

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF OVERALL IMPACT OF POST DEMONETISATION ON SOCIETY IN DEHRADUN CITY

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Abstract: The main objective of this research paper is to measure the overall impact of post demonetisation on society in Dehradun city. The research paper highlights the reasons namely black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism and corruption and the effect of demonetisation on them. For the study, a structured questionnaire has been prepared, containing aspects of Reasons, Viewpoint, Buying Behavior and Impact of demonetisation, duly filled up by randomly selected 500 respondents from Dehradun city. The four aspects of the research paper provides a comprehensive data on various facets of demonetisation like employment, industry wise impact, banking transactions by people, cashless transactions and many more. The paper clearly exhibits people's understanding, viewpoint and buying behavior after demonetisation. To analyse any government or economic decision, apart from economic indicators like GDP, inflation, interest rates, capital markets and industry performance, the most important feature is to understand the viewpoint and behavioral changes of people consequent to the decision. The research paper reveals that 97 percent respondents acknowledged counterfeit currency, black money, terrorism and corruption were the reasons for demonetisation. The study also signifies that cashless transactions and E-wallets increased after demonetisation but not all the customers' inspite of having E-wallets are making payments through E-wallets.

Key Words- Black Money, Buying Behavior, Corruption, Counterfeit Currency, Dehradun city, Digital Transactions, Industry, Post Demonetisation and Terrorism.

I. INTRODUCTION

On 8th November 2016, at 8 pm Honourable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, announced discontinuation of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 currency notes from mid-night of the same day and he allowed Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 currency notes to be exchanged or deposited in bank accounts by 31st December 2016, which was later on extended multiple times. This created an immediate dearth of liquidity in the market as 86.9 percent money supply comprised of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 currency notes. Demonetisation of November 2016 became the biggest ever demonetisation by any country. Since India is a cash intensive country, the squeezing of currency resulted in liquidity crisis on immediate basis. The immediate factors that affected the economy at macro level were:

- Reduced demand of goods and services due to scarcity of money,
- Reduced economic production due to loss of man-hours, and
- Reduced temporary employment in unorganised sector due to lack of availability of cash.

1.1 History of Demonetisation

A. Global History of Demonetisation: Demonetisation is not an indigenous process. Many countries have exercised demonetisation; few such instances are as below:

United States- In 1873, Gold Standard came into existence against the prevailing legal tender of Silver. Withdrawal of silver currency led to shortage of money supply. The economy went into five-year economic depression, which ended by remonetising silver as legal currency in 1878.

Ghana- In 1982, in order to harness excess liquidity and to curb tax evasion, 50 cedis notes was withdrawn. Resultant, to which the population supported black money, invested in physical assets and weakened the entire economy.

Nigeria – In 1984, the government of Mr. Muhammadu Buhari banned the old currency and introduced new notes. The economy was suffering from high inflation rate and huge debts. Consequent to demonetisation, the economy collapsed.

Soviet-Union- In 1991, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, in order to curb black money withdrew large-ruble bills. He faced rebellious attack and which eventually broke-up the Soviet-Union.

North Korea- In 2010, Mr Kim-Jong II reduced the face value of 1000-currency note to 10. The purpose was to eradicate black money from the economy, but it resulted in devaluing food and shelter for the people of North Korea.

B. Indian History of Demonetisation:

In 1946, India witnessed its first demonetisation when Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 bank notes were demonetised.

In 1978, second time demonetisation was affected upon Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 notes, which were issued by RBI in 1954.

India witnessed demonetisation the third time in 2016 by discontinuing Rs. 1000 notes, changing Rs. 500 notes and issuing new currency notes for Rs. 2000.

1.2 Concept of Demonetisation

Demonetisation is a process by which currency unit loses its status of legal tender. This happens when there is a complete change of national currency for example; EURO was accepted as European currency by member countries of European Union. Change of current form of currency to new currency and devaluing current currency is also termed as demonetisation.

1.3 Purpose of Demonetisation

In past, many governments and central banks exercised demonetisation, for the following purposes:

- To rationalise different markets like European Union;
- To facilitate trade;
- To combat inflation;
- To curb tax evasion;
- To uproot black money;
- To abolish counterfeit currency;

II. LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH GAP

- Kaur, Manpreet (January 2017) "Demonetization: Impact of Cashless Payment System". Paper submitted at 6th International Conference on recent Trends in Engineering, Science and Management. The author studied the electronic payment infrastructure prevalent in the economy like E-wallets, UPI, Plastic Money, Net Banking and Aadhar based payment system. The paper also mentions the impact of demonetisation on cashless transactions.
- Palanisamy Syamsundar (January 2017). "Demonetization-A Comparative Study, with special reference to India" published in researchgate.net. The author's analysis on demonetisation conducted by India and by other countries in past.
- Uke, Lokesh (February 2017). "Demonetization and its effects in India" published in SSRG International Journal of Economics and Management Studies (ISSN: 2393-9125). The author quotes excerpts by renowned economists, businessmen and politicians. The paper studies the impact of demonetisation on credit by banks, financial markets, automobile industry and FMCG industry.
- Dash, A, (March 2017) "A Study on Socio Economic Effect of Demonetization in India" published in International Journal of Management and Applied Science (ISSN: 2394-7926). The author discussed the social effects of demonetisation and the problems faced by public due to discontinuation of old Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 currency notes such as financial transactions for marriage and hospitals. The author also shared demonetisation impact on GDP, inflation and interest rates.
- Madhusudhanan, R and Dr. Balaji, D (March 2017). "A Study on Demonetization with special reference to SWOT and PESTEL Analysis on Indian Banking Sector" published in International Journal of Science Technology and Management. The author studied the impact of post demonetisation on banking sector through SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat) and PESTEL (Political, Economical, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal).

On the basis of above literature review, it is clear that the previous researchers have presented a good and detailed study on the meaning and history of demonetisation with its impact on various aspects of economy at national level. None of the study features the impact of demonetisation at micro level by catering to all aspects in one research paper. This research paper provides an opportunity for the study consisting of "An Empirical Study of Overall Impact of Post Demonetisation on Society in Dehradun City".

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH PAPER

The main objective of the research paper is to measure the overall impact of post demonetisation on society in Dehradun City. To achieve the main objective and to give the direction to the study, there are following five sub-objectives, which are as under:

- To access the reasons of demonetisation such as black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism and corruption;
- To identify the viewpoint of cashless transactions in the opinion of society of Dehradun city after demonetization;
- To measure the buying behavior of people of Dehradun city post demonetization;
- To evaluate the impact of post demonetisation on black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism and corruption;
- To measure the impact on demonetisation on various industries in Dehradun city;

IV. HYPOTHESES: H0 (Null Hypothesis), Ha (Alternative Hypothesis):

Hypothesis A

H0: There are no significant reasons for demonetisation such as black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism and corruption.

Ha: There are significant reasons for demonetisation such as black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism and corruption.

Hypothesis B

H0: There is no significant influence of post demonetisation on cashless transactions.

Ha: There is a significant influence of post demonetisation on cashless transactions.

Hypothesis C

H0: There is no significant change in buying behavior of people of Dehradun city after demonetisation.

Ha: There is a significant change in buying behavior of people of Dehradun city after demonetisation.

Hypothesis D

H0: There is no significant impact of post demonetisation on black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism, corruption and various industries in Dehradun city.

Ha: There is a significant impact of post demonetisation on black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism, corruption and various industries in Dehradun city.

Hypothesis E

H0: There is no significant impact of post demonetisation on various industries in Dehradun city.

Ha: There is a significant impact of post demonetisation on various industries in Dehradun city.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive and diagnostic research design provided the framework to conduct the research work. This research design provides the required environment for an empirical study of an event's impact.

5.1 Data Collection: Both primary and secondary data sources form part of the research work. Primary data consists of questionnaire collected from 500 randomly selected respondents of Dehradun city. The questionnaire, apart from basic details includes four parts namely, reasons, viewpoint, buying behavior and impact. Secondary data source contains various websites, Journals, newspapers, articles and government reports.

5.2 Sample Design, Sample Size and Sample Area: Primary data consists of simple random sampling of 500 respondents from Dehradun city. Questionnaire data correctly filled and which could suitably contribute to the research work came from 465 respondents and was duly analysed.

5.3 Tools for Data Analysis: To conduct analysis of data SPSS software has been used and various statistical tools and techniques have been utilized such as graphs and diagrams.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 General Profile of Respondents

Particulars	Variables	Number of Respondents	% of Number of Respondents
Gender	Male	269	57.85%
	Female	196	42.15%
Age Group	Less than 25 years	72	15.48%
	25 - 50 years	168	36.13%
	50 -75 years	137	29.46%
	Above 75 years	88	18.92%
Educational Qualification	Up to HSC	47	10.11%
	Graduate	167	35.91%
	Post Graduate	59	12.69%
	Professional	192	41.29%
Occupation	Salaried	177	38.06%
	Self- Employed	168	36.13%
	Professional	86	18.49%
	Any Other	34	7.31%
Monthly Income (INR)	Less than 25000	137	29.46%
	25000-50000	125	26.88%
	50000-75000	107	23.01%
	Above 75000	96	20.65%
Nature of Bank Account	Savings Account	217	46.67%
	Current Account	164	35.27%
	NRI Account	56	12.04%
	NRO Account	28	6.02%
Number of Bank Accounts more than one	Savings Account	319	68.60%
	Current Account	112	24.09%
	NRI Account	32	6.88%
	NRO Account	2	0.43%
Having a Smart Phone	Yes	419	90%
	No	46	10%
	No Comment	0	0%
Having a Debit Card	Yes	386	83%

	No	79	17%
	No Comment	0	0%
Having a Credit Card	Yes	326	70%
	No	139	30%
	No Comment	0	0%
Payments through E-wallets	Yes	254	55%
	No	187	40%
	No Comment	24	5%

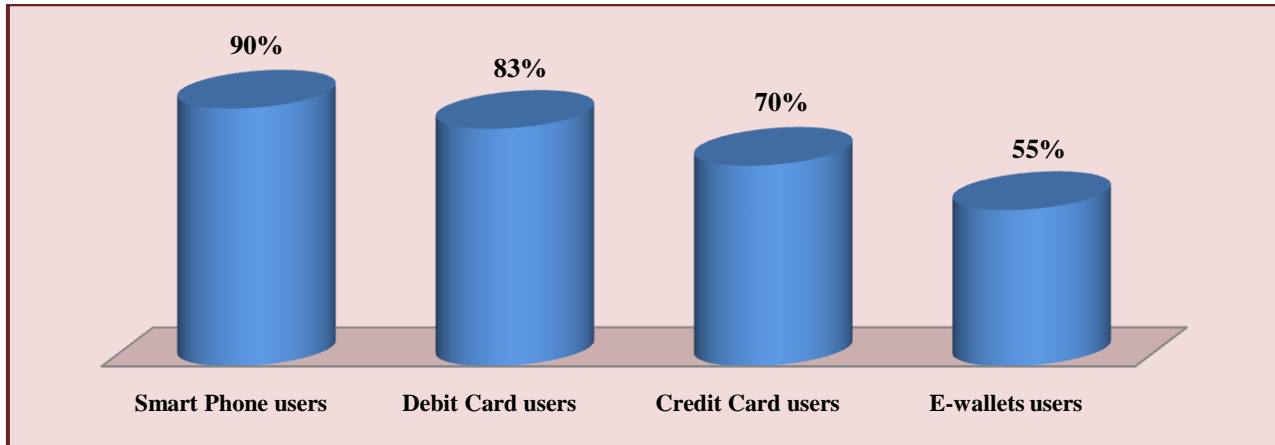


Figure 1: shows percentage respondents having smart phones, debit cards, credit cards and E-wallets

Interpretation: Table number one reflects the general profile of 465 respondents of which 57.85 percent were male and 42.15 percent were females. As per occupational bifurcation, 38.06 percent belong to salaried employees, 36.13 percent belong to self-employed, 18.49 percent belong to professionals and remaining 7.31 percent belong to other occupations. Similarly, age group, educational qualification, monthly income, nature of bank account and number of bank accounts more than one has respective bifurcations as mentioned in the table. This shows the sample population is a good representative of all segments of society in Dehradun city. Respondents who have Smart phone, Debit Card, Credit Card and E-wallets are 90 percent, 83 percent, 70 percent and 55 percent respectively.

6.2 General Opinion regarding Reasons of Demonetisation

Table No.: 2

A. REASONS

S. No.	Questions	Yes	No	No Comment
1	Do you think that black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism and corruption exist in India?	451 (97%)	10 (2%)	4 (1%)
2	Do you agree that demonetisation was necessary to curb black money in India?	376 (81%)	71 (15%)	18 (4%)
3	Do you agree that demonetisation was necessary to check counterfeit currency in India?	398 (86%)	64 (14%)	3 (1%)
4	Do you agree that demonetisation was necessary to stop terrorism in India?	339 (73%)	115 (25%)	11 (2%)
5	Do you agree that demonetisation was necessary to stop corruption in India?	299 (64%)	135 (29%)	31 (7%)
6	During demonetisation, were you able to withdraw money using cheque or ATM card?	257 (55%)	201 (43%)	7 (2%)

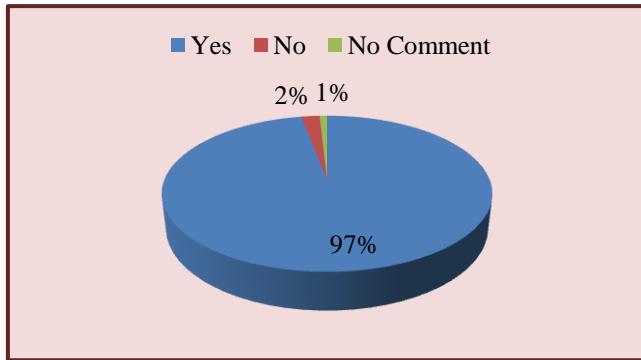


Figure 2: Shows comment on black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism and corruption exist in India.

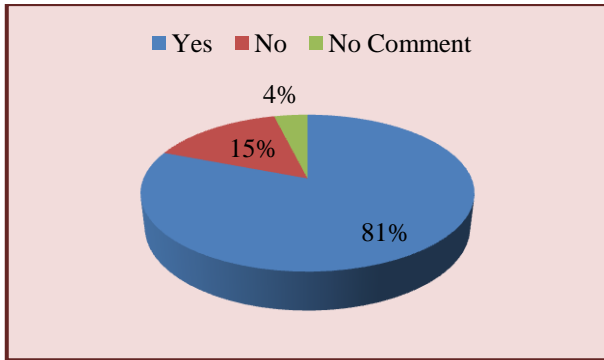


Figure 3: Shows comment on black money as a reason for demonetisation.

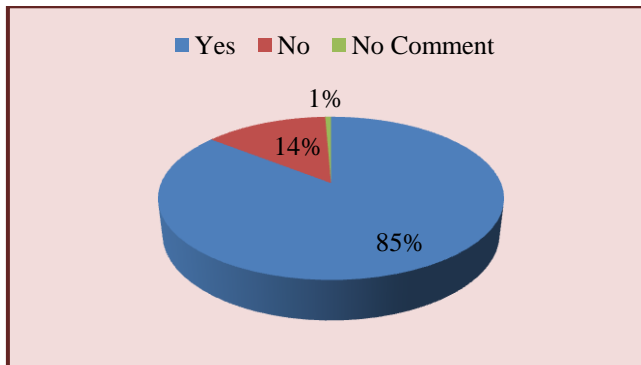


Figure 4: Shows comment on counterfeit as a reason for demonetisation

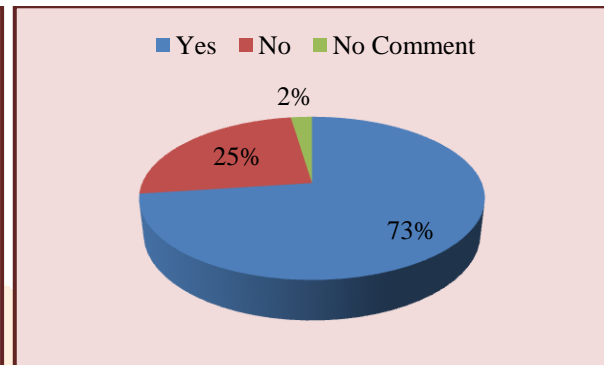


Figure 5: Shows comment on terrorism as a reason for demonetisation

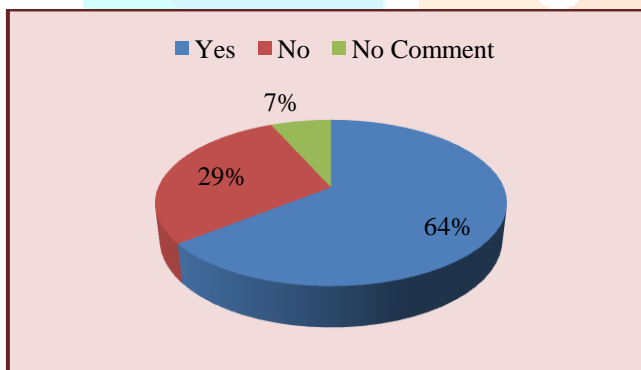


Figure 6: Shows comment on corruption as a reason for demonetisation

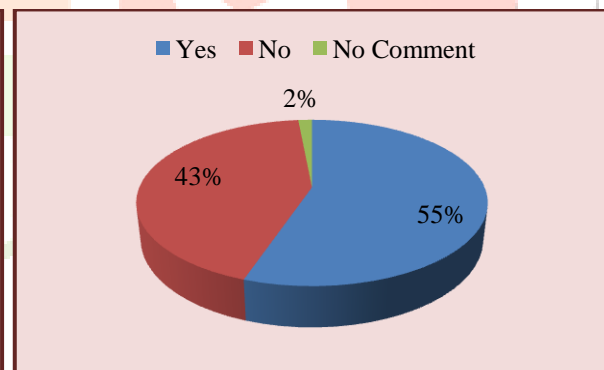


Figure 7: Shows comment on withdrawal of money using cheque or ATM card during demonetisation

Interpretation: The first aspect of the research work is to identify the reasons for demonetisation. Ninety-seven percent respondents feel that jointly black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism and corruption are the reasons for demonetisation. Individually, Counterfeit currency, black money, terrorism and corruption are the reasons identified by 86 percent, 81 percent, 73 percent and 64 percent respectively. During demonetisation, 55 percent of respondents were able to withdraw money using cheque or ATM card.

6.3 Specific Survey Regarding Viewpoint of Demonetisation

Table No.: 3

B. VIEWPOINT

S. No.	Questions	Yes	No	No Comment
1	Is it a good idea to go cashless?	386 (83%)	79 (17%)	0 (0%)
2	Have you increased non-cash transactions after demonetisation?	256 (55%)	201 (43%)	8 (2%)
3	When the public has been suffering since ages, is it justified to implement demonetisation by creating discomfort to public?	198 (43%)	183 (39%)	84 (18%)

4	Will there be a positive gain for the government after demonetisation?	191 (41%)	177 (38%)	97 (21%)
5	Have you closed any of your Savings Bank accounts?	144 (31%)	243 (52%)	78 (17%)
6	Have you closed any of your Current Bank Accounts?	49 (11%)	338 (73%)	78 (17%)
7	Have you closed any of your NRI Bank accounts?	7 (2%)	380 (82%)	78 (17%)
8	Have you closed any of your NRO Bank accounts?	0 (0%)	387 (83%)	78 (17%)

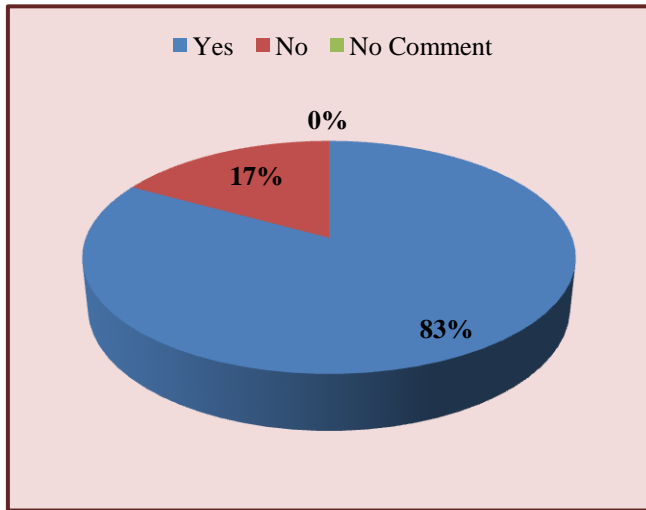


Figure 8: Shows comment on cashless

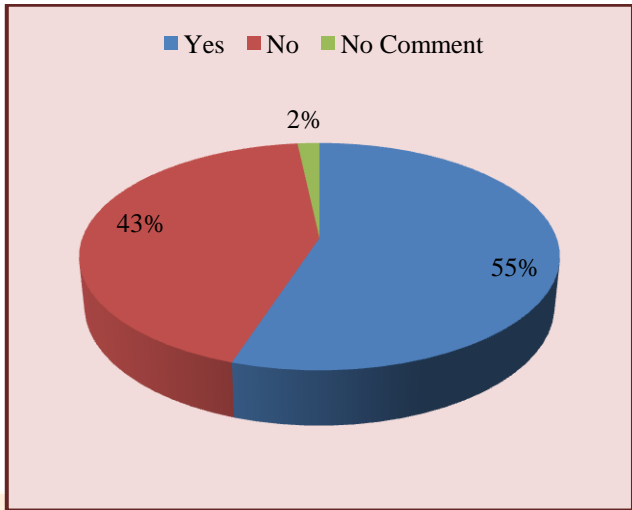


Figure 9: Shows comment on increase of non-cash transactions after demonetisation

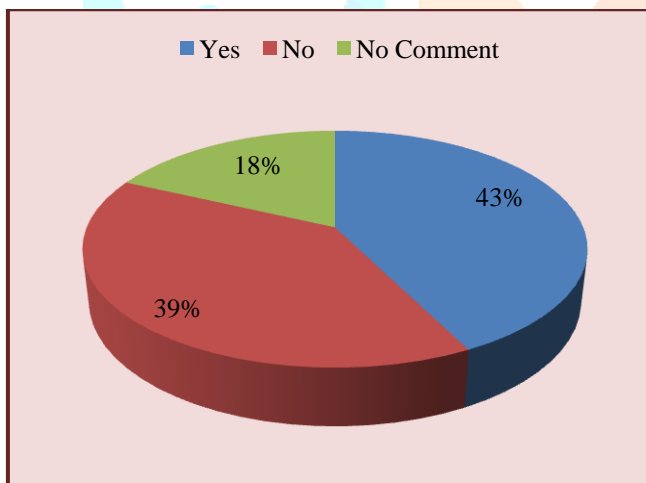


Figure 10: Shows comment on justification of implementation of demonetisation

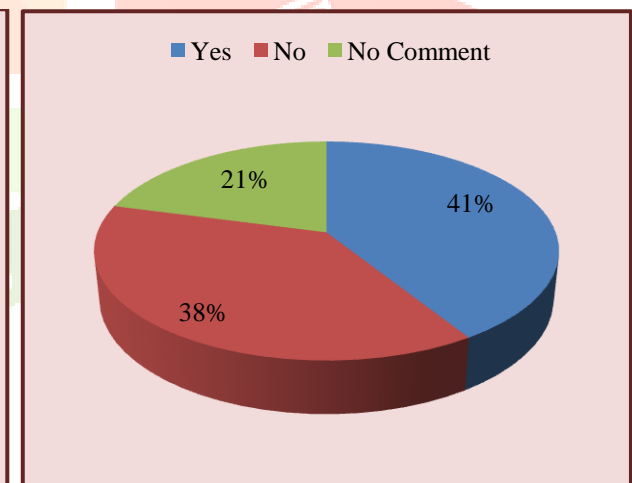


Figure 11: Shows comment on positive gain for Government after demonetisation

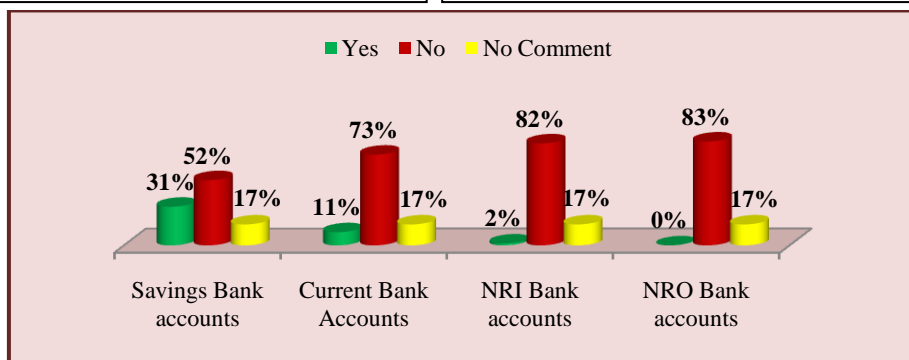


Figure 12: Shows percentage of type of additional bank account closed by respondents after demonetisation.

Interpretation: Viewpoint section takes into account the aspect of banking and monetary transactions of the respondents. Cashless as a good idea finds acceptance with 83 percent of the respondents, although, only 55 percent respondents acknowledge that they increased their non-cash transactions. It implies that people having digital payment methods are still hesitant of transacting through the digital modes. Demonetisation created discomfort to the public, 18 percent respondents refrained from commenting on this and 43 percent explicitly mentioned yes. For the question, will government have positive gains from demonetisation, 21 percent respondents have refrained from commenting and 41 percent acknowledged it as yes. Out of total 200 bank accounts closed, 31 percent were savings accounts, 11 percent were current accounts, two percent were NRI accounts and zero percent NRO accounts, 17 percent respondents did not mention any comment for this question. It indicates that the bank accounts closed are for the respondents who have more than one bank account.

6.4 Specific Survey Regarding Impact of Demonetisation

Table No.: 4

C. IMPACT

S. No.	Questions	Yes	No	No Comment
1	Has demonetisation made any positive impact on curbing black money in India?	306 (66%)	146 (31%)	13 (3%)
2	Has demonetisation made any positive impact on curbing counterfeit currency in India?	311 (67%)	146 (31%)	8 (2%)
3	Has demonetisation made any positive impact on curbing terrorism in India?	261 (56%)	188 (40%)	16 (3%)
4	Has demonetisation made any positive impact on curbing corruption in India?	283 (61%)	171 (37%)	11 (2%)
5	Has demonetisation made a positive impact on the economy?	251 (54%)	180 (39%)	34 (7%)
6	Has demonetisation resulted in increase of employment?	81 (17%)	371 (80%)	13 (3%)
7	Demonetisation will bring real estate, higher education and healthcare in general public's reach.	233 (50%)	190 (41%)	42 (9%)
8	Do you believe that post demonetisation; anti-corruption activists have started fighting black money, corruption and terrorism?	204 (44%)	174 (37%)	87 (19%)
9	Is demonetisation successful until now?	370 (80%)	81 (17%)	14 (3%)

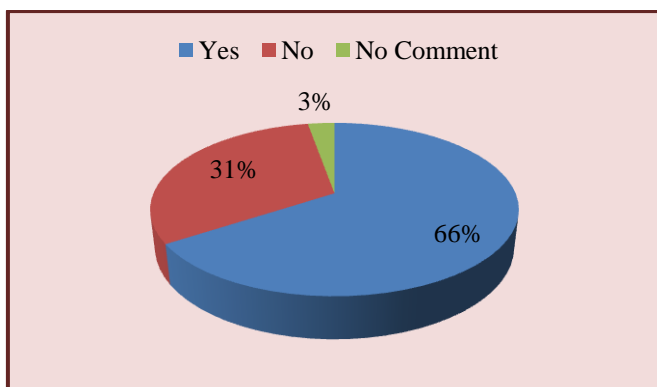


Figure 13: Shows comment on positive impact on curbing black money by demonetisation

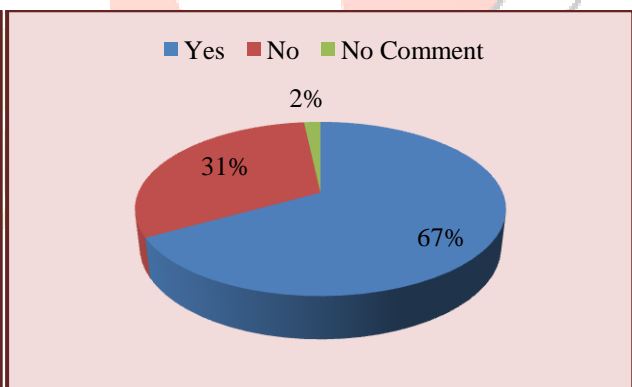


Figure 14: Shows comment on positive impact on curbing counterfeit currency by demonetisation

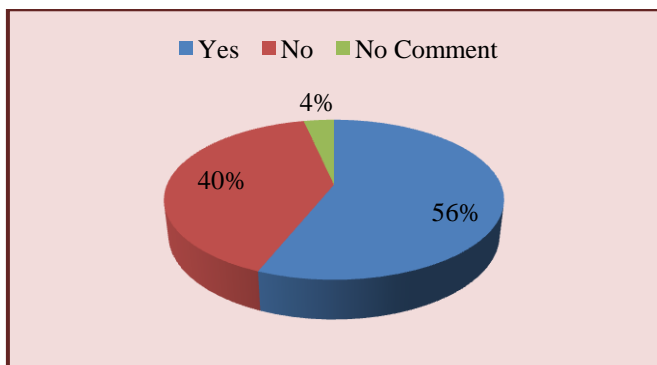


Figure 15: Shows comment on positive impact on curbing terrorism by demonetisation

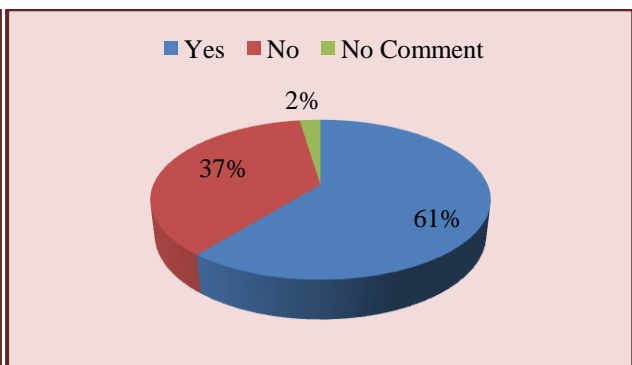


Figure 16: Shows comment on positive impact on curbing corruption by demonetisation

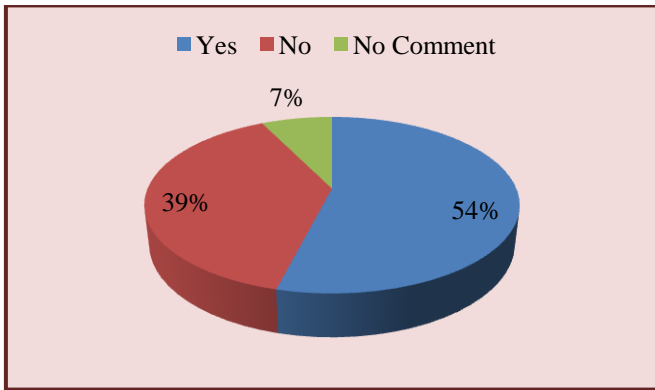


Figure 17: Shows comment on positive impact on the economy by demonetisation

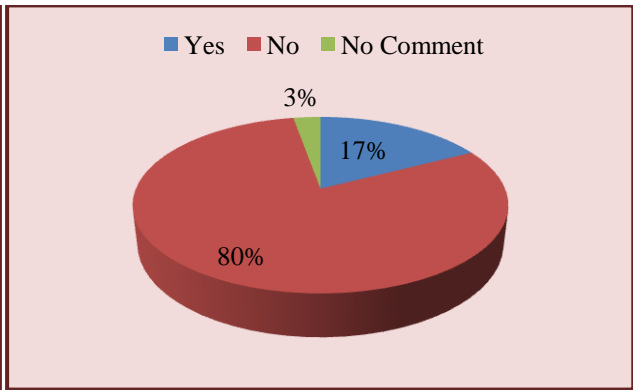


Figure 18: Shows comment on increase of employment by demonetisation

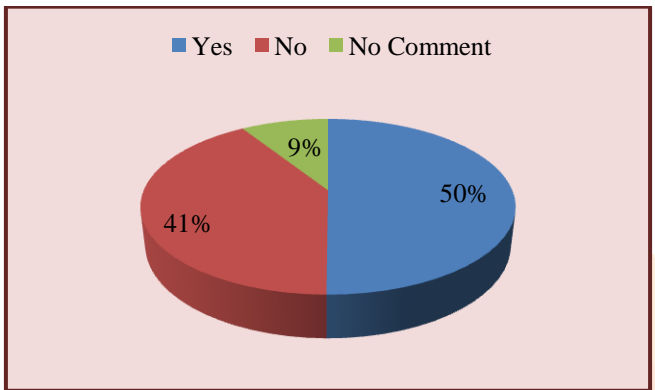


Figure 19: Shows comment on real estate, higher education and health care affordable by demonetisation

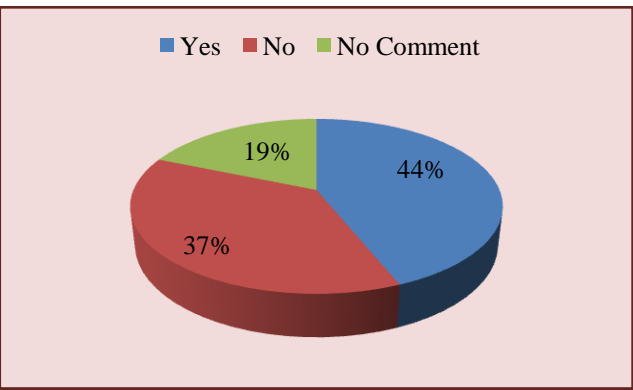


Figure 20: Shows comment on anti-corruption activists actively participating after demonetisation

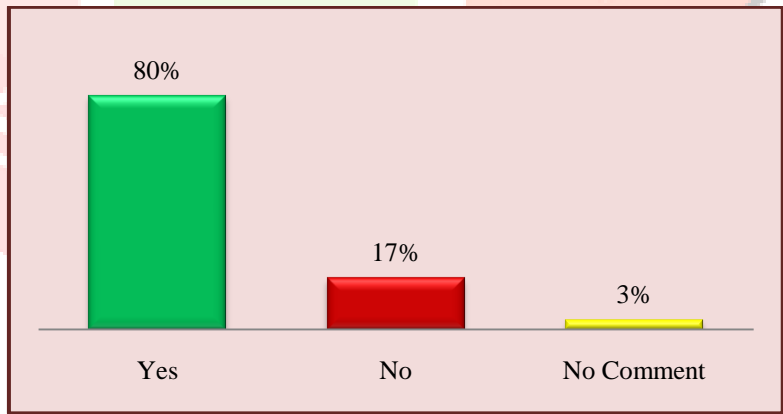


Figure 21: Shows comment on success of demonetisation

Interpretation: Data from respondents in the category of Impact signifies the effect of demonetisation according to the respondents of Dehradun city. Demonetisation had a positive impact on curbing counterfeit currency, black money, corruption and terrorism acknowledged as yes by 67 percent, 66 percent, 61 percent and 56 percent respondents respectively. Only 54 percent respondents believe that demonetisation had a positive impact on the overall economy. Explicitly, 80 percent respondents did not believe that demonetisation increased employment. Only 50 percent respondents believe that demonetisation made real estate, higher education and healthcare within public’s reach. Anti-corruption, activists have started fighting black money and corruption has got acknowledgement only from 44 percent respondents where 19 percent did not comment on the question. Success of demonetisation received explicit yes from 80 percent respondents.

6.5 Specific Survey Regarding Buying Behaviour after Demonetisation

Question	How do you mostly pay, for buying below mentioned articles after demonetization?
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Table No.: 5

Articles	Cash	Cheque	Debit / Credit Cards / Net Banking	E- Wallet
Food and Groceries	101 (22%)	0 (0%)	201 (43%)	163 (35%)
Fruits and Vegetables	271 (58%)	0 (0%)	37 (8%)	157 (34%)
Health and Medical	131 (28%)	17 (4%)	206 (44%)	111 (24%)
Education	122 (26%)	181 (39%)	162 (35%)	0 (0%)
Recreational outing	179 (38%)	0 (0%)	211 (45%)	75 (16%)
Transportation	198 (43%)	8 (2%)	97 (21%)	162 (35%)
Household Shopping	117 (25%)	96 (21%)	252 (54%)	0 (0%)
Savings and Investments	33 (7%)	231 (50%)	201 (43%)	0 (0%)
Insurance	77 (17%)	263 (57%)	125 (27%)	0 (0%)
Real Estate	0 (0%)	287 (62%)	178 (38%)	0 (0%)
Gems and Jewellery	21 (5%)	112 (24%)	332 (71%)	0 (0%)

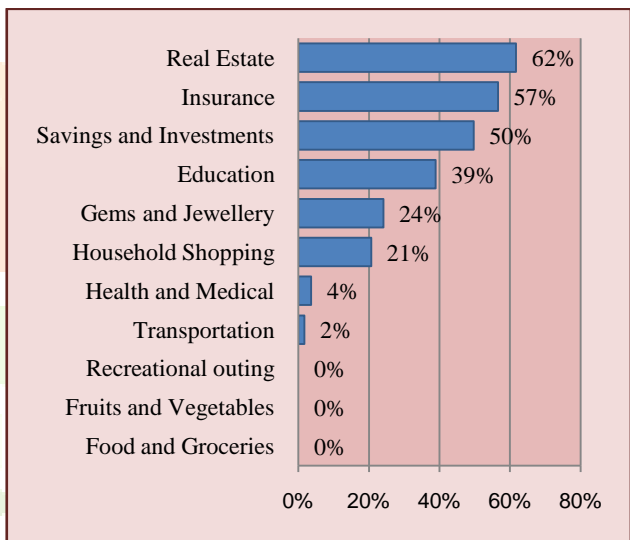
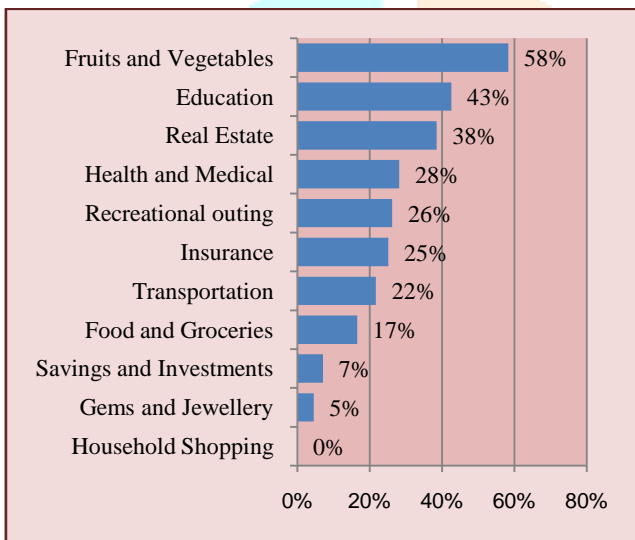


Figure 22: Shows payment through cash for buying mentioned articles

Figure 23: Shows payment through cheque for buying mentioned articles

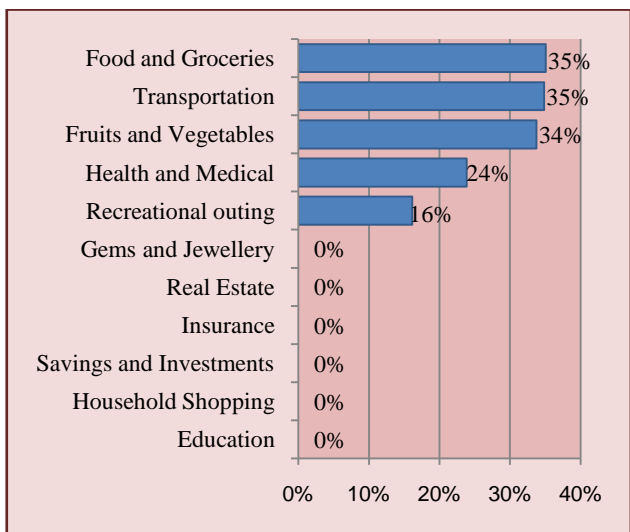
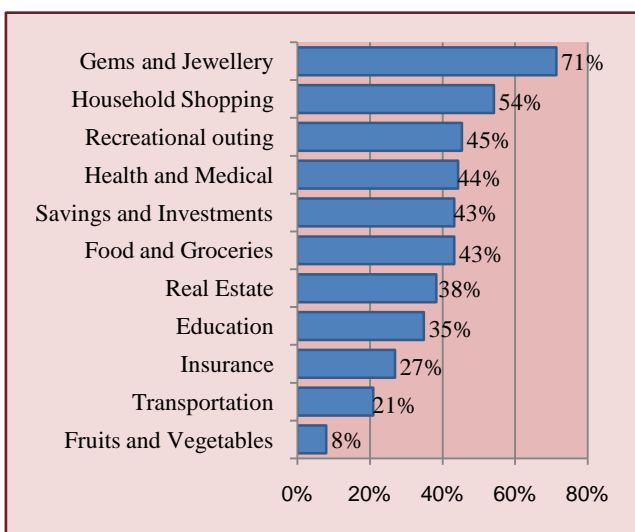


Figure 24: Shows payment through Debit / Credit Cards / Net Banking for buying mentioned articles

Figure 25: Shows payment through E-wallet for buying mentioned articles

Interpretation: The above table and graphs represent the buying behaviour of respondents of Dehradun city after demonetisation. Medium of transaction (Cash, Cheque, Debit / credit card / Net banking and E-wallet) mostly used by the respondents for buying each of the 11 articles is shown in tabular and graphical form.

Cash transaction is present in all articles except real estate. Top three articles bought by cash are 'Fruits and Vegetables', Transportation and 'Recreational outing' by 58 percent, 43 percent and 38 percent respondents respectively.

Cheque is not the mode of transaction for buying 'Food and Groceries', 'Fruits and Vegetables' and 'Recreational Outing' by any respondents. Real estate is the top most articles in the list with 62 percent respondents. Insurance and 'Savings and Investments' are purchased by cheque payment by 57 percent and 50 percent respondents respectively.

Debit / Credit Cards / Net Banking is the mode of transactions utilised for all the articles. 'Gems and Jewellery', 'Household Shopping' and 'Recreational Outing' are the top three articles bought through Debit / Credit Cards / Net Banking by 71 percent, 54 percent and 45 percent respondents respectively.

E-Wallet seems to be the least used mode of payment. Out of 465 respondents, 254 respondents have E-wallets but not all are using it as a method for buying articles. Only "Food and Groceries", Transportation, 'Fruits and Vegetables', 'Health and Medical' and 'Recreational Outing' are paid through E-wallets by 35 percent, 35 percent, 34 percent, 24 percent and 16 percent respondents respectively.

6.6 Specific Opinion Survey through Likert Scale regarding Hypotheses Testing and Industry Interpretation

6.6.1. Hypotheses Testing

Responses	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Scale	5	4	3	2	1

Table No.: 6

A. REASONS

Questions	5	4	3	2	1	Calculated Value of Chi-Square	Table Value of Chi-Square	Result
Demonetisation was conducted to curb Black Money	36%	43%	9%	6%	6%	293.828 ^a	9.488	Since, Calculated value of Chi-Square is > Table value of Chi-Square, hence Null Hypothesis is rejected.
Demonetisation was conducted to curb counterfeit currency	34%	48%	5%	7%	7%	350.301 ^a	9.488	
Demonetisation was conducted to curb Terrorism	22%	27%	14%	24%	13%	33.183 ^a	9.488	
Demonetisation was conducted to curb Corruption	13%	27%	25%	26%	8%	74.774 ^a	9.488	
At 4 degree of freedom and 5% level of significance								

Interpretation and Testing of Hypothesis A: Since the average value of calculated Chi-Square is 188.0215, which is more than the average value of table of Chi-Square at 4 degree of freedom and at 5 percent level of significance, thus rejecting null hypothesis. As a result, there are significant reasons for demonetisation such as black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism and corruption.

Table No.: 7

B. Viewpoint

S. No.	Questions	5	4	3	2	1	Calculated Value of Chi-Square	Table Value of Chi-Square	Result
1	Demonetisation was the right decision for the economy.	32%	38%	6%	15%	10%	181.742 ^a	9.488	Since, Calculated value of Chi-Square is > Table value of Chi-Square, hence Null Hypothesis is rejected.
2	Demonetisation was a well planned step by the Government.	10%	27%	28%	26%	9%	85.269 ^a	9.488	
3	Demonetisation has helped the economy as a whole.	15%	31%	22%	23%	9%	63.591 ^a	9.488	
4	Cash transactions have increased after demonetisation.	6%	14%	21%	35%	24%	112.538 ^a	9.488	
5	Cash transactions have decreased after demonetisation.	20%	40%	19%	14%	7%	131.140 ^a	9.488	
6	Cash transactions have no change after demonetisation.	3%	14%	20%	43%	21%	194.774 ^a	9.488	
7	Non-cash transactions have increased after demonetisation.	20%	44%	10%	22%	5%	208.323 ^a	9.488	
8	Non-cash transactions have declined after demonetisation.	8%	17%	7%	47%	22%	243.505 ^a	9.488	
9	Non-cash transactions have no change after demonetisation.	3%	13%	19%	45%	20%	218.559 ^a	9.488	
10	Non-cash transactions will badly affect the Organised Manufacturing sector after demonetisation.	6%	20%	22%	37%	14%	124.839 ^a	9.488	
11	Non-cash transactions will badly affect the Unorganised Manufacturing sector after demonetisation.	5%	18%	23%	39%	15%	144.151 ^a	9.488	
12	Non-cash transactions will badly affect the Organised Trading sector after demonetisation.	7%	13%	22%	42%	16%	171.118 ^a	9.488	
13	Non-cash transactions will badly affect the Unorganised Trading sector after demonetisation.	15%	40%	20%	15%	10%	132.237 ^a	9.488	
14	Non-cash transactions will badly affect the Organised Services sector after demonetisation.	7%	14%	19%	40%	20%	141.570 ^a	9.488	
15	Non-cash transactions will badly affect the Unorganised Services sector after demonetisation.	8%	24%	26%	34%	8%	123.699 ^a	9.488	
16	Non-cash transactions will badly affect the Agriculture sector after demonetisation.	10%	30%	22%	29%	8%	103.140 ^a	9.488	
17	Non cash transactions will badly affect the Gems and Jewellery sector after demonetisation.	10%	25%	21%	32%	12%	78.215 ^a	9.488	
18	Non-cash transactions will badly affect the Real Estate sector after demonetisation.	12%	42%	10%	26%	9%	187.140 ^a	9.488	
19	Non-cash transactions will badly affect the Telecommunication Sector after demonetisation.	7%	27%	35%	27%	5%	170.989 ^a	9.488	

At 4 degree of freedom and 5% level of significance

Interpretation and Testing of Hypothesis B: Since the average value of calculated Chi-Square is 148.2389, which is more than the average value of table of Chi-Square at 4 degree of freedom and at 5 percent level of significance, thus rejecting null hypothesis. As a result, there is a significant influence of post demonetisation on cashless transactions.

Table No.: 8

C. Buying Behavior

S. No	Questions	5	4	3	2	1	Calculated Value of Chi-Square	Table Value of Chi-Square	Result
1	Due to demonetisation your expenditure on Food & Groceries has increased	5%	23%	40%	26%	6%	201.118 ^a	9.488	Since, Calculated value of Chi-Square is > Table value of Chi-Square, hence Null Hypothesis is rejected.
2	Due to demonetisation your expenditure on Fruits and Vegetables has increased	3%	22%	42%	28%	6%	243.591 ^a	9.488	
3	Due to demonetisation your expenditure on Recreational outing has increased	2%	28%	40%	26%	4%	258.645 ^a	9.488	
4	Due to demonetisation your expenditure on Transport has increased	4%	29%	38%	26%	2%	243.183 ^a	9.488	
5	Due to demonetisation your expenditure on Shopping has increased	8%	23%	41%	21%	6%	183.075 ^a	9.488	
6	Due to demonetisation your expenditure on Investments has increased	6%	23%	43%	23%	5%	231.312 ^a	9.488	
7	Due to demonetisation your expenditure on Real Estate has increased	9%	24%	21%	35%	11%	103.892 ^a	9.488	
8	Due to demonetisation your expenditure on Gems and Jewellery has increased	5%	31%	26%	29%	8%	143.849 ^a	9.488	
9	Due to demonetisation your expenditure on Insurance has increased	7%	20%	46%	21%	6%	237.699 ^a	9.488	
10	Due to demonetisation your expenditure on Education has increased	7%	19%	47%	20%	8%	244.409 ^a	9.488	

At 4 degree of freedom and 5% level of significance

Interpretation and Testing of Hypothesis C: Since the average value of calculated Chi-Square is 209.0773, which is more than the average value of table of Chi-Square at 4 degree of freedom and at 5 percent level of significance, thus rejecting null hypothesis. As a result, there is a significant change in buying behavior of people of Dehradun city after demonetisation.

Table No.: 9

D. Impact

S. No.	Questions	5	4	3	2	1	Calculated Value of Chi-Square	Table Value of Chi-Square	Result
1	Demonetisation has been successful in curbing Black Money	17%	39%	14%	21%	9%	122.538 ^a	9.488	Since, Calculated value of Chi-Square is > Table value of Chi-Square, hence Null Hypothesis is rejected.
2	Demonetisation has been successful in curbing counterfeit currency	25%	46%	7%	15%	6%	258.989 ^a	9.488	
3	Demonetisation has been successful in curbing Terrorism	14%	36%	24%	18%	8%	103.634 ^a	9.488	
4	Demonetisation has been successful in curbing Corruption	20%	49%	12%	16%	4%	275.419 ^a	9.488	
5	Demonetisation had an immediate impact on Black Money	10%	42%	17%	25%	6%	189.548 ^a	9.488	
6	Demonetisation had an immediate impact on Counterfeit Currency	21%	50%	6%	19%	5%	306.258 ^a	9.488	
7	Demonetisation had an immediate impact on Terrorism	15%	42%	22%	18%	4%	173.011 ^a	9.488	
8	Demonetisation had an immediate	21%	42%	13%	14%	10%	158.860 ^a	9.488	

impact on Corruption								
9	Demonetisation has increased unemployment.	20%	57%	10%	11%	2%	422.946 ^a	9.488
10	Economy will take more than three years to return to normalcy after demonetisation.	9%	15%	5%	51%	20%	310.796 ^a	9.488
11	Economy will take less than three years to return to normalcy after demonetisation.	22%	52%	4%	17%	6%	348.882 ^a	9.488

At 4 degree of freedom and 5% level of significance

Interpretation and Testing of Hypothesis D: Since the average value of calculated Chi-Square is 242.8074, which is more than the average value of table of Chi-Square at 4 degree of freedom and at 5 percent level of significance, thus rejecting null hypothesis. As a result, there is a significant impact of post demonetisation on black money, counterfeit currency, terrorism, and corruption.

6.6.2. Industry Interpretation

Table No.: 10

Questions	5	4	3	2	1	Calculated Value of Chi-Square	Table Value of Chi-Square
There is positive impact on Organised Manufacturing sector after demonetisation.	15%	39%	22%	21%	4%	152.430 ^a	9.488
Interpretation – Fifty four percent respondents (Strongly agree and Agree) feel that demonetisation had a positive impact on Organised Manufacturing. Since calculated Chi-Square value is greater than table value of chi-square hence the statement is absolutely justified with result.							
There is positive impact on Unorganised Manufacturing sector after demonetisation.	5%	21%	23%	41%	10%	182.989 ^a	9.488
Interpretation – Fifty one percent respondents (Strongly disagree and Disagree) feel that demonetisation did not have a positive impact on Unorganised Manufacturing. Since calculated Chi-Square value is greater than table value of chi-square hence the statement is absolutely justified with result.							
There is positive impact on Organised Trading after demonetisation.	16%	43%	22%	13%	6%	181.054 ^a	9.488
Interpretation – Fifty nine percent respondents (Strongly agree and Agree) feel that demonetisation had a positive impact on Organised Trading. Since calculated Chi-Square value is greater than table value of chi-square hence the statement is absolutely justified with result.							
There is positive impact on Unorganised Trading after demonetisation.	6%	13%	19%	45%	17%	202.624 ^a	9.488
Interpretation – Sixty two percent respondents (Strongly disagree and Disagree) feel that demonetisation did not have a positive impact on Unorganised Trading. Since calculated Chi-Square value is greater than table value of chi-square hence the statement is absolutely justified with result.							
There is positive impact on Organised Services after demonetisation.	22%	42%	16%	13%	6%	170.882 ^a	9.488
Interpretation – Sixty four percent respondents (Strongly agree and Agree) feel that demonetisation had a positive impact on Organised Services. Since calculated Chi-Square value is greater than table value of chi-square hence the statement is absolutely justified with result.							
There is positive impact on Unorganised Services after demonetisation.	9%	34%	24%	24%	9%	111.247 ^a	9.488
Interpretation – Forty three percent respondents (Strongly agree and Agree) feel that demonetisation had a positive impact on Unorganised Services. Since calculated Chi-Square value is greater than table value of chi-square hence the statement is absolutely justified with result.							
There is positive impact on Agriculture after demonetisation.	10%	31%	20%	30%	9%	101.441 ^a	9.488
Interpretation – Forty one percent respondents (Strongly agree and Agree) feel that demonetisation had a positive impact on Agriculture. Since calculated Chi-Square value is greater than table value of chi-square hence the statement is absolutely justified with result.							
There is positive impact on Gems and Jewellery after demonetisation.	9%	27%	17%	26%	21%	45.914 ^a	9.488

Interpretation – Forty seven percent respondents (Strongly disagree and Disagree) feel that demonetisation did not have a positive impact on Gems and Jewellery. Since calculated Chi-Square value is greater than table value of chi-square hence the statement is absolutely justified with result.

There is positive impact on Real Estate after demonetisation.	8%	22%	7%	44%	20%	207.075 ^a	9.488
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Interpretation – Sixty four percent respondents (Strongly disagree and Disagree) feel that demonetisation did not have a positive impact on Real Estate. Since calculated Chi-Square value is greater than table value of chi-square hence the statement is absolutely justified with result.

There is positive impact on Telecommunication Sector after demonetisation.	6%	26%	37%	26%	5%	187.462 ^a	9.488
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Interpretation – Thirty seven percent respondents Neither Agreed Nor Disagreed with the statement. Since calculated Chi-Square value is greater than table value of chi-square hence the statement is absolutely justified with result.

Interpretation and Testing of Hypothesis E: Since the average value of calculated Chi-Square is 154.3118, which is more than the average value of table of Chi-Square at 4 degree of freedom and at 5 percent level of significance, thus rejecting null hypothesis. As a result, there is a significant impact of post demonetisation on industries in Dehradun city.

VII. FINDINGS

- Counterfeit Currency, Black Money, Terrorism and Corruption are the reasons for demonetisation which has been stated by 97 percent respondents. Among the four reasons, the top two reasons are Counterfeit Currency and Black Money as suggested by 86 percent and 81 percent respondents respectively.
- Cashless transactions rose after demonetisation. People possess E-wallets, 54.62 percent of respondents acknowledged that they access E-wallets. Usage of E-wallets is quite low as seen from the buying behaviour table.
- Respondents selected “Yes” for the question “Is demonetisation a success?” by 81 percent of respondents.
- The most prominent method of purchasing is Debit / Credit Cards / Net Banking as evident from the Buying Behaviour table.
- The statement, “Demonetisation had an immediate impact on Counterfeit Currency” accepted by 71 percent of the respondents.
- Seventy-seven percent respondents agreed that unemployment increased after demonetisation.
- The statement, “Post demonetisation, the economy will return to normalcy in less than three years” accepted by 74 percent respondents.
- On the other hand, 24 percent respondents acknowledged that post demonetisation economy will take more than three years to return to normalcy.

VIII. SUGGESTIONS

- From the questionnaire data filled by 465 respondents, it is explicit that demonetisation was a good step, but people were not supportive of the temporary trouble caused by it. The process for demonetisation should be adopted after due study of pros and cons, which should have positive impact on the national and international economics of the country.
- Steps to encourage people to transact through digital methods needs more thrust to increase non-cash transactions.
- Usage of E-wallets requires a deeper study with regard to consumer behaviour to increase the number of transactions through E-wallets. Providing incentives to buyers and vendors for E-wallet transactions which will help in increasing the percentage share of E-wallet in buying behaviour.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

As per the findings of the primary data, conclusions are as below:

- Reasons for demonetisation were counterfeit currency, black money, terrorism and corruption. Although, counterfeit currency and black money were the major two reasons for demonetisation.
- Demonetisation had a profound impact on counterfeit currency, moderate impact on black money and corruption and marginal impact on terrorism.
- The respondents appreciated and accepted demonetisation for betterment of the economy.
- The respondents acknowledged increase of cashless transactions.
- Post demonetisation economy will return to normalcy within three years.
- One of the unfavourable impacts of demonetisation is increase of unemployment.
- Demonetisation has led buying behaviour to digital transactions. People are using Debit / Credit cards/ net banking for most of the transactions. Transactions through E-wallets have increased, but there is further scope of scalability.
- Industries with positive impact from demonetisation are organised manufacturing, organised trading, organised services, unorganised services and agriculture.
- Industries with negative impact from demonetisation are unorganised manufacturing, unorganised trading, real estate and gems and jewellery. Telecommunication had neither positive nor negative impact from demonetisation.

- As per the general observation of respondents, people with black money misused demonetisation for converting their black money into white money by depositing old currency into bank accounts, purchasing gems and jewellery, and investing in real estate during demonetisation.

X. LIMITATIONS

- The study has been conducted only in Dehradun city.
- All the questionnaires are not administered personally and had been e-mailed to the respondents due to time and cost limitations.
- The respondents do not have clarity on impact of demonetisation, so it became bit difficult to make them understand the questionnaire.
- Some respondents were reluctant to go into details of questionnaire due to their busy schedule.
- Due to continuous change in environment, what is relevant today may be irrelevant tomorrow.

XI. SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The research paper provides many opportunities for further detailed research on several aspects like, E-wallets usage, deeper analysis of buying behaviour after demonetisation, research for improvement of the process of demonetisation, sector wise detailed analysis, effects on employment for various sectors and many others. The research scholars may find food-for-thought from the data available through the questionnaire. A similar research work at macro level will help to study the overall impact of post demonetisation for the nation.

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