



Impact of Demonetization of Currency on Society: A Sociological Study (with reference to Nadiad town and Kanjoda Village)

Dr. Kalpana Makwana
Lecturer,
U.T.H. Mahila Arts College,
Nadiad, Gujarat (India)

I. INTRODUCTION

Barter system (tradition) was prevailing in society in ancient times, in which farmers purchased goods in exchange of grain, they harvested in their farms. This tradition was prevailing till thousands of years. Ornaments were also used in dealing of services and domestic goods.

Then discovery of currency was happened after passing of times, because they were so many difficulties in barter systems. Industrial revolution was happened during 1750 – 1850 A.D., which proceeded in 19th century also. People produced so many things and services were also renewed, so tradition of barter system was not possible. Hence currency took place.

Now-days currency is centre in every dealing of mankind in modern Economy. Now our social life is impossible without currency. There is purchasing power in currency. It is a medium of exchange. Domestic things and services can be purchased by currency.

So many researches are exploring in social field in recent times. Execution of demonetization of currency was done on 8th November 2016, by Central Government. Hence study of impact of decision and execution of demonetization of currency on society as well as on socio-economic field is become necessary. Examination of various aspects and findings of demonetization will be useful to society.

Study of Positive and negative impacts of demonetization in present and in future is necessary for a research of sociology.

What rural people think regarding demonetizations their attitudes and opinions play an important role in society. In the same way, what urban people think regarding demonetization is also necessary.

II. INDIAN CURRENCY

History of Indian currency brings as back before 250 years. Golden currency was in execution during 1862-1875. Golden coin was heavy in weight and its diameter was 25 mm. The first currency was a note of Rs.20/- which was brought out by Government of India from Bombay in 1964. It was big in size. Gangesingh, the Maharaja of Bikaner brought out coin in 1882, to please Queen Victoria. During Maurya reign, there were silver coins before 3 B.C. to 2 B.C. Coins were also found during digging from some places.

Introduction of 'Rupee' as currency was done by Shershah Suri. He prepared coins from pure silver. The Hindi, Gujarati word for Silver is 'Rupu', hence the word 'Rupee' came into existence.

The first currency note of Rs.500 was prepared in 1987. Then currency note of Rs.1000/- was prepared.

III. TYPES OF CURRENCY

Currency in form of thing, authorized currency, metal coin, coin made from pure gold or silver, symbolic currency, value-added currency, paper note, leather note, credit note, changeable paper note, plastic note and invisible (secret) currency etc. are types of currency.



IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To evaluate decision of demonetization of currency on sociological purview.
- 2) To examine impact of demonetization of currency on society.
- 3) To obtain information regarding demonetization of currency by the study.
- 4) To examine impact of demonetization of currency on urban society.
- 5) To examine impact of demonetization of currency on rural society.

V. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

What impact was happened on rural society as well as on urban society and what future steps should be taken before implementing. Such decision will be known to respective Government administrator and decision-makers. In this way, this study is live and active sociological study.

VI. FINDINGS

- 1) 50% of the respondents were knowing that. There were two incidents of demonetization of currency during past by respective governments.
- 2) 11.67% rural respondents and 18.34% urban respondent's inform that they has to stand in queue for exchange of old currency.
- 3) 45% rural respondents and 40% urban respondents believe that decision of demonetization of currency is fair for the nation.
- 4) 18.34% rural respondents and 28.33% urban respondents believe that black money will be brought out.
- 5) 28.33% rural respondents and 6.67% urban respondents answered that behavior of bank employees was fair towards their customers.
- 6) 30% rural and 32% urban respondents believe that release of new currency note of Rs.2000/- is fair step in stopping black money.
- 7) 45.67% rural and 42% urban respondents said that they experienced difficulty in getting change of note of Rs.2000/-.
- 8) 35% rural and 13.34% urban respondents informed that they could get only Rs.2000/- per person from bank for their any 10 day dealing.
- 9) 28.34% rural respondents and 16.67% urban respondents believe that there is impact of demonetization on service and farming occupation.
- 10) 45% rural respondent accepted that they had no knowledge about cashless dealing. While 35% urban respondents also accepted that they are not aware of cashless dealing.

REFERENCES

1. Samajik samasyao, Prof. A.J. Shah, J.K. Dave
2. Aaj Tak News, 8th November, 2016, P.M. Modi announced that notes of rupees 500 and 1000 will not be in action from today night.
3. Gujarat Samachar daily newspaper, 23rd November, 2016, Wednesday, Quadruped animals have seen time to remain without food.
4. Gujarat Samachar, daily newspaper, December, 2016, Saturday, An Income officer threatened a person that if you speak lie, you will be sent to prison.