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# MAINS ANSWERS FOR TEST-21

25/12/2022





## Mains Q& A Test(21)- (25/12/2022)

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### Approach for the Mains Answer Writing

- **Start Your answer briefly introducing the Topic**
- **Discuss the Key points about the Topic with the Context in the Question**
- **Discuss Pro and Cons of the Topic (if applicable)**
- **Quote the Statistics (if there are any )**
- **Draw the Conclusion ( Make Sure your answer doesn't support any particular view and make it look balanced)**



- 1. Swadeshi movement played an important role in Indian freedom struggle, even though swadeshi movement failed in achieving its immediate objective .Discuss (150 words)**
- 2. Discuss the threats faced by wetlands also explain their functions (150 words)**
- 3. If apprehensions about ASEAN are resolved, Act east policy can be successful . Comment (150 words)**
- 4. What are the arguments made in favour of Euthunasia, Human beings have a right to die when they want to?. Comment (200 words)**
- 5. Discuss the evolution of the layered structure of the earth along with the formation of lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere (200 words)**
- 6. What is an earthquake and what are its causes? Also discuss the impact of earthquake, along with the challenges faced by pre disaster preparedness (150 words)**
- 7. Explain the concept of Universal basic income, Discuss the probable advantages and concerns in a developing country like India. (150 words)**
- 8. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) has emerged as an important regional organization in Eurasia. Discuss how it can be useful for India(150 words)**
- 9. The "Ideal Police System" was one where citizens got due service from the police without needing to visit the police station. Comment (150 words)**
- 10. What were the factors that led to the nationalization of banks. Discuss it's impacts on economic development of India as well as Job creation. (150 words)**

## 1. Swadeshi movement played an important role in Indian freedom struggle, even though Swadeshi movement failed in achieving its immediate objective .Discuss (150 words)

### Introduction

Indian National Congress initiated the Swadeshi movement in Bengal against the announcement of the partition of Bengal in July 1905 by Lord Curzon. It was launched as a protest movement which also gave a lead to the boycott movement in the country. It led to the use of goods produced in India and burning British-made goods.

### Body

#### Important role played by Swadeshi movement in Indian freedom struggle

**Change in strategy:** the movement was a turning point in modern Indian history. It proved to be a “leap forward” in more ways than one.

The previously untouched sections like students, women, workers, some sections of the urban and rural population participated.

The trend of the national movement moved from conservative moderation to political extremism, from revolutionary activities to incipient socialism, from petitions and prayers to passive resistance and non-cooperation, emerged during the Swadeshi Movement.

**Growth of indigenous industries:** the anti-partition agitation paved the way for the development of indigenous industries, for example, Acharya PC Ray’s Bengal Chemical Stores. This inculcated a feeling of self-reliance by reducing the dependence on foreign goods.

**Growth of national education:** the movement also increased the demand for national education and numerous national schools and colleges came up in various parts.

In 1906, a **National Council of Education** was set up. A National College with Aurobindo Ghose as Principal was opened in Kolkata.

The movement led to the flourishing of the Bengali literature under Rabindranath Tagore, Rajani Kanta Sen etc.

## Reasons for Failure

The movement threw up an entire gamut of techniques that later came to be associated with Gandhian politics—non-cooperation, passive resistance, filling of British jails, social reform and constructive work.

However, the movement failed to create these techniques with a disciplined focus and it lacked an effective organisation or a party structure.

The movement aroused the people but did not know how to tap the newly released energy or how to find new forms to give expression to popular resentment.

**Surat split:** internal squabbles among leaders, magnified by the Surat split (1907), did much harm to the movement.

**Leaderless movement:** the movement was rendered leaderless with most of the leaders either arrested or deported by 1908 and with Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal retiring from active politics.

## Conclusion

The Swadeshi Movement was not successful in reaching its immediate goals but it provided a platform for the national freedom struggle. Later it showed the way to nationalist leaders to prepare the masses for the next phase struggle under Gandhiji's leadership.

## 2. Discuss the threats faced by wetlands also explain their functions (150 words)

### Introduction

Wetlands are areas where water is the primary factor controlling the environment and the associated plant and animal life. They occur where the water table is at or near the surface of the land, or where the land is covered by water.

Wetlands are defined as: "lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic eco-systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water".

### Body

#### Threats faced by Wetlands

**Urbanization:** Wetlands near urban centres are under increasing developmental pressure for residential, industrial and commercial facilities. Urban wetlands are essential for preserving public water supplies.

**Agriculture:** Vast stretches of wetlands have been converted to paddy fields. Construction of a large number of reservoirs, canals and dams to provide for irrigation significantly altered the hydrology of the associated wetlands.

**Pollution:** Wetlands act as natural water filters. However, they can only clean up the fertilizers and pesticides from agricultural runoff but not mercury from industrial sources and other types of pollution. There is growing concern about the effect of industrial pollution on drinking water supplies and the biological diversity of wetlands.

**Climate Change:** Increased air temperature; shifts in precipitation; increased frequency of storms, droughts, and floods; increased atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration; and sea level rise could also affect wetlands.

**Dredging:** The removal of material from a wetland or river bed. Dredging of streams lowers the surrounding water table and dries up adjacent wetlands.

**Draining:** Water is drained from wetlands by cutting ditches into the ground which collect and transport water out of the wetland. This lowers the water table and dries out the wetland.

### Functions of Wetlands

Wetlands are highly productive ecosystems that provide the world with nearly two-thirds of its fish harvest.

Wetlands play an integral role in the ecology of the watershed. The combination of shallow water, high levels of nutrients is ideal for the development of organisms that form the base of the food web and feed many species of fish, amphibians, shellfish and insects.

Wetlands' microbes, plants and wildlife are part of global cycles for water, nitrogen and sulphur. Wetlands store carbon within their plant communities and soil instead of releasing it to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide.

Wetlands function as natural barriers that trap and slowly release surface water, rain, snowmelt, groundwater and flood waters. Wetland vegetation also slow the speed of flood waters lowering flood heights and reduces soil erosion.

Wetlands are critical to human and planet life. More than one billion people depend on them for a living and 40% of the world's species live and breed in wetlands.

Wetlands are a vital source for food, raw materials, genetic resources for medicines, and hydropower.

## Conclusion

Effective collaborations among academicians and professionals, including ecologists, watershed management specialists, planners and decision makers for overall management of wetlands.

Spreading awareness by initiating awareness programs about the importance of wetlands and constant monitoring of wetlands for their water quality would provide vital inputs to safeguard the wetlands from further deterioration.

## 3. If apprehensions about ASEAN are resolved, Act east policy can be successful. Comment (150 words)

### Introduction

Act East Policy of India, apart from focusing on ASEAN countries and economic integration also includes East Asian countries and security cooperation. ASEAN as a group contributed almost 16% of total FDI flows to India between 2010 and 2016. Notably, the two-way trade between India and ASEAN is tilted towards ASEAN with the trade gap expanding rapidly.

### Body

#### ASEAN'S Apprehensions

**Belt and Road Initiative (BRI):** ASEAN nations have supported China's BRI initiative as this will further integrate their economy with the region and world. India has not joined the initiative due to sovereign issues, while ASEAN nations want India to provide for greater physical connectivity with the region.

**Regional net security provider:** ASEAN nations face **regional security threats** from Chinese aggressiveness in the South China Sea for territorial domination. South-East Asian nations have wanted a major country like India to play a greater role in balancing the security architecture in the region.

**India's RCEP exclusion:** ASEAN nations support for greater integration among themselves and with their FTA partners highlighted in RCEP. India wants to include services also in the pact. Various other issues involved are- unfavourable balance of trade, non-acceptance of auto-trigger mechanism, protection of domestic industry (dairy and steel), lack of consensus on rules of origin, etc. This may challenge ASEAN nation's economy as India has robust human resources for the service sector.





**Regional net security provider:** ASEAN nations face **regional security threats** from Chinese aggressiveness in the South China Sea for territorial domination. South-East Asian nations have wanted a major country like India to play a greater role in balancing the security architecture in the region.

**Prevailing inequality in the region:** There is inequality among ASEAN nations like Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam are less developed than Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore. India would have to balance out its relations at bilateral level also.

There is various measures that India can take to overcome such apprehensions of ASEAN nations:

**Security co-operation** at bilateral levels like military exercises, for example Garuda with Indonesia, cooperation and development of blue economy in South China Sea, export of defence equipment to enhance their defensive capabilities, regional grouping like Quad. This would help counter Chinese aggressiveness.

**Bilateral engagements** with countries like Vietnam, Cambodia in helping develop their capacity and compete with other Asian giants.

## Conclusion

The success of India's Act East Policy will depend upon connectivity projects in India's North East region. Therefore, India should expedite the connectivity projects like India–Myanmar–Thailand Trilateral Highway and Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project.

While pursuing Act East Policy India must work on its niche advantage i.e. cultural and civilizational. These cultural and civilizational linkages are dated from ancient times (spread of Buddhism and Hinduism).

## 4. What are the arguments made in favour of Euthanasia, Human beings have a right to die when they want to? Comment (200 words)

### Introduction

Euthanasia refers to the practice of intentionally ending a life in order to relieve pain and suffering. With Greek roots, the word literally translates into 'good death' or 'easy death' and is also known as 'mercy killing'. It is associated with people with terminal illness or who have suffered irreversible incapacitation and are undergoing incurable pain. The right to die

or end one's life is not a novel aspect of modern society. Instances of active euthanasia are found in the Greek civilisation.

## Body

### **Arguments in favour of euthanasia include:**

Based on empathy and morality-it is a good human deed to relive someone of their pain where there is no scope for improvement.

Right to die peacefully is part of Fundamental Rights to Life guaranteed under Article 21 of the constitution.

Self-determination-Human beings should have the right to be able to decide when and how they die.

Euthanasia enables a person to die with dignity and in control of their situation.

Death is a private matter and should not involve intervention by the state.

### **Human beings have a right to die when they want to**

The present law on euthanasia in India is a result of the landmark Supreme Court judgment in the Common Cause v. Union of India, 2018 case which legalised passive euthanasia and stated that the same was not an offence under IPC as it neither at par with murder, nor with attempt to suicide.

The SC used religious texts and scriptures and references from schools of jurisprudence to indicate the moral sanction for ending the life of the terminally ill.

It held that 'right to die' is a part of Article 21 of the Constitution, and a person has a right to live with dignity until his death. The judgment permitted the execution of a Living Will or advanced medical directives by declaring that a Living Will is a part of the right to live with dignity. The Apex Court also introduced guidelines to be followed while performing euthanasia and a set of the procedures involved for executing a Living Will.

A Living Will is a document contains a person's wishes in case s/he becomes incapacitated and it must be executed by a patient who is of sound mind and is capable of understanding its consequences.

## Conclusion

The scope of transformation of mercy killing into murder for selfish gains must be reduced by introducing better regulations and laws. Since the issue deals with dignified life and death, utmost care must be taken to ensure informed decisions on part of the patients. The Parliament should frame legislation to replace the court's guidelines that govern passive euthanasia. The process needs to be fast tracked due to the immense complexity of the guidelines laid down by the court. Many countries have sophisticated regimes on assisted dying while India has only just recognized a constitutional right to refuse medical treatment. The Supreme Court's stand on active euthanasia may also be reconsidered.

## 5. Discuss the evolution of the layered structure of the earth along with the formation of lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere (200 words)

### Introduction

The planet earth initially was a barren, rocky and hot object with a thin atmosphere of hydrogen and helium. The present-day earth is the result of processes that are taking place from nearly 4,600 million years.

### Body

#### Formation of the layered structure in the lithosphere

The earth was mostly in a volatile state during its primordial stage.

Due to the gradual increase in density the temperature inside has increased. As a result of the material inside started getting separated depending on their densities. **This process is called differentiation.**

This allowed heavier materials (like iron) to sink towards the centre of the earth and the lighter ones to move towards the surface.

Due to this earth got divided into layers like the crust (outermost), mantle, outer core and inner core (innermost).

From the crust to the core, the density of the material increases.

### **Evolution of Atmosphere and Hydrosphere**

The early atmosphere, with hydrogen and helium, is supposed to have been stripped off as a result of the solar winds.

Then, during the cooling of the earth, gases and water vapour were released from the interior solid earth. This started the evolution of the present atmosphere. **This process is called degassing.**

Continuous volcanic eruptions contributed water vapour and gases to the atmosphere.

As the earth cooled, the water vapour released started getting condensed.

The carbon dioxide in the atmosphere got dissolved in rainwater and the temperature further decreased causing more condensation and more rains.

The rainwater falling onto the surface got collected in the depressions to give rise to oceans.

### **Conclusion**

The evolution of the lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere led to the evolution of photosynthesis (someone around 2,500-3,000 million years before the present), this gave birth to the life on earth.

## **6. What is an earthquake and what are its causes? Also discuss the impact of earthquake, along with the challenges faced by pre disaster preparedness (150 words)**

### **Introduction**

An earthquake is the noticeable shaking of the surface of the Earth resulting from the sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves.

It happens when there is sudden movement or breaking of the tectonic plates and it can cause serious destruction to property, injury to people and even kills.

## Body

Earthquakes are caused by various factors such as tectonic plate movements, volcanic activity or underground explosions.

### **Plate Tectonic Movements:**

It occurs because the plates float on the hotter and denser rock of the mantle. Consequently, these plates are usually in constant movement with the earth's crust and when plates break or slide past each other at boundaries known as fault lines, they release shock waves. The Himalayas and the edge of the Pacific plates are earthquake-prone areas.

### **Volcanic Activity**

Earthquakes normally accompany escaping magma as it rises to the crust during a volcanic eruption due to the sudden displacement and shaking of underground rocks.

### **Human-induced earthquakes**

Shock waves can also be a result of underground mining or during the construction of railroads, subways or underground tunnels. However, some of the seismic waves produced by these activities are not as strong as real earthquakes.

### **Loss of life and Property**

Severe earthquakes reduced to rubble human structures like buildings, pipelines and railway lines are damaged or displaced. The best example of this type of damage is the Koyana earthquake in 1970.

### **Pre-disaster preparedness and response**

#### **Policy development**

It is needed at national and state and local levels to ensure that common goals are set and common approaches are used.

#### **National and subnational disaster organizations**

These are often composed of representatives from a range of government ministries and non-governmental organizations that have a role to play in pre-disaster activities, disaster response and recovery.



## **Vulnerability assessment and Hazard mapping**

Some areas are still missing in the vulnerability assessment and hazard maps and mapping of even the remotest and most difficult areas is required.

## **Gaps in capacity building at all levels**

Lack of available information with the communities and their capacity to manage first aid is low.

People and communities should be informed from time to time about do's and don'ts during an earthquake.

## **Conclusion**

The Government of India is one of the first in the world to come out publicly with a plan which seeks to implement the four priorities for action of the Sendai Framework focused on spreading a greater understanding of disaster risk through education and public information, investing in disaster resilient infrastructure and committing to improved disaster preparedness and building back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

## **7. Explain the concept of Universal basic income; discuss the probable advantages and concerns in a developing country like India. (150 words)**

### **Introduction**

Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a socio-political financial transfer policy proposal in which all citizens of a given country receive a legally stipulated and equally set financial grant paid by the government.

A basic income can be implemented nationally, regionally or locally.

A Universal Basic Income is unconditional and it requires that every person should have a right to a basic income to cover their needs, just by being citizens.

### **Body**

#### **Advantages**

## **Social Justice**

No society can be just or stable if it does not give all members of the society a stake.

A Universal Basic Income promotes many of the basic values of a society which respects all individuals as free and equal.

## **Administrative Efficiency**

A UBI will reduce the burden of financing a plethora of separate government schemes and the administrative burden of implementation.

## **Employment**

It is an acknowledgement of the government's duty to guarantee a minimum living standard (Article 43 of the Indian Constitution) is even more urgent in an era of uncertain employment generation.

## **Insurance against Shocks**

Poor households often face multiple shocks such as bad health, jobless or aggregate shocks such as crop loss, waterborne diseases, loss of property and natural disasters.

## **Freedom of Choice**

A UBI treats beneficiaries as agents and entrusts citizens with the responsibility of using welfare spending as they see best, this may not be the case with in-kind transfers.

## **Improvement in Financial Inclusion**

Payment transfers will encourage greater usage of bank accounts, leading to higher profits for banking correspondents (BC) and endogenous improvement in financial inclusion.

## **Concerns**

### **Higher Government Expenditure**

If UBI is universal means all citizens, regardless of their financial capacity are by default beneficiaries will widen the existing rich-poor gap in India.

### **Conspicuous Spending**

UBI is not tied to the recipient's behaviour and they are free to spend the money as they wish. Households with a lack of awareness about fiscal management may spend on wasteful activities.

### **Reduction in Labour Force**

A minimum guaranteed income might make people lazy and opt out of the labour market.

### **Increase the Rate of Inflation**

Replacing things like food programmes with UBI might expose the population to more market risks and inflation.

### **Lack of connectivity channel between Government and Beneficiary**

In India, the poorest live in mostly remote areas and lack recourse to banking and often mobile phones are a major concern.

### **Federal Challenge**

Centre-State negotiations on cost sharing for the programme could delay its implementation.

## **8. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) has emerged as an important regional organization in Eurasia. Discuss how it can be useful for India (150 words)**

### **Introduction**

#### **About SCO**

- It is a permanent Intergovernmental International Organisation created in 2001.
- It is a Eurasian political, economic and military organisation aiming to maintain peace, security and stability in the region.
- The Charter was signed in June 2002 and came into force on 19 September 2003.
- This is a fundamental statutory document which outlines the organisation's goals and principles, as well as its structure and core activities.
- India and Pakistan became members in 2017.



**Member states** - China, Kazakhstan, India, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

**Observer states** - Afghanistan Belarus Iran and Mongolia.

**Dialogue partners** -Azerbaijan, Armenia, Cambodia, Nepal, Turkey and Sri Lanka.

## Body

### Goals

- Strengthening mutual trust and neighbourliness among the member states.
- Promoting their effective cooperation in politics, trade, the economy, research, technology and culture as well as in education, energy, transport, tourism, environmental protection and other areas.
- Making joint efforts to maintain and ensure peace, security and stability in the region.
- Moving towards the establishment of a democratic, fair and rational new international political and economic order.

### *Guiding Principals*

- The internal policy is based on the principles of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, mutual consultations, and respect for cultural diversity and desire for the common development.
- Its external policy is conducted by the principles of non-alignment, non-targeting any third country and openness.

## INDIA AND SCO

- India, Pakistan, and other member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization May 2022 deliberated on boosting cooperation in combating various regional security challenges at a meeting hosted by New Delhi.
- The three-day meeting took place under the framework of the SCO'S Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS).
- A major focus of the discussion was to be on the situation in Afghanistan, especially in dealing with the threat from terror groups active in the Taliban-ruled country.
- India assumed chairmanship of the council of Regional Anti Terror structure of SCO (RATS SCO) on October 28 last year for one year. India has shown keen interest in deepening its security-related cooperation with the SCO and its Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure, which specifically deals with issues relating to security and defense.

- While participating in the SCO Foreign Minister's meeting at Tashkent in Uzbekistan, Jaishankar said –Zero tolerance for terrorism in all its manifestations is a must.
- Also reiterated India's position on Afghanistan and highlighted India's humanitarian support including wheat, medicines, vaccines, and clothing.
- He also underlined the potential of Chabahar port for SCO'S economic future and spoke of the economic progress in India, stressing the relevance of start-up and innovation, cooperation in traditional medicine is in the common interest of SCO members.

## **9. The "Ideal Police System" was one where citizens got due service from the police without needing to visit the police station. Comment (150 words)**

### **Introduction**

- To encourage and create an ideal system where citizens can file their complaints without having to go to a police station.
- The "Ideal Police System" was one where citizens got due service from the police without needing to visit the police station.
- The technology described it both as a challenge and a helping tool for the police.
- While it expands avenues for crimes, technology also allows the police to do their duties with greater efficiency.
- It allows the citizen to interact with the police force and even to lodge a complaint from the comfort of his or her home and computer or mobile phone.

### **Body**

#### **An ideal police system can have many dimensions**

#### **Modernisation of Police**

- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) earmarked about Rs 20, 000 crores for the modernisation of police (2017-2020).



- For schemes such as crime and criminal tracing networks and systems (CCTNS), Police wireless and e-prisons. States can take up this crucial service delivery mechanism.
- A large number of young technology enthusiastic police officers can lead cost-effective initiatives.
- In Pune Police Commissionerate had an additional commissioner, an engineer from BITS Pilani, initiating and monitoring "technology for citizens" effectively.

### **E-governance**

- It is an effective way to help the overburdened beat and police station officers as well as harried citizens.
- User-friendly citizen portals for obtaining passports and driving licences have been game-changers.
- Adhering to a defined process with a timeline and clear delineation of the levels of police officers involved can ensure transparent and non-corrupt service delivery of various NOCs/ verifications to citizens.
- It will reduce the number of fruitless visits a citizen makes to a police station chasing different officers.

Police made a good start at the beginning of the millennia but probably lost interest midway due to two reasons.

1. Police leaders do not understand the difficulties that citizens face at the police station level and
2. Citizens fail to hold accountable for the non-use of technology.

Thus, increasing credibility and prioritising communities while cracking down on crime.

### **People's expectations from Police**

- People expect the police to control crime so that they can breathe easy and sleep well

- Interestingly, they want police to be as fearless as a tiger, quick like lightning, selfless like Mother Teresa and Submissive like slaves, all at the same time. So, the challenge is humongous.
- Delivering a sense of security is not limited to effective crime control. A big thorn in the flesh is the entertainment sector. Even you are not immune to it. It unabashedly glorifies violence.
- Hypercritical mass media and unbridled message-sharing platforms have added fuel to the fire
- Together, they have created an echo chamber where even well-meaning people cry for instant brutal reprisals against acts of violence.

## Resources

- Police don't have unlimited resources to meet people's romanticised and often exaggerated expectations.
- With multiple entry levels, your unit has a split organisational personality.
- Educated and articulate at the top, it gets less so as you reach the other end. Teach them to be like you, not the other way around.

## 10. What were the factors that led to the nationalization of banks? Discuss its impacts on economic development of India as well as Job creation. (150 words)

### Introduction

The Indian financial sector underwent a tectonic shift, when Indira Gandhi government nationalized the 14 biggest commercial banks in 1969. According to many economists nationalization of banks was the single-most-important economic policy decision taken by any government after 1947. The impact of this decision is considered by some to be, even more than the economic reforms of 1991.

### Body

#### Factors led to the nationalization of banks



After independence, the Government of India (GOI) adopted planned economic development for the country. Nationalisation was in accordance with the national policy of adopting the socialistic pattern of society.

Nationalization came at the end of a troubled decade. India has suffered many economic as well as political shocks.

There were two wars (with China in 1962 and Pakistan in 1965) that put immense pressure on public finances.

Two successive years of drought had not only led to food shortages but also compromised national security because of the dependence on American food shipments (PL 480 program).

Subsequently, a three-year plan holiday affected aggregate demand as public investment was reduced.

The decade of 1960-70s was the lost decade for India as the economic growth barely outpaced population growth and average incomes stagnated.

Industry's share in credit disbursed by commercial banks almost doubled between 1951 and 1968, from 34% to 68% whereas agriculture received less than 2% of total credit.

Agriculture needed a capital infusion, with the initiation of the Green Revolution in India that aimed to make the country self-sufficient in food security.

### **Role of Indian Banking in Economic Development**

Indian banking plays a big role in the development of the economy of India. It is the backbone of any country's economy, and its well-functioning is essential for nation-building.

The banking system of a country performs functions like:

**Advancement of Credit:** Indian banking sector is one of the most active sectors in advancing loans to individuals and institutions. It plays an important role in providing funds to different priority sectors like Agriculture, Small scale industries, trading enterprises, real estate, etc.

**Business Development:** Indian banking sector helps a lot in business development by developing strong ties with foreign countries through establishing branches. Indian banks also facilitate trade and commerce by providing payment facilities to various local and international business houses.



**Financial Security:** Indian banking system provides financial security to the people by providing loans at competitive rates, paying reliable remittance services, etc. It helps people save their money and invest it in different financial instruments like Government securities, long-term bonds, etc.

**Cash Management:** Cash management plays a crucial role in the banking system. It allows banks to provide quick cash and money transfer. It helps banks manage money transfers carried out by various business houses and a large number of industrial units.

**Financial stability:** The Indian banking sector provides safe and secure financial services through Money orders, Cash deposits, and cash card services.

### **Job creation**

Huge unemployment due to lower demand for industrial sector. With economic growth development has increased government partially successful meeting its developmental goals.

