

Impact of Demonetisation on Green Banking

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Abstract

Demonetization is a concept which came into existence to make green banking more successful. This action lead to a powerful reaction on the online banking which gives more preference to green banking. So demonetization is a strategy to create awareness among the rural and urban citizens with regard to the usage of green banking services. Green banking is ethical bank which encourages the online transactions by reducing the carbon footprint from the regular banking activities. Demonetization has spread the wider message to all the people of the country about to increase the cashless transaction, where as green banking is totally about to give more preference to cashless transaction. So there is a great impact of demonetization on green banking services.

Index terms— demonetization, green banking, mobile banking, credit card.

1 Introduction

emonetization is a splendid step that has been taken by our present Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi by cancelling the 500 and 1000 rupees notes throughout the India on Nov 8, 2016. It was not the first time when demonetization taken place, this was done in 1946 and 1978, as well. By taking this great step our Prime minister has given more preference to the green banking products. Demonetization is a great concept which comes into existence to make green banking more successful. This action lead to a powerful reaction on the online banking which gives more preference to green banking. So demonetization is beneficial to create awareness among the rural and urban citizens with regard to the usage of green banking services. Thus demonetization provided helping hand to making green banking more popular. Demonetization has taken a place for the purpose of removing black money throughout the India, So demonetization plays a significant role in the implementation of green banking strategy.

2 II.

3 Concept of Green Banking

Green banking encourages the online transactions by reducing the carbon footprint from the regular banking activities. It promotes healthy environmental conditions by protecting our natural resources. In other words green banking means promoting environmental friendly practices in a regular banking activities and it's also called as sustainable banking. Its main objective is to safeguard our natural resources by reducing quality of paper work. It involves online banking, ATM, green credit card etc.

4 III.

5 Objectives of the Study

? To study how demonetization leads to green banking ? To know the usage of green banking after demonetization in Bhatkal Taluq. ? To suggest measures to increase the coverage of green banking.

IV.

6 Research Methodology

The required data for the study is collected from primary as well as secondary data. Primary data is collected from using 120 respondents through direct interviews and using questionnaire and the secondary data is collected from journals, articles and websites. For collection of primary data respondents are selected based on the random sampling technique.

V.

7 Limitations of Green Banking

1. The findings and recommendations of this study collected based on limited coverage only. 2. As demonetization is a recent decision, the reactions on green banking cannot be accurately measured.

VI.

8 Data Analysis

The current study is related to "Impact of Demonetization on green banking". For this study Primary data is collected through questionnaire and direct interview from 120 respondents. That was analyzed in order to draw certain conclusion in the following manner.

9 Interpretation:

The above table defines the demographic profile of the respondents who are co-operated for this study. On the basis of above information is made analysis.

10 Interpretation:

From the above table it is cleared that majority of the respondents that is 55 respondents are aware of the green banking services before demonetization and 65 respondents do not have any particular information regarding green banking services. Interpretation:

From the above table we can see that majority of the respondents that is 70 respondents are using Debit card, 22 are using Credit card, 48 respondents are using Mobile banking, 42 are using Net banking, 56 are using EFT services, and unexpectedly 11 respondents are not using any of the above services of green banking. It says that before demonetization the percentage of using services are very low.

11 Interpretation:

From the above analysis we can see that there is a rise in using Debit card from 70 to 108, Credit card from 22 to 25, Mobile banking 48 to 96, Net banking from 42 to 59, EFT from 56 to 63 respondents. So we say that there is a good effect of demonetization on green banking services. The number of respondents can be increased by spreading awareness of green banking and user friendly technology.

12 Interpretation:

Above table is defines that 62.5% of the respondents says that the banks are taking sufficient initiatives towards the awareness of the green banking services and 37.5% of the respondents feel that the banks are not taking sufficient initiatives towards the services of green banking.

13 Interpretation:

From the above table it is clear that 81.66% of respondents says that green banking would make banking more successful and 18.34% of the respondents opinion that green banking is not convenient for them. Findings ? This study examines that majority of the respondents having their bank account and they prefer saving bank account to save their money and for the better convenience. ? From this study we can analyze that majority of the respondents are created their account before 2014 and they are making regular transactions in the bank. ? From this study we can find that most of the respondents are aware of green banking services but some of them feel that this system is difficult to operate and insecure and uncommon due to lack of information about the usage of technology related to green banking. ? After the demonetization of the 500 and 1000 rupee notes there are great increases in the usage of green banking services. We can also find that some of the banks are not taking initiatives to implement the green banking services among their prospective customers. ? By studying this concept we can find most of the respondents think that green banking would make banking activity more convenient for them. ? Here we can analyze that in Bhatkal Taluq majority of the respondents are not getting accurate information about the adoption of green banking practices because the banks are not taking initiatives in these area to create awareness among this people. ? Finally we found that there is a small impact of demonetization on green banking services in Bhatkal Taluq.

VIII.

14 Suggestions

? Bank should take up a strong step to create awareness about the availability of green banking services especially in rural areas. ? The bank should arrange seminar, work shop in the rural areas that should be in respondent's understandable language. so that customer can get information and it may create interest among those who did not using green banking services. ? The government should implement new plans and policy for popularizing concept of green banking services and practices. ? The bank must install biometric ATMs in the rural areas to meet the requirements of illiterate customers ? The bank should erase or remove tax of fee on the usage of other banks ATMs.

IX.

15 Conclusion

Finally I can conclude that as Bhatkal Taluq takes a serious step towards the green banking, coincidently the demonetization made by the government of India also providing remarkable support to the green banking as a lesser availability of new notes to the common people of Bhatkal Taluq green banking products are becoming more successful. Demonetization has spread the wider message to all the people of the country about to increase the cashless transaction, where as green banking is totally about to giving more preference to cashless transaction. So there is a great impact of demonetization on green banking services. So Bhatkal Taluq banks should adopt green banking technology to create eco-friendly environment. Finally the bank should undertake innovative campaign to create awareness about the benefits available under green banking services.

1

DemographiParticulars		Respondents Percentage	
Factor			
Gender	Male	65	54.16
	Female	55	45.84
	Total	120	100
Age	21-31 Years	30	25
	31-41 Years	48	40
	41-61 years	28	23.33
	Above 61 years	14	11.67
	Total	120	100
Education	Primary	20	16.67
	High school	27	22.5
	PUC	30	25
	Graduation	25	20.83
	Post-graduation	10	8.33
	Illiterates	08	6.67
Monthly Income	Total	120	100
	0-2000	15	12.5
	2000-3500	28	23.33
	3500-5000	06	5
	5000-6500	35	29.17
	Above 6500	36	30
Total		120	100

N=120 Source: Survey

Figure 1: Table 1 :

2

Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
Saving Account	88	73.34
Fixed deposit	12	10
Current Account	13	10.83
Recurring deposit	07	5.83
Total	120	100
		N=120
		Source:
		Survey

Interpretation: are have current account and 07 respondents have
As per as above table is concerned it is cleared recurring deposit. According to this table most of the
that out of 120 respondents 88 are preferred saving respondents preferred saving account.
bank account, 12 respondents have fixed deposits, 13

Figure 2: Table 2 :

3

Particular	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	55	45.83
No	65	54.17
Total	120	100
		N=120 Source: Survey

Figure 3: Table 3 :

4

Particulars	Respondents
Debit card	70
Credit card	22
Mobile Banking	48
Net Banking	42
Electronic Fund Transfer	56
None of these	11
N=120 Source: Survey	

Figure 4: Table 4 :

5

Particular	Respondents
Debit card	108
Credit card	25
Mobile Banking	96
Net Banking	59
Electronic Fund Transfer	63
N=120 Source: Survey	

Figure 5: Table 5 :

6

Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	65	62.5
No	55	37.5
Total	120	100
N=120 Source: Survey		

Figure 6: Table 6 :

7

Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	98	81.66
No	22	18.34
Total	120	100
N=120 Source: Survey		

Figure 7: Table 7 :

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