

CASHLESS ECONOMY: AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The demonetization measures have had a significant and immediate effect on the kingdom of the Indian economy. Through the demonetization activity the coins transactions impacted by a decrease in liquidity, alternative payment methods inclusive of e-wallets, on line transactions, the usage of e-banking, debit and credit card usage have multiplied drastically. This will increase utilization of such payment systems and permit a shift in the direction of an efficient cashless infrastructure. Through the cashless transactions, the hid coins transactions are hereby removed from the traditional coins based totally transactions and additionally it will promote all the financial activities are to be obvious nature. The goal of the look at is thought the purchaser attention, consumer trust and confidence and problems confronted by way of the customers on cashless transaction.

Keywords: cashless economy, demonetization, e-wallets, e-banking.

Introduction

Benefits of cashless economy allow in curbing technology of black cash. As a result it reduces actual estate expenses because maximum of black money is invested in Real property which inflates the prices of Real estate markets. An improved use of digital money rather than physical money would permit a more detailed record of all the transactions which take location inside the society, allowing extra transparency in business operations and cash transfers which reduce tax avoidance and cash laundering. Cashless Economy also reduces the value of banking offerings. It additionally improves financial coverage in dealing with inflation and increases monetary boom in the country. Another gain of cashless economy is that it discourages cash associated robberies and different cash related crimes.

Review of Literature

Mobile Banking, also known as M-Banking, can perform diverse features like mini assertion, checking of account history, SMS alerts, access to card assertion, stability take a look at, cell recharge and many others. According to Vinayagamorthy and Shankar (2012). Banks are continuously updating their technology and need to increase their purchaser base by means of achieving to their goals. There are many benefits of the usage of cell banking, including human beings in the rural or far flung areas also can get entry to cellular banking each time required. The study revealed that the use of various electronic banking modes enable to make a fast fund transfer, stability take a look at payments, etc.

According to V. Vaidyanathan (2008), SMS signals commenced in 2005-06 (Alpesh Patel, 2013). Wireless cellphone subscribers in India crossed 867.Eight Million in 2013, as per TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997) in comparison to 261.07 in March 2008. So there is approximately four instances increase inside the wide variety of subscribers. However, in line with this document, subscribers who access the internet through wi-fi telephones are 143.2 Million. Almost sixteen.Five% of Wi-Fi cellular cellphone subscribers are the users of the Internet over their mobile telephones. According to a Mobile banking report presented by Deloitte (Alpesh Patel, 2013), 17 Million Indians are users of cell telephones for banking transactions. So, about 2% of Wi-Fi Smartphone subscribers are the usage of banking offerings on their mobile phones. Mobile banking remains in its nascent level in India. Therefore, figuring out and expertise the elements influencing the behaviour of mobile smartphone subscribers is one of the fundamental needful for improvement of cell banking services in India.

Different research on cell banking in India revealed that it commenced within the year 2005-2006, with the introduction of short message offerings (SMS) of mobile signals for transactions. Then in the 12 months of 2008, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued the recommendations for cell banking transactions. In the same year MTNL (Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.) launched 3G in India. In 2010-2011 India launched its first IMPS (Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) which is an immediate interbank (similar to NEFT) transaction that may be initiated most effective through mobile phones or on-line or through SMS. In the year 2011-12, Vodafone and HDFC bank released m-paisa and Airtel released Airtel Money in 5 towns in India. In 2012-thirteen Airtel-Axis Bank released a cellular banking service for financial inclusion and money transfer. According to operative hints for banks by way of RBI, simplest the ones banks that are licensed and supervised in India and feature a bodily presence in India can be authorised to offer mobile banking services (Chugh, 2014). According to RBI file, there are 82 banks which might be authorised with the aid of RBI to provide mobile banking offerings in the course of the India (Reserve financial institution of India, 2014) as compared to 21 Banks in the yr 2010.

Methodology

This paper criticises the literature with the aid of identifying distinctive articles, reviews and research papers related to cellular banking. Different models are being utilized by many researchers like Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) and Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT) and these models are very beneficial in determining the adoption of mobile banking services. The paper was based on secondary data.

Challenges in making India a cashless economic system

Large part of the population is still outside the scope of Net banking like use of credit or debit cards, making transactions by using mobile phones, and using the net to make payments. In rural areas, they're not in a

position to reduce its dependence on cash. There is a widespread preference for coins transactions in India. Merchants decide to no longer maintain information in order to keep away from paying taxes and customers locate cash payments. Although cashless transactions have long past up these days, a significant transition will rely on more than a few of things which include recognition, technological traits and government intervention. For instance, cell wallets have visible extremely good traction, and it is feasible that a big quantity of Indians will circulate directly from coins to cell wallets. The availability and quality of telecom community will play a crucial function. People face problems in making digital bills even in metro cities because of poor network. Service carriers ought to constantly spend money on technology so as to enhance protection and ease of transaction. People will only shift when it's easier, sure and secure to make cashless transactions. The government can even need to play its element. It ought to find ways to incentivize cashless transactions and discourage usage of paper notes or coins. They don't have sufficient assets to spend money on electronic payment infrastructure. The 2016 demonetization has had a massive impact on diverse sectors of the Indian economic system and has extensively impacted the way people transact in day by day. While the government's goal was to prevent the counterfeiting of forex, black money, tax evasion and terrorism investment, demonetization also had an effect at the way human beings financial institution in India. Clearly, the step involved quite a few making plans and entailed measures that had been taken below utmost secrecy. However, with the declaration getting into impact, 86% of the total forex (amounting to 14 trillion INR) in movement became unexpectedly revoked from the financial system. In addition, regulations had been imposed on the quantity which clients could withdraw and deposit through structures along with financial institution branches and ATMs. After the assertion of demonetization, a couple of pointers were issued through RBI. Banks had to put into effect adjustments together with putting withdrawal limits, adjustments to coins control packages, center banking packages, coupled with the potential to report extra records to the regulators. Banks also needed to push machine integrators to contain those modifications in the diverse systems consisting of core banking systems, ATM switches and cash inventory management in a single day.

The ATM has been the important thing permitting technology for doling out budget. Due to the exchange to note dimensions, recalibrating the machines and making them operational became the need of the hour. Because this became a covert operation, the ATM supporting industry turned into not able to recalibrate machines overnight. Further, more than lakh ATMs throughout the use needed to be recalibrated with the help of only a few thousand technicians. The truth that just a few machines have been up and walking, together with low coins availability, caused a domino effect.

The whole population confronted a extreme cash crunch, which caused banks and ATMs being thronged through clients. The substitute of old notes took longer than predicted, and hence, habitual low-price transactions had been critically affected. Simultaneously, changing a big sum of money over 50day duration positioned humongous stress on the banking system. This led to the adoption of alternative generation systems. As a result, each the quantity and fee of transactions thru these structures saw a massive surge. For example, the

price of transactions via e-wallets witnessed 301% growth all through the period from 8 November to 27 December 2016. The range of transactions thru POS noticed a huge 95% boom for the duration of the equal period. Further, the range of transactions through RuPay playing cards shot up with the aid of 25%. The authorities additionally announced some incentives for going cashless. For example, it changed into introduced that no service tax could be charged on digital transactions up to 2, 000 INR. Digital payments made for purchasing petrol and diesel changed into given a reduction of 0.75%. The suburban railway network also announced a reduction of as much as 0.5% to clients for month-to-month or seasonal tickets booked via virtual transactions. In addition, lifestyles and fashionable coverage guidelines and renewal premiums on public region task (PSU) insurers' websites supplied an 8% and 10% discount, respectively. For payments at toll plazas on countrywide highways the usage of RFID card/Fast Tags, a discount of 10% was made to be had to customers within the year 2016-17. On its part, RBI together with National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) leveraged generation and delivered more moderen avenues for banking with the general goal of improving client enjoy, security and simplicity of transactions.

The Indian Government movements towards cashless surroundings after the big stoke of demonetization. In India, wherein humans use plenty of cash in normal lifestyles which is ninety five percent coins 85 percentage of the transaction are not in digital paperwork. According to World Bank Development record 2013, electronic payments can save over one in keeping with cent of India's gross home product (GDP). The "Cash may additionally nevertheless be "king" at instances, but in comparison with digital payments, coins bills are inefficient," According to the multi-lateral company, the rising use of charge by using digital medium can assist to shop 1.6 in step with cent of India's GDP. "Cash can convey widespread dealing with and transportation expenses and the risks of robbery, loss, and counterfeiting. "Change and inspire the humans to money free transactions from coins transaction. In a developing international financial environment, many global international locations are successfully imposing cashless electronic methods.

At gift, India has began to reveal its tempo in digital method. The Government of India an economy, the Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a imaginative and prescient to transform India right into a digitally empowered society and know-how financial system. "Faceless, Paperless, Cashless" is one of professed role of Digital India. Digital India turns into a brand new application with the aid of the Government of India, which also sell cashless economy. The cash less transaction means to shop for or promote the products and services by using the use of electronic forms rather than paper currency and except for the coins based totally transaction from the all of the advertising sports. Concealed cash transactions are hereby eliminated from the conventional cash primarily based transactions and additionally it'll promote all of the monetary activities are to be transparent nature.

The State supervision and monitoring all sorts of cashless transactions are also possible and smooth through the cashless transactions. Emphasis the digital price most of the people is crucial movement to eliminate corruption, hoarding coins, tax evasion and money-orientated activity completely ceased and it can assist to attain fantastic and transparency economic development. In growing facts generation is terrific assist and catalyst to the human beings to make cashless transactions. The increasing use of net and smart phone, apps, cellular banking, internet banking service, credit score card, debit card and electronic alternate are simplify and promote the patron payments and settlements. The Government of India has taken some of steps to promote, utilize and reach the cashless transaction a few of the humans for higher use. There are a variety of attention and concession for promoting cashless transactions. Especially within the Government incentives for virtual bills, (Lucky Grahak Yojana, Digi Vyapar Yojana) cancelation of Service fees, coins reductions, reward points. At the identical time, direct and indirect restrictions on cash transactions to prevent and limit the coins based totally transaction.

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