February, 2017

Libraries in the Changing Academic Paradigm



Edited by
Dr. M. Ishwara Bhat
Dr. K. N. Sheshadri



**PRESIDENT'S
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Itgalpur, Rajanakunte, Yelahanka
Bengaluru-560 064

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Table of Contents

SN	Conference papers	Page no.
	Introduction	xi
1	Changing dimensions of academic librarianship from ancient to digital era B. M. Meera	01
2	Copyright and licensing issues in libraries K. Rama Patnaik	08
3	Information Commons : the picturesque of emerging library scenario A. Y. Asundi	18
	Libraries of the Future: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities Ramesha and B. B. Chand	31
5	Upcoming Metadata Standards: An overview N. S. Harinarayana and J. Manjunatha	40
6	The Digital Age - Reshaping the libraries R. Nagpal and N. Radhakrishnan	50
7	Computer literacy skills among the students of IIS University, Jaipur : A Study Garvita Jhamb	57
8	ICT Infrastructure and its Impact at Minority First Grade College Libraries affiliated to Kuvempu University: a study B. Shankarappa, K. C. Ramakrishnegowda and R. H. Walmiki	67
9	Use of internet by Postgraduate students of Economics and History in Government First Grade College, Yelahanka, Bengaluru : A Study Ningayya and D. B. Patil	79
10	Study on Use of Mobile Phones for Library Services by Management Students of Presidency College, Bengaluru N. V. Prasanna Kumari, N. R. Shilpa Rani and M. R. Deepak Kumar	84
11	Perception and Use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) by the Postgraduate Students: A Study at Sir M. Visvesvaraya Postgraduate Centre, Mandya, affiliated to University of Mysore G. M. Guruprasada, A. N. Ramesha, D. Giddaiah and B. M. Jagadeesha	95
12	Open Access Publication Trend of Top Universities in India: A Case Study from 2011 to 2015 Deepjyoti Kalita	102
13	Open Access Journals in Engineering: An exploration M. T. Basavaraja and B. T. Sampath Kumar	109

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Upcoming Metadata Standards: An overview

N. S. Harinarayana* and J. Manjunatha**

Abstract

Libraries are the major creators of metadata. They have been doing this for centuries. With the change of environment induced by information and communication technologies, the standards used for creation of metadata have undergone metamorphic changes. The article provides an overview of two such standards, namely, BibFrame and RDA.

Keywords: Metadata; MARC Future; BibFrame; RDA and Bibliographic standards.

1. Introduction

Metadata is structured information that describes, explains, locates, or otherwise makes it easier to retrieve, use, or manage an information resource (NISO, 2004). The commonly seen definition in the literature of metadata, however, is 'data about data'. Purists disagree with this generic definition, and argue that the definition varies depending upon the type of metadata we are talking about. They offer the definition "data about the containers of data" for structural metadata and "data about data content" or "content about content" for descriptive metadata.

Use of metadata is everywhere. From a simple label to a catalogue card of a library, we can see metadata in varieties of forms. In this paper we will refer to metadata from the perspective of library environment. Creation of metadata is not new to librarians. Cataloguing is one kind of metadata. For centuries they have acquired the skill for creation of records of metadata for different kinds of materials. For library and information professional, the metadata standard means a formal scheme used for describing the information resource - print, non-print or digital.

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Anglo American Cataloguing Rules 2 (AACR2) is a well-known scheme used for decades. Recently it is replaced by a new set of rules called *Resource Description and Access*, or simply RDA. These rules are developed to encompass all types of materials including manuscripts. However, by legacy they are more appropriate for printed documents than other kinds. Efforts for coming out with a unified set of rules that suits all genre of information resources has not met with success, yet. Thus, either metadata standards have also been developed for textual and non-textual objects including published books, electronic documents, archival finding aids, art objects, educational and training materials, and scientific datasets.

Metadata serves many purposes. Resource discovery, organizing electronic resources, resource integration, and supporting for archiving and preservation are some of them (Hirwade, 2011). Traditionally catalogue records (metadata) are created basically for resource discovery. The resource discovery functions of metadata are: searching (allowing resources to be found by relevant criteria), selecting (identifying the resources), collocating (bringing together similar resources), differentiating (distinguishing dissimilar resources), and locating (providing the physical/digital location of the resources).

2. Types of metadata

There are three main types of metadata (NISO, 2004):

- Descriptive metadata describes a resource for purposes such as discovery and identification. It can include elements such as title, abstract, author, and keywords;
- Structural metadata indicates how compound objects are put together, for example, how pages are ordered to form chapters;
- Administrative metadata provides information to help manage a resource, such as when and how it was created, file type and other technical information, and who can access it. There are several subsets of administrative data; two that are sometimes listed as separate metadata types are: "Rights management metadata", which deals with intellectual property rights, and "Preservation metadata", which contains information needed to archive and preserve a resource.

3. Technical jargons

One of the problems in understanding the literature on metadata is the technical jargons and inconsistent use of terms. The Research Libraries group - popularly known as RLIN - have come out with a set of terms with their definition and scope. (RLIN, 2003). Some of the most essential terms from them for the present purpose have been listed below:

- "Data fields" are the named units of information, often also referred to as "elements" or "categories". Data fields answer the questions, "What discrete units of information do you want to capture?" and, "What are they called?"
- "Data structure" is the organization or grouping of the data fields. Data structures answer the question, "How are the data fields arranged into a record?"

3.2 Data content and values

"Data content" and "Data values" are the information proper stored in the data fields. They answer the question, "What goes into the data fields?"

- Data content standards are the rules that guide you in filling a particular data field. They answer the question, "What is the recipe for creating a term or a prose description?" Example: AACR2, RDA, Dublin Core, METS, MODS, CDWA etc;
- Data value standards are the thesauri or name authorities providing pre-established terms to populate a data field. They answer the question, "What is the established term for a data field?". Example: LCSH, MeSH, AAT etc.

3.3 Data format

"Data format" refers to the particular encoding of information contained within a file. It answers the question, "How do the data fields and their content get saved as a digital file?" Example: XML, RDF.

Example: Here is an example of how data fields and structure, data content and values, and data format specifications work hand in hand to establish a standards-based, shareable record:

- A data field and structure specification such as the Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS) elements defines a discrete unit of information as "data created";
- A data content standard such as ISO 8601 specifies the rules for formatting the date April 17, 1970 as "1970-04-1T";
- A data format such as the XML expression of MODS allows you to encode all of the information: `<dateCreated encoding="iso8601">1970-04-17</dateCreated>`.

4. Standards for metadata

Metadata is represented in the form of bibliographic elements and the organization of these elements in a systematic format is called metadata standard. The metadata standard is the set of metadata elements and rules for their use that have been

defined for a particular purpose. In common usage, the terms Scheme, Schema and Standard are used interchangeably.

A Metadata scheme is the set of descriptor types available to be applied to information. Numerous standard schemes have been developed to address specific information use and management needs. These standards have emerged from the needs of specific interest groups to standardize how they classify information. Many different metadata schemes are being developed in a variety of user environments and disciplines.

5. Data fields and structure standards

Here are just some of the more common community standards - data field and structure standards - we can work with (with the exception of VRA Core and CDWA, all have an officially sanctioned XML expression associated with them):

- Categories for the Description of Works of Art (CDWA) (for individual records)
- Dublin Core (DC) (for individual records);
- Encoded Archival Description (EAD) (for an organized collection of individual records);
- MARC 21 or UNIMARC (for individual records);
- Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard (METS) (for digital objects);
- Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS) (for individual records);
- SPECTRUM (for collection of individual records/digital objects);
- Text Encoded Initiative (TEI);
- Visual Resource Association (VRA);
- Digital Scriptorium (for collection of records).

Data field and structure standards and their associated data formats range from entire structured collections of descriptive records to stand-alone individual descriptive records to so-called digital objects. They normally will have:

- A limited number of elements;
- The name of each element;
- The meaning of each element.

6. Data content and value standards

Here are a few examples of data content standards:

- Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2);
- Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts: A Cataloguing Manual for Archival Repositories, Historical Societies, and Manuscript Libraries. (2nd ed.) (APPM) (Superseded by DACS);
- Australian Government Locator Service (AGLS);

- Categories for the Description of Works of Art (CDWA);
- Data Documentation Initiative (DDI);
- Describing Archives: A Content Standard (DACS) (Earlier called AIPPM);
- Digital Scriptorium (DS);
- Dublin core (DC);
- Encoded Archival Description (EAD);
- Families (ISAAR(CPF));
- Gateway to Educational Materials (GEM);
- Government Information Locator Service (GILS);
- Learning Object Metadata (LOM);
- Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS);
- Rules for Archival Description (RAD);
- Text Encoding Initiatives (TEI);
- Visual Resources Association (VRA).

7. Data value standards

The popular data value standards are:

- Art & Architecture Thesaurus® (AAT);
- Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names® (TGN);
- LC/NACO Authority File;
- Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH);
- Medical Subject Heading (MeSH);
- Moving Image Materials: Genre Terms;
- Subject Index for the Visual Arts;
- Thesaurus for Graphic Materials (TGM);
- Union List of Artist Names® (ULAN).

8. Data format standards

Syntax (Data format), though, is not strictly part of the metadata scheme, the data will be unusable unless the encoding scheme understands the semantics of the metadata scheme. The encoding allows the metadata to be processed by a computer program. A few of these are:

- HTML (Hyper Text Make-up Language);
- SGML (Standard Generalized Make-up Language) (Earlier called AIPPM) (Superseded by DACS);
- XML (Extensible Make-up Language);
- RDF (Resources Description Framework);
- MARC (Machine Readable Cataloguing);
- MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension),
Z.39.50;

- X.500;
- LDAP (Light-weight Directory Application Protocol).

Typically, the semantics is a description of the contents, location, physical attributes, type (e.g. text, image, map or model) and form (e.g. Print copy, electronic file, and manuscript). The metadata elements supporting access to published documents include the originator of work, when and where it was published and the subset areas it covers where the information is issued in analog form, such as print material. Additional metadata is provided to assist in the location of the information e.g. call numbers, accession numbers, used in libraries. The resource community may also define some logical grouping of the elements or leave it to the encoding scheme.

9. Current trends in data format and content standards

The following section discusses about the recent trends in data format standards and the content standards. The standards that are introduced in this paper are: BIBFRAME and RDA.

9.1 Bibframe

2011 is one of the milestone years for the bibliographic description activities. It is because the Library of Congress officially launched an initiative called Bibliographic Framework, shortly and popularly called Bibframe. This ambitious initiative is seen as a future model for bibliographic description activities. In precise terms it is a linked data model promoting linked data practices and methods with respect to sharing and publishing library data.

9.2 Why Bibframe?

Bibframe development has its roots in MARC standard. Developed in 1966 by LC, MARC became the *de facto* standard for all bibliographic description activities. Library systems have been developed around MARC for the last four decades. Today's librarians have grown along with MARC. But it was felt that MARC has become old in terms of its data management techniques and programming styles of today. This called for a new format that will "accommodate and distinguish expert, automated, and self-generated metadata, including annotations (reviews, comments) and usage data". MARC has lived its days in pre-web environment. There was a strong opinion among members of Working Group of the Future of Bibliographic Control (which was appointed by LC) for new environment for bibliographic control (which was appointed by LC) for within library community and with related communities without compromising the full range of data interest to libraries in addition to the new cataloguing standard Resource Description and Access (RDA) also calls for a better environment for its implementation than MARC (Kroeger, 2013). With this backdrop the Bibframe was developed. Unlike MARC, Bibframe is more environment, rather than a format.

9.3 Requirements for Bibframe environment:

MARC has been there for more than four decades. Its legacy cannot easily be either undermined or ignored in the new development. History shows that MARC has been adapted to changing technologies from time to time since its inception. Millions of data records are available in MARC format already. Keeping all these factors in mind, the requirements for Bibframe was laid out. The following are some of them :

- Broad accommodation of content rules and data models:
The Framework should accommodate all existing and future data description models. It should be amenable for adoption of RDA, DACS, VRA, CCO, etc.
- Provision for types of data that logically accompany or support bibliographic description:

The Framework should have provision for describing various data types such as holdings, authority, classification, preservation, technical, rights, and archival metadata.

- Accommodation of textual data, linked data with URLs instead of text, and both:
It is recognized that a variety of environments and systems will exist with different capabilities for communicating and receiving and using textual data and links.
- Consideration of the needs of all sizes and types of libraries, from small public to large research;

The Framework should be suitable to be adopted by all kinds of libraries irrespective of their size and nature. The new bibliographic framework will continue to support simpler needs in addition to those of large research libraries.

- Continuation of maintenance of MARC, until no longer necessary;

It is recognized that systems and services based on the MARC 21 communications record will be an important part of the infrastructure for many years. With library budgets already stretched to cover resource purchases, large system changes are difficult to implement because of the associated costs. With the migration in the near term of a large segment of the library community from AACR to RDA, we will need to have RDA - adapted MARC available. While that need is already being addressed, it is recognized that RDA is still evolving and additional changes may be required. Changes to MARC not associated with RDA should be minimal as the energy of the community focuses on the implementation of RDA and on this initiative.

- Compatibility with MARC-based record;

While a new schema for communications could be radically different, it will need to enable use of data currently found in MARC, since re-describing resources will not be feasible. Ideally there would be an option to preserve all data from a MARC record.

- Provision of transformation from MARC 21 to a new bibliographic environment.

A key requirement will be software that converts data to be moved from MARC to the new bibliographic framework and back, if possible, in order to enable experimentation, testing, and other activities related to evolution of the environment.

9.4 The Bibframe Model

The Bibframe model consists of the following main classes:

- Creative Work: Simply called work, it represents the conceptual item of cataloguing. The Work in Bibframe is an abstract entity;
- Instance - a resource reflecting an individual, material embodiment of the Work;
- Authority - a resource reflecting key authority concepts that have defined relationships reflected in the Work and Instance. Examples of Authority Resources include People, Places, Topics, Organizations, etc;
- Annotation - a resource that decorates other Bibframe resources with additional information. Examples of such annotations include Library Holdings information, cover art and reviews.

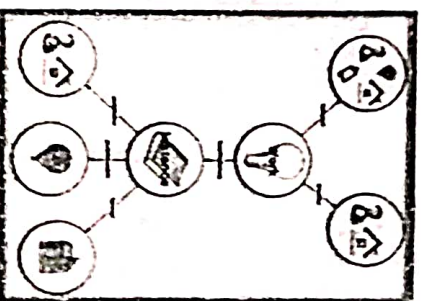


Figure 1: The Bibframe model

9.5 Resource Description and Access

Resource Description and Access, popularly known as RDA, is a new content standard and a successor to AACR2. It is based on the conceptual model Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Description (FRBR) developed by IFLA in 1998. RDA is named so deliberately to remove the word 'Anglo American' and give an 'international view'. Officially it was released in 2010.

RDA was developed to meet the challenges of digital environment. Machine captured and processed data are the essence of digital environment which RDA tries to meet. As RDA is based on FRBR, it improves the discoverability of materials. The changes in the cataloguing environment between the 1960s and 2000s have been enormous, not only because of the rapid proliferation of new types of publications, new forms of content, and new carriers for content, but also because the move into a networked online environment has qualitatively changed the way the library and its users go about their work. RDA is a standard designed for the digital environment.

As it is the successor of AACR2, RDA also provides practical instructions for cataloguing. It differs from AACR2 in that it is based on strong theoretical framework. The understanding of RDA requires the knowledge of two conceptual models, namely, Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD) (Coyle & Hillmann, 2007).

The scope of the RDA is clearly stated. It is designed for use in an international context. Instructions are given with options to cover the possibility of using different languages, scripts, numbering systems, etc. When the instruction is to record data, rather than transcribe data, RDA instructions will often refer to using the language or script or numerals "preferred by the agency creating the data."

9.6 Structure of RDA

Browsing through the table of contents of RDA, it is immediately apparent that the structure and language of RDA are different from AACR2:

- Section 1 - Recording attributes of manifestation and item;
- Section 2 - Recording attributes of work and expression;
- Section 3 - Recording attributes of person, family, and corporate body;
- Section 4 - Recording attributes of concept, object, event, and place;
- Section 5 - Recording primary relationships;
- Section 6 - Recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource;
- Section 7 - Recording the subject of a work;
- Section 8 - Recording relationships between works, expressions, manifestations, and items;

- Section 9 - Recording relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies;
- Section 10 - Recording relationships between concepts, objects, events, places.

9.7 AACR and RDA

RDA is the standard that replaces AACR2. RDA introduces significant changes but important links continue to exist between AACR2 and RDA:

- AACR and RDA share the same governance structure;
- RDA was intentionally built on the foundations of AACR;
- Many RDA instructions are derived from AACR2;
- Cataloguing records created according to RDA guidelines will be compatible AACR records;
- RDA was born out of an initial attempt to do a radical revision of AACR.

10. Conclusion

Library community has developed many standards for more than one century. In fact, from DDC to the latest BibFrame, the libraries have adopted them all. Proverb says, change is the only constant. It is the time for us to change again to digital world.

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CONTENTS

Ch. Nos.	Title of the Papers	Authors Name	Page Nos.
1	Resource Sharing in Some Selected Engineering Colleges in BangalUru: With Special Reference to E-Journals	Babuprasad.K.C	1
2	Locating Indian English Literature: An Overview	Jayashri S. L.	6
3	Improving Physical Education in Every Schools and Colleges	Anitha.S.M	9
4	A history and analysis of social welfare Programmes in India	Boraiah.H.J	13
5	A historical development of social legislation in India	Bramarambha.S.M	17
6	A Study on Contemporary Challenges and Opportunities of Retail Banking in Rural India	Chandrakala.K.S	21
7	A Study on Casteism, Communalism and Regionalism in Indian society	Chandramma.S	27
8	A Various Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics	Dane gowda	33
9	Right to Information Act 2005: Master Key to Good Governance in India	Dharanesha.S.T	37
10	"Leisure sports" "A boon for healthy life"	Dr. A.M. Manjunath	40
11	Education for social development issues and challenges in India	Dr. Chetana M	42
12	Issues in Higher Education	Dr. Suneetha. V.	46
13	Rural Local Governance in Karnataka: Political Issues and Trends	Dr.Divya.H.L	50
14	Labour and Employment Laws of India – An Overview	Dr.Kusuma.K.N	55
15	Creating positive sports environment – A Study	Dr.B.Mahadevaswamy	60
16	The Cultural Contributions of Dandanayakas during Vishnuvardhana reign	Dr.T.Raju	64
17	Impact and Influence of British Rule in India: Economic, Social and Cultural	Dr.Shashikala.N.J	69
18	The Role of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian National Movement- An Historical Study	Dr.A.N.Suresha	74
19	Rural Entrepreneurship and Economic Development: An Overview	Fakruddin & S.S.Mallikarjuna Prasanna	78
20	Problems and Issues of Unorganised Workers in India- A Review	Gangadharaiah	83
21	Putting the earth in play: Environmental awareness and sports	Gayathramma.G.P	88
22	Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups in India	Girish Kumar	92
23	Need and Intervention of Social Workers in Public Health Care Services and Social Development	Hanumanthaiah.B.H	97
24	A Study on political Exclusion and Poverty in India	Shantha.P.R	101
25	Economic Development, Planning and Social Change in India	Harish Kumar R	106
26	A Study on Issues and Future Direction of physical Education	Harish.V	112
27	A Study on Impact of politics on student in India	Harisha.A	116

28	A Study on historical development of social policy in India	Jagannatha.B.E	121
29	Role of Library and Information Science in Development and Social Welfare in Modern Era	Lakshmana Rao.K.R	125
30	Problems and Challenges of Women Workers in Unorganized Sector in India-A Study	Lakshmangowda. B.H	130
31	Implementing and Enforcement of Right to Education Act in India: issues and challenges	M.S.Yogesh	134
32	Matrimony of diasporic couples as reflected in Jhumpa Lahiri's – Interpreter of Maladies	Madhushree	139
33	Digital Payment for Rural India: Challenges and Opportunities	Madhusudhana E	142
34	A Study on Education for social development	Mallikarjunaprasanna S S	146
35	Information needs and Information seeking behaviour of research scholars in Digital Environment: An Analytical Study in Bangalore University	Manjunath. N & Suresh Babu	150
36	A Study on Risk Management for Sports Event and Recreation Activities	Manjunath.V	155
37	A Research and Analysis on Equity and Equality in Indian Education	Manjunatha S	160
38	Historical development of medical social work in India	MohanKumar	165
39	Impact of Sport on Environment	Mohan s	169
40	A Research and Analysis of Popularity of Sports Tourism and Its Impact	Nagaraju.B.S	171
41	The Role of Green Chemistry and Technology in Sustainability Development: Principles and Practices	Nagaraju.J	175
42	A study on Active and Passive Characteristics of Sports Tourists	Nanjunda.R	180
43	A Study on Leadership Qualities for Future Library Leaders in Modernization of Libraries	Narasimhaiah.V	184
44	A Study on Meaning aims and process of education in India	Sharadamma	189
45	Pupils and Teachers Experience of School Based Physical Education	Sharadamma.B	193
46	Reading Nissim Ezekiel through the mirror of Post-Colonialism	Padmini .H.A	197

A STUDY ON EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The relationship between education and development of the society is absolute and indubious. On one side, improving the education, and on the other side, educated people are effective means for the development of the society. No doubt the social, economic, political, and cultural development of the society will be difficult if not impossible without the presence of educated people. In this paper, in order to understand and explain the role of education in the development of the society, functions of education are described in terms of economic, political, social, cultural, agricultural and health aspects. Thus, this paper first examines the importance and role of education in the development of the society from the perspective of experts, and then, discusses the place of education in the development of the society. The purpose of this study is to find an answer for the role of education in economic, social and cultural development of the societies in developing countries.

Keywords: Education, development, human capital, skill and specialty, society

Introduction

The present examination of education as a contributor to social development needs to begin with a conceptual question. It is often taken for granted, particularly in non-academic writing and speech, that formal education (schooling) is "good in itself". Conceptually, this reflects the view that being more educated is inherently better than being less educated, both at the individual level and in populations at large. In such a view, education is akin to health – it is commonly held that health is better than sickness. Notably, the tenet that education as such has an intrinsic value disregards the questions concerning the content of education – although in a more concrete analysis most people would not accept that e.g. instilling xenophobic attitudes in the minds of pupils represents a positive value.

The alternative view is that education should not be seen as having an intrinsic value, but only an instrumental one: i.e. education has a value insofar as it can be a means to promote other goals of social development (e.g. health). In this respect, the contribution of education is bound to be quite variable in different contexts and also importantly dependent on the quality of education and its relevance vis-à-vis the socio-cultural context. The actual contribution of education to social development can only be investigated through research, and some aspects of this research task are very challenging.

Education: A Path to Social Development Annual Conference of World Federation of Teachers Unions Upali Pannilage Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology University of Ruhuna Sri Lanka

Education In sociological points of view,

- Education is one of the very important social institutions in the society.
- Social institutions such as family, religion, economy, politics and education are interrelated and functioning to fulfill basic human needs such as reproduction, socialization, food, security shelter etc, in the society.

Socialization

- A process by which individuals acquire social competence by learning the norms, values beliefs, attitudes, language characteristics, and roles appropriate to their social groups.
- Education plays a large part in the socialization of children into society.
- Education is discussed under various themes; – education as a basic human need – education as a human right – education for all

Education as a Basic Human Need

- It argues that education was considered as a basic human need as it provides the means for socialization of young and adults.
- In popular term food, water, shelter and health care have given more emphasis in the considerations of human's basic need,

Education As a Human Right

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and subsequent treaties established the right to education .

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child, reaffirms the right to free and compulsory primary schooling and emphasizes child well-being and development.
- International Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR - UN 1977) identifies four components in peoples' right to education: – Available – Accessible – Acceptable – Adaptable

Education for All (EFA)

- Launched in 1990.
- As per the published objectives this initiative was to bring the benefits of education to "every citizen in every society." It committed to achieving six specific education goals. They are:
- Early childhood care
- Free and compulsory primary education of good quality.
- learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programs.
- Increased adult literacy
- Eliminate gender disparities
- Improve all aspects of the quality of education

Social Objectives of Education: Can be analysed in three esteem elements – Human Relations – Economic Efficiency and – Civic Knowledge. The doctrine of 'social responsibility' involves the acceptance of the socialist view that political mechanisms, not market mechanisms, are the appropriate way to determine the allocation of scarce resources to alternative uses. "The doctrine of 'social responsibility' taken seriously would extend the scope of the political mechanism to every human activity" (Milton Friedman, 1963).

Link between Education & Social Development

- In the present dominant capitalist world, Economists define development as economic growth and diversification.
- Sociologists define it considering implications of poverty and inequality, social institutions, culture, and meanings individuals attach to development.
- Humanists are concerned about whether or not people are living better lives. Ecologists are concerned with the sustainability of development processes.
- Social development also means that peoples living standards is increase, people feel more happiness. "Process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the population as a whole in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development" (Midgley 1995).
- UNDP (1990) state that education is one of the five emergencies of human development. The others being health, nutrition, the environment, employment, and political and economic freedom.

Actual Scenario

Even after decades of efforts by the United Nations' money lenders such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank etc.; is getting worse day-by-day.

- More than 15 million children in the world have affected AIDS and 80% of them are from Africa.
- The Rights of millions of children are violated by trafficking, labour, abuse, and neglect.
- Births of about 50 million of children are not registered in each year and unable to access schooling and basic services.

At global level:

Poverty (economic), armed conflict (political), unequal distribution of resources (social), lack of gender equity (social) are the major constraints continuing

- About one in four children under the age of five are underweight
- In Southern Asia, 60% of children in the poorest areas are underweight compared to 25% of children in the richest households.
- In Asia, Africa and Latin America regions overall, girls in the poorest 20% of households are 3.5 times more likely to be out of school than girls in the richest households and four times more likely to be out of school than boys from the richest households.
- Contraceptive use is four times higher among women with a secondary education than among those with no education. For women in the poorest households and among those with no education, negligible progress was seen over the last decade.
- Only about half of the so called developing world's population are using improved sanitation. Disparities between rural and urban areas remain daunting, with only 40% of rural populations

covered. And while 77% of the population in the richest 20% of households use improved sanitation facilities, the share is only 16% of those in the poorest households.

- The cost of schooling remains a major obstacle to education for millions of children and youth despite the abolition of primary school tuition fees in fourteen countries since 2000.
- Illiteracy is receiving minimal political attention and remains a global disgrace, keeping one in five adults (one in four women) on the margins of society.
- Out of 129 countries, 51 have achieved or are close to achieving the four most quantifiable EFA goals (universal primary education, adult literacy, gender and quality of education), 53 are in an intermediate position and 25 are far from achieving EFA as a whole.
- Although child mortality rates have dropped, a majority of countries are not taking the necessary policy measures to provide care and education to children below age 3. Early childhood care and education programmes generally do not reach the poorest and most disadvantaged children, who stand to gain the most from them in terms of health, nutrition and cognitive development.
- Worldwide, 774 million adults lack basic literacy skills, as measured by conventional methods. Some 64% of them are women, a share virtually unchanged since the early 1990s. Direct measurement of literacy skills would significantly increase the global estimate of the number of adults denied the right to literacy. Most countries have made little progress during the past decade in reducing the absolute number of adult illiterates, with the notable exception of China.
- 72 out of 101 countries will not succeed in halving their adult illiteracy rates by 2015. South and West Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa remain regions with low enrolment in secondary education.
- There are about 77 million children of school age, who are still not in school due to financial, social, or physical challenges. Poor learning outcomes and low-quality education also remain overriding concerns in the education sector. For example, in many developing countries, less than 60 percent of primary school pupils who enroll in first grade reach the last grade of schooling. Additionally, pupil/teacher ratios in many countries exceed 40:1 and many primary teachers lack adequate qualifications.

Failure of Governance:

The Root Causes

- What we experience today is weak governance systems in every aspects of the society.
- Governance can be seen as the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels.
- It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences.

Good Governance

- Good governance ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over the allocation of development resources.
- "There is no such thing as a natural education process. Education either functions as an instrument which is used to facilitate the integration of generations into the logic of the present system and bring about comfortably to it, or it becomes the practice of freedom, the means by which men and women deal critically with reality and discover how to participate in the transformation of their world". (Paulo Freire 1973)

Situation in Sri Lanka.

- The education system in Sri Lanka is also carries no difference.
- Though Sri Lanka is considered as a country with free education and high literacy rate, the system suffers with many disparities.
- Although Sri Lanka claimed to have literacy rate of 94.2% (rank 78 out of 179 countries);
- out of 4.3 million school going children between the ages of 3-17, 260,000 do not attend to school. From who attends to schools,
- 80% leave school before general Certificate of Education (GCE) Ordinary Level (O/L),
- 49% failed GCE O/L, 67% failed GCE Advanced Level (A/L), 60 % failed English in O/L and only 30% passed Mathematics and Science in O/L.
- "Education is the most powerful tool of change. Education gives an individual the capacity to adapt to change. Education can prepare people for change. Education can initiate change. Building awareness of the self, society and human welfare more and more rests upon

education. Education is considered the best strategy of initiating, achieving and sustaining progress and development. Moreover, education can mitigate disparities in society amongst people. In short Education is the most powerful tool of achieving what we ought to achieve" (Mohottige, 2005).

- What we experience today in the market driven economies are the efforts to sell the knowledge, the education, the experiences, the skills and so on in the open market.
- The market mechanism is not concerns on the human angles as it emphasis rely on the level of achievements from the supply and demands of the marketable products and services.
- Each and everything including the human relations, their knowledge and skills are considered as economic commodities in the market driven economy.
- Hence, whether we can expect social responsibility from policy makers, administrators and politicians (especially) in the current economic system to make them socially responsible for education is seems a myth.
- Therefore a mechanism is necessary to change the present world order in to a system where those leaders concerns about the human beings, their knowledge, the social relationships, human dignity.
- In such context education can play a vital role to pave a way to social development.

Conclusion

In the 1980s, reviews written by Lewin, Colclough and Little (1984) and King (op. cit.) presented agendas for further research that would in a more convincing and nuanced manner demonstrate the contribution of education to development. Lewin et al. (op. cit.) point out the need for research that would relate the effects of education on development not only to the quantity of formal education but also to its quality aspects, and that would "look to the wider society to see where changes can be made which would support current efforts of education systems to promote change". Among the more concrete research tasks proposed in this article is, for instance, that research on the effect of education on health and fertility should investigate whether these effects occur "through specific knowledge imparted through the formal curriculum of schools and/or through attitudes to the self and others imparted through the hidden curriculum and/or through a different kind of approach to out-of-school learning encouraged by exposure to general formal education". This is an important question indeed, but hardly one that could be translated into a feasible research design.

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72

On

**Connecting Young India
and Global Market Opportunities for
Sustainable inclusive Growth"**



**Government of Karnataka
Department of Collegiate Education
Government College for Women, Kolar
Department of Commerce and Management**

Connecting Young India and Global Market Opportunities for Sustainable Inclusive Growth

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CONTENTS

Sl. No.	TOPIC	PAGE NO
1	DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND – A DISCRIPTIVE STUDY RADHAMMA K C, RASHMI V	1
2	CASHLESS INDIA - TOOL FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION AND BLACK MONEY BRINDA VEENA. R	4
3	A STUDY ON WORK-LIFE INTEGRATION, ITS RELEVANCE AND IMPACT TO MILLENNIALS. - PRITI K RAO	7
4	DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND – THE MAJOR DRIVER OF DEVELOPMENT MANJUNATH GOWDA .A	10
5	DIGITAL ERA – BOON OR BANE. - DR. KUBER NAIK, MUNIRAJA N	12
6	DIGITAL INDIA WITH E-COMMERCE REVOLUTION IN RURAL INDIA: TRANSFORM INDIA DIGITALLY AND ECONOMICALLY.- AMOGHNATH SS,	14
7	DRIVING INDIA'S GROWTH THROUGH SME START-UPS" DR. S. MURALIDHAR, P.R.NARASAPPA	17
8	RURAL INDIA IS DRIVING E-COMMERCE GROWTH" – ITS CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES. - DR. CHITHAMBAR GUPTA V, RAJESH P.S	20
9	DIGITALIZATION CREATE A GLOBAL MARKET OPPORTUNITY TO WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS. - MAHALAKSHMI. R, DR. H.H. RAMESHA	23
10	STATE GOVERNMENT'S INITIATION TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE FIELD OF TEXTILES. -HARISH.H.R,	26
11	IMPACT OF GST ON EMPLOYEES BENEFIT- AN ANALITICAL STUDY.- SUMATHI.S	29
12	GREEN BANKING IN INDIA. - ANUPRASAD K R	31
13	GST IMPACT ON LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN. - MUNIRAJU.G,	33
14	MAKE IN INDIA-IMPACT ON JOB SECTOR. - NAGESHA K,	36
15	A STUDY ON IMPORT OF GOODS AND SERVICES UNDER GST REGIME IN INDIA. - MARIA RAJATHI. P,	38
16	MUDRA YOJANA – A STEP TOWARDS FINANCIAL UPLIFTMENT OF MSME'S.- RAVICHANDRA.M,	41
17	MAKE IN INDIA: CONCEPTS, INITIATIVES, AND POLICIES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE.-BINDU K R,	44
18	A STUDY ON DIGITAL INDIA A TOOL FOR INCREASED INTERNET CONNECTIVITY AND BROADENING THE BASE OF E-COMMERCE. -MUHEEBEAJMI, ATHIYA HASSAN	47
19	SECURITY ISSUES IN E-BANKING. – R. SRINIVAS, BAHADUR KHAN, CHANDRA MOHAN V	49
20	SKILL INDIA- A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG INDIAN YOUTH.- SWETHA M	51
21	SOCIAL MEDIAS IMPORTANCE IN BUSINESSES. - PROF. PRAKASH BORAH	54
22	STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT- ROLES AND ADVANTAGES. - PUSHPALATHA K,	57
23	SKILL INDIA: SKILL DEVELOPMENTS AND ITS AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYBILITY OF YOUTHS. - MUNIRAJA S M,	59
24	CASHLESS ECONOMY: MOVING FROM PAPER MONEY TO CASHLESS ECONOMY.- SHARIKHA BANU	62

25	CASHLESS TRANSACTION – TOOL FOR INCREASING THE TAX REVENUE. - MR SRINATHA S L	64
26	THE VISION OF DIGITAL ECONOMY TO MAKE INDIA INCLUSIVE. - MS SOWMYA S MURTHY	67
27	A STUDY ON CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA. - SHASHIKALA.S	69
28	DIGITAL INDIA: A ROAD AHEAD. - S.S.MALLIKARJUNA PRASANNA, FAKRUDDIN	72
29	DIGITAL INDIA A TOOL FOR INCREASE INTERNET-CONNECTIVITY AND BROADENING THE BASED FOR E-COMMERCE. TRANSACTIONS. - PROF: MALLAPPA PUTTATAMMANAVAR	75
30	A STUDY ON EVALUATION OF DIGITAL EDUCATION IN INDIA: 2021. - DR. K.R.JALAJA, ARUN KUMAR, RIZWAN BEGUM	78
31	GOOD AND SERVICE TAX AND VAT--WITH REFERENCE TO INDIAN CONTEXT. - BHARATHI, V	81
32	INDIA AS A DESTINATION FOR MEDICAL TOURISM IN THE CONTEXT OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND. - DR. S.MURALIDHAR, MALA.K.S	83
33	PROBLEMS AND PROSPECT OF ONLINE AND M-BANKING IN INDIA PRESENT SCENARIO AND FUTURE BLUEPRINT. - SHABASHKALANDAR S, SHASHI KUMAR R, SHAMEER PASHA	86
34	ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MAKE IN INDIA. - RAJATH.R	88
35	ROLE OF STRATEGIC HRM IN ACHIEVING ORGANISATIONAL GOAL-WITH REFERENCE TO INDUSTRIAL CONTEXT AND CASE STUDY. - LAKSHMI VR	90
36	SKILL INDIA –A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG INDIAN YOUTH. - IMRAN KHAN, IRSHAD AHAMED	93
37	SKILL INDIA – A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG INDIAN YOUT. - S. SUNIL KUMAR	95
38	MAKE IN INDIA-A BOOST FOR PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP. - SRI DEVARAJAPPA.SN, SMT.CHANDRAKALADEVI.KR.	97
39	FUTURE AND SCOPE OF CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA. - GOPINATHA N V	99
40	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG RURAL ENTERPRENEUR'S IN INDIA. - DR VENKATESHAIAH .M	102
41	EMERGENCE OF GREEN BANKING PRODUCTS IN CASHLESS TRANSACTION – A STUDY. - AKSHATHA B.G	103
42	DIGITAL INDIA: INITIATIVES AND OPPORTUNITIES. - ANANDA RAMAIAH SHETTY, SHIVAKUMAR V	108
43	INDIAN TAXATION REGIME – COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT TAX UNDER GST. - ANUSHA.G.JOSHI	111
44	CASHLESS INDIA: TOOL FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION & BLACK MONEY. - CHAITHRA.V & SANDHYA. C	114
45	DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND – THE MAJOR DRIVER OF DEVELOPMENT. - DEVIKA R M, GOWTHAMI P N	116
46	CASHLESS TRANSACTION: MODES, ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES. - KAUSAR UNNISA	119
47	A STUDY ON START UP INDIA AND ITS IMPACT ON MSME'S. - KAVITHA V	122
48	NEW AGE MARKETING AND STRATEGIC COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE. - RASHMITHA AS	125
49	ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: A NEW PARADIGM. - NAVEEN KUMAR S.T	127

50	MAKE IN INDIA- A BOOST FOR PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP. - AYESHA SULTANA, SHRUTHI V, SWETHA V	130
51	A STUDY ON CONCEPT OF BRAND EQUITY IN CURRENT MARKETING SCENARIO DR. SHOBHA.C. NOOR AYESHA	132
52	A STUDY ON USAGE OF E- BANKING SERVICES IN AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK - KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT, TAMILNADU. - DR.K.GEETHA	135
53	SKILL INDIA -A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG INDIAN YOUTH.- G.M. PRAKASH	138
54	A RESEARCH PAPER ON SKILL INDIA- A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG INDIAN YOUTH. - VIJAYASHEKARANAYAKA J R	141
55	GOODS AND SERVICE TAX AS GLOBAL TAX: A STUDY BASED ON INDIAN PERSPECTIVE. - AVINASH C T	145
56	DIGITAL INDIA A TOOL FOR INCREASED E-COMMERCE TRANSACTIONS. - SUPRIYA K.G	148
57	ROLE OF MODERN SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA. - KUSUMA MANGALA.D.V	150
58	SKILL INDIA - A MECHANISM FOR ADDRESSING THE MISMATCH IN QUALIFICATION AND CAREER IN THE CONTEMPORARY JOB MARKET. - R.S. NARENDRA, DR. VENUGOPAL	153
59	ROLE OF STATE IN SUPPORTING EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT.- MS BHAGYA G B, DR. S.MURALIDHAR	157
60	IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX ON INDIAN ECONOMY. - BHAVYA K. R	159
61	CASHLESS INDIA- TOOL FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION AND BLACK MONEY. R. AMRUTHAMMA, K.R. GANESHA	162
62	A STUDY ON INCLUSIVE RURAL BANKING ACCELERATING RURAL ECONOMIC GROWTH. - MANJULA S.N.	164
63	CASHLESS SOCIETY : A BOON FOR INDIA.- DR. T.V.VARUNI	167
64	CASHLESS INDIA-ATool FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION AND BLACK MONEY.- SATHISH S D, DR. CHANDRA MOHAN V	169
65	CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AHEAD. - MANJUNATHA D,	172
66	CHALLENGES OF STRATEGIC MANAGER OF 21 ST CENTURY. - DR. RAMESHA V	174
67	DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND - THE MAJOR DRIVER OF DEVELOPMENT. - B. M. MAMATHA, THARA. T	178
68	CASHLESS SOCIETY : A BOON FOR INDIA.- DR. T.V.VARUNI	180
69	START UP - OPPORTUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH FOR YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA. - VIDYASARAT G,	182
70	GROWTH OF IT-ENABLED BANKING SERVICES IN INDIA -VIDYASHREE D V.	185
71	NEW AGE MARKETING AND STRATEGIC COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE. - SREENATHA .S.R	188
72	THE SCOPE OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYABILITY OF INDIAN WORKFORCE IN CONTEXT OF MAKE IN INDIA: A STUDY. - DR. SHOBHA K, SANDHYA.S, SUJATHA G V	190
73	CASH LESS INDIA - TOOL FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION AND BLACK MONEY. - MAMATHA G, BANUPRIYA V R	193
74	GST AN INNOVATIVE TOOL FOR SIMPLIFYING THE INDIRECT TAX REGIME. - SATISH KUMAR K	196

	CASHLESS INDIA TOOL FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION AND BLACK MONEY. - HANUMANTHALAH M	199
75	IMPACT AND IMPORTANCE OF CASHLESS TRANSACTION IN INDIA. - K.MURUGAN	202
76	MAKE IN INDIA - A BOOST FOR PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP. -SAVITHA K.	205
77	STANDARDIZATION VS ADAPTATION OF MARKETING STRATEGY: - A QUALITATIVE STUDY. - GANGARAJ.M	208
78	SKILL INDIA MISSION. - KAVYA.B	210
79	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF RELIANCE JIO LAUNCH ON COLLEGE STUDENTS. - SOORYA RAMANI G, MR. LEO .L	213
80	IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY AND REQUIREMENT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY. - SRIDHAR	217
81	MAKE-IN-INDIA-A BOOST FOR PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP. - SHIVALINGEGOWDA A H,	220
82	SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR YOUTH IN INDIA: INITIATIVES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES. -SHIVAKUMAR V,	223
83	SKILL INDIA- A SRATEGY FOR ENHANSING CAPACITY BULIDING AMONG INDIAN YOUTH. - SANGEETHA.S, MANJUNATHA.B	226
84	MAKE IN INDIA - A GLOBAL MANUFACTURING HUB. -N PRAKASHA, TRILOKA S,	228
85	INDIA'S DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND: REALITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES. - RAJESH K N,	231
86	IMPACT OF GST ON SPORTS IN INDIAN ECONOMY. - VENKATACHALAPATHI V, RAVI SHANKAR M	234
87	DIGITAL INDIA A TOOL FOR INCREASED INTERNET CONNECTIVITY AND BROADENING THE BASE FOR-COMMERCE TRANSACTION. - ARBAZ PASHA, MOHAMMED IMRAN	237
88	START - UP INDIA AS A DRIVING FORCE FOR REVIVAL OF SME'S. - REKHA. V, ANUSUYA. H.M.	240
89	DEFIANCES AND MANEUVERING FOR MARKETING IN THE EPOCH OF DIGITALIZATION. - GOWTHAM.P, HUSSAIN	243
90	INCLUSIVE BANKING AND RURAL BANKING ACCELERATING RURAL ECONOMIC GROWTH. - T.NARASIMHA MURTHY	247
91	NEW AGE DIGITAL MARKETING-INBOUND MARKETING. - KHASIF PASHA, RAZIQ PASHA	251
92	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIAN START-UPS. - SUSHMA A R,	253
93	"JOB READY SKILLS AND EMPLOYABILITY IN BUSINESS EDUCATION" Dr. THIMMAREDDY G, KONAKUNTLARAYAPPA V	257
94	FAILURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN FULFILLING THE NATION'S PRIORITIES KRISHNAKUMAR C M, NARASIMHA RAJU K	260
95		
96		
97		
98		
99		
100		

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ABSTRACT

"Digital India" is an initiative of the Central Government of India "designed to transform India into a global digitized hub" by reviving a rundown digital sector of India with the help of improving digital connectivity and skill enhancement and various other incentives to make the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. Digital India is the beginning of digital revolution. It is a dream which is created by the Government of India to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically, even in remote areas, by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. The programme have one mission and one target that is to take nation forward digitally and economically. The initiative will enable people to get engaged in the innovation process which is needed by the economy to move forward. But to implement this is a great challenge. There are many roadblocks in the way of its successful implementation like digital illiteracy, poor infrastructure, low internet speed, lack of coordination among various departments, issue pertaining to taxation etc. These challenges need to be addressed in order to realize the full potential of this programme. It requires a lot of efforts and dedication from all departments of government as well as private sector. If implemented properly, it will open various new opportunities for the citizens of the country. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand Digital India – as a campaign where technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens.

Key Words- Digital India, Opportunities, E-Kranti, E-Governance

INTRODUCTION

Digital India Program is a national campaign to transform India into a globally connected hub. It includes various proposals and incentives given to companies, basically the manufacturing companies both domestic and foreign to invest in India and make the country a digital destination. The emphasis of Digital India campaign is on creating jobs and skill enhancement in the Broadband Highways, e-Governance, and Electronic delivery of services, Universal access to Mobile Connectivity, Electronics Manufacturing, and Information for All etc. The campaign's aim is to resolve the problems of connectivity and therefore help us to connect with each other and also to share information on issues and concerns faced by us. In some cases they also enable resolution of those issues in near real time. This initiative is focused to help India gain a better rural connectivity with a stable governmental policies in the background coupled with benefits and incentives via the campaign. Simultaneously the initiative is designed to create jobs and enhance skill development which will ultimately lead to increase in GDP and revenues from tax.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✓ To know the concept of Digital India
- ✓ To understand the pillars and initiatives of Digital India
- ✓ To know the challenges faced in implementation of this programme
- ✓ To find out practical solutions and innovative ideas to accomplish the vision of a digital India-areality

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study is based on Secondary Sources of data. It includes available published literatures such as books, journals, and relevant government websites.

DIGITAL INDIA

The programme contains tasks that target to make sure that govt. services are available to people digitally and people get advantage of the newest information and connections technological

innovation. Gandhiji felt that 'India resides in its villages,' and technology will help the villages to grow and prosper. Digital libraries, online magazines, e-books can be made available for free which will further help in knowledge sharing. PM Modi rightly said in his speech in San Jose, "I see technology as a means to empower and as a tool that bridges the distance between hope and opportunity. Social media is reducing social barriers. It connects people on the strength of human values, not identities." Technology is a bridge indeed, a bridge that connects the hope that India's villages will be educated and aware to the opportunity of internet and access to information from across the world. 'Digital India' is not just an initiative but a need for this country, where majority of population still does not have access to the world of internet. The Digital India initiative seeks to lay emphasis on e-governance and transform India into a digitally empowered society. It is to ensure that government services are available to citizens electronically. Digital India also aims to transform ease of doing business in the country. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (deitY) anticipates that this program will have a huge impact on the Ministry of Communication and IT. The program is projected at Rs 1, 13,000 crore which will prepare the country for knowledge-based transformation.

It will focus on providing high speed internet services to its citizens and make services available in real time for both online and mobile platform. Modi's government is focusing on providing broadband services in all villages of the country, tele-medicine and mobile healthcare services and making the governance more participative.

MAJOR PROJECTS or PILLERS OF THE INITIATIVE

1. **Highways to have broadband services:** Government aims to lay national optical fibre network in all 2.5 lakh gram panchayats. Broadband for the rural will be laid by December 2016 and broadband for all urban will mandate communication infrastructure in new urban development and buildings. By March 2017, the government aims to provide nationwide information infrastructure.
2. **Easy access to mobile connectivity:** The government is taking steps to ensure that by 2018 all villages are covered through mobile connectivity. The aim is to increase network penetration and cover gaps in all 44,000 villages.
3. **IT Training for Jobs:** This initiative seeks to train 10 million people in towns and villages for IT sector jobs in five years. It also aims to train 0.3 million agents to run viable businesses delivering IT services. Additionally, the project involves training of 0.5 million rural IT workforce in five years and setting up of BPOs in each North-eastern state.
4. **Manufacturing of electronics:** The government is focusing on zero imports of electronics. In order to achieve this, the government aims to put up smart energy meters, micro ATMs, mobile, consumer and medical electronics.
5. **Provide public access to internet:** The government aims to provide internet services to 2.5 lakh villages which comprises of one in every panchayat by March 2017 and 1.5 lakh post offices in the next two years. These post offices will become MultiServicecentres for the people.
6. **E-Governance:** The government aims to improve processes and delivery of services through e-Governance with UIDAI, payment gateway, EDI and mobile platforms. School certificates, voter ID cards will be provided online. This aims for a faster examination of data.
7. **E-Kranti:** This service aims to deliver electronic services to people which deals with health, education, farmers, justice, security and financial inclusion.
8. **Global Information:** Hosting data online and engaging social media platforms for governance is the aim of the government. Information is also easily available for the citizens.
9. **MyGov.in** is a website launched by the government for a 2-way communication between citizens and the government. People can send in their suggestions and comment on various issues raised by the government, like net neutrality.
10. **Early harvest programs:** Government plans to set up Wi-Fi facilities in all universities across the country. Email will be made the primary mode of communication. Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System will be deployed in all central government offices where recording of attendance will be made online

SUGGESTIONS

Digital India campaign can't be successful on its own. Policy changes are needed to make digital India a reality. Few of the suggestions are –

1. Digital literacy is first step in empowering citizens. People should know how to secure their online data.
2. To make this programme successful, a massive awareness programme has to be conducted. There is pressing need to educate and inform the citizens, especially in rural and remote areas, about the benefits of internet services to increase the growth of internet usage.
3. Digital divide needs to be addressed.
4. Manufacturing content is not government's strength. This mission needs content and service partnerships with telecom companies and other firms.
5. PPP models must be explored for sustainable development of digital infrastructure.
6. Private sector should be encouraged for development of last mile infrastructure in rural and remote areas. To encourage private sector, there must be favorable taxation policies, quicker clearance of projects.
7. The success of digital India project depends upon maximum connectivity with minimum cyber security risks. For this we need a strong anti-cybercrime team which maintains the database and protects it round the clock.
8. To improve skill in cyber security, we need to introduce cyber security course at graduate level and encourage international certification bodies to introduce various skill based cyber security courses.
9. There is need for effective participation of various departments and demanding commitment and efforts. Various policies in different areas should support this goal.
10. For successful implementation, there must be amendments in various legislations that have for long hindered the growth of technology in India.

CONCLUSION

Digital India' initiative is a refreshing move and quite the need of the hour for the weakened technological sector. The Government of India hopes to achieve growth on multiple fronts with the Digital India Programme. The vision of digital India is grand. It is a huge step towards building a truly empowered nation. If successful, it transform citizen access to multimedia information content and services. However the goal is still far away since most of the nine pillars of digital India mission are facing serious challenges in implementation. It is imperative that focused persistent attention must be given to each and every pillar so that this programme does not end up in failure. Infact we all should be mentally prepared for the change and be ready to face the challenges in implementing this policy, only then it would be possible to make this vision a reality.

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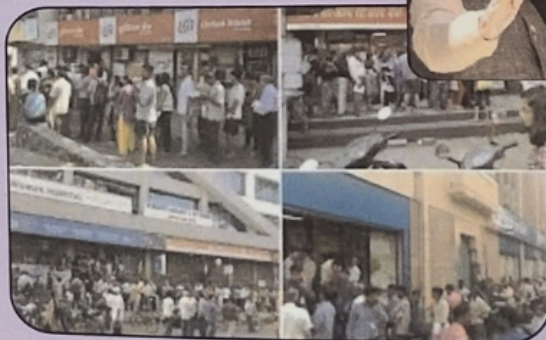
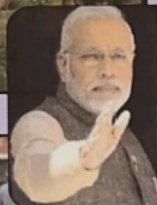
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NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

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Dr. Nagendrappa E.

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Prof. Sekhara Gowd Mitta.

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INDEX

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NOS.
1.	Cover page	i
2.	Disclaimer and Editorial board	ii
3.	Resource Persons and Special Invitees	iii
4.	Committees	iv
5.	Dr. Nagendrappa E- Preface	v
6.	Sri K. Shadakshari, MLA of Tiptur – Message	vi
7.	Prof. M G Chandrakanth – Message	vii
8.	Prof. Narayana Chetty – Message	viii
9.	Dr. R. Shankar – Message	ix
10.	Dr. Abdul Aziz – Message	x
11.	Dr. C.M. Lakshmana – Message	xi - xii
12.	Prof. H.B.Kumara Swamy – Message	xiii
13.	Prof. Siddagangaiah S.G – Message	xiv
14.	Prof. Sekhara Gowd Mitta- Message	xv
15.	Prof. Thirumalesha Babu T.R - Message	xvi
16.	Acknowledgement	xvii-xviii
17.	Index	xix
18.	Contents	xx- xxiv
19.	Papers	1-483

CONTENTS			PAGE NOS.
SL NO.	NAME OF THE AUTHOR	TITLE OF THE PAPER	
			1-8
1.	Dr. R.Shankar	Key Note Address: IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	
2.	Thirumalesha Babu.T. R	AFTERMATH OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY – A STUDY	9-12
3.	Dr. Nagendrappa E	DEMONETIZATION AND THE FUTURE STRATEGIES	13-16
4.	Ashoka K.A & Dr. Pallavi S Kusugal	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON OFFLINE RURAL RETAIL MARKETING IN MADHUGIRI TALUK OF TUMKUR DISTRICT	17-21
5.	Ramesha K & Bhanu Prakash K A	A STUDY ON EFFECT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	22-25
6.	Ramanjanappa	DEMONETIZATION ON RURAL POPULATION	26-27
7.	Kittappa	'IMPORTANT FACTS AND IMPACTS OF DEMONETIZATION ABOUT INDIAN CURRENCY'	28-31
8.	Puttaraju R	'DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY NOTES: SIGNIFICANCE AND CHALLENGES'	32-36
9.	Ananthakumar D R & Divakar K	CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DEMONETIZATION	37-40
10.	Anuprasad K R	SOCIAL IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON LABOURERS AND COMMON PEOPLE	41-45
11.	Dr. Asha K B	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	46-50
12.	Manjunatha B	A STUDY ON DEMONETISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	51-53
13.	Smt. Chayashree K	DEMONETIZATION: INDIAN POLITICS AND ELECTIONS	54-56
14.	V S Veena	DEMONETIZATION: ROLE ON THE ECONOMY	57-60
15.	Devanand R	DEMONETIZATION-MORE OF POLITICS AND LESS OF ECONOMICS?	61-63
16.	Dr. G M Dinesh & Dr. Jagannatha	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY	64-67
17.	Dr. Surappa Naik	DEMONETIZATION: ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	68-71
18.	Dr. Sridhar N & Dr. A N Gayathri	DEMONETIZATION: A SHORT TERM EFFECT ON AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN INDIA	72-74
19.	Rashmi Kumari A & Dr. Nagaraja S	CASHLESS SOCIETY: INDIAN SITUATION	75-78
20.	Mahesh K S	A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	79-82
21.	Ningappa T	THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	83-85
22.	R C Nagaraju, Prof. P Paramashivaiah & Vijay N	SHORT RUN AND MEDIUM TERM IMPACTS OF DEMONITISATION ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY	86-90
23.	Vikram G B, Ranjith Kumar Ramya M	IMPACT ON DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA: A STUDY	91-94
24.	Roopa M N	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION	95-98
25.	Shaistha Anjum	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONETIZATION	99-100

26.	Ravi V R	DEMONETIZATION – PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS OF RURAL ECONOMY	101-102
27.	Venu K N	DEMONETIZATION - CASH CRUNCH IN INDIAN ECONOMY	103-104
28.	Kavitha Bai P M	DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY - MERITS AND DEMERITS	105-106
29.	Kavya R	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION: VIEWS AND COUNTERVIEWS	107-108
30.	T V Sundaramma	DEMONETIZATION -A STEP TOWARDS DIGITAL INDIA	109-113
31.	Chowdappa R C	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD GRAINS	114-117
32.	Anuradha H R	IMPACT OF MEDIA IN OUR SOCIETY	118-120
33.	Dr. Devaraiah D B & Dr. Basha K	DEMONETISATION: PROS AND CONS ON INDIAN SOCIETY	121-123
34.	D N Erappa Nayaka	INDIA DEMONETIZES CURRENCY – A BRIEF REVIEW	124-126
35.	Shylendra Kumar S J	DEMONETIZATION: A STEP TOWARDS MODIFIED INDIA	127-128
36.	Dr. Nalina N & Dr. M B Sreedharamurthy	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY; ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	129-131
37.	Dr. K Basha & Thirumalesha Babu T R	AN ADVERSE IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN INDIA	132-133
38.	O Nagaraja & Dr. M S Girish Rathod	THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF POST-DEMONETISATION IN INDIA	134-139
39.	Nagendra N	POSITIVE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION IN DEVELOPING INDIA	140-142
40.	Sharadambi G Ranganatha B	DEMONETIZATION –IMPACT ON INDIAN SOCIETY	143-147
41.	Dr. N G Prakasha	DEMONETIZATION OF MOHAMMED BIN TUGHLUQ AND ITS EFFECTS	148-150
42.	Mrs. Rekha S N	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON EDUCATION	151-153
43.	Vinutha H G	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS IN INDIA	154-156
44.	L ManjuBhargavi & Lakshmipathaiah G	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES IN TRADE, BUSINESS AND COMMERCE	157-159
45.	Smt. Poornima S R	SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TOWARDS DEMONETIZATION	160-162
46.	Prof . Thippeswamy	DEMONETISATION: A WAY FORWARD TO MAKING INDIA A CASHLESS ECONOMY	163-166
47.	Salma Bano	DEMONETIZATION: CHALLENGES FACED BY RURAL INDIA	167-170
48.	Nagaraj H R	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON BLACK MONEY	171-173
49.	Prof. Nagaraju K	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	174-178
50.	M B Nagaraja	DEMONETIZATION: RESTORING PROBITY IN PUBLIC LIFE	179-182
51.	Darshana T N	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	183-184
52.	Dr. G K Nagaraju	OVERVIEW OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA AND ITS EFFECTS	185-187
53.	Dr. M Thippeswamy,	ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF DEMONETIZATION OF 500 AND 1000 RUPEE NOTES	188-191
54.	Anupama R	IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	192-195

55.	Sarasa H C	SHORT-TERM AND MEDIUM-TERM IMPACTS OF DEMONETISATION	196-199
56.	Shantha Kumari K	SEVERAL DIMENSIONS OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	200-203
57.	Nagaraju M S	POLITICAL AND MONETARY OBJECTIVES BEHIND DEMONETIZATION	204-208
58.	Dr. Sudarshan Kumar M	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN REAL ESTATE	209-211
59.	Gangamma	PROS AND CONS OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	212-214
60.	Thimmanaik M S	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIAN EDUCATION	215-216
61.	Mallikarjuna S A	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	217-218
62.	Mohan Kumar H T	IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION	219-221
63.	Shivaraju	INDIAN DEMONETIZATION -1946, 1978 AND 2016	222-224
64.	Mylaraiah P L	A STUDY OF DEMONETISATION	225-228
65.	Ramappa G S	'DEMONETIZATION: THE POLITICS OF MORALITY'	229-230
66.	Dr. Shivakumar Swamy B S	ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RISKS OF INDIA'S DEMONETIZATION	231-232
67.	Dr. N Ravi	CURRENCY DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	233-236
68.	Chetana S B	THE BENAMI TRANSACTION AND DEMONETIZATION HAS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	237-239
69.	Dr. Lokesh S N	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION THROUGH THE GENDER LENS	240-242
70.	Dr. G D Narayana & R Devananda	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON PETROLEUM BUSINESS A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY	243-250
71.	Shivakumar C G	DEMONETIZATION IN HISTORY	251-253
72.	Dr. Harsha T E Ashwatha	LONG TERM EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY: A FORE SIGHT	254-256
73.	Dr. Adinarayanappa N A	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION: A CRITICAL REVIEW	257-259
74.	Dr. Veena Rani P	IMPACTS OF DEMONETIZATION – AN ANALYSIS	260-262
75.	Narayanaswamy C & Srinivas R	SPECIAL EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	263-264
76.	Manjula S Devasur & Manjula H Poojar	THE ACT OF DEMONETIZATION – A BOON OR BANE	265-266
77.	Bharathi K V & Sreevarsha G	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	267-269
78.	Dr. Munikrishna C & Somalatha B	IMPACTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY	270-271
79.	Ranganath G T	SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL IMPACT OF DEMONITIZTION ON INDIA	272-276
80.	Shekhar R & Pandiyan T	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	277-279
81.	Prof. Abudl Hameed	DEMONETIZATION EFFECT ON AGRICULTURAL GROWTH	280-282
82.	Smt. Vijayalakshmi N	SOCIAL IMPACT OF DEMONTIZATION ON STREET HAWKERS	283-286
83.	Dr. M Vijay	DEMONETIZATION: ARE THE EXPECTATIONS OF WINDFALL GAIN FOR RBI	287-288
84.	Murthy G	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY: AN OVERVIEW	289-290
85.	Dr. Ramesh Salian	DEMONETIZATION AS A STEP FORWARD TO DIGITAL INDIA	291-296
86.	Jayanna H	AN EVALUATIVE STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION POLICY ON VARIOUS CLASSES OF PEOPLE IN URBAN SOCIETY	297-301
87.	Dr. Padmini S V	ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF DEMONITISATION IN INDIA	302-304

88.	Ashoka S	SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON ECONOMY	305-306
89.	Bindu M M	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONETIZATION	307-310
✓ 90.	S Jyothikiran	INDIAN DEMONETIZATION	311-315
91.	Mamatha K R	EFFECTS OF DEMONETISATION ON ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE, EXPORT IMPORT, INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	316-320
✓ 92.	Manjunatha Swamy	EFFECTS OF DEMONETISATION ON FARMERS	321-322
93.	Muktai B Halejlad	IMPACT OF DEMONITIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	323-325
94.	Neelakanta Swamy GC, Lohith Kumara D S & Fakruddin	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	326-330
95.	Nirmala M. Sangam	A STUDY ON DEMONETIZATION	331-335
96.	Ramya K R & Narasimhappa,	HISTORY OF DEMONETISATION	336-338
97.	Siddagangaih S G	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA	339-341
98.	K H Anithalakshmi	EFFECT OF DEMONETISATION ON INDIA'S GDP	342-343
99.	Manjunatha. H	CHALLENGES OF A CASHLESS RURAL ECONOMY	344-346
100.	Sumangala R K & Dr.Basavaraja G	IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON SELF HELP GROUPS	347-348
101.	Amitha K V	DEMONETIZATION - IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY	349-352
102.	Subhadramma.M	ON DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON WASTE PICKERS AND RECYCLERS	353-355
103.	Dr. Ashalatha K S	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	356-359
104.	Dr. Mamatha N	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	360-364
105.	Mamatha M	MERITS AND DEMERITS OF DEMONETIZATION	365-367
106.	S V Sreehari	A STUDY OF DEMONETIZATION	368-369
107.	Smt. Ranjitha B.R	TRANSFORMING THE CASH-BASED ECONOMY INTO CASHLESS THROUGH DIGITAL	370-373
108.	Uma M	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES EFFECTS ON AGRICULTURE , INDUSTRY , EDUCATION , SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	374-382
109.	Mrs. Hamsalekha S	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON COPRA BUSINESS WITH RESPECT TO TIPTUR MARKET	383-388
110.	Mrs. Deepthi Amith	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON COMMON MAN	389-392
111.	Arjun J	DEMONETIZATION AND COMPLETE FINANCIAL INCLUSION	393-395
112.	Sujatha N Sheeri	IMPACT OF THE DEMONITIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY	396-402
113.	Mr.Shamanth Kumar B U	IMPACTS ON DEMONETIZATION: ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED SECTOR	403-411
114.	Prof. Sekhara Gowd Mitta	DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA: AN EFFORT TO CURB BLACK ECONOMY	412-415
115.	Sheshappa K	A STUDY ON DEMONETISATION IN INDIA	416-418
116.	Dr. Khandoji Rao M.H	DEMONETIZATION: A STEP TOWARDS MODIFIED INDIA	419-420

117.	S S Mallikarjuna Prasanna	AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN THE AFTERMATH OF DEMONETIZATION	421-423
118.	Smt. Prathima M Bidarimath	HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DEMONETIZATION	424-425
119.	Manohar Babu D.N	"DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	426-428
120.	Kumara KS	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	429-432
121.	Mrs. Jyothi.S & Mrs. Jayalakshmi. H.Y	DEMONETIZATION: IT'S IMPACT IN INDIA	433-434
122.	Jayaramaiah N	CONSEQUENCES OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	435-439
123.	ಹಾಲೇಶ	ಕೃಷಿಕರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟು ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ	440-442
124.	ಡಾ. ಎಸ್ ಆರ್ ಹನುಮಂತರಾಯ	ನೋಟುಗಳು ಅಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯ ನಂತರದ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳು	443-444
125.	ಡಾ. ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಸ್	ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟು ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು	445-449
126.	ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ಟಿ ಎಲ್ ರೇಣುಕಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಬಿ ಆರ್	ಡಿಮಾನಿಟೈಸೇಷನ್ - ಒಂದು ವೈದ್ಯಕ ಪ್ರಲಾಪ	450-451
127.	Dr. Venkateshaiah J R	ನಗದು ರಹಿತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯತ್ತ ಭಾರತ	452-453
128.	ವೀಣಾ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.	"ಮಹಿಳಾ ನೇಕಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟಿನ ಅಮಾನ್ಯಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು" ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ	454-460
129.	ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಪ್ರಭು ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.	ಡಿಮಾನಿಟೈಸೇಷನ್ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು	461-462
130.	Dr. Honnanjanaiah D R Dr. Shivaiah M	ಹಣದ ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು	463-466
131.	ಶ್ರೀ ಮುರವರ್ಧನ ಕೆ	ನೋಟು ರದ್ದತಿಯ ಸಾಧಕ ಬಾಧಕಗಳು	467-469
132.	ಜಗನ್ನಾಥ ಯು	ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಬಿನ್ ತುಘಲಕ್‌ನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳ ಚಲಾವಣೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂದಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು: ಒಂದು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ	470-472
133.	ವಿನಾಯಕ ಎಸ್ ಪಿ	ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನಾಣ್ಣೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ: ಸವಾಲುಗಳು	473-474
134.	ಯಶೋಧ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ.	"ಹಣದ ಅಪಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು"	475-476
135.	ಡಾ.ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಯ ಎಂ.	ಅನಾಣ್ಣೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ	477-478
136.	ರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿ ಹೆಚ್ ಪಿ	ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣ 2016: ಸಾಧಕ-ಬಾಧಕಗಳು	479-480
137.	ಜೈತಾಲಿ ಕೆ ಎಸ್	ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣ : ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೇಲಾದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ - ಪರಿಣಾಮ	481-482
138.	ಸಿ.ಎನ್. ಸುಜಾತ	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 2016ರ ನೋಟು ಅನಾಣ್ಣೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಸಣ್ಣವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು	483

DEMONETIZATION: IT'S IMPACT IN INDIA

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Abstract

Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. The Government of India announced that the Rs 500 and Rs. 1000 denominated currency notes will cease to be legal tender. The move was targeted towards tackling black money, counterfeit currency, corruption and terrorism. This study will help us to know about the positive and negative impact of Demonetization decision taken by Indian government. This study is purely based on secondary data, which is collected from news papers, magazines, websites from internet, some useful books related to topic etc.

Keywords: Demonetization, Black money, corruption and terrorism.

Introduction

Demonetization is an economic term which is used to mean the 'scrapping' of old currency notes and stripping them off their status of legal tender, usually when a new currency note or currency is being introduced in the economy of the country. This is a standard practice followed by all major economies of the world for different reasons. Some reasons are like resisting inflation, resist corruption, and discourage a cash system in the country. In November 2016, The Indian government has taken a bold step to demonetize the 500 and 1000 Rs (fully ban). Currency notes, these two biggest denominated notes accounted 80% of the currency supply. The government's main objectives of note ban is, to eradicate counterfeit currency, resist tax evasion, destroy the black money, control escalating price rise, terrorist financing activities, and to encourage the country towards the cashless economy. This decision taken by government is for welfare of the nation, but so many questions comes in mind that what should be the impact of this decision on Indian economy? Would Indian economy be prosperous or would be poor.

Impacts

Human trafficking : Nobel laureate Kailash Satyarthi and others working to fight human trafficking said that the note ban had led to a huge fall in sex trafficking. Satyarthi said the demonetisation would be effective in combating exploitation of children as well as corruption and would be a great obstacle to traffickers. However, 2 months later he expressed his disappointment on Rs 2000 notes being pushed into human trafficking in absence of other concrete steps.

Hawala: Mumbai Police reported a setback to Hawala operations. Hawala dealers in Kerala were also affected. The Jammu and Kashmir Police reported the effect of demonetisation on hawala transactions of separatists. Railways: As of November 2016, Indian Railways did not have the option to make payment with cards at the counters. After the demonetisation move, the government announced to make card payment options available at railway counters in the country.

Stock market crash: As a combined effect of demonetisation and US presidential election, the stock market indices dropped to an around six-month low in the week following the announcement. The day after the demonetisation announcement, BSE SENSEX crashed nearly 1,689 points and NIFTY 50 plunged by over 541 points. By the end of the intraday trading session on 15 November 2016, the BSE SENSEX index was lower by 565 points and the NIFTY 50 index was below 8100 intraday.

Transportation halts: After the demonetization was announced, about 800,000 truck drivers were affected with scarcity of cash, with around 400,000 trucks stranded at major highways across India were reported. While major highway toll junctions on the Gujarat and Delhi-Mumbai highways also saw long queues as toll plaza operators refused the old banknotes. Nitin Gadkari, the Minister of Transport, subsequently announced a suspension of toll collections on all national highways across India until midnight of 11 November, later extended until 14 November and again until midnight of 18 November, and yet again till 2 December.

Agriculture: Transactions in the Indian agriculture sector are heavily dependent on cash and were adversely affected by the demonetization of 500 and 1,000 banknotes. Due to scarcity of the new banknotes, many farmers have insufficient cash to purchase seeds, fertilizers and pesticides needed for the plantation of rabi crops usually

sown around mid-November. The demonetization led to unavailability of cash to pay for food products. The reduction in demand that arose in turn led to a crash in the prices of crops. Farmers were unable to recover even the costs of transportation from their fields to the market from the low prices offered. The prices dropped as low as 50 paisa per kilo for tomatoes and onions. This forced the farmers across the country to dump their products in desperation. Some farmers resorted to burying unsold vegetables. Agricultural produce such as vegetables, food grains, sugarcane, milk and eggs were dumped on roads. Some farmers dumped their produce in protest against the government.

Business: By the second week after demonetization of 500 and 1,000 banknotes, cigarette sales across India witnessed a fall of 30–40%, while E-commerce companies saw up to a 30% decline in cash on delivery (COD) orders. Several e-commerce companies hailed the demonetization decision as an impetus to an increase in digital payments. They believe that it would lead to a decline in COD returns which is expected to cut down their costs. The demand for point of sales (POS) or card swipe machines has increased.¹ E-payment options like paytm and Instamojo Payment Gateway, payumoney has also seen a rise. According to data of Pine Labs, the demand for its POS machines doubled after the decision. Further it states that the debit card transactions rose by 108% and credit card transactions by 60% on 9 November 2016.

GDP : The GDP formation could be impacted by demonetisation, with reduction in the consumption demand. However with the recent rise in festival demand is expected to offset this fall in overall impact. Moreover, this expected impact on GDP may not be significant as some of this demand will only be deferred and re-enter the stream once the cash situation becomes normal.

Online Transactions and alternative modes of payment: With cash transactions facing a reduction, alternative forms of payment will see a surge in demand. Digital transaction systems, E wallets and apps, online transactions using E banking, usage of Plastic money (Debit and Credit Cards), etc. will definitely see substantial increase in demand. This should eventually lead to strengthening of such systems and the infrastructure required.

Conclusion:

Demonetization though it has created some positive and some negative impacts on different sectors but in long run it definitely will have positive impact in controlling black money and fake money. Government of India has become success to some extent. Most of the black money has been crushed. Amount of cash liquidity increased in the bank day by day. And anybody knows if the bank has more deposits then bank become stronger. The country in which bank is strong then that country is more financially strong. In future banks will be able to do more and more loans to the individual and to the industrial sectors so that production will grow in our country, employment will be generated, and our country can develop at very fast rate. But this is only future perfection; upcoming few months will show the actual economic condition of our country. Several businesses disrupted due to the lack of liquidity, business owners as well as consumers faced so many problems. When government took this bold decision about the demonetization in India, government didn't know that Indian citizens will have to face this kind of problem for a long time. But government has given so many remedies to the citizens of India for time to time. Now we should wait and watch the overall impact of demonetization drive.

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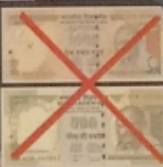
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ON

“IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES”

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117



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CONTENTS

SL NO.	NAME OF THE AUTHOR	TITLE OF THE PAPER	PAGE NOS.
1.	Dr. R.Shankar	Key Note Address: IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	1-8
2.	Thirumalesha Babu.T. R	AFTERMATH OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY – A STUDY	9-12
3.	Dr. Nagendrappa E	DEMONETIZATION AND THE FUTURE STRATEGIES	13-16
4.	Ashoka K.A & Dr. Pallavi S Kusugal	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON OFFLINE RURAL RETAIL MARKETING IN MADHUGIRI TALUK OF TUMKUR DISTRICT	17-21
5.	Ramesha K & Bhanu Prakash K A	A STUDY ON EFFECT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	22-25
6.	Ramanjanappa	DEMONETIZATION ON RURAL POPULATION	26-27
7.	Kittappa	'IMPORTANT FACTS AND IMPACTS OF DEMONETIZATION ABOUT INDIAN CURRENCY'	28-31
8.	Puttaraju R	'DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY NOTES: SIGNIFICANCE AND CHALLENGES'	32-36
9.	Ananthakumar D R & Divakar K	CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DEMONETIZATION	37-40
10.	Anuprasad K R	SOCIAL IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON LABOURERS AND COMMON PEOPLE	41-45
11.	Dr. Asha K B	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	46-50
12.	Manjunatha B	A STUDY ON DEMONETISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	51-53
13.	Smt. Chayashree K	DEMONETIZATION: INDIAN POLITICS AND ELECTIONS	54-56
14.	V S Veena	DEMONETIZATION: ROLE ON THE ECONOMY	57-60
15.	Devanand R	DEMONETIZATION-MORE OF POLITICS AND LESS OF ECONOMICS?	61-63
16.	Dr. G M Dinesh & Dr. Jagannatha	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY	64-67
17.	Dr. Surappa Naik	DEMONETIZATION: ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	68-71
18.	Dr. Sridhar N & Dr. A N Gayathri	DEMONETIZATION: A SHORT TERM EFFECT ON AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN INDIA	72-74
19.	Rashmi Kumari A & Dr. Nagaraja S	CASHLESS SOCIETY: INDIAN SITUATION	75-78
20.	Mahesh K S	A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	79-82
21.	Ningappa T	THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	83-85
22.	R C Nagaraju, Prof. P Paramashivaiah & Vijay N	SHORT RUN AND MEDIUM TERM IMPACTS OF DEMONITISATION ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY	86-90
23.	Vikram G B, Ranjith Kumar Ramya M	IMPACT ON DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA: A STUDY	91-94
24.	Roopa M N	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION	95-98
25.	Shaistha Anjum	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONETIZATION	99-100

26.	Ravi V R	DEMONETIZATION – PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS OF RURAL ECONOMY	101-102
27.	Venu K N	DEMONETIZATION - CASH CRUNCH IN INDIAN ECONOMY	103-104
28.	Kavitha Bai P M	DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY - MERITS AND DEMERITS	105-106
29.	Kavya R	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION: VIEWS AND COUNTERVIEWS	107-108
30.	T V Sundaramma	DEMONETIZATION -A STEP TOWARDS DIGITAL INDIA	109-113
31.	Chowdappa R C	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD GRAINS	114-117
32.	Anuradha H R	IMPACT OF MEDIA IN OUR SOCIETY	118-120
33.	Dr. Devaraiiah D B & Dr. Basha K	DEMONETISATION: PROS AND CONS ON INDIAN SOCIETY	121-123
34.	D N Erappa Nayaka	INDIA DEMONETIZES CURRENCY – A BRIEF REVIEW	124-126
35.	Shylendra Kumar S J	DEMONETIZATION: A STEP TOWARDS MODIFIED INDIA	127-128
36.	Dr. Nalina N & Dr. M B Sreedharamurthy	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY; ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	129-131
37.	Dr. K Basha & Thirumalesha Babu T R	AN ADVERSE IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN INDIA	132-133
38.	O Nagaraja & Dr. M S Girish Rathod	THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF POST-DEMONETISATION IN INDIA	134-139
39.	Nagendra N	POSITIVE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION IN DEVELOPING INDIA	140-142
40.	Sharadambi G Ranganatha B	DEMONETIZATION –IMPACT ON INDIAN SOCIETY	143-147
41.	Dr. N G Prakasha	DEMONETIZATION OF MOHAMMED BIN TUGHLUQ AND ITS EFFECTS	148-150
42.	Mrs. Rekha S N	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON EDUCATION	151-153
43.	Vinutha H G	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS IN INDIA	154-156
44.	L ManjuBhargavi & Lakshmipathaiah G	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES IN TRADE, BUSINESS AND COMMERCE	157-159
45.	Smt. Poornima S R	SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TOWARDS DEMONETIZATION	160-162
46.	Prof. Thippeswamy	DEMONETISATION: A WAY FORWARD TO MAKING INDIA A CASHLESS ECONOMY	163-166
47.	Salma Bano	DEMONETIZATION: CHALLENGES FACED BY RURAL INDIA	167-170
48.	Nagaraj H R	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON BLACK MONEY	171-173
49.	Prof. Nagaraju K	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	174-178
50.	M B Nagaraja	DEMONETIZATION: RESTORING PROBITY IN PUBLIC LIFE	179-182
51.	Darshana T N	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	183-184
52.	Dr. G K Nagaraju	OVERVIEW OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA AND ITS EFFECTS	185-187
53.	Dr. M Thippeswamy,	ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF DEMONETIZATION OF 500 AND 1000 RUPEE NOTES	188-191
54.	Anupama R	IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	192-195

55.	Sarasa H C	SHORT-TERM AND MEDIUM-TERM IMPACTS OF DEMONETISATION	196-199
56.	Shantha Kumari K	SEVERAL DIMENSIONS OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	200-203
57.	Nagaraju M S	POLITICAL AND MONETARY OBJECTIVES BEHIND DEMONETIZATION	204-208
58.	Dr. Sudarshan Kumar M	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN REAL ESTATE	209-211
59.	Gangamma	PROS AND CONS OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	212-214
60.	Thimmanaik M S	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIAN EDUCATION	215-216
61.	Mallikarjuna S A	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	217-218
62.	Mohan Kumar H T	IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION	219-221
63.	Shivaraju	INDIAN DEMONETIZATION -1946, 1978 AND 2016	222-224
64.	Mylaraiah P L	A STUDY OF DEMONETISATION	225-228
65.	Ramappa G S	'DEMONETIZATION: THE POLITICS OF MORALITY'	229-230
66.	Dr. Shivakumar Swamy B S	ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RISKS OF INDIA'S DEMONETIZATION	231-232
67.	Dr. N Ravi	CURRENCY DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	233-236
68.	Chetana S B	THE BENAMI TRANSACTION AND DEMONETIZATION HAS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	237-239
69.	Dr. Lokesh S N	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION THROUGH THE GENDER LENS	240-242
70.	Dr. G D Narayana & R Devananda	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON PETROLEUM BUSINESS A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY	243-250
71.	Shivakumar C G	DEMONETIZATION IN HISTORY	251-253
72.	Dr. Harsha T E Ashwatha	LONG TERM EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY: A FORE SIGHT	254-256
73.	Dr. Adinarayanappa N A	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION: A CRITICAL REVIEW	257-259
74.	Dr. Veena Rani P	IMPACTS OF DEMONETIZATION – AN ANALYSIS	260-262
75.	Narayanaswamy C & Srinivas R	SPECIAL EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	263-264
76.	Manjula S Devasur & Manjula H Poojar	THE ACT OF DEMONETIZATION – A BOON OR BANE	265-266
77.	Bharathi K V & Sreevarsha G	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	267-269
78.	Dr. Munikrishna C & Somalatha B	IMPACTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY	270-271
79.	Ranganath G T	SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL IMPACT OF DEMONITIZATION ON INDIA	272-276
80.	Shekhar R & Pandiyan T	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	277-279
81.	Prof. Abudl Hameed	DEMONETIZATION EFFECT ON AGRICULTURAL GROWTH	280-282
82.	Smt. Vijayalakshmi N Dr.Narayanaswamy. A.M	SOCIAL IMPACT OF DEMONTIZATION ON STREET HAWKERS	283-286
83.	Dr. M Vijay	DEMONETIZATION: ARE THE EXPECTATIONS OF WINDFALL GAIN FOR RBI	287-288
84.	Murthy G	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY: AN OVERVIEW	289-290
85.	Dr. Ramesh Salian	DEMONETIZATION AS A STEP FORWARD TO DIGITAL INDIA	291-296
86.	Jayanna H	AN EVALUATIVE STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION POLICY ON VARIOUS CLASSES OF PEOPLE IN URBAN SOCIETY	297-301
87.	Dr.Padmini S V	ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF DEMONITISATION IN INDIA	302-304

88.	Ashoka S	SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON ECONOMY	305-306
89.	Bindu M M	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONETIZATION	307-310
90.	S Jyothikiran	INDIAN DEMONETIZATION	311-315
91.	Mamatha K R	EFFECTS OF DEMONETISATION ON ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE, EXPORT IMPORT, INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	316-320
92.	Manjunatha Swamy	EFFECTS OF DEMONETISATION ON FARMERS	321-322
93.	Muktai B Halejlad	IMPACT OF DEMONITIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	323-325
94.	Neelakanta Swamy GC, Lohith Kumara D S & Fakruddin	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	326-330
95.	Nirmala M. Sangam	A STUDY ON DEMONETIZATION	331-335
96.	Ramya K R & Narasimhappa,	HISTORY OF DEMONETISATION	336-338
97.	Siddagangai S G	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA	339-341
98.	K H Anithalakshmi	EFFECT OF DEMONITISATION ON INDIA'S GDP	342-343
99.	Manjunatha. H	CHALLENGES OF A CASHLESS RURAL ECONOMY	344-346
100.	Sumangala R K & Dr.Basavaraja G	IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON SELF HELP GROUPS	347-348
101.	Amitha K V	DEMONETIZATION - IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY	349-352
102.	Subhadramma.M	ON DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON WASTE PICKERS AND RECYCLERS	353-355
103.	Dr. Ashalatha K S	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	356-359
104.	Dr. Mamatha N	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	360-364
105.	Mamatha M	MERITS AND DEMERITS OF DEMONETIZATION	365-367
106.	S V Sreehari	A STUDY OF DEMONETIZATION	368-369
107.	Smt. Ranjitha B.R	TRANSFORMING THE CASH-BASED ECONOMY INTO CASHLESS THROUGH DIGITAL	370-373
108.	Uma M	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY : ISSUES AND CHALLENGESEFFECTS ON AGRICULTURE , INDUSTRY , EDUCATION , SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	374-382
109.	Mrs. Hamsalekha S	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON COPRA BUSINESS WITH RESPECT TO TIPTUR MARKET	383-388
110.	Mrs. Deepthi Amith	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON COMMON MAN	389-392
111.	Arjun J	DEMONETIZATION AND COMPLETE FINANCIAL INCLUSION	393-395
112.	Sujatha N Sheeri	IMPACT OF THE DEMONITIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY	396-402
113.	Mr.Shamanth Kumar B U	IMPACTS ON DEMONETIZATION: ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED SECTOR	403-411
114.	Prof. Sekhara Gowd Mita	DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA: AN EFFORT TO CURB BLACK ECONOMY	412-415
115.	Sheshappa K	A STUDY ON DEMONETISATION IN INDIA	416-418
116.	Dr. Khandoji Rao M.H	DEMONETIZATION: A STEP TOWARDS MODIFIED INDIA	419-420

117.	S S Mallikarjuna Prasanna	AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN THE AFTERMATH OF DEMONETIZATION	421-423
118.	Smt. Prathima M Bidarimath	HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DEMONETIZATION	424-425
119.	Manohar Babu D.N	"DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	426-428
120.	Kumara KS	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	429-432
121.	Mrs. Jyothi.S & Mrs. Jayalakshmi. H.Y	DEMONETIZATION: IT'S IMPACT IN INDIA	433-434
122.	Jayaramaiah N	CONSEQUENCES OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	435-439
123.	ಹಾಲೇಶ	ಕೃಷಿಕರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟು ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ	440-442
124.	ಡಾ. ಎಸ್ ಆರ್ ಹನುಮಂತರಾಯ	ನೋಟುಗಳು ಅಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯ ನಂತರದ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳು	443-444
125.	ಡಾ. ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಸ್	ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟು ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು	445-449
126.	ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ಟಿ ಎಲ್ ರೇಣುಕಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಬಿ ಆರ್	ಡಿಮಾನಿಟೈಸೇಷನ್ - ಒಂದು ವ್ಯರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಲಾಪ	450-451
127.	Dr. Venkateshaiah J R	ನಗದು ರಹಿತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯತ್ತ ಭಾರತ	452-453
128.	ವೀಣಾ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ಡಾ ಎ ರಾಮೇಗೌಡ	"ಮಹಿಳಾ ನೇಕಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟಿನ ಅಮಾನ್ಯಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು" ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ	454-460
129.	ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಪ್ರಭು ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.	ಡಿಮಾನಿಟೈಸೇಷನ್ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೇಡಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು	461-462
130.	Dr. Honnanjanaiah D R Dr. Shivaiah M	ಹಣದ ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು	463-466
131.	ಶ್ರೀ ಮುರವರ್ಧನ ಕೆ	ನೋಟು ರದ್ದತಿಯ ಸಾಧಕ ಬಾಧಕಗಳು	467-469
132.	ಜಗನ್ನಾಥ ಯು	ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಬಿನ್ ತುಘಲಕ್‌ನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳ ಚಲಾವಣೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂದಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು: ಒಂದು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ	470-472
133.	ವಿನಾಯಕ ಎಸ್ ಪಿ	ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನಾಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ: ಸವಾಲುಗಳು	473-474
134.	ಯಶೋಧ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ.	"ಹಣದ ಅಪಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು"	475-476
135.	ಡಾ.ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಯ ಎಂ.	ಅನಾಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ	477-478
136.	ರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿ ಹೆಚ್ ಪಿ	ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣ 2016: ಸಾಧಕ-ಬಾಧಕಗಳು	479-480
137.	ಚೈತಾಲಿ ಕೆ ಎಸ್	ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣ : ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೇಲಾದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ - ಪರಿಣಾಮ	481-482
138.	ಸಿ.ಎನ್. ಸುಜಾತ	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 2016ರ ನೋಟು ಅನಾಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಸಣ್ಣವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು	483

AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN THE AFTERMATH OF DEMONETIZATION

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Abstract

Agriculture is the backbone of our Indian country. In our country 75% of people are either directly or indirectly depend on agriculture. The farmers struggled a lot at the time of demonetisation because the saving habits as well the payment mode of farmers were only on cash. Farmers used to handle liquid cash as it is essential for their day to day transactions. 70% of the farmers market their products through Farmers Market or they may be street vendors where cashless transaction is impossible. Daily wage earners in agriculture were earning small amount per day. When the withdrawals from banks were limited the farmers were unable to draw cash to pay their labors which result on postponing their works and get the labors jobless for days or months. Cash is the primary mode of transaction in agriculture sector. The farmers who own limited acres will not have bank accounts, which had a large impact on the farmers at the time of demonetisation. Not only agriculture sector but also other industries which depend on agriculture were also affected. These impacts make the farmers to depend on illegal money lenders and black marketers to cater their transaction needs. Demonetisation has affected every Indian, but it has hit the agricultural sector to the core. The government should try to reach out to the farmers of rural areas also to come out from the above issues.

Keywords: Demonetization, Currency, Agriculture

Introduction:

The Indian government decided to demonetize the 500 and 1000 rupee notes, the two biggest denomination notes. These notes accounted for 86% of the country's cash supply. The government's goal was to eradicate counterfeit currency, fight tax evasion, eliminate black money gotten from money laundering and terrorist financing activities, and promote a cashless economy. Demonetization has affected every Indian, but it has hit the agricultural sector the hardest. Agriculture in India accounts for 50% of the workforce. Farmers, who are the backbone of our national economy, were severely affected by the note demonetization of which invalidated 86% of India's currency. Most of them will get loans from cooperative banks which now don't have cash to supply them. So farmers cannot buy seeds, fertilizers and other things required for farming. It would take few weeks to solve this issue. Till that time, farmers will find it difficult. Farmers generally deal in cash and India is also largely a cash economy. The cash transactions in this economy are far more than the total number of electronic transactions done on a daily basis.

Objectives of the Study:

- To know the And Long Term Impact
- To impart Short Term Impact
- To know the Ways of Demonetization that can affect on agriculture
- To enlist the farmers are classification on the aspect of demonetization

Research Methodology:

This study is based on secondary sources of data

Short Term Impact and Long Term Impact

- Short term impact
- Farmers with KCC/Agricultural Loan Account

The government allowed farmers to withdraw up to Rs.25,000 per week against their crop loans to ensure sowing of winter crops is done properly. These farmers have at least a basic knowledge on how banking works and they could be able to sustain the impact of demonetization. Unless they have huge amount of money hoarded, they shall feel relaxed about the current situation. Since it is a winter crop harvesting period, they shall feel relaxed. The problem would be with the cash realized from previous sales which were not deposited into KCC account and not with buying the new seeds. If they do have large hectares of land, they can pay easily making a simple bank transfer. Further as of now, farmers can use old Rs.500 notes to buy seeds.

Farmers with no KCC/Agricultural Loan account: They will be largely affected as they do not have the facilities of withdrawing 25000 in cash. As it is generally seen that such farmers do not keep lump sum in bank accounts largely due to fact of low income or sometimes, lack of awareness. They will have to stand in line and suffer. So, is the case with people in general. Credit transactions may increase in agricultural sector due to these farmers. Further as of now, farmers can use old Rs.500 notes to buy seeds. Now coming to the different perspective, the farmers based in rural areas with no banks would be largely affected. They will face too much difficulty because of the

demonetization. The cash crunch will hit them hard. Unless they have good connection with the suppliers, they are bound to suffer most.

Long term Impact: Agricultural sector is still lacking behind in terms of innovation and irrigation. It is often seen that innocent farmers are exploited by the intermediaries. It is to be seen in future what Modi's government has in place for farmers in the future. Some of the impacts on presumptions would be: With recovery of black money likely to be in billions, the government can invest in the agricultural infrastructure. The rates of interest on loans are likely to fall. It will depend on how much the government does make recovery. Out of the money, the irrigation project can be financed.

Ways of Demonetization that can affect on Agriculture: Demonetization can affect agriculture directly in four ways. These include area sown, crop pattern, productivity and market. The trend and pattern in sowing and marketing of crops during the seven weeks following the announcement of demonetization provide useful indications to discern effect of demonetization on agriculture sector.

Effect on Sown Area: Tentative estimates of area sown are provided by Ministry of Agriculture each Friday of the week. This data shows that up to November 11, which can be considered as start of demonetization, Rabi sowing was completed on 14.6 million hectare area which was 5.7 per cent lower than the normal crop coverage. The gap between area sown this year and normal area steadily declined almost every week since the announcement of demonetization. During the week ending 30th December, 2016, net sown area under Rabi crops exceeded the normal area by 2.77 per cent and area sown last year by 6.86 per cent. The data on progress of sowing of Rabi crops clearly indicate that, at country level, there is absolutely no adverse effect of demonetization as far as sowing of major crops is concerned. There was a delay of 1-2 weeks in sowing this year in the beginning of Rabi season but it picked up pace subsequently. Normally Rabi sowing is completed on 88 per cent area by 30th December. This year it has been completed on more than 91 per cent area.

Crop-wise effect: The progress in area sown remained uneven across regions and crops. Wheat, which accounts for 47 per cent of total area under reported Rabi crops, showed a big shortfall of 41 per cent in area at the time of demonetization. The gap declined to less than 1 per cent by mid December, 2016 and crossed normal area by 2.12 per cent by the end of December. Compared to the corresponding period last year wheat is sown on 7.7 per cent higher area. Area under pulses and oilseeds is higher than normal for the corresponding period by 11.2 and 1.7 per cent respectively. The shortfall in area is reported for Rabi rice and coarse cereals. This shortfall is much smaller (6.6 lakh hectare) compared to the gain in area under wheat, pulses and oilseeds (22.3 lakh hectare) resulting in net increase in area under Rabi by 15.7 lakh hectare over normal area and 37.4 lakh hectare over last year.

Among major Rabi crops growing states, overall shortfall in sown area is about 20 per cent in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and 8 per cent in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, J&K and Himachal Pradesh also show major deficit in Rabi sowing. Largest shortfall is seen in Kerala. All other major states indicate small to large increase in crop sown area this year over normal area. Even Uttar Pradesh, which was persistently showing shortfall in area, has reached higher than normal figure.

Effect on Productivity: Farmers use cash to buy quality seed, fertilizers, chemicals and diesel and to hire labour and machinery. As Rabi season crops are mainly self pollinated, farmers need not buy fresh seed in Rabi season every year. More than 70 per cent seed used in Rabi crops is self produced and rest is purchased from public sector agencies, research institutes and private sources. Sale of seed this year by public institutions is reported to be much lower than normal sales. This can have small impact on productivity.

The major impact on productivity is going to happen due to change in use of fertilizer. Representative data on fertilizer use/consumption by farmers comes with a time gap. However, Ministry of Agriculture maintain Fertiliser Monitoring System which indicate first point sale of fertilizer. According to this source, fertilizer offtake during the current Rabi season (till 21 December 2016) was lower than the fertilizer offtake in the corresponding period during 2014-15 and 2015-16 by 7.47 per cent and 7.0 per cent. These are very raw statistics and subject to correction as per the sale figures reported by various fertilizer companies. Also, as on date, fertilizer takeoff statistics are not inconsistent with the area statistics.

If fertilizer use at farm level faces the similar shortfall as reported in fertilizer sales at first point, it will affect productivity. According to a study by Ramesh Chand a 1 per cent increase/decrease in fertilizer use result in 0.1 per cent increase/decrease in GDP agriculture and about 0.14 per cent increase/decrease in crop output. Based on this, it is estimated that current shortfall in fertilizer consumption if it persist till the end of Rabi season, which constitutes half of annual agricultural output, can result in 1.05 per cent decline in crop output and 0.75 per cent decline in agricultural output.

Effect on Prices: No effect of demonetization was seen on prices of major crops like paddy, soyabean, and maize in the month of November and their wholesale prices in APMC mandis of the country were around 3 per cent higher in November as compared to the month of October. However, prices of maize and soyabean fell in the month of December but paddy prices ruled higher than previous two months and also as compared to last year. There might be some delays in payment to the farmers due to cash crunch but that is a temporary phenomenon.

The perishables, vegetables and fruits, in most markets and states showed a drop in market arrival as well as prices post demonetization. Wholesale prices of banana, apple, tomato and cabbage in the month of November in APMC mandis of the country, taken together, were 3.80, 3.86, 8.47 and 5.6 per cent lower compared to the month of October, respectively. These changes indicate that incomes of producers of perishable commodities have suffered due to fall in prices in the month of November. Loss to total revenue of crop sector was estimated by multiplying monthly value of output of fruits and vegetables with the difference in the prices between October and November in APMC markets. This loss comes to 0.13 per cent of value of output of crop sector for one month and 0.26 per cent.

Prices of some of the perishables crashed in the month of December. The main reason for this was found to be the glut in market. According to the data available on Agmarknet website, daily arrival of tomatoes in mandis of Madhya Pradesh in December 2016 was 54 per cent higher than November 2016 and four times the market arrivals during December, 2015. Average daily arrival of tomatoes in mandis of Maharashtra was 48 per cent higher in the month of December and 51 per cent higher in the month of November 2016 as compared to the same months in year 2015. Thus, seasonal glut and bumper crops seem to be the major reasons for crash in vegetable prices in the month of December 2016 in some states.

It is difficult to ascertain how much fall in prices of perishables during the month of December 2016 was due to glut in arrival and how much could be due to any disruption due to demonetization. Because of this it is assumed that losses to farmers were similar to those of month of November which will raise the total loss during the months of November and December to 0.26 per cent.

Effect on Output Growth: The situation prevailing at the end of December 2016 implies that Rabi crop output will increase by 6.02 per cent over last year due to higher area sown. Lower use of fertilizer, as observed from the first point sale, can cause 1.06 per cent decline in output of Rabi season. These two factors put together imply that Rabi output in 2016-17 could be 4.96 per cent higher than 2015-16. Lower sale of quality seeds due to cash crunch can also affect growth but this impact is expected to be small. Other variable that can affect productivity and output growth is temperature in the forthcoming months of February and March.

Conclusion:

Demonetization has affected every Indian, but it has hit the agricultural sector to the core. Agriculture, which is largest informal sector of Indian economy, has shown strong resilience to effect of demonetization. The government should try to reach out to the farmers of rural areas also to come out from the above issues. It is more likely that the government would come up with solutions.

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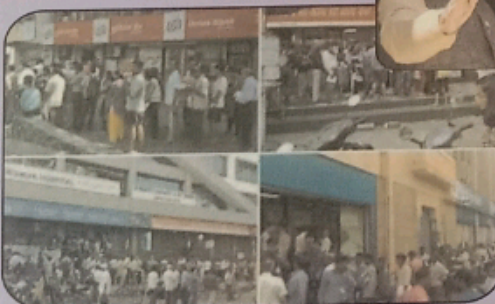
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117



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CONTENTS

SL NO.	NAME OF THE AUTHOR	TITLE OF THE PAPER	PAGE NOS.
1.	Dr. R.Shankar	Key Note Address: IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	1-8
2.	Thirumalesha Babu.T. R	AFTERMATH OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY – A STUDY	9-12
3.	Dr. Nagendrappa E	DEMONETIZATION AND THE FUTURE STRATEGIES	13-16
4.	Ashoka K.A & Dr. Pallavi S Kusugal	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON OFFLINE RURAL RETAIL MARKETING IN MADHUGIRI TALUK OF TUMKUR DISTRICT	17-21
5.	Ramesha K & Bhanu Prakash K A	A STUDY ON EFFECT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	22-25
6.	Ramanjanappa	DEMONETIZATION ON RURAL POPULATION	26-27
7.	Kittappa	'IMPORTANT FACTS AND IMPACTS OF DEMONETIZATION ABOUT INDIAN CURRENCY'	28-31
8.	Puttaraju R	'DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY NOTES: SIGNIFICANCE AND CHALLENGES'	32-36
9.	Ananthakumar D R & Divakar K	CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DEMONETIZATION	37-40
10.	Anuprasad K R	SOCIAL IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON LABOURERS AND COMMON PEOPLE	41-45
11.	Dr. Asha K B	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	46-50
12.	Manjunatha B	A STUDY ON DEMONETISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	51-53
13.	Smt. Chayashree K	DEMONETIZATION: INDIAN POLITICS AND ELECTIONS	54-56
14.	V S Veena	DEMONETIZATION: ROLE ON THE ECONOMY	57-60
15.	Devanand R	DEMONETIZATION-MORE OF POLITICS AND LESS OF ECONOMICS?	61-63
16.	Dr. G M Dinesh & Dr. Jagannatha	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY	64-67
17.	Dr. Surappa Naik	DEMONETIZATION: ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	68-71
18.	Dr. Sridhar N & Dr. A N Gayathri	DEMONETIZATION: A SHORT TERM EFFECT ON AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN INDIA	72-74
19.	Rashmi Kumari A & Dr. Nagaraja S	CASHLESS SOCIETY: INDIAN SITUATION	75-78
20.	Mahesh K S	A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	79-82
21.	Ningappa T	THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	83-85
22.	R C Nagaraju, Prof. P Paramashivaiah & Vijay N	SHORT RUN AND MEDIUM TERM IMPACTS OF DEMONITISATION ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY	86-90
23.	Vikram G B, Ranjith Kumar Ramya M	IMPACT ON DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA: A STUDY	91-94
24.	Roopa M N	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION	95-98
25.	Shaistha Anjum	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONETIZATION	99-100

26.	Ravi V R	DEMONETIZATION – PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS OF RURAL ECONOMY	101-102
27.	Venu K N	DEMONETIZATION - CASH CRUNCH IN INDIAN ECONOMY	103-104
28.	Kavitha Bai P M	DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY - MERITS AND DEMERITS	105-106
29.	Kavya R	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION: VIEWS AND COUNTERVIEWS	107-108
30.	T V Sundaramma	DEMONETIZATION -A STEP TOWARDS DIGITAL INDIA	109-113
31.	Chowdappa R C	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD GRAINS	114-117
32.	Anuradha H R	IMPACT OF MEDIA IN OUR SOCIETY	118-120
33.	Dr. Devaraiiah D B & Dr. Basha K	DEMONETISATION: PROS AND CONS ON INDIAN SOCIETY	121-123
34.	D N Erappa Nayaka	INDIA DEMONETIZES CURRENCY – A BRIEF REVIEW	124-126
35.	Shylendra Kumar S J	DEMONETIZATION: A STEP TOWARDS MODIFIED INDIA	127-128
36.	Dr. Nalina N & Dr. M B Sreedharamurthy	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY; ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	129-131
37.	Dr. K Basha & Thirumalesha Babu T R	AN ADVERSE IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN INDIA	132-133
38.	O Nagaraja & Dr. M S Girish Rathod	THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF POST-DEMONETISATION IN INDIA	134-139
39.	Nagendra N	POSITIVE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION IN DEVELOPING INDIA	140-142
40.	Sharadambi G Ranganatha B	DEMONETIZATION –IMPACT ON INDIAN SOCIETY	143-147
41.	Dr. N G Prakasha	DEMONETIZATION OF MOHAMMED BIN TUGHLUQ AND ITS EFFECTS	148-150
42.	Mrs. Rekha S N	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON EDUCATION	151-153
43.	Vinutha H G	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS IN INDIA	154-156
44.	L ManjuBhargavi & Lakshmipathaiah G	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES IN TRADE, BUSINESS AND COMMERCE	157-159
45.	Smt. Poornima S R	SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TOWARDS DEMONETIZATION	160-162
46.	Prof. Thippeswamy	DEMONETISATION: A WAY FORWARD TO MAKING INDIA A CASHLESS ECONOMY	163-166
47.	Salma Bano	DEMONETIZATION: CHALLENGES FACED BY RURAL INDIA	167-170
48.	Nagaraj H R	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON BLACK MONEY	171-173
49.	Prof. Nagaraju K	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	174-178
50.	M B Nagaraja	DEMONETIZATION: RESTORING PROBITY IN PUBLIC LIFE	179-182
51.	Darshana T N	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	183-184
52.	Dr. G K Nagaraju	OVERVIEW OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA AND ITS EFFECTS	185-187
53.	Dr. M Thippeswamy,	ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF DEMONETIZATION OF 500 AND 1000 RUPEE NOTES	188-191
54.	Anupama R	IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	192-195

55.	Sarasa H C	SHORT-TERM AND MEDIUM-TERM IMPACTS OF DEMONETISATION	196-199
56.	Shantha Kumari K	SEVERAL DIMENSIONS OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	200-203
57.	Nagaraju M S	POLITICAL AND MONETARY OBJECTIVES BEHIND DEMONETIZATION	204-208
58.	Dr. Sudarshan Kumar M	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN REAL ESTATE	209-211
59.	Gangamma	PROS AND CONS OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	212-214
60.	Thimmanaik M S	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIAN EDUCATION	215-216
61.	Mallikarjuna S A	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	217-218
62.	Mohan Kumar H T	IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION	219-221
63.	Shivaraju	INDIAN DEMONETIZATION -1946, 1978 AND 2016	222-224
64.	Mylaraiah P L	A STUDY OF DEMONETISATION	225-228
65.	Ramappa G S	'DEMONETIZATION: THE POLITICS OF MORALITY'	229-230
66.	Dr. Shivakumar Swamy B S	ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RISKS OF INDIA'S DEMONETIZATION	231-232
67.	Dr. N Ravi	CURRENCY DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	233-236
68.	Chetana S B	THE BENAMI TRANSACTION AND DEMONETIZATION HAS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY	237-239
69.	Dr. Lokesh S N	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION THROUGH THE GENDER LENS	240-242
70.	Dr. G D Narayana & R Devananda	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON PETROLEUM BUSINESS A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY	243-250
71.	Shivakumar C G	DEMONETIZATION IN HISTORY	251-253
72.	Dr. Harsha T E Ashwatha	LONG TERM EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY: A FORE SIGHT	254-256
73.	Dr. Adinarayanappa N A	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION: A CRITICAL REVIEW	257-259
74.	Dr. Veena Rani P	IMPACTS OF DEMONETIZATION – AN ANALYSIS	260-262
75.	Narayanaswamy C & Srinivas R	SPECIAL EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	263-264
76.	Manjula S Devasur & Manjula H Poojar	THE ACT OF DEMONETIZATION – A BOON OR BANE	265-266
77.	Bharathi K V & Sreevarsha G	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	267-269
78.	Dr. Munikrishna C & Somalatha B	IMPACTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY	270-271
79.	Ranganath G T	SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL IMPACT OF DEMONITIZTION ON INDIA	272-276
80.	Shekhar R & Pandiyan T	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	277-279
81.	Prof. Abudl Hameed	DEMONETIZATION EFFECT ON AGRICULTURAL GROWTH	280-282
82.	Smt. Vijayalakshmi N Dr.Narayanaswamy. A.M	SOCIAL IMPACT OF DEMONTIZATION ON STREET HAWKERS	283-286
83.	Dr. M Vijay	DEMONETIZATION: ARE THE EXPECTATIONS OF WINDFALL GAIN FOR RBI	287-288
84.	Murthy G	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY: AN OVERVIEW	289-290
85.	Dr. Ramesh Salian	DEMONETIZATION AS A STEP FORWARD TO DIGITAL INDIA	291-296
86.	Jayanna H	AN EVALUATIVE STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION POLICY ON VARIOUS CLASSES OF PEOPLE IN URBAN SOCIETY	297-301
87.	Dr.Padmini S V	ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF DEMONITISATION IN INDIA	302-304

88.	Ashoka S	SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON ECONOMY	305-306
89.	Bindu M M	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONETIZATION	307-310
90.	S Jyothikiran	INDIAN DEMONETIZATION	311-315
91.	Mamatha K R	EFFECTS OF DEMONETISATION ON ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE, EXPORT IMPORT, INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	316-320
92.	Manjunatha Swamy	EFFECTS OF DEMONETISATION ON FARMERS	321-322
93.	Muktai B Halejlad	IMPACT OF DEMONITIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	323-325
94.	Neelakanta Swamy GC, Lohith Kumara D S & Fakruddin	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	326-330
95.	Nirmala M. Sangam	A STUDY ON DEMONETIZATION	331-335
96.	Ramya K R & Narasimhappa,	HISTORY OF DEMONETISATION	336-338
97.	Siddagangai S G	DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA	339-341
98.	K H Anithalakshmi	EFFECT OF DEMONITISATION ON INDIA'S GDP	342-343
99.	Manjunatha. H	CHALLENGES OF A CASHLESS RURAL ECONOMY	344-346
100.	Sumangala R K & Dr.Basavaraja G	IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON SELF HELP GROUPS	347-348
101.	Amitha K V	DEMONETIZATION - IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY	349-352
102.	Subhadramma.M	ON DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON WASTE PICKERS AND RECYCLERS	353-355
103.	Dr. Ashalatha K S	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	356-359
104.	Dr. Mamatha N	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	360-364
105.	Mamatha M	MERITS AND DEMERITS OF DEMONETIZATION	365-367
106.	S V Sreehari	A STUDY OF DEMONETIZATION	368-369
107.	Smt. Ranjitha B.R	TRANSFORMING THE CASH-BASED ECONOMY INTO CASHLESS THROUGH DIGITAL	370-373
108.	Uma M	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON SOCIETY : ISSUES AND CHALLENGESEFFECTS ON AGRICULTURE , INDUSTRY , EDUCATION , SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	374-382
109.	Mrs. Hamsalekha S	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON COPRA BUSINESS WITH RESPECT TO TIPTUR MARKET	383-388
110.	Mrs. Deepthi Amith	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON COMMON MAN	389-392
111.	Arjun J	DEMONETIZATION AND COMPLETE FINANCIAL INCLUSION	393-395
112.	Sujatha N Sheeri	IMPACT OF THE DEMONITIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY	396-402
113.	Mr.Shamanth Kumar B U	IMPACTS ON DEMONETIZATION: ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED SECTOR	403-411
114.	Prof. Sekhara Gowd Mita	DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA: AN EFFORT TO CURB BLACK ECONOMY	412-415
115.	Sheshappa K	A STUDY ON DEMONETISATION IN INDIA	416-418
116.	Dr. Khandoji Rao M.H	DEMONETIZATION: A STEP TOWARDS MODIFIED INDIA	419-420

117.	S S Mallikarjuna Prasanna	AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN THE AFTERMATH OF DEMONETIZATION	421-423
118.	Smt. Prathima M Bidarimath	HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DEMONETIZATION	424-425
119.	Manohar Babu D.N	"DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA	426-428
120.	Kumara KS	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	429-432
121.	Mrs. Jyothi.S & Mrs. Jayalakshmi. H.Y	DEMONETIZATION: IT'S IMPACT IN INDIA	433-434
122.	Jayaramaiah N	CONSEQUENCES OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	435-439
123.	ಹಾಲೇಶ	ಕೃಷಿಕರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟು ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ	440-442
124.	ಡಾ. ಎಸ್ ಆರ್ ಹನುಮಂತರಾಯ	ನೋಟುಗಳು ಅಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯ ನಂತರದ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳು	443-444
125.	ಡಾ. ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಸ್	ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟು ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು	445-449
126.	ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ಟಿ ಎಲ್ ರೇಣುಕಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಬಿ ಆರ್	ಡಿಮಾನಿಟೈಸೇಷನ್ - ಒಂದು ವ್ಯರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಲಾಪ	450-451
127.	Dr. Venkateshaiah J R	ನಗದು ರಹಿತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯತ್ತ ಭಾರತ	452-453
128.	ವೀಣಾ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ಡಾ ಎ ರಾಮೇಗೌಡ	"ಮಹಿಳಾ ನೇಕಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಟಿನ ಅಮಾನ್ಯಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು" ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ	454-460
129.	ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಪ್ರಭು ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.	ಡಿಮಾನಿಟೈಸೇಷನ್ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೇಡಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು	461-462
130.	Dr. Honnanjanaiah D R Dr. Shivaiah M	ಹಣದ ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು	463-466
131.	ಶ್ರೀ ಮುರವರ್ಧನ ಕೆ	ನೋಟು ರದ್ದತಿಯ ಸಾಧಕ ಬಾಧಕಗಳು	467-469
132.	ಜಗನ್ನಾಥ ಯು	ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಬಿನ್ ತುಘಲಕ್‌ನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳ ಚಲಾವಣೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂದಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು: ಒಂದು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ	470-472
133.	ವಿನಾಯಕ ಎಸ್ ಪಿ	ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನಾಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ: ಸವಾಲುಗಳು	473-474
134.	ಯಶೋಧ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ.	"ಹಣದ ಅಪಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು"	475-476
135.	ಡಾ.ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಯ ಎಂ.	ಅನಾಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ	477-478
136.	ರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿ ಹೆಚ್ ಪಿ	ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣ 2016: ಸಾಧಕ-ಬಾಧಕಗಳು	479-480
137.	ಚೈತಾಲಿ ಕೆ ಎಸ್	ಅಮಾನ್ಯೀಕರಣ : ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೇಲಾದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ - ಪರಿಣಾಮ	481-482
138.	ಸಿ.ಎನ್. ಸುಜಾತ	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 2016ರ ನೋಟು ಅನಾಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಸಣ್ಣವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು	483

AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN THE AFTERMATH OF DEMONETIZATION

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Abstract

Agriculture is the backbone of our Indian country. In our country 75% of people are either directly or indirectly depend on agriculture. The farmers struggled a lot at the time of demonetisation because the saving habits as well the payment mode of farmers were only on cash. Farmers used to handle liquid cash as it is essential for their day to day transactions. 70% of the farmers market their products through Farmers Market or they may be street vendors where cashless transaction is impossible. Daily wage earners in agriculture were earning small amount per day. When the withdrawals from banks were limited the farmers were unable to draw cash to pay their labors which result on postponing their works and get the labors jobless for days or months. Cash is the primary mode of transaction in agriculture sector. The farmers who own limited acres will not have bank accounts, which had a large impact on the farmers at the time of demonetisation. Not only agriculture sector but also other industries which depend on agriculture were also affected. These impacts make the farmers to depend on illegal money lenders and black marketers to cater their transaction needs. Demonetisation has affected every Indian, but it has hit the agricultural sector to the core. The government should try to reach out to the farmers of rural areas also to come out from the above issues.

Keywords: Demonetization, Currency, Agriculture

Introduction:

The Indian government decided to demonetize the 500 and 1000 rupee notes, the two biggest denomination notes. These notes accounted for 86% of the country's cash supply. The government's goal was to eradicate counterfeit currency, fight tax evasion, eliminate black money gotten from money laundering and terrorist financing activities, and promote a cashless economy. Demonetization has affected every Indian, but it has hit the agricultural sector the hardest. Agriculture in India accounts for 50% of the workforce. Farmers, who are the backbone of our national economy, were severely affected by the note demonetization of which invalidated 86% of India's currency. Most of them will get loans from cooperative banks which now don't have cash to supply them. So farmers cannot buy seeds, fertilizers and other things required for farming. It would take few weeks to solve this issue. Till that time, farmers will find it difficult. Farmers generally deal in cash and India is also largely a cash economy. The cash transactions in this economy are far more than the total number of electronic transactions done on a daily basis.

Objectives of the Study:

- To know the And Long Term Impact
- To impart Short Term Impact
- To know the Ways of Demonetization that can affect on agriculture
- To enlist the farmers are classification on the aspect of demonetization

Research Methodology:

This study is based on secondary sources of data

Short Term Impact and Long Term Impact

- Short term impact
- Farmers with KCC/Agricultural Loan Account

The government allowed farmers to withdraw up to Rs.25,000 per week against their crop loans to ensure sowing of winter crops is done properly. These farmers have at least a basic knowledge on how banking works and they could be able to sustain the impact of demonetization. Unless they have huge amount of money hoarded, they shall feel relaxed about the current situation. Since it is a winter crop harvesting period, they shall feel relaxed. The problem would be with the cash realized from previous sales which were not deposited into KCC account and not with buying the new seeds. If they do have large hectares of land, they can pay easily making a simple bank transfer. Further as of now, farmers can use old Rs.500 notes to buy seeds.

Farmers with no KCC/Agricultural Loan account: They will be largely affected as they do not have the facilities of withdrawing 25000 in cash. As it is generally seen that such farmers do not keep lump sum in bank accounts largely due to fact of low income or sometimes, lack of awareness. They will have to stand in line and suffer. So, is the case with people in general. Credit transactions may increase in agricultural sector due to these farmers. Further as of now, farmers can use old Rs.500 notes to buy seeds. Now coming to the different perspective, the farmers based in rural areas with no banks would be largely affected. They will face too much difficulty because of the

demonetization. The cash crunch will hit them hard. Unless they have good connection with the suppliers, they are bound to suffer most.

Long term Impact: Agricultural sector is still lacking behind in terms of innovation and irrigation. It is often seen that innocent farmers are exploited by the intermediaries. It is to be seen in future what Modi's government has in place for farmers in the future. Some of the impacts on presumptions would be: With recovery of black money likely to be in billions, the government can invest in the agricultural infrastructure. The rates of interest on loans are likely to fall. It will depend on how much the government does make recovery. Out of the money, the irrigation project can be financed.

Ways of Demonetization that can affect on Agriculture: Demonetization can affect agriculture directly in four ways. These include area sown, crop pattern, productivity and market. The trend and pattern in sowing and marketing of crops during the seven weeks following the announcement of demonetization provide useful indications to discern effect of demonetization on agriculture sector.

Effect on Sown Area: Tentative estimates of area sown are provided by Ministry of Agriculture each Friday of the week. This data shows that up to November 11, which can be considered as start of demonetization, Rabi sowing was completed on 14.6 million hectare area which was 5.7 per cent lower than the normal crop coverage. The gap between area sown this year and normal area steadily declined almost every week since the announcement of demonetization. During the week ending 30th December, 2016, net sown area under Rabi crops exceeded the normal area by 2.77 per cent and area sown last year by 6.86 per cent. The data on progress of sowing of Rabi crops clearly indicate that, at country level, there is absolutely no adverse effect of demonetization as far as sowing of major crops is concerned. There was a delay of 1-2 weeks in sowing this year in the beginning of Rabi season but it picked up pace subsequently. Normally Rabi sowing is completed on 88 per cent area by 30th December. This year it has been completed on more than 91 per cent area.

Crop-wise effect: The progress in area sown remained uneven across regions and crops. Wheat, which accounts for 47 per cent of total area under reported Rabi crops, showed a big shortfall of 41 per cent in area at the time of demonetization. The gap declined to less than 1 per cent by mid December, 2016 and crossed normal area by 2.12 per cent by the end of December. Compared to the corresponding period last year wheat is sown on 7.7 per cent higher area. Area under pulses and oilseeds is higher than normal for the corresponding period by 11.2 and 1.7 per cent respectively. The shortfall in area is reported for Rabi rice and coarse cereals. This shortfall is much smaller (6.6 lakh hectare) compared to the gain in area under wheat, pulses and oilseeds (22.3 lakh hectare) resulting in net increase in area under Rabi by 15.7 lakh hectare over normal area and 37.4 lakh hectare over last year.

Among major Rabi crops growing states, overall shortfall in sown area is about 20 per cent in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and 8 per cent in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, J&K and Himachal Pradesh also show major deficit in Rabi sowing. Largest shortfall is seen in Kerala. All other major states indicate small to large increase in crop sown area this year over normal area. Even Uttar Pradesh, which was persistently showing shortfall in area, has reached higher than normal figure.

Effect on Productivity: Farmers use cash to buy quality seed, fertilizers, chemicals and diesel and to hire labour and machinery. As Rabi season crops are mainly self pollinated, farmers need not buy fresh seed in Rabi season every year. More than 70 per cent seed used in Rabi crops is self produced and rest is purchased from public sector agencies, research institutes and private sources. Sale of seed this year by public institutions is reported to be much lower than normal sales. This can have small impact on productivity.

The major impact on productivity is going to happen due to change in use of fertilizer. Representative data on fertilizer use/consumption by farmers comes with a time gap. However, Ministry of Agriculture maintain Fertiliser Monitoring System which indicate first point sale of fertilizer. According to this source, fertilizer offtake during the current Rabi season (till 21 December 2016) was lower than the fertilizer offtake in the corresponding period during 2014-15 and 2015-16 by 7.47 per cent and 7.0 per cent. These are very raw statistics and subject to correction as per the sale figures reported by various fertilizer companies. Also, as on date, fertilizer takeoff statistics are not inconsistent with the area statistics.

If fertilizer use at farm level faces the similar shortfall as reported in fertilizer sales at first point, it will affect productivity. According to a study by Ramesh Chand a 1 per cent increase/decrease in fertilizer use result in 0.1 per cent increase/decrease in GDP agriculture and about 0.14 per cent increase/decrease in crop output. Based on this, it is estimated that current shortfall in fertilizer consumption if it persist till the end of Rabi season, which constitutes half of annual agricultural output, can result in 1.05 per cent decline in crop output and 0.75 per cent decline in agricultural output.

Effect on Prices: No effect of demonetization was seen on prices of major crops like paddy, soyabean, and maize in the month of November and their wholesale prices in APMC mandis of the country were around 3 per cent higher in November as compared to the month of October. However, prices of maize and soyabean fell in the month of December but paddy prices ruled higher than previous two months and also as compared to last year. There might be some delays in payment to the farmers due to cash crunch but that is a temporary phenomenon.

The perishables, vegetables and fruits, in most markets and states showed a drop in market arrival as well as prices post demonetization. Wholesale prices of banana, apple, tomato and cabbage in the month of November in APMC mandis of the country, taken together, were 3.80, 3.86, 8.47 and 5.6 per cent lower compared to the month of October, respectively. These changes indicate that incomes of producers of perishable commodities have suffered due to fall in prices in the month of November. Loss to total revenue of crop sector was estimated by multiplying monthly value of output of fruits and vegetables with the difference in the prices between October and November in APMC markets. This loss comes to 0.13 per cent of value of output of crop sector for one month and 0.26 per cent.

Prices of some of the perishables crashed in the month of December. The main reason for this was found to be the glut in market. According to the data available on Agmarknet website, daily arrival of tomatoes in mandis of Madhya Pradesh in December 2016 was 54 per cent higher than November 2016 and four times the market arrivals during December, 2015. Average daily arrival of tomatoes in mandis of Maharashtra was 48 per cent higher in the month of December and 51 per cent higher in the month of November 2016 as compared to the same months in year 2015. Thus, seasonal glut and bumper crops seem to be the major reasons for crash in vegetable prices in the month of December 2016 in some states.

It is difficult to ascertain how much fall in prices of perishables during the month of December 2016 was due to glut in arrival and how much could be due to any disruption due to demonetization. Because of this it is assumed that losses to farmers were similar to those of month of November which will raise the total loss during the months of November and December to 0.26 per cent.

Effect on Output Growth: The situation prevailing at the end of December 2016 implies that Rabi crop output will increase by 6.02 per cent over last year due to higher area sown. Lower use of fertilizer, as observed from the first point sale, can cause 1.06 per cent decline in output of Rabi season. These two factors put together imply that Rabi output in 2016-17 could be 4.96 per cent higher than 2015-16. Lower sale of quality seeds due to cash crunch can also affect growth but this impact is expected to be small. Other variable that can affect productivity and output growth is temperature in the forthcoming months of February and March.

Conclusion:

Demonetization has affected every Indian, but it has hit the agricultural sector to the core. Agriculture, which is largest informal sector of Indian economy, has shown strong resilience to effect of demonetization. The government should try to reach out to the farmers of rural areas also to come out from the above issues. It is more likely that the government would come up with solutions.

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72

On

**Connecting Young India
and Global Market Opportunities for
Sustainable inclusive Growth"**



**Government of Karnataka
Department of Collegiate Education
Government College for Women, Kolar
Department of Commerce and Management**

Connecting Young India and Global Market Opportunities for Sustainable Inclusive Growth

A book containing the Proceedings of the National level conference organized by
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CONTENTS

Sl. No.	TOPIC	PAGE NO
1	DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND – A DISCRIPTIVE STUDY RADHAMMA K C, RASHMI V	1
2	CASHLESS INDIA - TOOL FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION AND BLACK MONEY BRINDA VEENA. R	4
3	A STUDY ON WORK-LIFE INTEGRATION, ITS RELEVANCE AND IMPACT TO MILLENNIALS. - PRITI K RAO	7
4	DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND – THE MAJOR DRIVER OF DEVELOPMENT MANJUNATH GOWDA .A	10
5	DIGITAL ERA – BOON OR BANE. - DR. KUBER NAIK, MUNIRAJA N	12
6	DIGITAL INDIA WITH E-COMMERCE REVOLUTION IN RURAL INDIA: TRANSFORM INDIA DIGITALLY AND ECONOMICALLY.- AMOGHNATH SS,	14
7	DRIVING INDIA'S GROWTH THROUGH SME START-UPS" DR. S. MURALIDHAR, P.R.NARASAPPA	17
8	RURAL INDIA IS DRIVING E-COMMERCE GROWTH" – ITS CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES. - DR. CHITHAMBAR GUPTA V, RAJESH P.S	20
9	DIGITALIZATION CREATE A GLOBAL MARKET OPPORTUNITY TO WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS. - MAHALAKSHMI. R, DR. H.H. RAMESHA	23
10	STATE GOVERNMENT'S INITIATION TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE FIELD OF TEXTILES. -HARISH.H.R,	26
11	IMPACT OF GST ON EMPLOYEES BENEFIT- AN ANALITICAL STUDY.- SUMATHI.S	29
12	GREEN BANKING IN INDIA. - ANUPRASAD K R	31
13	GST IMPACT ON LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN. - MUNIRAJU.G,	33
14	MAKE IN INDIA-IMPACT ON JOB SECTOR. - NAGESHA K,	36
15	A STUDY ON IMPORT OF GOODS AND SERVICES UNDER GST REGIME IN INDIA. - MARIA RAJATHI. P,	38
16	MUDRA YOJANA – A STEP TOWARDS FINANCIAL UPLIFTMENT OF MSME'S.- RAVICHANDRA.M,	41
17	MAKE IN INDIA: CONCEPTS, INITIATIVES, AND POLICIES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE.-BINDU K R,	44
18	A STUDY ON DIGITAL INDIA A TOOL FOR INCREASED INTERNET CONNECTIVITY AND BROADENING THE BASE OF E-COMMERCE. -MUHEEBEAJMI, ATHIYA HASSAN	47
19	SECURITY ISSUES IN E-BANKING. – R. SRINIVAS, BAHADUR KHAN, CHANDRA MOHAN V	49
20	SKILL INDIA- A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG INDIAN YOUTH.- SWETHA M	51
21	SOCIAL MEDIAS IMPORTANCE IN BUSINESSES. - PROF. PRAKASH BORAH	54
22	STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT- ROLES AND ADVANTAGES. - PUSHPALATHA K,	57
23	SKILL INDIA: SKILL DEVELOPMENTS AND ITS AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYBILITY OF YOUTHS. - MUNIRAJA S M,	59
24	CASHLESS ECONOMY: MOVING FROM PAPER MONEY TO CASHLESS ECONOMY.- SHARIKHA BANU	62

25	CASHLESS TRANSACTION – TOOL FOR INCREASING THE TAX REVENUE. - MR SRINATHA S L	64
26	THE VISION OF DIGITAL ECONOMY TO MAKE INDIA INCLUSIVE. - MS SOWMYA S MURTHY	67
27	A STUDY ON CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA. - SHASHIKALA.S	69
28	DIGITAL INDIA: A ROAD AHEAD. - S.S.MALLIKARJUNA PRASANNA, FAKRUDDIN	72
29	DIGITAL INDIA A TOOL FOR INCREASE INTERNET-CONNECTIVITY AND BROADENING THE BASED FOR E-COMMERCE. TRANSACTIONS. - PROF: MALLAPPA PUTTATAMMANAVAR	75
30	A STUDY ON EVALUATION OF DIGITAL EDUCATION IN INDIA: 2021. - DR. K.R.JALAJA, ARUN KUMAR, RIZWAN BEGUM	78
31	GOOD AND SERVICE TAX AND VAT--WITH REFERENCE TO INDIAN CONTEXT. - BHARATHI, V	81
32	INDIA AS A DESTINATION FOR MEDICAL TOURISM IN THE CONTEXT OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND. - DR. S.MURALIDHAR, MALA.K.S	83
33	PROBLEMS AND PROSPECT OF ONLINE AND M-BANKING IN INDIA PRESENT SCENARIO AND FUTURE BLUEPRINT. - SHABASHKALANDAR S, SHASHI KUMAR R, SHAMEER PASHA	86
34	ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MAKE IN INDIA. - RAJATH.R	88
35	ROLE OF STRATEGIC HRM IN ACHIEVING ORGANISATIONAL GOAL-WITH REFERENCE TO INDUSTRIAL CONTEXT AND CASE STUDY. - LAKSHMI VR	90
36	SKILL INDIA –A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG INDIAN YOUTH. - IMRAN KHAN, IRSHAD AHAMED	93
37	SKILL INDIA – A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG INDIAN YOUT. - S. SUNIL KUMAR	95
38	MAKE IN INDIA-A BOOST FOR PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP. - SRI DEVARAJAPPA.SN, SMT.CHANDRAKALADEVI.KR.	97
39	FUTURE AND SCOPE OF CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA. - GOPINATHA N V	99
40	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG RURAL ENTERPRENEUR'S IN INDIA. - DR VENKATESHAIAH .M	102
41	EMERGENCE OF GREEN BANKING PRODUCTS IN CASHLESS TRANSACTION – A STUDY. - AKSHATHA B.G	103
42	DIGITAL INDIA: INITIATIVES AND OPPORTUNITIES. - ANANDA RAMAIAH SHETTY, SHIVAKUMAR V	108
43	INDIAN TAXATION REGIME – COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT TAX UNDER GST. - ANUSHA.G.JOSHI	111
44	CASHLESS INDIA: TOOL FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION & BLACK MONEY. - CHAITHRA.V & SANDHYA. C	114
45	DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND – THE MAJOR DRIVER OF DEVELOPMENT. - DEVIKA R M, GOWTHAMI P N	116
46	CASHLESS TRANSACTION: MODES, ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES. - KAUSAR UNNISA	119
47	A STUDY ON START UP INDIA AND ITS IMPACT ON MSME'S. - KAVITHA V	122
48	NEW AGE MARKETING AND STRATEGIC COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE. - RASHMITHA AS	125
49	ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: A NEW PARADIGM. - NAVEEN KUMAR S.T	127

50	MAKE IN INDIA- A BOOST FOR PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP. - AYESHA SULTANA, SHRUTHI V, SWETHA V	130
51	A STUDY ON CONCEPT OF BRAND EQUITY IN CURRENT MARKETING SCENARIO DR. SHOBHA.C. NOOR AYESHA	132
52	A STUDY ON USAGE OF E- BANKING SERVICES IN AGASTEESWARAM TALUK - KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT, TAMILNADU. - DR.K.GEETHA	135
53	SKILL INDIA -A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG INDIAN YOUTH.- G.M. PRAKASH	138
54	A RESEARCH PAPER ON SKILL INDIA- A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING AMONG INDIAN YOUTH. - VIJAYASHEKARANAYAKA J R	141
55	GOODS AND SERVICE TAX AS GLOBAL TAX: A STUDY BASED ON INDIAN PERSPECTIVE. - AVINASH C T	145
56	DIGITAL INDIA A TOOL FOR INCREASED E-COMMERCE TRANSACTIONS. - SUPRIYA K.G	148
57	ROLE OF MODERN SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA. - KUSUMA MANGALA.D.V	150
58	SKILL INDIA - A MECHANISM FOR ADDRESSING THE MISMATCH IN QUALIFICATION AND CAREER IN THE CONTEMPORARY JOB MARKET. - R.S. NARENDRA, DR. VENUGOPAL	153
59	ROLE OF STATE IN SUPPORTING EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT.- MS BHAGYA G B, DR. S.MURALIDHAR	157
60	IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX ON INDIAN ECONOMY. - BHAVYA K. R	159
61	CASHLESS INDIA- TOOL FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION AND BLACK MONEY. R. AMRUTHAMMA, K.R. GANESHA	162
62	A STUDY ON INCLUSIVE RURAL BANKING ACCELERATING RURAL ECONOMIC GROWTH. - MANJULA S.N.	164
63	CASHLESS SOCIETY : A BOON FOR INDIA.- DR. T.V.VARUNI	167
64	CASHLESS INDIA-ATool FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION AND BLACK MONEY.- SATHISH S D, DR. CHANDRA MOHAN V	169
65	CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AHEAD. - MANJUNATHA D,	172
66	CHALLENGES OF STRATEGIC MANAGER OF 21 ST CENTURY. - DR. RAMESHA V	174
67	DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND - THE MAJOR DRIVER OF DEVELOPMENT. - B. M. MAMATHA, THARA. T	178
68	CASHLESS SOCIETY : A BOON FOR INDIA.- DR. T.V.VARUNI	180
69	START UP - OPPURTUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH FOR YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA. - VIDYASARAT G,	182
70	GROWTH OF IT-ENABLED BANKING SERVICES IN INDIA -VIDYASHREE D V.	185
71	NEW AGE MARKETING AND STRATEGIC COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE. - SREENATHA .S.R	188
72	THE SCOPE OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYABILITY OF INDIAN WORKFORCE IN CONTEXT OF MAKE IN INDIA: A STUDY. - DR. SHOBHA K, SANDHYA.S, SUJATHA G V	190
73	CASH LESS INDIA - TOOL FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION AND BLACK MONEY. - MAMATHA G, BANUPRIYA V R	193
74	GST AN INNOVATIVE TOOL FOR SIMPLIFYING THE INDIRECT TAX REGIME. - SATISH KUMAR K	196

75	CASHLESS INDIA TOOL FOR REDUCING CORRUPTION AND BLACK MONEY. - HANUMANTHALAH M	199
76	IMPACT AND IMPORTANCE OF CASHLESS TRANSACTION IN INDIA. - K.MURUGAN	202
77	MAKE IN INDIA - A BOOST FOR PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP. -SAVITHA K.	205
78	STANDARDIZATION VS ADAPTATION OF MARKETING STRATEGY: - A QUALITATIVE STUDY. - GANGARAJ.M	208
79	SKILL INDIA MISSION. - KAVYA.B	210
80	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF RELIANCE JIO LAUNCH ON COLLEGE STUDENTS. - SOORYA RAMANI G, MR. LEO .L	213
81	IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY AND REQUIREMENT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY. - SRIDHAR	217
82	MAKE-IN-INDIA-A BOOST FOR PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP. - SHIVALINGEGOWDA A H,	220
83	SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR YOUTH IN INDIA: INITIATIVES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES. -SHIVAKUMAR V,	223
84	SKILL INDIA- A SRATEGY FOR ENHANSING CAPACITY BULIDING AMONG INDIAN YOUTH. - SANGEETHA.S, MANJUNATHA.B	226
85	MAKE IN INDIA - A GLOBAL MANUFACTURING HUB. -N PRAKASHA, TRILOKA S,	228
86	INDIA'S DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND: REALITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES. - RAJESH K N,	231
87	IMPACT OF GST ON SPORTS IN INDIAN ECONOMY. - VENKATACHALAPATHI V, RAVI SHANKAR M	234
88	DIGITAL INDIA A TOOL FOR INCREASED INTERNET CONNECTIVITY AND BROADENING THE BASE FOR-COMMERCE TRANSACTION. - ARBAZ PASHA, MOHAMMED IMRAN	237
89	START - UP INDIA AS A DRIVING FORCE FOR REVIVAL OF SME'S. - REKHA. V, ANUSUYA. H.M.	240
90	DEFIANCES AND MANEUVERING FOR MARKETING IN THE EPOCH OF DIGITALIZATION. - GOWTHAM.P, HUSSAIN	243
91	INCLUSIVE BANKING AND RURAL BANKING ACCELERATING RURAL ECONOMIC GROWTH. - T.NARASIMHA MURTHY	247
92	NEW AGE DIGITAL MARKETING-INBOUND MARKETING. - KHASIF PASHA, RAZIQ PASHA	251
93	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIAN START-UPS. - SUSHMA A R,	253
94	"JOB READY SKILLS AND EMPLOYABILITY IN BUSINESS EDUCATION" Dr. THIMMAREDDY G, KONAKUNTLARAYAPPA V	257
95	FAILURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN FULFILLING THE NATION'S PRIORITIES KRISHNAKUMAR C M, NARASIMHA RAJU K	260

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ABSTRACT

"Digital India" is an initiative of the Central Government of India "designed to transform India into a global digitized hub" by reviving a rundown digital sector of India with the help of improving digital connectivity and skill enhancement and various other incentives to make the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. Digital India is the beginning of digital revolution. It is a dream which is created by the Government of India to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically, even in remote areas, by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. The programme have one mission and one target that is to take nation forward digitally and economically. The initiative will enable people to get engaged in the innovation process which is needed by the economy to move forward. But to implement this is a great challenge. There are many roadblocks in the way of its successful implementation like digital illiteracy, poor infrastructure, low internet speed, lack of coordination among various departments, issue pertaining to taxation etc. These challenges need to be addressed in order to realize the full potential of this programme. It requires a lot of efforts and dedication from all departments of government as well as private sector. If implemented properly, it will open various new opportunities for the citizens of the country. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand Digital India – as a campaign where technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens.

Key Words- Digital India, Opportunities, E-Kranti, E-Governance

INTRODUCTION

Digital India Program is a national campaign to transform India into a globally connected hub. It includes various proposals and incentives given to companies, basically the manufacturing companies both domestic and foreign to invest in India and make the country a digital destination. The emphasis of Digital India campaign is on creating jobs and skill enhancement in the Broadband Highways, e-Governance, and Electronic delivery of services, Universal access to Mobile Connectivity, Electronics Manufacturing, and Information for All etc. The campaign's aim is to resolve the problems of connectivity and therefore help us to connect with each other and also to share information on issues and concerns faced by us. In some cases they also enable resolution of those issues in near real time. This initiative is focused to help India gain a better rural connectivity with a stable governmental policies in the background coupled with benefits and incentives via the campaign. Simultaneously the initiative is designed to create jobs and enhance skill development which will ultimately lead to increase in GDP and revenues from tax.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✓ To know the concept of Digital India
- ✓ To understand the pillars and initiatives of Digital India
- ✓ To know the challenges faced in implementation of this programme
- ✓ To find out practical solutions and innovative ideas to accomplish the vision of a digital India-areality

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study is based on Secondary Sources of data. It includes available published literatures such as books, journals, and relevant government websites.

DIGITAL INDIA

The programme contains tasks that target to make sure that govt. services are available to people digitally and people get advantage of the newest information and connections technological

innovation. Gandhiji felt that 'India resides in its villages,' and technology will help the villages to grow and prosper. Digital libraries, online magazines, e-books can be made available for free which will further help in knowledge sharing. PM Modi rightly said in his speech in San Jose, "I see technology as a means to empower and as a tool that bridges the distance between hope and opportunity. Social media is reducing social barriers. It connects people on the strength of human values, not identities." Technology is a bridge indeed, a bridge that connects the hope that India's villages will be educated and aware to the opportunity of internet and access to information from across the world. 'Digital India' is not just an initiative but a need for this country, where majority of population still does not have access to the world of internet. The Digital India initiative seeks to lay emphasis on e-governance and transform India into a digitally empowered society. It is to ensure that government services are available to citizens electronically. Digital India also aims to transform ease of doing business in the country. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (deitY) anticipates that this program will have a huge impact on the Ministry of Communication and IT. The program is projected at Rs 1, 13,000 crore which will prepare the country for knowledge-based transformation.

It will focus on providing high speed internet services to its citizens and make services available in real time for both online and mobile platform. Modi's government is focusing on providing broadband services in all villages of the country, tele-medicine and mobile healthcare services and making the governance more participative.

MAJOR PROJECTS or PILLERS OF THE INITIATIVE

1. **Highways to have broadband services:** Government aims to lay national optical fibre network in all 2.5 lakh gram panchayats. Broadband for the rural will be laid by December 2016 and broadband for all urban will mandate communication infrastructure in new urban development and buildings. By March 2017, the government aims to provide nationwide information infrastructure.
2. **Easy access to mobile connectivity:** The government is taking steps to ensure that by 2018 all villages are covered through mobile connectivity. The aim is to increase network penetration and cover gaps in all 44,000 villages.
3. **IT Training for Jobs:** This initiative seeks to train 10 million people in towns and villages for IT sector jobs in five years. It also aims to train 0.3 million agents to run viable businesses delivering IT services. Additionally, the project involves training of 0.5 million rural IT workforce in five years and setting up of BPOs in each North-eastern state.
4. **Manufacturing of electronics:** The government is focusing on zero imports of electronics. In order to achieve this, the government aims to put up smart energy meters, micro ATMs, mobile, consumer and medical electronics.
5. **Provide public access to internet:** The government aims to provide internet services to 2.5 lakh villages which comprises of one in every panchayat by March 2017 and 1.5 lakh post offices in the next two years. These post offices will become MultiServicecentres for the people.
6. **E-Governance:** The government aims to improve processes and delivery of services through e-Governance with UIDAI, payment gateway, EDI and mobile platforms. School certificates, voter ID cards will be provided online. This aims for a faster examination of data.
7. **E-Kranti:** This service aims to deliver electronic services to people which deals with health, education, farmers, justice, security and financial inclusion.
8. **Global Information:** Hosting data online and engaging social media platforms for governance is the aim of the government. Information is also easily available for the citizens.
9. **MyGov.in** is a website launched by the government for a 2-way communication between citizens and the government. People can send in their suggestions and comment on various issues raised by the government, like net neutrality.
10. **Early harvest programs:** Government plans to set up Wi-Fi facilities in all universities across the country. Email will be made the primary mode of communication. Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System will be deployed in all central government offices where recording of attendance will be made online

SUGGESTIONS

Digital India campaign can't be successful on its own. Policy changes are needed to make digital India a reality. Few of the suggestions are –

1. Digital literacy is first step in empowering citizens. People should know how to secure their online data.
2. To make this programme successful, a massive awareness programme has to be conducted. There is pressing need to educate and inform the citizens, especially in rural and remote areas, about the benefits of internet services to increase the growth of internet usage.
3. Digital divide needs to be addressed.
4. Manufacturing content is not government's strength. This mission needs content and service partnerships with telecom companies and other firms.
5. PPP models must be explored for sustainable development of digital infrastructure.
6. Private sector should be encouraged for development of last mile infrastructure in rural and remote areas. To encourage private sector, there must be favorable taxation policies, quicker clearance of projects.
7. The success of digital India project depends upon maximum connectivity with minimum cyber security risks. For this we need a strong anti-cybercrime team which maintains the database and protects it round the clock.
8. To improve skill in cyber security, we need to introduce cyber security course at graduate level and encourage international certification bodies to introduce various skill based cyber security courses.
9. There is need for effective participation of various departments and demanding commitment and efforts. Various policies in different areas should support this goal.
10. For successful implementation, there must be amendments in various legislations that have for long hindered the growth of technology in India.

CONCLUSION

Digital India' initiative is a refreshing move and quite the need of the hour for the weakened technological sector. The Government of India hopes to achieve growth on multiple fronts with the Digital India Programme. The vision of digital India is grand. It is a huge step towards building a truly empowered nation. If successful, it transform citizen access to multimedia information content and services. However the goal is still far away since most of the nine pillars of digital India mission are facing serious challenges in implementation. It is imperative that focused persistent attention must be given to each and every pillar so that this programme does not end up in failure. Infact we all should be mentally prepared for the change and be ready to face the challenges in implementing this policy, only then it would be possible to make this vision a reality.

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