

Topic- Effect of Demonitisation on Circular Flow of Income

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DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

The undersigned solemnly claim that the assignment document is primarily based totally by understanding and research done under the supervision of Prof. Shashikant Mundhe. I assert the statements made and conclusions drawn are an final results of my findings.

I similarly certify that-

- The findings within the document is unique and has been finished through me below the overall supervision of my supervisor.
- The paper has not been submitted to every other Institution for every other degree/diploma/certificate on this college or every other University of India or abroad.
- Whenever we've used materials (data, theoretical analysis, and textual content) from different sources, we've given due credit score to them within the textual content of the document and giving their information within the references.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This paper seeks to-

- Analyse the importance of circular flow of income.
- Analyse the effect of injections and leakages in an economy.
- Analyse the effect of demonitisation on the circular flow of income.
- Analyse the Repercussions of economic imbalance.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What is the meaning of –Circular flow of income?
- What are injections and leakages?
- How was the economy affected by demonitisation?
- What is the role of demonitisation in affecting circular flow of income?

SCOPE OF RESEARCH

Demonitisation of 2016 has been a major change in the economic system of India. Its repercussions have been widely debated from the household to the parliament. This research widens the horizon to understand the working of the economy and deliberate upon the effect of the change of 2016 on the economy as a whole with the deep understanding of the barriers to the restructuring of the Indian economy.

ABSTRACT: Withdrawing devices of cash from circulation is demonitisation; devices of cash are denied the fame of prison tender. Demonitisation is described as a technique via way of means of which forex devices will now no longer stay prison tender. The forex notes will now no longer be taken as legitimate forex. Demonitisation is a step taken via way of means of the authorities where in forex devices are ceased of its fame as prison tender. Demonitisation is a fundamental situation to alternate country wide forex. In different words, demonitisation may be stated as an alternate of forex wherein new devices of forex update the antique one. It can also additionally involve the advent of latest notes or cash of the equal denomination or absolutely new denomination. The forex has been demonitised three times in India. The first demonitisation changed into on twelfth January 1946 (Saturday), 2nd on sixteenth January 1978 (Monday) and the 1/3 changed into on eighth November 2016 (Tuesday). The observatories to apprehend that means and motives of demonitisation, the sectorwise effect of demonitisation. This observe additionally offers a perception into the effective and negative effect of demonitisation on Indian economy. This observe is of descriptive nature so all of the required and applicable statistics were taken up from diverse journals, magazines for posted papers and websites. Books have additionally been referred for theoretical statistics on the subject as required.

I. DEMONITISATION IN INDIA

Demonetization as a tool for fighting crime, tax evasion, and activities in the underground economy has been advocated in the past¹. On November 8, 2016, the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, took the kingdom via way of means of marvel via way of means of pronouncing that the authorities became demonetizing forex with denominations of 500 or 1,000 rupees, with immediate effect. This amounted to the demonetization of 86 percentage of the Indian forex in circulation. Holders of the demonetized forex have been given until December 31, 2016 to trade their demonetized payments for newly issued forex, which might be in denominations of 500 and 2,000 rupees. Modi gave fundamental motives for the move: first, it might permit the country to capture the wealth within the financial system that became amassed via undeclared income. Hence, this became to be a decisive blow towards corruption. Second, it might eliminate the scourge of counterfeit forex that became circulating within the financial system. This second motive, at the same time as laudable, appeared aimed toward a small goal due to the fact estimates from the Indian Statistical Institute cautioned that counterfeit forex accounted for a bare 0.1/2 percentage of the forex in circulation (as pronounced in Chauhan 2016). In next days, different reasons have been introduced to the narrative. Third, demonetization became meant to be a manner of pushing India towards a contemporary-day digitized financial system, which might be much less reliant on coins. More digitized bills might carry a bigger proportion of the casual Indian financial system into the prepared and formal sector. Fourth, via way of means of forcing humans to transform their antique coins into the brand new forex via the banking system, it became each bringing unaccounted cash into the formal tax community and producing more virtual footprints to music individuals and companies who have been hitherto hidden from the tax community. A unique aspect of the Indian measure was that it was carried out during a period of economic stability, but with very little time given to the public to exchange their demonetized bills²

¹Pubs.aeaweb.org. 2021. <<https://pubs.aeaweb.org/doi/pdfplus/10.1257/jep.34.1.55>>

²Pubs.aeaweb.org. 2021. <<https://pubs.aeaweb.org/doi/pdfplus/10.1257/jep.34.1.55>>

II. CIRCULAR FLOW OF INCOME

The circular flow model demonstrates cash movements via society. Money flows from manufacturers to employees as wages and flows again to manufacturers as fee for products. In short, an economic system is an limitless circular flow of cash³. That is the fundamental shape of the version, however real cash flows are more complicated. Economists have delivered in extra elements to higher depict complicated cutting-edge economies. These elements are the additives of a nation's gross domestic product (GDP) or national income. For that reason, the version is likewise called the circular flow of income.

1. COMPONENTS OF FREE MARKET

The basic purpose of the circular flow model is to understand money moves within an economy. It breaks the economy down into primary players: households and corporations.⁴ It breaks the economy down into primary players: households and corporations. It separates the markets that those contributors perform in as markets for items and offerings and the markets for the elements of production. The circular flow version begins off with the household that engages in consumption expenditure (C) and the enterpriseregion that produces the items. Two extra sectors also are protected within the circular flow of money: the government sector and the foreign exchange region. The authorities injects cash into the circle through government spending (G) on applications along with Social Security and the National Park Service. Money additionally flows into the circle through exports (X), which carry in money from overseas buyers. In addition, companies that invest (I) cash to buy capital shares make contributions to the flow of cash into the financial system.

The market has 4 components-

- Household
- Corporation
- Government
- Foreign sector

2. LEAKAGE

Leakages represent income that is earned by households in the economy but not spent on final

³Investopedia. 2021. *Circular Flow Model*.

⁴Investopedia. 2021. *Circular Flow Model*.

goods and services⁵ or the removal of money from the circular flow of income

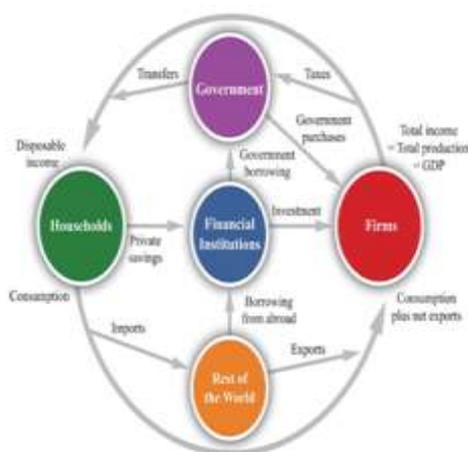
Leakage is commonly used in terms of a specific depiction of the flow of income inside a system, called the circular flow of income and expenditure, within the Keynesian version of economics. Within this depiction, leakages are the non-intake of profits, such as saving, taxes, and imports. Non-consumption of profits—savings, taxes, and imports—are "leaked" out of the primary flow. This reduces the cash to be had during the relaxation of the economy.

• Savings (S), Taxation (T) and Imports (M) are leakages

3. INJECTION

Injections into the circular flow are additions to investment, government spending or exports so boosting the circular flow of income leading to a multiplied expansion of output.⁶

Any shape that adds cash to the circular flow of incomes, which is a easy model for the flow of money. Under the model, customers buy items and services from producers, which reasons the producers to make money. The producers then use that cash to pay customers to make their products. The customers use that cash to purchase greater goods and offerings and the cycle continues. Withdrawals from the circular drift consist of exports, investments and government spending.



⁵Sites.google.com. 2021. *Leakages and Injections - Economics*2012.

⁶tutor2u. 2021. *Understanding the Circular Flow of Income and Spending | Economics | tutor2u.*

III. ECONOMIC COST OF DEMONITISATION

Demonetization truly upended the day by day lifestyles of Indians in a large way. Starting from the instantaneously constraints confronted via way of means of people and families of accomplishing day by day transactions with a significantly dwindled deliver of coins to the hurdles confronted via way of means of casual companies looking to pay their providers and people without the same old get entry to to coins, anecdotal proof abounds on the size of the disruption. Indeed, newspaper bills and enterprisereviewson the time highlighted sharp process losses in small and medium production enterprises.

Equilibrium is set when when the injections and leakages are equal in the circular flow of income. During demonitisation, when the currency was withdrawn from the flow it acted as an leakage which created a disbalance in the economy. The injection of the new currency was slower than the leakage of the currency which created a shortage of disposable income. This impacted the total expenditure. People didn't have the disposable income which impacted the stocks of item as the demand decreased and the supplies increased creating excessive stock in the market. The flow will be balanced or in equilibrium when the injections are equal to the leakages. If the leakages are greater than the injections then national income will fall, while if injections are greater than leakages national income will rise. This starts to show us some possible policies to promote growth - policies that help boost exports or investment will lead to more injections into the circular flow and therefore boost national income.⁷

IV. AFTER EFFECT OF DEMONITISATION

• INTEREST RATES

A 12 months after demonetisation, certainly considered one among its results has been a significant decline in lending and deposit rates. The chart, taken from the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) financial coverage report, has the details. The chart indicates that within the pre-demonetisation period—December 2014 to October 2016—even as RBI diminished the repo fee via way of means of 1.75 percent points, the weighted common lending fee (WALR) on fantastic loans

⁷Sanandres.esc.edu.ar. 2021. *Circular flow of income.*

went down via way of means of 0.75 percent points.

• PRICES

The Monetary Policy Committee discovered that the transitory results of demonetisation had lingered on in rate formations regarding salient meals items, entangled with extra deliver situations with admire to end result and vegetables, pulses and cereals,” the RBI stated in its submissions to the Standing Committee on Finance. “At the identical time, the results of

demonetisation at the broader financial system have been sector-unique and transient

• STOCK MARKET

Demonetisation or withdrawal of better denomination foreign money has a enormouseffectat the Stock marketplace for the Indian economy. The end resultexhibits that average returns on maximum sectors have exhibited poor values. Public zone banking segment, Pharma, Energy and IT has recorded a upward push in returns.

Fall in bank rates pre- and post-demonetization (variation in percentage points)

	Repo rate	Lending rates		Term deposit rates
		WALR-outstanding rupee loans	WALR-fresh rupee loans	Median term deposit rates
Pre-demonetization (Dec 2014 to Oct 2016)	-1.75	-0.75	-0.97	-0.99
Post-demonetization (since Nov 2016)	-0.25	-0.5	-0.96	-0.59

Graphic by Subrata Jana/Mint

WALR: Weighted average lending rate

Source: RBI

V. CONCLUSION

The passthrough the authorities to demonetise vintageforeign money and changing it with the brand new one has taken the usathrough surprise. The passbecame an attemptto address the chance of unlawfulcash, corruption, terror investment and counterfeit foreign money. The selectionconcerning demonetising the vintageforeign moneybecametaken into consideration as a surgical strike towards the undeclared cashwithinside therecords of Indian Economy, it could be a passcloser to the cashless economic system. The demonetisation is accompaniedthrough a liquidity crunch withinside theusa, banks and ATMs throughout the usaconfrontedextremecoins shortages with adverseresults on numerous small business, agriculture and transportation. Currency ban through the authorities of India created chaos in short-time period as maximumhuman beings with vintageforeign money notes confrontedproblemschanging them in lengthy queues outdoor banks and ATMs throughout India. The overallcost of vintageforeign money notes withinside thestreambecame to the song of Rs 14.2 trillion, which represent about 86% of the wholecost in stream. The black cash has both been accounted through paying heavy taxes and consequences or has reached the financial institutionbillsvia direct or oblique channels. Demonetization mightdeliver a high qualityeffect on Indian economic systembecause it encourages the virtual mode of price like E-wallets and apps,

online transactions the use of E-banking, utilization of plastic cashand so on Demonetization is useful for the economic systemwithinside the medium to lengthy-time period.

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