

## IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON BLACK MONEY

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### Abstract

Demonetization refers to Withdrawal of a particular form of currency from circulation. Demonetization is necessary whenever there is a change of national currency. The old unit of currency must be removed and substituted with a new currency unit. The currency was demonetized first time in 1946 and second time in 1978. On Nov. 2016 the currency is demonetized third time by the present Modi government. This is the bold step taken by the govt. and it will be helpful to curb black money for the betterment of the economy and country. This paper analyze the impact of recent demonetization on the Indian system.

**Keywords:** *Demonetization, Black Money, Corruption, Curb, Tax Evasion, Financial Freedom, Black Economy.*

### Introduction

The government has implemented a major change in the economic environment by demonetizing the high value currency notes—of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 denomination. These ceased to be legal tender from the midnight of 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2016. People have been given up to December 30, 2016 to exchange the notes held by them. The proposal by the government involves the elimination of these existing notes from circulation and a gradual replacement with a new set of notes. to undermine or eliminate the “black economy”. There are potentially two ways in which the pre-demonetization money supply will stand altered in the new regime: one, there would be agents in the economy who are holding cash which they cannot explain and hence they cannot deposit in the banking system. This part of the currency will be extinguished since it would not be replaced in any manner. Second, the government might choose to replace only a part of the currency which was in circulation as cash. In the other words, the rest would be available only as electronic money. This could be a mechanism used to force a transition to cashless medium of exchange. The empirical extent of these two components will be unraveled only over the next six months. These two would have different effects on the economy in the short term and in the medium term, as will be explored below. To understand the effects of these dimensions, it is important to first understand what is it that cash does in the economy? There are broadly four kinds of transactions in the economy: accounted transactions, unaccounted transactions, those that belong to the informal sector and illegal transactions. The first two categories relate to whether transactions and the corresponding incomes are reported for tax purposes or not. The third category would consist largely of agents who earn incomes below the exemption threshold and therefore do not have any tax liabilities. Finally, there would be demand for cash for illegal purposes like bribes in elections, spending over sanctioned limits, dealings in crime and corruption. If one takes a snapshot of the location of cash at any given point of time, it is difficult to predict what the breakup of the cash according to these categories would be, but it would be safe to say that each of these components would be represented in that...



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