



THE COST OF A THRIVING UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

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Abstract

Illegal operations like as importation, arms trafficking, and corruption constitute a large portion of the economy's revenue, yet many people avoid paying their fair share of taxes because they fear that the government will only utilise the money for its own benefit. The illicit market and its attendant "shadow economy" may pose a serious threat to India's official financial system. It's also a major contributor to the government's declining tax collections. Therefore, it wants to be inspected. There are numerous ways in which its eradication might benefit the economy. An unofficial sector within the financial system whose goals compete with those of the official, sanctioned, or legitimate sector is what constitutes the parallel financial setup. There are political, commercial, legal, industrial, social, and ethical implications of the parallel financial system. Researchers have tried to dissect the common knowledge about India's parallel financial system by looking at its origins, outcomes, and official responses. According to the findings, the underground financial system's expansion in the Republic of India and other emerging countries has been proceeding at a dizzying rate in recent years. According to the research, the government of the Republic of India has previously implemented a variety of commissions for evaluating shadowy financial setups, but reviews of these estimates are no longer ongoing. The Indian government is increasingly concerned about the prevalence of the parallel economy, and a number of commissions have been established to dominate it, but the impacts of this phenomenon are no longer as striking as they previously were. The paper recommends instituting a central Know Your Customer system, keeping a written record to modify the effort of using multiple identities when making financial transactions, and establishing fine credible deterrence by proposing the establishment of an investigation unit with a social control board of directors as the nodal cynosure.

Key words:

Illicit funds, price increases, privatisation, Enforcement Directorate, Know Your Customer, bribery, and financial structure

Introduction

The financial infrastructure, human and material resources, and monetary sellers who collectively engage in a society's production, exchange, distribution, and consumption of goods and services constitute an economy. There is no such thing as a "financial" or "non-financial" career or activity that does not contribute to the economy in some way. Market equilibrium is determined by consumer spending, savings, and investment. The term "casual economy" refers to a form of economic activity that is not subject to government taxation or regulation. GDP measures used by governments consequently do not safeguard the unofficial sector. Informal monetary activity will be an evolving process that integrates many monetary and social concepts into its systems of value transfer, government oversight, and peer pressure. "Unaccounted economy," "illegal economic

system," "subterranean economy," or "unsanctioned economy" all refer to the same thing: the existence of an unofficial sector within the financial system whose goals run parallel and in contradiction to those of legitimate, sanctioned, or valid sectors within the same economy. If the "parallel national economy" is a major threat to the growth and stability of the legal monetary system, it is undoubtedly because of the horrifying reality that the quantity of "black money" is enormous and the quality and breadth of lateen trades are expanding at an alarming rate. Aside from the far-reaching effects of the "parallel economy," one might also be aware of the terrible truth that "black incomes" are exacerbating profit and wealth disparities and creating a new "black" grandeur of the rich in a society that is already gratifyingly stratified. The black market is the part of the national economy where taxes are not paid. It is possible to exchange funds from the underground market, sometimes known as "black money," for legal tender, and vice versa. There are political, commercial, legal, industrial, social, and moral dimensions to the alternative financial system. In the underground economy, legal businesses and criminal organisations engage in violent battles for control of resources. First, it will come from an illegal source of income gained through sexual enjoyment, such as the "Selami or Pagri" tax, import profits, bribes, etc. Second, the money will come from legal sources of income, but it will be hidden from the government in order to avoid paying taxes. This article aims to examine the causes of a parallel financial system, its effects on the economy, and the approaches taken by the Indian government to address this problem.

Objective of Study

1. To Learn how underground economies are built and why they are so important.
2. Aiming to analyse the factors that lead to and result in black markets.
3. In order to push for the required measures to counter the black market.

The parallel economy's architecture and relevance.

In India's economy, two distinct sectors exist side by side. Unexpected! Certainly, two types of economies persist inside the vast majority of the expanding nations of the world; these two types of economies have precisely the same purpose, and neither can survive in the presence of the other. The state's welfare is compromised by the coexistence of two economies. Production, consumption, distribution, and investment of goods and services are all examples of economic transactions, but they are unique to each economy. The term "real economy" is used to distinguish between the "legal economy" and the "shadow economy," the latter of which is characterised by the absence of oversight from a centralised authority. The transactions conducted in the name of such legitimate economies are recorded in full. The "sector" refers to the parts of the economy that aren't publicised in official records of any kind. No such written record of such financial dealings with the government exists, reflecting the fact that the parallel or sector has its own set of dealings connected to the production, consumption, and distribution of products and services. Black financial gain is often seen to be the origin of such an economy, hence the term "black money," which is also mentioned. Thus, "black cash" refers to squandered financial gain with the people that is generated by the underground dealings of the production and distribution of goods, reserves in non-channelized forms, smuggling, savings in gold, jewelry, etc. foreign from exterior to hide the lump sum financial gain, savings in land, buildings, etc., the quantity of investments in each case beyond the total amount exposed within the files submitted to the government. It is critical to clearly distinguish between illegal funds and associated assets. Black cash, as a source of financial inspiration, establishes a person's income bracket, while black assets, as a proxy for hidden wealth, represent the value of one's real estate holdings, jewellery, and other valuables. This vicious cycle is typical of illegal transactions. Thus, quite a portion of the official currency, or from one part of official transactions to another, is black money. The fact that the underground economy in Asia is expanding at a faster rate than the legitimate one is also very unfortunate. Also, the amount of black money in Asia and its rate of growth are both sensitive to the overall health of the global economy. Increases in unreported wealth during times of economic downturn outpace those seen during periods of explosive growth. Consequently, on the one hand, when a country develops, so does the amount of black money.

The Origins and Consequences of the Black Market

The offshoot of this minimization is expected to be a sizable amount of black money in the Republic of India. In reality, however, the root reasons of such black money in the Republic of India are more complex. Although minimization is likely the primary factor, there may be other variables to which government officials are blind. Black market profits are the result of high tax rates. Extremely high tax rates are a contributing factor to tax avoidance. In our society, there is a widespread view that rising tax rates are an attempt by authority figures to gain power over citizens (it is faithful some extent). People also assume that the government does not put any of the money or funds it receives in this way to good use. Cabinet members of the ruling party illegally disperse it among themselves. There appears to be global consensus that the simplest superfluous rates of taxation are when rates are not up to 40 percent, so people are more likely to keep their money rather than give it to desecrated ministers. It's important to remember that the rate of capital levy reached a peak of 97% in 1997 or 1998. Although the government of the Republic of India has lowered marginal tax rates, it remains stationary compared to the excise tax rates of other countries. It's the highest percentage possible, at 31%, in the United States, and lower in many other countries.

The govt of Republic of India argues that the upper rate of taxation is unpaid to the increasing state of our country because the countries necessitate plenty of utensils and assets that it's commerce from the occupied nations. Hence, the expenditure to make up the moving and therefore the capital is simply too high. As a result of this distinguished level of most taxation, the speed and therefore the live of tax evaders are rising. Hawala market because the main reason for black cash generation.

It is beyond doubt that no public sector or other personal legal banks in the Republic of India will allow foreign smugglers or traders in alternative extrajudicial trade to finish their monetary communication. Costs associated with importing and exporting pharmaceuticals and medical equipment can run into the billions of dollars. Since these international merchants deal with smugglers from a variety of countries, they must constantly convert their home currency into the currency of the other country, which is only possible through the financial institution of the countries involved. Unless, of course, the financial institution backing such a massive enterprise is required by law to produce an accurate report for the company. Therefore, there is an underground market for illegally exchanging foreign currency called the "Hawala market," which functions similarly to the black market. The Indian currency unit exchange rate in the banking industry market is 23–25 percent higher than the official market rate. A dollar can be converted into Indian currency at a rate 25 percent more than the official market on the banking industry market. I've made up my mind to provide you a complete picture of the market in action. Engineers, in contrast to non-Indian carpenters, make a respectable amount of local currency. They cash in on the banking industry's demand for foreign currency by selling their gains. The worldwide drug traffickers always receive the same amount of money. The typical buyers of these foreign currencies are the wealthy bourgeoisie. Because the customs levy on imported goods is typically calculated to be around 80 percent, the World Health Organization uses this money to purchase formally under-invoiced imports of commercial product. There is no doubt that the foreign currency market is responsible for as much as \$4 billion in remittances.

The brief period in which traders were subject to quantitative and qualitative constraints Even though it's called the economy, the private sector in the United States is under much too much government control. These legal mechanisms cover things like quotas, licences, and permissions. Permits and licences are frequently transferred from one merchant to another, allowing for the generation of unearned rent or surplus that is then used to fund illegal activities. In addition, the government has used regulation as a standard stick to raise next to private merchants in order to birth proper allocation of riches and financial gain and also the technique of simply to the poor. In this system, the government sets a ceiling price above which the seller cannot make a profit.

The current attraction has a price tag that is prohibitive for a large portion of the population or a large number of wage earners around the world. Therefore, the merchants are compelled to sell their wares in the underground market at a higher price than the government allows. If someone in a certain unit needs an extra gas cylinder before the end of the month, for instance, he may buy one on the illegal market for around Rs.600. In addition, the government manipulates the availability of specific trade commodities or the feature inputs in order to control inflation or other economic conditions. This has led to the illicit market being made aware of the harvest and the subsequent marketing of the products. So, how do we feel about the quotas? On paper, businesses within the quota system are selling permits and quotas to major merchants for a premium, leading directly to illicit profits.

Acquiring assets is a property transaction To avoid paying the permanent standard based on the dissimilarity between the market value and the price set by the government, in-dwellers often complete this contract through the facility of elliptic so they may sell their properties on lease hold at a positive premium. For freehold properties, or those in which ownership is transferred completely and in one transaction, the black market gain

occurs when the property is sold for a high price but is recorded at a much lower one. As a result, the buying and selling of property is seen as a vicious cycle. In other words, the purging programme is a novel method of clandestinely profiting in the real estate market. Because the vendor's black money is united on the web, this is both the point of departure and the rationale for his or her wealth.

Political party contributions Politics and business, the two cornerstones of the Indian economy, are reportedly acting out and disposing their hands at every opportunity in the growth of an extrajudicial and parallel economy. A major corporation in the business world pays for everything that political parties spend on campaigns and contests. The Indian government and foundation provide funding and recognition in exchange for the organization's help in ignoring the government's rigid regulations. This created a vicious cycle in which the call party demanded concessions from the party, which in turn were demanded by the trade houses, putting a heavy strain on the budget of the Republic of India and contributing significantly to the country's deficit.

Subterranean Economies Parallel economy (black money economy) in overhaul alongside the Official or rumoured economy on the country has grown in prominence as the amount of untraceable currency in circulation in India has increased over time. About 20% of the world's total economic activity takes place in this area. It is difficult to distinguish the black money economy from the white money economy because of the communication between the rumoured and unreported behaviour. A parallel economy has the potential to undermine the country's overall economic growth.

The formally complied value knowledge tends to underestimate the size of the economy and paint an inaccurate picture of it due to an inflated subversive economy and rising black income. Estimates of state savings and expenditures to the worth and amount of alternative economics variables would be partial and perplexing for accurate political affairs and designing concerns if unreported riches were included in the official records of the Gross National Product.

Government revenue has been reduced. Minimization is a primary cause of black money. The loss of tax revenue is a direct result of this situation. As a result of widespread tax avoidance, the government is forced to resort to the same counterproductive measures—high taxes and little budget.

The evasion and growth of black cash influence the horribly perceived social justice by preventing the engaging reduction in difference of incomes when the government resorts to progressive direct responsibility to defend fairness within the allocation of the tax burden. Once illegal activity like importing were rendered tax-free, the government could then communicate increased taxes on legitimate businesses. In addition, the avoidance will cause people to lavishly support the military without contributing their fair share, and this will have a chilling effect on social investigation. In order to make up for the revenue loss brought on by the black cash manufacturers' tax evasion, the honest must be made to suffer a disproportionately heavy tax burden.

increasing the disparity between the wealthy and everyone else The growth of the industry leads to a more unequal distribution of wealth in the community. When the supply of illegal money increases, the wealthy get richer and the poor get poorer. The black market deepens the divide between the well-off and the impoverished by channelling wealth into fewer hands.

Excessive spending that can be offset Black money is willingly spent on extravagant vacations, events, luxury goods, sponsoring dishonest political campaigns, etc. Multiple societal ills have resulted from this, and the quality of life for most people has declined as a result.

Disruption of Manufacturing Flow The diversification of industrial resources away from necessary product and toward non-essential items is a direct result of the black currency distorting market selection factors in favour of luxuries.

Allocation of Limited Resources Because they are willing and able to pay more, black currency holders may always place a prior hold over the incomplete goods on the market, preventing the honest and impoverished from getting their fair share. This obviously hurts the overall economic well-being of the Indian people on the Internet. 9: Lower society's moral standards as a whole Black money is mostly responsible for the societal waste of common morality. Making money off of being black entails going against the grain of accepted social norms and defeating the point of society as a whole. We can claim that a society's fundamental structure and characteristics undergo dramatic shifts over time. Honesty, hard labour, frugality, and simplicity as social norms become outdated. As they too gradually become a part of the entire system of black financial gain production, even political institutions and organisations lose their character.

As a result, the budget is skewed toward the expensive and high-quality, discouraging the bulk manufacturing of cheaper goods. Increasing costs has a negative effect on output since less resources are available for investment in priority areas.

Precautions Against the Shadow Economy.

- While the economy of India and its states may undoubtedly benefit from modernization, there are far too many rules in the Republic of India that need to be reconsidered and amended.
- The Industrial Disputes Act, which threatens the career of any manager who employs fewer than five people, is a direct result of the Industries Management Regulation Act, which requires all major industries to be under central government control.
- However, the Urban Development Acts that attempted to establish native-led development monopolies failed miserably. They only seek bribes as a result of their exclusivity.
- Due to the recent passage of the Contract Labour Act, outsourcing is becoming frequent.
- There needs to be a lokpal-style statute in place anywhere citizens can seek redress against government employees who are immune to criminal prosecution. The prevailing British model should be replaced with the French one.
- Lateral entry of private sector employee into public service to break the monopoly of prejudiced thinking that causes blindness.
- It's not just businesses that are to blame; in some small way, every single person has contributed to this.
- When we drive or ride a bike when we could have walked, cycled, or taken public transportation instead, we use more oil—money the government would rather spend on other things—and so increase the budget deficit.
- When we buy gold coins only for financial purposes and store them away in safes, we waste money that could be used to fuel growth in other sectors.
- More examples like these can be found...
- However, it would rather focus on the bright side, namely, how we might contribute to the improvement of the national economy. Seven suggestions for how the average person may help the Indian economy are presented below.

Reduce your reliance on private automobiles.

As was previously said, the use of such vehicles necessitates the importation of more oil. Republic of India relies heavily on imported oil (66% of total imports). Instead of taking a bike or vehicle, try running or carpooling (car sharing). This has the potential to benefit you in three ways: monetarily, healthily, and environmentally. Associates are incentivized economically.

Don't get Gold until absolutely required.

About 26-27% of all imports are made up of gold, making it the second most popular commodity after oil. It's fine to buy it for special occasions, but don't do it only as an investment.

People store their dead in lockers.

Achieve gender parity by putting more emphasis on women's domestic rather than professional roles. Several instances have shown that, given the chance, women would have been found to be intellectually superior to males. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to do everything we can to uplift women and to adapt to their needs. It will tremendously help the economy. Maximizing production efficiency should be our primary objective. The full potential of available resources should be tapped.

Conclusion

Many discussions and purported conversation act schemes for scrutiny evasion and the shadow economy have taken place in the past, but with no discernible outcomes. Instead, there has been a dramatic increase in the volume of parallel economic transmission. The upkeep of tax havens is just one of several global factors contributing to the expansion of the shadow economy. The annual financial gain from tax inside the Union Budget is consistently the outcome of the parallel economy; a lack of conveyance along, as stated by the government, means that departments are unable to share data and preventative exploration is hindered.

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