

# INDEX

Sr. No.	Name Of Authour	Title	Page No.
17	Dr. Ghanshyam Agrawal Mr. Suhas G. Gopane	Agriculture And Land Reform: Thoughts Of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	129
18	Mr. Anant Rathod	A Glimpse Of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Life And Social Works	135
19	Mr. Ankush Motale	Agricultural Thoughts Of B. R. Ambedkar	139
20	Ms. Sunita Shivaji Mhasade	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Economic Views On Indian Agriculture	145
21	Shital G. Bardale Nasiket G. Suryavanshi	Economic Thoughts Of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	153
21	प्रा. गणेश पी. लोढे	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे अर्थशास्त्रातील योगदान	163
22	डॉ. शिवाजी अंभोरे गोवर्धन भुतेकर	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सामुहिक शेती विषयक प्रासंगिकता	166
23	प्रा. मोहन शिंदे	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे आर्थिक विचार	169
24	प्रा. नानवटे एन. एन. प्रा. सिरसाठ एम. के.	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर एक अर्थतज्ञ	175
25	प्रा. डॉ. शिवाजी एन. झांझुरणे प्रा. डॉ. उदय एम. लोखंडे	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे तत्कालीन आर्थिक विचार	182
26	डॉ. मुरलीधर के. इंगोले	डॉ. बाबासाहेब यांच्या भारतीय कामगार चळवळीची दशा आणि दिशा : एक आर्थिक चिंतन	186
27	प्रा. डॉ. श्रीमती एस. वी. भिंंगारदिवे	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शेतीविषयक विचार	191
28	प्रा. डॉ. वी. एम. वाघमोडे प्रा. वी. ए. त-हाळ	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था	195
29	डॉ. सौ. पाटील व्ही. डी. कु. शेख शाहीन यासिन	डॉ. बाबासाहेब यांच्या शेती व चलनविषयक विचारांचा परिणाम : एक विश्लेषण	200
30	डॉ. विश्वास आर कदम	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शेतीविषयक विचार	204
31	प्रा. डॉ. वी. एम. वाघमोडे प्रा. डॉ. वी. बी. कांदळकर	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे आर्थिक विचार : एक अभ्यास	210

संपत्ती निर्माण करण्याची भारतीयांची साधने नष्ट करण्यात सुद्धा भर घातली.

संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये :

- 1) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या जीवन परिचयाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे आर्थिक विचारांचा आढावा घेणे.
- 3) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या सामाजिक कार्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरा यांचे जीवन कार्य

या महामानवाचा जन्म 14 एप्रिल 1891 रोजी आजच्या मध्यप्रदेशातील महू या छोटयाशा खेडयात झाला. बाबासाहेबांनी आपल्या जीवनामध्ये अत्यंत खडतर अशा स्वरूपाचा प्रवास करून आपले शिक्षण पूर्ण केले. परदेशात जाऊन त्यांची अर्थशास्त्र विशयाचा अभ्यास केला व त्यांनी रुपयांचा प्रश्न उगम व उपाय यावर आपला प्रबंध सादर केला व ब्रिटीश भारतामध्ये किती मोठया प्रमाणावर संपत्तीचे निस्सारण करतात हे दाखवून दिले. ज्या देशात ते शिक्षण पूर्ण करत होते त्याच देशाच्या विरोधात टिका केल्या आहेत. केवळ डॉ. बाबासाहेबांचे केवळ आर्थिक विचारच महत्त्वाचे नाहीत तर आपल्या अत्यंत खालच्या पातळीच्या समजल्या जाणाऱ्या जातीच्या उध्दार करण्यासाठी अत्यंत अविस्मरणीय कार्य केले आहे. जर बाबासाहेब जन्मले नसते तर दलित समाजाला अत्यंत वाईट परिस्थितीतून जावे लागले असते. बाबासाहेबांनी आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व कायदे विशयक क्षेत्रामध्ये फार महत्त्वाचे कार्य केले आहे. राज्य घटना निर्मिती करण्यात बाबासाहेबांचे योगदान फार मोठे आहे. नागरिकांना मूलभुत अधिकार देण्यासाठी अत्यंत मौल्याचे कार्य केले. इ.स. 1925 मध्ये अमेरिकेतील कोलंबिया विद्यापीठास पी. एच. डी. साठी " ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे प्रशासन व वित्त " हा प्रबंध सादर केला. केवळ वयाच्या 24 व्या वर्षी त्यांनी निबंध लिहला. त्यास दोन्ही बाजुचा सन्तुष्टीत विचार करण्याची त्याची वृत्ती दिसून येते. भारताने इंग्लंडला जेवढे दिले त्या मानाने इंग्लंडच योगदान काहीच नाही. भारतात ब्रिटीशांनी पाश्चिमात्य शिक्षणाची सुरुवात करून दिली. आधुनिक संस्था आणि जीवन यांचा परिचय भारतासारख्या पुरातन संस्कृत राष्ट्राला करून दिला. मात्र ब्रिटीश राजवटीत भारत आर्थिक विपन्नावर थांबला कारण, भारतातील सोन्या चांदीच्या साठयात इंग्लंडने कधीच भर टाकली नाही या उलट येथील संपत्ती लुटून नेली.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे आर्थिक विचार

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे आर्थिक विचार त्यांच्या अर्थशास्त्रावरील ग्रंथातून त्यांनी वेळोवेळी केलेल्या भाषणातून व्यक्त झालेले दिसतात. स्वातंत्र्य मजुर पक्षाच्या जाहीरनाम्यात त्यांचे आर्थिक विचार आढळतात. त्यांनी मांडलेले काही महत्त्वपूर्ण आर्थिक विचार पुढील प्रमाणे

### 1) चलन विषयक विचार

लंडन मध्ये असतांना डॉ.आंबेडकर यांनी डॉक्टर ऑफ सायन्सच्या पदवी साठी रुपयाचा प्रश्न हा प्रबंध लिहला हा ग्रंथ त्यांनी डॉ.केनन यांच्या मार्गदर्शन खाली लिहला, या ग्रंथात त्यांनी भारताच्या रुपयाच्या उत्कर्षाची ऐतिहासिक आढावा घेतला. त्यावेळी अर्थशास्त्रामध्ये भारतीय रुपयाच्या जडण घडण ही सुवर्ण परिमाणात असावी की सुवर्ण विनिमय परिमाणात असावी या बाबत वाद निर्माण झाला होता सामान्यपणे सुवर्ण विनिमय परिमाणात कागदी चलणाचा वापर होता एवढेच नव्हे तर कागदी चलन देऊन सरकार कडून सोने विकत घेता येवू शकते

या दोन परिमाणा बाबत कोणाचे परिमाण योग्य आहे याबाबत अर्थशास्त्रात वाद निर्माण झाला होता प्रा.केन्स यांनी सुवर्ण विनिमय परिमाणाचा पुरस्कार केला कारण त्यांच्या मते ही पध्दती लवचीक असल्याने भविष्यकालीन अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी उपयुक्त ठरेल. डॉ.आंबेडकरांनी केन्सच्या चा विचाराचा विरोध केला. त्यांनी असा विचार मांडला की सुवर्ण विनिमय परिमाणात राहू शकत नाही. या पध्दतीत लवचिकता गुणधर्म जरूर असेल पण यात चलन निर्मितीवर कोणत्याही मर्यादा राहणार नाहीत. चलन वाजवी पेक्षा जास्त निर्माण केल्यास भाववाढी सारखी समस्या निर्माण होण्याची भीती असते. परिणामी रुपयाची किंमत कमी होईल त्यातून विनिमयाचे साधन म्हणून रुपयाचे स्थान अस्थिर होवू शकते. हे त्यांनी दाखवून दिले आपले मत कसे योग्य आहे. पटवुन देण्यासाठी त्यांनी इतिहासाचे पुरावे दिले या पुरावांच्या आधारे त्यांनी स्पष्ट केले की सुवर्ण परिमाणामध्ये भारतीय वस्तुच्या किंमती कशा स्थिर होत्या याउलट सुवर्ण विनिमय परिमाण स्वीकारल्यानंतर किंमती कशा वाढल्या आजही डॉ.आंबेडकरांचे विचार लागू होतांना दिसून येतात चलन निर्मिती मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे. चलन वाढीचा परिणाम म्हणून भाववाढ मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत आहे. 1925 मध्ये चलन निर्मिती बाबत जी भूमिका घेतली होती ती भूमिका आज खरी ठरत आहे.

औद्योगिककरणाचा स्वीकार केला परंतु यातुन विषमता संपत्तीचे केंद्रीकरण, मक्तेदारी राहु नये असे त्यांचे मत होते.त्यांचा सरकारचा मालकीच्या उद्योगांना विरोध काही मुलभुत उद्योग सरकार चालवेल असे उद्योग स्थापन करण्यास सरकारन पुढाकार घ्यावा असे त्यांचे मत होते.

#### 9) कर विषयक तत्त्वे.

डॉ.आंबेडकरांनी कर विषयक तत्त्वे मांडली आहेत. ब्रिटीशानी जमीन महसुला वरील कर पध्दतीत बदल करावा. ठराविक उत्पन्न मर्यादे पर्यंत कर आकारले जावु नयेत कर देण्याची क्षमता लक्षात घेवून कराची आकारणी करावी.करामुळे राहणीमान पातळीवर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होवू नयेत कर आकारणी पध्दती प्रगतीशील असावी कारण त्यांचा जास्त आघात होतो

#### 10) लोकसंख्या विषयक विचार

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या नियंत्रणासाठी आपल्या भाषणातुन मते व्यक्त केली वाढती लोकसंख्या बेकारी, दारिद्रय या दृष्ट्यकातील कार्यकारनभाव त्यांनी स्पष्ट केला. 19 ऑक्टोबर 1938 रोजी लोकसंख्या विषयक नियंत्रण प्रस्ताव तात्कालीन प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीत विधानसभेत मांडला.वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला आळा घालवण्यासाठी त्यांनी 1938 मध्ये मुंबई असेम्बलीत विद्येयक मांडले ते संतती नियमना विशयक होते.

#### सारांश.

सामाजिक क्षेत्रात आणि राजकीय क्षेत्रात भरीव आणि ठळक कामगिरी करणाऱ्या आंबेडकराची अर्थशास्त्रीय योगदान अतिशय मौलाचे आहेत. त्याचे सामाजिक, कायदे विशयक विचार असले तरी ते एक महान अर्थतज्ञ होते. डॉ. आंबेडकराची ओळख समाजाला केवळ सामाजिक व कायदे पंडित म्हणुन जरी अवगत असली तरी त्याच्या शैक्षणीक कार्याची सुरुवात अर्थशास्त्र विषयापासुनच झाली होती. भारतामध्ये समतेवर अधारित अर्थव्यवस्था असावी असा त्यांचा विचार होता त्यांनी राज्य समाजवादाचा पुरस्कारही केला होता अर्थशास्त्राचे तात्वीक व व्यावहारिकदृष्ट्या त्यांनी केलेले विवेचन परिपुर्ण असे होते. त्यांनी तात्कालीन परिस्थितीत मांडलेले आर्थिक विचार काळाच्या सिमा ओलांडणारे होते डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी भारतातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणीक व राजकीय परिस्थितीचा अत्यंत चारकाईने अभ्यास केला, त्यामुळे अर्थशास्त्रागत मांडणी करत असतांना

त्यांच्या विचाराचा प्रभाव आपल्याला दिसून येतो बौद्ध तत्वज्ञान मार्क्सवादाला पर्याय आहे आणि त्यातून समाजवाद राह्य होऊ शकेल असे त्यांचे मत आहे.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ

1. आंबेडकर बी.आर.(2013), 'ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का प्रशासन और वित्त प्रबंध' डॉ. अम्बेडकर प्रतिष्ठान, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
2. आंबेडकर बी.आर.(2013) क्रांती तथा प्रतिक्रांती बुद्ध अथवा कार्यव्यापी डॉ.अम्बेडकर प्रतिष्ठान,सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली
3. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची पत्रकरिता 1929 ते 1956(2005) उच्च व तज्ञशिक्षणा विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन
4. नरेंद्र जाधव (2012) 'बोल महामानवाचे 'डॉ. बाबसाहेब आंबेडकराची 500 मर्मभेदी भाषणे (खंड) , ग्रंथाली प्रकाशन माटंगा मुंबई.
5. धनजंय कीर (2006) ' डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ' पॉप्युलर प्रकाशन,भुलाभाई देसाई रोड, मुंबई.
6. शंकरराव खरात (2008), 'डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे राजकीय विचार', इंद्रायणी साहित्य प्रकाशन, पुणे.
7. अम्बेडकर बी.आर (2013), 'रूपये की समस्या इसका उदभव और समाधान',
8. कुलकर्णी बी,डी, व ढमटेरे, एस , व्ही (2011), 'आर्थिक विचार व विचारवंत,' डायमंड पब्लिकेशन्स, पुणे.
9. रायखेलकर दामजी, (2011), 'आर्थिक विचाराचा इतिहास,' पिंपळापुरे प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.

ISBN No. - 978-93-80876-86-3  
Celebrating 125<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar 2015-16

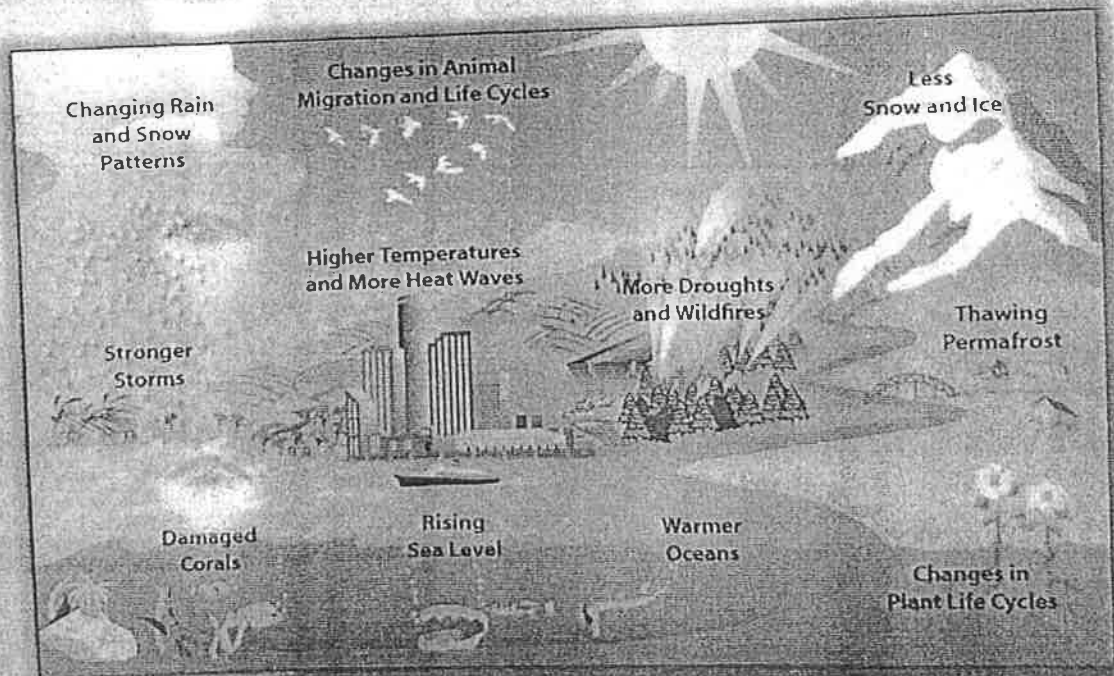
**Abstract Book**



Re-accredited with Grade 'A'

# Three-Day International Conference on **Climate Change and Rural Development**

January 21-23, 2016



Organized by

Department of Economics

UGC - SAP (DRS-II)

**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY**

AURANGABAD - 431 004 (M.S.), INDIA

**EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS**

71	Impact Of Climate Change On Agricultural Development In India <i>Shri. Dnyaneshwar V. Gore, Dr. Jalindar G. Sable</i>	94
72	Climate change and its impact on agriculture In india. <i>Syed Tanvir Badruddin</i>	95
73	Impact Of Climate Change On Agriculture In India <i>Dr. G. D. Kharat, Prof. Rajendra Borase</i>	96
74	Climate Change And Its Impact On Agriculture Sector Scenario Of Marathwada Region, <i>Mr. Bilas S. Kale, Mr. Rameshwar B. Jagdale, Mr. Hanumant V. Chate</i>	97
75	Indian Agriculture and Climate Change <i>Dr. A.H.Saoudager &amp; Dr. P.N.Sagar</i>	98
76	Effect Of Climate Change On Agriculture and Their Remedies, <i>Nitin P. Patil, P.P. Patil</i>	99
77	Climate Change and Its Consequences On Agriculture: A Critical Review, <i>Late A. M., V. K. Mukke and M. B. Mule</i>	100
78	The Impact Of Climate Change On Overall Agricultural Development And Food Security In Indian Economy <i>Miss. Neeta Dnyandeo Shinde</i>	101
79	Climate change impacts on agriculture environmental degradation in india, <i>Shinde. A.S.</i>	102
80	Problem Of Climate Change In Rural India <i>Assist prof: Nanwate N N, Assist prof: Shirsath M K</i>	103
81	Effects Of Climate Change On Agriculture Sectors at Global Level, <i>Dr. Kotgire Manisha Arvind</i>	104
82	Climate change and agriculture: Two faces of same coin <i>Er.Narendra P. Katke</i>	105
83	Impact Of Agricultural Mechanisation and Developmental Activities On Environmental Degradation <i>R.D. Shelke, K.V.Deshmukh and A.U.Kanade</i>	106
84	Disparities In Development Of Agriculture and Tourism In Districts Of Maharashtra, <i>A.M. Swaminathan</i>	107
85	Climate Change And Its Impact On Agriculture In Maharashtra, <i>Mr V.B.Mante, Dr.S.T.Sangle</i>	108
86	Impact Of Climate Change On Agriculture Development In Maharashtra, <i>Prof. Jivan Biradar</i>	109
87	Opportunities and Challenges For Agriculture In Marathwada, <i>Ashfaqe M. Khan, Siddiqui Mohd. Sharjeel</i>	110
88	Impact Of Climate Change On Human Being In Maharashtra <i>B. S. Kale, P. Neharkar, D. Chate</i>	111
89	Assessment Of Hailstorm Impact On Selected Regions Of Jalgaon District, <i>Dr. Suresh Maind, Mr Nandkishor Patil</i>	112

71	Impact Of Climate Change On Agricultural Development In India <i>Shri. Dnyaneshwar V. Gore, Dr. Jalindar G. Sable</i>	94
72	Climate change and its impact on agriculture In india, <i>Syed Tanvir Badruddin</i>	95
73	Impact Of Climate Change On Agriculture In India <i>Dr. G. D. Kharat, Prof. Rajendra Boruse</i>	96
74	Climate Change And Its Impact On Agriculture Sector Scenario Of Marathwada Region, <i>Mr. Bilas S. Kale, Mr. Rameshwar B. Jagdale, Mr. Hanuman V. Chate</i>	97
75	Indian Agriculture and Climate Change <i>Dr. A.H.Saoudager &amp; Dr. P.N.Sagar</i>	98
76	Effect Of Climate Change On Agriculture and Their Remedies, <i>Nitin P. Patil, P.P. Patil</i>	99
77	Climate Change and Its Consequences On Agriculture: A Critical Review, <i>Late A. M., V. K. Mukke and M. B. Mule</i>	100
78	The Impact Of Climate Change On Overall Agricultural Development And Food Security In Indian Economy <i>Miss. Neeta Dnyandeo Shinde</i>	101
79	Climate change impacts on agriculture environmental degradation in india, <i>Shinde. A.S.</i>	102
80	Problem Of Climate Change In Rural India <i>Assist prof: Nanwate N N, Assist prof: Shirsath M K</i>	103
81	Effects Of Climate Change On Agriculture Sectors at Global Level, <i>Dr. Kotgire Manisha Arvind</i>	104
82	Climate change and agriculture: Two faces of same coin <i>Er.Narendra P. Katke</i>	105
83	Impact Of Agricultural Mechanisation and Developmental Activities On Environmental Degradation <i>R.D. Shelke, K.V.Deshmukh and A.U.Kanade</i>	106
84	Disparities In Development Of Agriculture and Tourism In Districts Of Maharashtra, <i>A.M. Swaminathan</i>	107
85	Climate Change And Its Impact On Agriculture In Maharashtra, <i>Mr V.B.Mante, Dr.S.T.Sangle</i>	108
86	Impact Of Climate Change On Agriculture Development In Maharashtra, <i>Prof. Jivan Biradar</i>	109
87	Opportunities and Challenges For Agriculture In Marathwada, <i>Ashfaqe M. Khan, Siddiqui Mohd. Sharjeel</i>	110
88	Impact Of Climate Change On Human Being In Maharashtra <i>B. S. Kale, P. Neharkar, D. Chate</i>	111
89	Assessment Of Hailstorm Impact On Selected Regions Of Jalgaon District, <i>Dr. Suresh Maind, Mr Nandkishor Patil</i>	112



# PROBLEM OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN RURAL INDIA

Assist prof: Nanwate N N

Assist prof: Shirsath M K

Art, commerce and science college ashti Dist-Beed

## Abstract

Climate change is not only a major global environmental problem but it is also an issue of great concern to a developing country like India. Climate change affects the balance of natural eco-system and socio- economic system. Agriculture plays a key role in overall economic and social well being of Indian. India is a large emerging economy with a great variety of geographical regions, biodiversity and natural resources. However, the country is one of the most vulnerable to climate change risks world- wide. More than half of India's population of over 1 billion people lives in rural areas and depends on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture, fisheries and forestry for their livelihoods. Rural areas are highly vulnerable to climate change, since people there depend heavily on natural resources such as local water supplies and agriculture land. The major challenges faced by people living in rural areas are lack of drinking water, inadequate food, little or no electricity, poor health facilities and insufficient roads. The one factor which influences all the above factors is climate change.

**Keywords-** Climate change, Climat change and its effect on rural development, Conclusion, suggestion.



Research Dimension



ISSN: 2249-3867

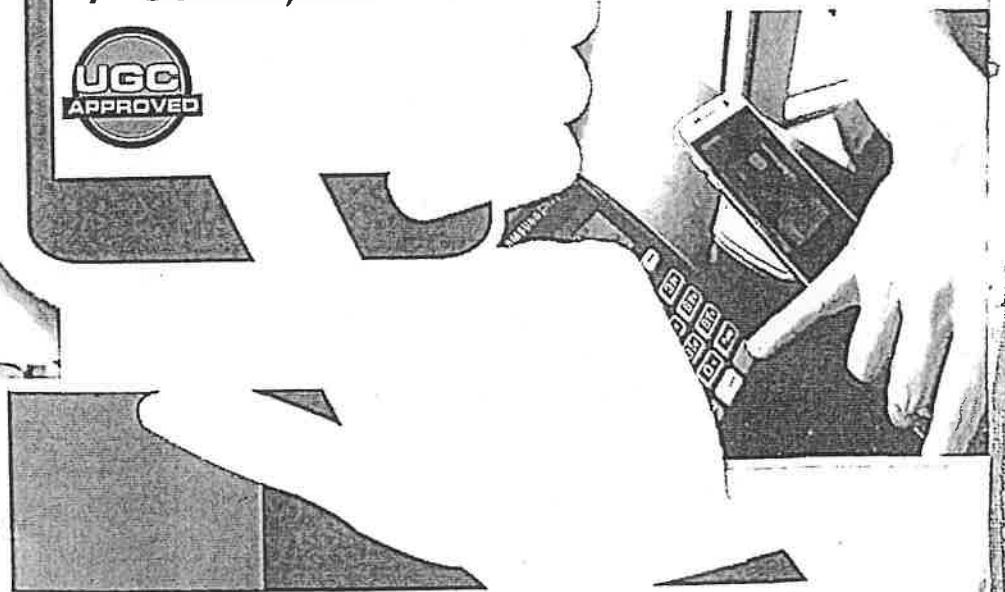
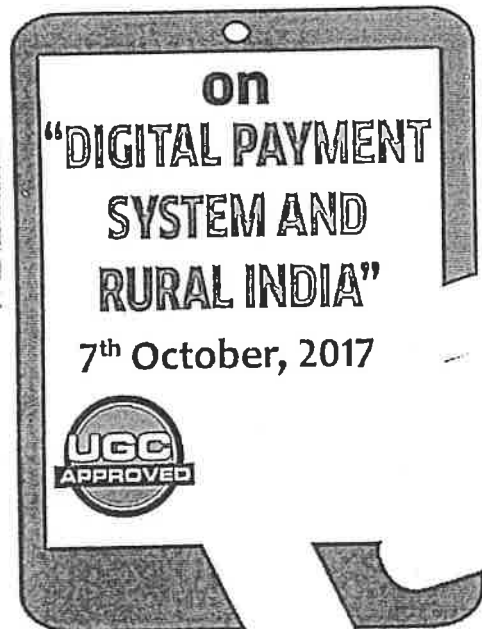
Impact Factor: 5.1899(UIF)

The Shendurni Secondary Education Co-op. Society's  
Appasaheb R. B. Garud Arts, Commerce and Science  
College, SHENDURNI, Tal. Jamner, Dist. Jalgaon,  
Maharashtra, India

Sponsored by

North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

NATIONAL MULTI DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE



----- Venue -----

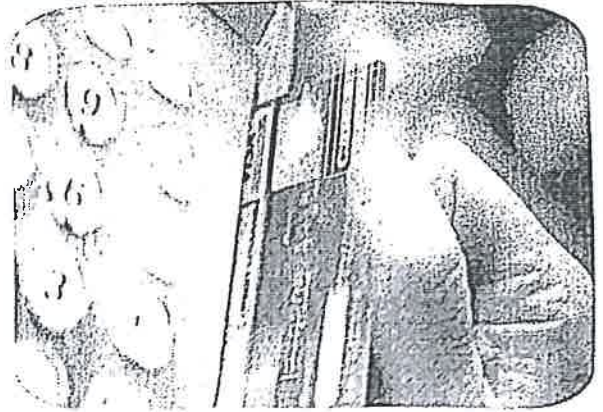
Department of Commerce

Appasaheb R. B. Garud Arts, Commerce & Science College, Shendurni

15	DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM ITS ACCEPTANCE AND NON ACCEPTANCE IN UNORGANISED SECTOR Miss. Komal P. Jain and Dr. Pavitra Patil	82
16	AN STUDY ON CUSTOMER PAYMENT BEHAVIOR IN ORGANIZED RETAIL OUTLETS AT NORTH MAHARASHTRA REGION Mr. Anil Sharma	86
17	A CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR CASHLESS ECONOMY Mr. Jadhav Sachin K.	94
18	DIGITAL PAYMENTS IN JALGAON DISTRICT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES Mr. Ketana Gajare	100
19	DEMONETIZATION AND DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM Mr. Kiran Dilip Patil	105
20	STUDY OF DIGITAL PAYMENTS FOR RURAL AREA - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES Mr. Vinod S. Mahajan	110
21	DEMONETISATION AND CASHLESS DRIVE: A BANE FOR SMALL RETAILERS Mrunal Chetanbhai Joshi , Dr. Jayesh Desai and Ms. Belim Mubassira	115
22	DIGITAL INDIA AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION Mrs. Kalpana Mahesh Patil	126
23	DEMONETIZATION A Disruptive Unilateral Step Taken On An Already Struggling Economy Ms. Sujata Laxmanrao Patil	133
24	<b>DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM IN RURAL INDIA</b> Niwrutti Nanwate and Mangesh Shirsath	<b>140</b>
25	DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEMS IN INDIA Pagare Manoj Prakash	145

## "DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM IN RURAL INDIA"

Niwrutti Nanwate and Mangesh Shirsath  
Art's Commerce & Science College, Ashti,  
Tal.-Ashti, Dist. - Beed .



### ABSTRACT:

India is known as an agricultural country, as most of the population of villages depends on agriculture. Agriculture forms the backbone of the country's economy. The agricultural sector contributes most to the overall economic development of the country. For centuries together, the Indian village has been a self-sufficient and self-contained economy. During the past forty years, rural reconstruction and development have been the major thrust of economic planning, which has caused a rapid transformation in the Indian rural economic structure. The economy of India is the sixth-largest in the world measured by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP).

**KEYWORDS:** Digital payment system, agricultural country, economic development.

### INTRODUCTION

The country is classified as a newly industrialized country, and one of the G-20 major economies, with an average growth rate of approximately 7% over the last two decades. India's economy became the world's fastest growing major economy in the last quarter of 2014, surpassing the People's Republic of China. However, the country ranks 141st in per capita GDP (nominal) with \$1723 and 123rd in per capita GDP (PPP) with \$6,616 as of 2016. India is a cash heavy economy, with almost 78% of all consumer payments being effected in cash. India's preference for cash as a payment instrument is further reflected by India's significant cash to GDP ratio of (12.04%), which is substantially higher than comparable countries. India's dependency on cash imposes an estimated cost of approximately INR 21,000 Crores on account of various aspects of currency operations including cost of printing new currency, costs of currency chest, costs of maintaining supply to ATM networks, and interests accrued. This estimate does not reflect other external costs imposed by the use of cash, including the costs imposed by counterfeit currency and black money. Some estimates indicated that the net cost of cash (including cost of currency operations, as well as other costs borne by households, businesses and banks in handling cash) as 1.7% of India's real GDP in 2014-15. Similarly, estimates indicated that foregone tax revenues from the shadow economy constituting 19% of India's GDP, account for 3.2% of India's GDP. Transitioning to digital payments is estimated to bring about a significant reduction in costs incurred on account of inefficiencies associated with cash and other paper based payments. For instance, by certain estimates, transitioning to an electronic platform for government payments itself could save approximately INR 100,000 Crores annually, with the cost of the transition being estimated at INR 60,000 to INR 70,000 Crores. Similarly, a recent report estimates that for a total investment of about INR 60,000 crores over 5 years towards creating a digital payments ecosystem, India could reduce its cost of cash from the present levels of 1.7% to 1.3% of GDP.

**OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:**

- 1 To understand Rural & Digital banking system in India
- 2 To know the awareness of digital banking in rural India
- 3 To evaluated the Challenges & benefit of digital banking

**WHAT IS DIGITAL PAYMENT?**

Digital payment is a way of payment which is made through digital modes. In digital payments, payer and payee both use digital modes to send and receive money. It is also called electronic payment. No hard cash is involved in the digital payments. All the transactions in digital payments are completed online. It is an instant and convenient way to make payments.

**DIFFERENT TYPES OF DIGITAL PAYMENTS:**

From commonly used cards to newly launched UPI, digital payments has many types of payment. Some modes meant for tech-savvies and some for less-technical persons.

**History and Significance of Rural Banking in India:**

With the nationalization of banks in 1969 & 1980, establishment of Regional Rural Banks in 1975 and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in 1982 by the Government of India, the policies evolved by the RBI laid a strong foundation for establishing "Rural Banking System" The Government of India set up Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on October 2, 1975. Initially, five RRBs were set up on October 2, 1975 which was sponsored by Syndicate Bank, State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank and United Bank of India. RRBs were originally conceived as low cost institutions having a rural ethos, local feel and pro poor focus. SBI has 30 Regional Rural Banks in India known as RRBs. The rural banks of SBI are spread in 13 states extending from Kashmir to Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh to North East. The total number of SBIs Regional Rural Banks in India branches is 2349 (16%). Till date in rural banking in India, there are 14,475 rural banks in the country of which 2126 (91%) are located in remote rural areas. Apart from SBI, there are other few banks which functions for the development of the rural areas in India:

**History of online banking in India:**

The precursor for the modern home loan banking services were the distance banking services over electronic media from the early 1980s. The term 'online' became popular in the late 1980s and referred to the use of a terminal, keyboard and TV (or monitor) to access the banking system using a phone line. 'Home banking' can also refer to the use of a numeric keypad to send tones down a phone line with instructions to the bank. Online services started in New York in 1981 when four of the city's major banks (Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Chemical and Manufacturers Hanover) offered home banking services. Using the videotext system. Because of the commercial failure of videotext these banking services never became popular except in France where the use of videotext (Mintel) was subsidized by the telecom provider and the UK, where the Prestel system was used. Digital revolution has provided an easy way to go for digital payments. India has more than 100 crore active mobile connections and more than 22 crore smartphone users as of March 2016. This number is going to increase further with a faster internet speed. The reach of mobile network, Internet and electricity is also expanding digital payments to remote areas. This will surely increase the number of digital payments. The Reserve Bank of India is doing its best to encourage alternative methods of payments which will bring security and efficiency to the payments system and make the whole process easier for banks.

The Indian banking sector has been growing successfully, innovating and trying to adopt and implement electronic payments to enhance the banking system. Though the Indian payment systems have always been dominated by paper-based transactions, e-payments are not far behind. Ever since the introduction of e-payments in India, the banking sector has witnessed growth like never before. According to a survey by client, the ratio of e-payments to paper based transactions has considerably increased between 2004 and 2008. This has happened as a result of advances in technology and increasing consumer awareness of the ease and

efficiency of internet and mobile transactions.[2]In the case of India, the RBI has played a pivotal role in facilitating e-payments by making it compulsory for banks to route high value transactions through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) and also by introducing NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer) and NECS (National Electronic Clearing Services) which has encouraged individuals and businesses to switch is clearly one of the fastest growing countries for payment cards in the Asia-Pacific region. Behavioral patterns of Indian customers are also likely to be influenced by their internet accessibility and usage, which currently is about 32 million PC users, 68% of whom have access to the net. However these statistical indications are far from the reality where customers still prefer to pay "in line" rather than online, with 63% payments still being made in cash. E-payments have to be continuously promoted showing consumers the various routes through which they can make these payments like ATM's, the internet, mobile phones and drop boxes. Due to the efforts of the RBI and the (BPSS) now over 75% of all transaction volume are in the electronic mode, including both large-value and retail payments. Out of this 75%, 98% come from the RTGS (large-value payments) whereas a meager 2% come from retail payments. This means consumers have not yet accepted this as a regular means of paying their bills and still prefer conventional methods. Retail payments if made via electronic modes are done by ECS (debit and credit), EFT and card payments.

#### **AWARENESS PROGRAMME:**

Lack of awareness of digital financial literacy, especially among the rural population is a major challenge in the country, more so in light of the Government's recent demonetization and plans to make India a cashless economy. There is an urgent need to create awareness among the citizens, especially in rural and semi-urban areas regarding basics of digital finance services.

India -4thlargest user of cash in the world Government of India has taken measures to promote a cashless economy through digital payments in the past, progress had been made, such as: Electronic banking in the 1990. In the following decade: 'Core banking' plus use of credit cards Popularization of digital payments in this decade -electronic wallets, swipe cards, debit cards etc. We need to take a leap forward towards a cashless economy Provides NIC with an opportunity to act as a change agent to promote cashless economy by means of digital payments Its role will be to enable the IT fraternity to adopt a cashless way of life with support of other stakeholders Other Stakeholders include State IT Department, Financial Bodies, IT Industry etc. Bodies, IT Industry etc. About 3.7 million IT professionals in India, who form a powerful group to propagate this change, NIC being one of them.IT professionals can lead the way as early adopters of cashless transactions through digital payments Cashless transactions may include (progressively):Official receipts and payments .Purchase of costlier items (like vehicles, durables, holidays etc.).Purchase of daily items (groceries, medicines etc.).IT fraternity needs to motivate their circles: friends, family .IT fraternity needs to motivate their circles: friends, family members, shop keepers, domestic help to move in a similar manner.

#### **CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM:**

India is an ardent effort to move towards a cashless transaction economy by minimizing the use of physical cash. The leading advantage of building a cashless economy is elimination of black money. Digitalization of transactions is the best way to move towards cashless economy. Such a cashless economy is realizable by promoting electronic money instruments, developing financial infrastructure and spreading digital transaction habits among people. RBI's Payment and Settlement Vision document 2018 gives objectives and guidelines towards cashless economy.

#### **Challenges and prospects for cashless transaction economy:**

Government's demonetization drive is also supposed to benefit cashless economy. Still there are several constraints as well as prospects in the journey towards cashless economy.

#### **CHALLENGES**

- Currency dominated economy: High level of cash circulation in India. Cash in circulation amounts to around

13% of India's GDP.

- Transactions are mainly in cash: Nearly 95% of transactions takes place in cash. Large size of informal/unorganized sector entities and workers prefer cash based transactions. They don't have required digital and finch literacy.
- ATM use is mainly for cash withdrawals and not for settling online transactions: There are large number of ATM cards including around 21 crore Repay cards. But nearly 92% of ATM cards are used for cash withdrawals. Only low level of digital payment using ATM cards. Multiple holding of cards in urban and semi-urban areas show low rural penetration.
- Limited availability of Point of Sale terminals and poor transaction culture in POS: According to RBI, there are 1.44 million POS terminals installed by various banks across locations at the end of July 2016. But most of them remains in urban/ semi-urban areas.
- Mobile internet penetration remains weak in rural India: For settling transactions digitally, internet connection is needed. Bu in India, there is poor connectivity in rural areas. In addition to this, a lower literacy level in poor and rural parts of the country, make it problematic to push the use of plastic money on a wider scale.

#### Problems of Digital Payments in Rural India:

Electricity is not provided to all the villages. Quality electricity to be provided to village's Digital cable is not covered to the whole of India. Villagers may not be able to purchase smart phones or laptops. Operations of accounts, conducting transactions through mobiles and to make online payments need training. ATM centers to be provided at least at a distance of 3 kms for easy access. At present there are 480 accounts for every 1000 adults. This need rectification and covers the entire adult population. There are only 40000 banks for six lakh villages. At least one bank for every 5000 adults are to be provided. There are 712 million debit cards in circulation. At present these cards are used on an average only 12 times a year in ATM counters and two times a year at the point of sale. It is very low and need improvement. 10. The above mentioned factors of provision of quality electricity, providing digital connection, banking facility, education to operate smart phones etc., need address before implementation of cashless transactions or digital payments system.

#### Benefits of Utilizing a Digital Payment System:

Time savings Money transfer between virtual accounts usually takes a few minutes, while a transfer through bank or a postal one may take several days also require time to wait in the line. Reduced risk of loss and theft: You cannot forget your virtual wallet somewhere and it cannot be taken away by robbers. Low cost: No or lower cost of disbursing and receiving payments. User-friendly. Usually every service is designed to reach the widest possible audience, so it has the intuitively understandable user interface. In addition, there is always the opportunity to submit a question to a support team, which often works 24/7. Also forums are available to answer queries on the subject. Convenience. All the transfers can be performed at anytime, anywhere. It's enough to have an access to the Internet. Online Passbook- The online account contains the history of all transactions that can be checked anytime. Credit Facility: In case of credit card you have the option of buying on credit or paying later. Although the charges are high, it helps you in case of emergencies and contingencies. Simplify Dispute Management: With an electronic payment system, companies enjoy improved data accuracy and automated disbursement, receipt and payment processing to streamline vendor dispute management. Improved Workflow Efficiencies: Increased automation is a key feature of a robust electronic payment system, enabling less reliance on time-consuming and costly manual business processes. Carrying huge load of cash which is risky and inconvenient too Reduced Maintenance Costs: The logistics and supply chain of cash is costing the exchequer a fortune. The amount of money required in printing cash, its storage, transportation, distribution and detecting counterfeit currency is huge. Transparency in Transactions: Needless to say, electronic transactions or plastic money always leaves a digital proof beneficial for both the taxpayer (consumer) and the tax collector (government). Higher Revenue: A derivative advantage of transparent transactions is collection of tax will increase. Thus generating higher revenue for the government, which in turn will be converted into public welfare policies and schemes. Financial Inclusion: The will to have a cashless economy will promote financial

## "DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM IN RURAL INDIA"

inclusion of the people. It will compel the government to connect all the households with a bank and plastic economy. Lower Transaction Costs: Digital transaction is a boon in terms of processing costs and waiting time. If implemented properly, it will increase the consumption and production rates, thereby improving the economy

### CONCLUSION:

Reducing the digital divide and increasing the awareness in the rural public. Reduce the transaction charges over the digital payments and discourage cash transactions. As the demonetization applied by government of India, Government trying to aware its people for cashless transaction by various kinds of advertisement method but still a large number of people are awaiting for the introduction of cashless transaction.

### SUGGESTION:

Rural social infrastructure such as Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals and Panchayati Raj Institutions should be energized for the propagation of digital rural economy. The Gram Sabhas in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Ward Sabhas in ULBs must take up the issue of digital economy at the village level. All the line department functionaries such as school teachers, health workers, village Development officers, anganwadi workers, etc. must educate the people about the financial inclusion and digital economy. Like Pulse Polio Campaign, the Digital India Campaign twice or thrice in a year in a mass scale can be conducted in the country. It is an appropriate way to propagate the digital India campaign both in rural as well as urban areas. Strong political will among both the ruling and opposition parties is necessary for the implementation of any economic reforms including demonetization and cashless economy in the country.

### REFERENCES:

1. Neeraj Kumar & Anokhi (2014) an overview of rural banking system, international journal of enhanced research in management & computer application vol.3, August.
2. Puja Mandal (2015) rural economy in India: meaning & features of rural economy.
3. www.economy of India Wikipedia. 10/09/2017.
4. www.online banking 10/10/2017
5. Digital payment in India 2016-17: definition, types, comparison & apps. 11/09/2017.
6. www.payment & settlement system in India.
7. Digital payment campaign awareness program National informatics center 27 December. 2016.
8. Department of revenue, ministry of finance, white paper on black money.
9. Committee on digital payment: medium term recommendations to strengthen digital payment ecosystem, report December-2016 ministry of finance, Government of India.
10. www.digital jagrati.in. overview 11/09/2017
11. Ministry of finance (2016) committee on digital payment December 2016.
12. www.indian economy & finan.net//Indian march toward cashless economy challenges nov.26.2016.
13. www.krazymantra.com// the benefits & challenges for India in going cashless.
14. Ravi.C.S.(2017) digital payment system & rural India: A review of transaction to cashless economy IJCM, vol.3 issues 5, page 169-173