

## PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)

Article: 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2024

Topic: India's renewable energy expansion

Relevance: GS Paper: 3 – Energy

Source: Livemint



**India's renewable energy expansion gets \$240.5 million boost from ADB**

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a loan of USD 240.5 million to finance rooftop solar systems in India, aiding the government's efforts to expand energy access through renewable energy.

Livemint  
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India's renewable energy drive gets boost with \$240.5 million ADB loan

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has sanctioned a loan of \$240.5 million to fund rooftop solar systems in India, bolstering the nation's renewable

## Context

- A loan of USD 240.5 million has been approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to finance rooftop solar systems in India.



## About

- Raffles 2 and 3 of the Multitranché Financing Facility (MFF) Solar Rooftop Investment Program, which was first authorized by ADB in 2016, will be supported by this funding.

- The program was reorganized in 2023 with an emphasis on the installation of rooftop solar systems for homes.
- The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the State Bank of India (SBI) will receive the authorized funding.
- These organizations will lend money to builders and final consumers in India so they can install solar panels on their rooftops.

## Importance of Solar Systems on Roofs

- By producing electricity close to the point of consumption, it can lessen the technical and operational load and eliminate the need for long-distance power supplies and the resulting system losses.
- **India's Goal:** In keeping with its international commitments to cut carbon emissions, India wants to attain roughly 50% of its installed capacity for electricity from non-fossil fuel energy sources by the year 2030.
- The Prime Minister's Surya Ghar program, which encourages people to install rooftop solar systems across the nation, will benefit from ADB's financing, which also supports these objectives.

## Solar Power

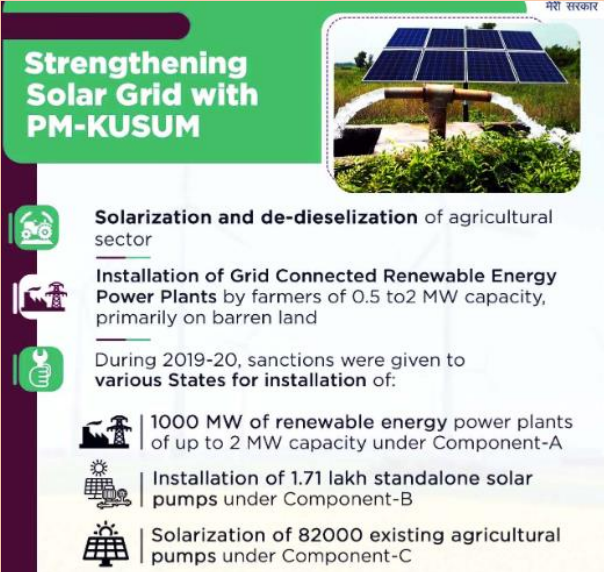
- The cleanest and most plentiful energy source available on Earth is solar energy.
- There are three primary ways to use solar energy: using photovoltaic (PV) cells to directly convert sunlight into electricity; using solar thermal collectors for heating and cooling (SHC) and concentrating solar power (CSP) are the other two options.
- **Indian Scenario:** With an abundance of solar energy available, India can produce five trillion kilowatt-hours of clean energy.

## PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)

- **India's installed solar power capacity** is approximately 81 GW (1 GW is 1,000 megawatt), which **equates to roughly 17%** of the country's total installed electricity.
- The **largest solar parks** in India are found in **Gujarat and Rajasthan**, which are in the northwest.
- India presently has the **fourth-highest capacity** for solar power worldwide.
- India is determined to **lead the renewable revolution** and has set the following goals:
  - **500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030;**
  - **50% of the country's energy needs** to be met by renewable sources **by 2030;**
  - a reduction of **one billion tons** in projected carbon emissions **by 2030;**
  - a reduction of **less than 45%** in the **carbon intensity** of the economy **by 2030;** and
  - the country's goal of becoming **net zero carbon by 2070.**

### Governmental Efforts to Encourage the Adoption of Solar Energy:

- **Solar Park Scheme**, aimed at **Creating 50 Solar Parks of 500 MW** and above with a **cumulative capacity of ~38 GW by 2025-26.**
- By **building decentralized solar power plants**, swapping out diesel agricultural pumps for solar water pumps, and solarizing already-existing grid-connected agriculture pumps, **PM-KUSUM**—which aims to **add 30.8 GW of solar power capacity by 2026**—is **revolutionizing India's agricultural industry.**



**Strengthening Solar Grid with PM-KUSUM**

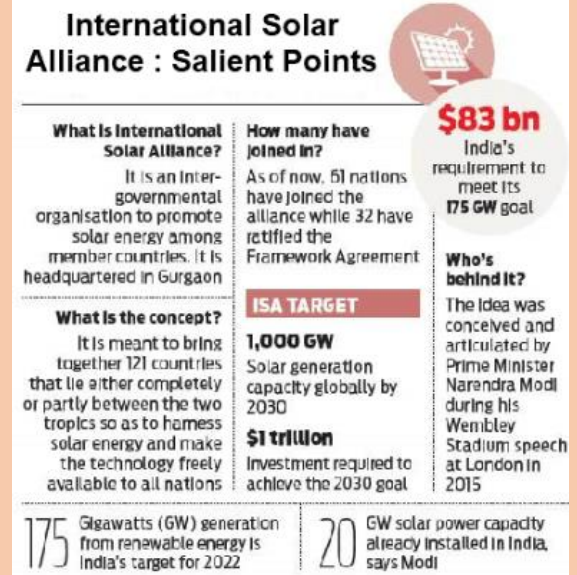
**Solarization and de-dieselization** of agricultural sector

Installation of **Grid Connected Renewable Energy Power Plants** by farmers of 0.5 to 2 MW capacity, primarily on barren land

During 2019-20, sanctions were given to various States for installation of:

- 1000 MW of renewable energy power plants of up to 2 MW capacity under Component-A
- Installation of 1.71 lakh standalone solar pumps under Component-B
- Solarization of 82000 existing agricultural pumps under Component-C

- By offering subsidies, the **Off-grid Solar PV Applications Program** for rural areas and the **Rooftop Solar Program** for the residential sector are also **increasing access to solar energy.**
- The **President of France and the Prime Minister of India** established the **International Solar Alliance (ISA) in 2015.**



**International Solar Alliance : Salient Points**

**What is International Solar Alliance?**  
It is an inter-governmental organisation to promote solar energy among member countries. It is headquartered in Gurgaon

**How many have joined in?**  
As of now, 61 nations have joined the alliance while 32 have ratified the Framework Agreement

**What is the concept?**  
It is meant to bring together 121 countries that lie either completely or partly between the two tropics so as to harness solar energy and make the technology freely available to all nations

**ISA TARGET**  
**1,000 GW** Solar generation capacity globally by 2030  
**\$1 trillion** Investment required to achieve the 2030 goal

**Who's behind it?**  
The Idea was conceived and articulated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi during his Wembley Stadium speech at London in 2015

**\$83 bn** India's requirement to meet its **175 GW** goal

**175** Gigawatts (GW) generation from renewable energy is India's target for 2022

**20** GW solar power capacity already installed in India, says Modi

- The **PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana**, also known as the **Rooftop Solar Yojana**, intends to **supply 300 units of free electricity per month** to light up one crore households.

## PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)

**PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana**  
Cabinet approves scheme for installing rooftop solar and providing free electricity up to 300 units every month for One Crore households

- ❖ Total outlay of ₹ 75,021 crore
- ❖ Scheme provides a central financial assistance of
  - ₹ 30,000 subsidy for 1 kW system
  - ₹ 60,000 for 2 kW systems
  - ₹ 78,000 for 3 kW systems or higher
- ❖ Households will apply for subsidy through national portal and can select suitable vendor for installing rooftop solar
- ❖ Households can access collateral-free low-interest loan products of around 7% at present for installation
- ❖ Model Solar Village to be developed in each district to act as role model for adoption of rooftop solar in rural areas

**Conclusion**

- It is acknowledged that **solar energy can replace traditional energy** sources.
  - Solar energy is one of the **most efficient renewable energy sources** for lowering **greenhouse gas emissions and slowing global warming among all the clean technologies.**
  - **One resource that can generate energy** on its own and lessen reliance on imported energy is solar energy.
- This means that in order to **meet the energy requirements from solar resources**, a large number of solar panels with higher efficiency are required.

**Also Read Topics & Concepts:**

<https://www.adb.org/news/adb-approves-support-rooftop-solar-systems-india>

**Prelims Practice Questions**

Q. Consider the following statements regarding PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

1. The central government will give the program's participants 200 free units of electricity each month.
2. Its goal is to illuminate 10 crore homes.
3. Urban Local Bodies and Panchayats will receive incentives under the scheme to encourage rooftop solar systems within their respective jurisdictions.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 and 3
- b. 3 only
- c. 1 and 2
- d. 2 and 3

**Ans: b**

**Explanation**

Through this scheme, the central government will invest ₹75,000 crores to give its beneficiaries 300 units of free electricity per month.

The Finance Minister had previously declared the free electricity program during a speech on the interim budget. Its goal is to light up one crore homes.

Urban Local Bodies and Panchayats will receive incentives under the scheme to encourage rooftop solar systems within their respective jurisdictions.

**Mains Model Questions**

Q. The success of the Indian government's initiatives and policies will determine how well it advances solar energy and uses its enormous potential to meet the country's growing energy needs. **Discuss.**

**Key Demand of the question:**

To write about the extent of solar energy's growth, its constraints, and government initiatives to support it.

**Directive:**

Discuss - This is a comprehensive instruction that you must discuss on paper by going over the specifics of the issues at hand and carefully considering each one of them. You have to provide arguments for and against each position.

**Structure of the answer:****Introduction:**

Give some background on the history of solar energy development in India

**Body:**

## PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)

First, discuss the solar energy production's enormous growth potential, emission-free status, and consistency when compared to other energy sources.

Next, assess the different barriers to solar energy, including those related to land requirements, labor shortages, funding, efficiency, and manufacturing requirements, among others.

Write next about the different steps the government has taken to encourage solar energy.

**Conclusion:**

Conclude with a way forward.

**Article:** 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2024

**Topic:** Laws to combat superstition

**Relevance:** GS Paper: 2 – Governance

**Source:** The Hindu



The screenshot shows a news article from The Hindu. The title is "Does India have enough laws to combat superstition?". The article is dated July 19, 2024, and is published by AARATIKA BHAIKUMAR. The thumbnail image shows a group of people, mostly women, sitting on the ground and mourning. The text of the article is partially visible, starting with "The recent stampede at a religious congregation in Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, resulting in more than 120 deaths, has reignited the debate on whether India has adequate legislation to address exploitative religious and superstitious practices. Experts have advocated for a national law akin to existing legislation in Maharashtra and Karnataka to effectively address superstition, black magic, witch-hunting, and other inhuman practices. Does India have enough laws to combat superstitious practices? Avinash Patil and Alok Prasanna Kumar discuss the question in a conversation moderated..."

**Context**

- The article discusses about how **India needs a national law to combat superstitious beliefs**. It draws attention to expert discussions about whether more **comprehensive federal legislation** is required to address the problem more successfully or if state laws already in place suffice.

**Why Is a National Anti-Superstition Law Needed?**

- Existing Legislative Gap:** Because superstitious practices are **not specifically targeted by current criminal laws**, police are reluctant to take action against fraudulent godmen.
- Limitations of the Current Acts:** The **Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act of 1954** has numerous loopholes that prevent it from **effectively addressing a wide range of superstitious practices**.
- Effective State Models:** States with particular laws that effectively combat superstitious practices include **Maharashtra and Karnataka**, demonstrating the **efficacy of state-specific legislation**.
- Need for Comprehensive Coverage:** Many areas are left unprotected by the **inconsistent application of state-specific laws**; a national law would **guarantee comprehensive coverage** by addressing superstitious practices consistently throughout all states.

**What Are the Difficulties in Implementation?**

- Lack of Sensitization:** Due to cultural prejudices that **obstruct impartial enforcement, law enforcement organizations** are not sufficiently sensitive to deal with superstitious practices.
- Reluctance to File Cases:** Police personnel frequently exhibit reluctance to file formal complaints (FIRs) against

## PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)

superstitious practices. This is because political influence **frequently taints investigations**, which results in a low conviction rate.

- **Caste Discrimination:** Caste-based discrimination is frequently a part of superstitious practices, but it is not always acknowledged or **addressed by the authorities, indicating a lack of knowledge and enforcement.**

### How Can Laws and Religious Freedom Be Balanced?

- **Put Reasonable Restraints in Place:** Utilize **Article 25 of the Constitution** to strike a balance between laws prohibiting superstitious practices and religious freedom. This section permits reasonable restrictions based on **public order, morality, and health.**



- **Definition of Exploitative Behaviors:** To avoid overreach, it is important to define what exactly qualifies as exploitative and superstitious practices and to differentiate them from **respectable religious beliefs.**
- **Preserve the Fundamental Rights:** Make sure **anti-superstition laws emphasize** that exploitative practices cannot be justified as religious rights and that they **safeguard other fundamental rights** such as the **right to life and the prohibition against untouchability.**

- **Court Supervision:** To **review cases and stop the abuse of the law** against religious practices, maintain strict judicial oversight.

### What Has to Be Taken Care of?

- **Adopt National Law:** To **provide precise legal safeguards** against superstitious practices, enact a national anti-superstition law based on the models of **Maharashtra and Karnataka.**
- **Sensitize Law Enforcement:** Provide cops and first responders with **extensive training to overcome cultural prejudices** and improve their capacity to deal with superstitious customs.
- **Encourage restorative justice** by creating **victim compensation funds and social security programs** for people harmed by witch hunts and other practices, among other restorative measures.
- **Encourage Scientific Temperament:** Encourage scientific temperament and logical thought through **educational reforms and public awareness initiatives.**

**Also Read Topics & Concepts:**

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/631708/>

### Prelims Practice Questions

Q. Consider the following statements

1. Both Indian citizens and citizens of any other country that is currently in India are entitled to the protections of Article 25 of the Indian Constitution.
2. The rights outlined in Article 25 are contingent upon public health, morality, and order as well as other provisions pertaining to fundamental rights.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

## PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)

**Ans: c**

### Explanation

Everyone has an equal right to freedom of conscience and the freedom to openly profess, practice, and spread any religion, according to Article 25 of the Indian Constitution. All Indian citizens as well as citizens of any other country that is currently in India are entitled to these rights.

Article 26 of the Indian Constitution outlines the freedom to manage religious affairs and affirms everyone's right to practice any religion they choose. Put another way, Article 26 safeguards the freedom of religion as a whole.

Subject to public order, morality, and health, the rights outlined in Articles 25 and 26 are unaffected by other provisions pertaining to fundamental rights.

### Mains Model Questions

Q. What are the difficulties encountered in grassroots India when enforcing laws against superstitious practices. How can these problems be solved?

#### Key Demand of the question:

To assess critically the different obstacles that India faces in enforcing laws against superstitious practices at the local level and to suggest solutions for these obstacles.

#### Directive:

Discuss - This is a comprehensive instruction that you must discuss on paper by going over the specifics of the issues at hand and carefully considering each one of them. You have to provide arguments for and against each position.

#### Structure of the answer:

##### Introduction:

Give a brief overview of the significance of laws intended to stop superstitious practices in India as well as their prevalence.

##### Body:

First, draw attention to how difficult it is to put these laws into practice locally.

Mention the steps taken to address the aforementioned issues.

#### Conclusion:

Stress the significance of using a multifaceted strategy to effectively combat superstitious beliefs in India at the local level.

**Article: 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2024**

**Topic: GSI launches landslide alert app**

**Relevance: GS Paper: 3 – Disaster Management**

**Source: Times of India**

#### GSI launches landslide alert app, forecast centre

suman.chakraborti / Jul 20, 2024, 04:20 IST

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Kolkata: Residents of Darjeeling and Kalimpong as well as those travelling to these districts can now get an early warning of a possible landslide in these areas through an app. Geological Survey of India (GSI) launched the app 'Bhooskhalan' as well as the portal 'Bhusanket' on Friday.

Union minister for coal and mines G Krishan Reddy also inaugurated the national landslide forecasting centre (NLFC) at the GSI office in Salt Lake Sector

v.

#### Context

- The National Landslide Forecasting Center was opened in Kolkata by the Union Minister of Coal and Mines.

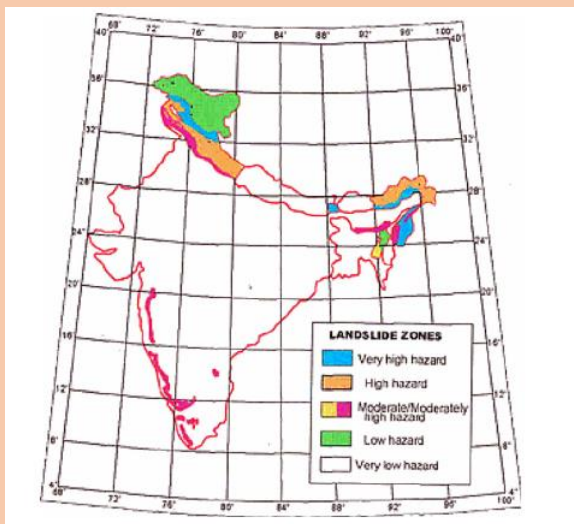


#### Additional Information on the News

- In order to improve forecasting accuracy, the NLFC will incorporate real-time rainfall and slope instability data, update landslide inventories, and give early information to local administration and communities. The initiative is a trailblazing attempt to mitigate the risk of landslides in India.

## PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)

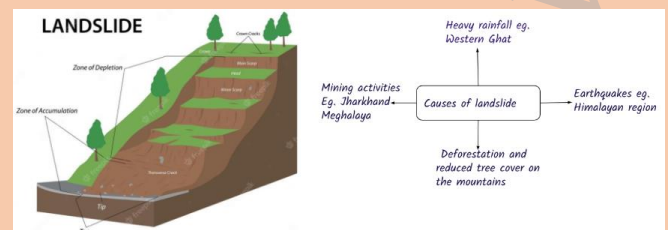
- Additionally, he introduced the **Bhooskhalan mobile app and the Bhusanket web portal**, which will help spread pertinent data on landslide hazards and start short- and medium-range landslide forecasting.



### How do Landslides Occur?

- A mass of rock, soil, or other debris suddenly and quickly sliding down a slope while being pulled down by gravity is called a **landslide**.
- A landslide can be caused by a **multitude of factors**. Under the following two headings, one can observe some of the primary causes of landslides:
  - **Natural causes** include heavy rainfall, volcanic eruptions, severe ground shaking brought on by earthquakes, and erosion.
  - The following are examples of **anthropogenic causes**: overgrazing by cattle, encroachment into vulnerable terrain, deforestation, and poorly planned excavation operations.
- There are essentially **various types of landslides**, depending on the kind of movement involved:
  - **Falls**: These are a particular kind of landslide in which debris from a **cliff or steep slope collapses**, tumbling down the slope and gathering close to the base.

- **Topples**: In this kind of landslide, the **falling mass rotates and moves forward** around a point at or near the base, acting as an axis.
- **Slides**: Under this kind of landslide, the **moving material and the more stable underlying material** are separated by a clear zone of weakness.



### Effects of Earthquakes

- loss of life, both human and animal.
- harm to real estate and infrastructure, including houses, roads, etc.
- They may bury or wash away farmland, which would have an impact on farming.
- Local communities may have to be relocated as a result of landslides.
- Roads and other transportation routes are frequently blocked by landslides. Thus, this has consequences of its own.

### India's Landslide-Prone Areas

Recently, the **Landslide Atlas of India** was released by **ISRO**. According to this atlas, some of the most notable figures about landslides in India are as follows:

- **India is one of the top five nations** in the world for landslides.
- About **12.6% of India's total land area**, excluding regions covered in snow, is vulnerable to landslides.
- Here is a general breakdown of landslides that have been reported in India:
  - roughly **66.5 percent** from the **Himalayas in the northwest**
  - From the **northeastern Himalayas**, about **18.8%**
  - **11.7%** came from the **Western Ghats**.

**PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)**

- The following are **India's main landslide-prone areas**, according to the **Landslide Atlas of India**:
  - The **Northeastern Region** (which makes up around **50% of India's total landslide-prone areas**)
  - regions that are situated along the **Himalayas in Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, and Himachal Pradesh**.
  - regions along the **Western Ghats in Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu**.
  - The **eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh** are home to the **Araku region**.

**Actions Made**

- The **2005 Disaster Management Act** offers a thorough **institutional and legal framework** for managing different types of disasters, including landslides.
- All facets of landslide disaster risk reduction and management, including hazard mapping, monitoring, and early warning systems, are covered by the **National Landslide Risk Management Strategy (2019)**.
- The actions that should be done to lower the risk of landslides are outlined in the Guidelines on Landslide Hazard Management, published by the **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in 2009**.
- Various **national and state-level disaster management authorities** have been receiving assistance from the **National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)** in the form of **capacity building and other support**.
- An attempt has been made to improve weather forecasting. For instance, **Ensemble Prediction System**. This will

aid in the prediction of landslide disasters.

**Also Read Topics & Concepts:**

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2034442>

**Prelims Practice Questions**

Q. Consider the following statements regarding Landslides

1. A landslide is when the earth sinks as a result of subsurface material movement.
2. India is ranked as one of the world's top five landslide-prone nations.
3. The single most common cause of landslides in India is patterns of rainfall variability.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 2
- d. 1, 2, 3

**Ans: b**

**Explanation**

A landslide occurs when a large amount of rock, debris, or earth slides down a slope as a result of gravity.

India is ranked as one of the world's top five landslide-prone nations. In India, the primary factor contributing to landslides is the variability of rainfall patterns.

**Mains Model Questions**

Q. Comprehensive strategies that address the natural and human causes of landslides can greatly reduce the risks associated with these dangerous occurrences. **Analyse.**

**Key Demand of the question:**

Analyze the anthropogenic and natural causes of landslides and take into consideration the increased risk they pose.

**Directive:**



## PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)

**Analyze:** When asked to analyze, you must dissect the topic into its constituent parts and provide a summary of each, carefully examining the topic's structure or nature.

**Structure of the answer:****Introduction:**

Give a brief definition of landslides to introduce them. Give some recent examples of significant landslides.

**Body:**

Name a few examples of the natural elements that contribute to landslides in India. Name the places where landslides occur most frequently. Make a little illustrative map that illustrates the same.

Mention the examples of landslides caused by human activity. Identify the human-caused factors that lead to landslides. Provide data and statistics to support your claims about how frequently landslides occur.

The alarming and cause for concern reason behind the rise in landslides caused by human activity. Provide ways to get around the same.

**Conclusion:**

Conclude with a way forward.

**Article:** 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2024

**Topic:** SC to examine Article 361

**Relevance:** GS Paper: 2 – Polity

**Source:** News on AIR

The Supreme Court today agreed to examine the contours of Article 361 of the Constitution which grants blanket immunity to governors from any kind of criminal prosecution.

The top court's order came on a plea of former woman employee of West Bengal Raj Bhawan of who has alleged molestation by Governor C V Ananda Bose and her wrongful confinement by the officials there.

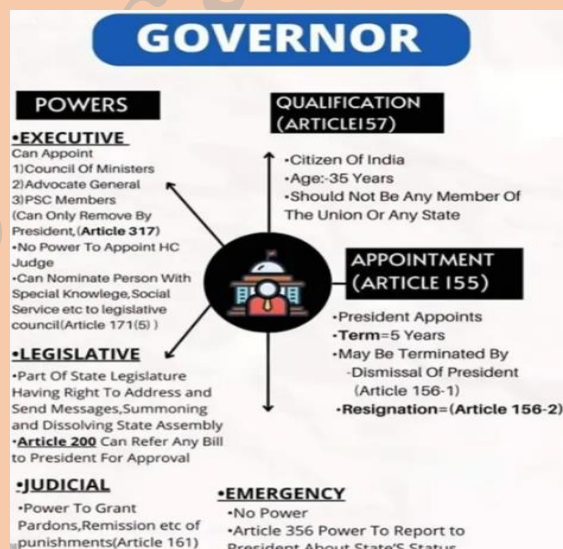
The bench comprising Chief Justice of India DY Chandrachud, Justices JB Pardiwala and Manoj Misra also issued a notice to the West Bengal government on the plea of the woman and granted her liberty to implement the Union of India in the petition filed under Article 32 of the Constitution. It also sought the assistance of Attorney General R Venkataramani in dealing with the constitutional issue.

**Context**

- The **Supreme Court** consented to investigate the provisions of **Article 361 of the Constitution**, which shields governors from all criminal prosecutions.

**About**

- Governor CV Ananda Bose** is allegedly the **victim of sexual harassment**, according to a female employee of the **West Bengal Raj Bhawan**.
- The plea requests **multiple directives and investigations and contests** the immunity granted to a **state's governor under Article 361 of the Indian Constitution**.

**What does Article 361 mean?**

- Article 361 of the Constitution** grants **state governor's immunity from lawsuits** for the duration of their tenure in office.
- The Article's goal is to **guarantee that they are not accountable to any court** for using and carrying out their **official authority and responsibilities**, nor for any acts done in the course of these duties.
  - Criminal proceedings:** A court may not order their arrest or incarceration in accordance with **Clause (2) of Article 361** nor bring new criminal charges against them.

**PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)**

- **Civil actions:** According to the Article, any civil actions involving personal acts must **give two months' notice.**
- **Article 361(3)** prohibits any **arrest or imprisonment orders** while they are in effect.
- The article states that the **president or the governor** is not answerable to any court for the exercise of the **powers and duties of his office.** It is an exception to **Article 14 of the Constitution (right to equality).**

**Exceptions to the rule of law:-**

1. **According to Article 361(1)**, the President or the Governor is not answerable to any court for the exercise of the powers and duties of his offices.
2. **According to Article 361(2)** :- Provides no criminal proceeding shall be instituted or continued against president of India or the Governor of the State in any court during his term of office.
3. **According to Article 361(3)**:- No process for the arrest or imprisonment for the arrest or imprisonment for the president of India or the Governor of State shall be issued from any court during his term of office.

**Governor's immunity**

- **Ceases to be in office:** The police are only able to take action once the Governor resigns or loses the trust of the President, whichever comes first.
- **Rameshwar Prasad v. Union of India:** The Supreme Court held that "**the position in law, is that the Governor enjoys complete immunity**" in the seminal 2006 decision that outlined the immunity enjoyed by the Governor "even on allegation of personal malafides."

**What is an Indian governor's role?**

- In India, it is the duty of the governors to **protect and execute the laws and the Constitution.**
- **Articles 153 and 154 of the Constitution** state that governors are responsible for ensuring state governments operate

smoothly within the **constitutional framework**

**Conclusion**

- India's governors are **endowed with discretionary constitutional powers** that allow them to exercise **decisive authority in the executive branch**, especially in periods of political or administrative instability.
- Despite being granted by the constitution, these powers are **subject to judicial review** to make sure they are used lawfully and appropriately.

**Also Read Topics & Concepts:**

<https://www.deccanchronicle.com/legalnews/sc-agrees-to-examine-constitutional-provision-granting-immunity-to-governors-1811249#:~:text=New%20Delhi%3A%20The%20Supreme%20Court,plea%20of%20a%20contractual%20woman>

**Prelims Practice Questions**

Q. Consider the following statements

1. The governor serves as the state's chief executive officer.
2. The governor represents the national government.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: c**

**Explanation**

The governor serves as the state's chief executive officer. However, he is a nominal executive head (titular or constitutional head), just like the president.

Additionally, the governor represents the federal

**PRAGNYA BHARATHI: Detailed News Analysis (DNA)**

government. As a result, the governor's office has two roles.

**Mains Model Questions**

Q. Governors ought to take an impartial stance and uphold the elected government's authority. Political considerations should not direct their actions; constitutional principles should.

**Examine.**

**Key Demand of the question:**

To discuss the different problems that the state's elected executive and governor are facing and the measures that must be taken to guarantee a cordial

**Directive:**

Examine: When given the task of "Examine," we are expected to thoroughly research the topic (content words), examine it, investigate it, and determine the important details and problems surrounding it. We should discuss the implications of these facts and issues as well as why they are significant while doing this.

**Structure of the answer:****Introduction:**

Start by outlining the governor's role in the state's legislative process.

**Body:**

First, write about the increasing politicization of the post of Governor and him/her acting as the 'agent of centre' and various responses of the state government to it. Mention the recent examples of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

Next, write about the relook that is required in the appointment and powers of the governor vis-à-vis the state executive. Substantiate by citing various committees.

**Conclusion:**

Write a plan of action to end the dispute between the governor and the legislature.