Need to review and restructure the office of the Governor.
State governments be included in the appointment process of Governors to drastically reduce their discretionary powers.

There is a need to rectify the imbalance in Centre-State equations.
Supreme Court has powers to review the actions of the Governors.
Any decision of the Governor can be subjected to judicial scrutiny, including the materials placed to arrive at that decision.
The powers and privileges attached to the office of the Governor must be accompanied by answerability, transparency, and accountability.
Westminster model of sovereign and symbolic head of state is past its expiry date.
Governors and their offices must be scrutinised as much as any other public office.

The Supreme Court must lay down guidelines in this regard.

Way Ahead

Context

Governor's position being abused at the behest of the ruling party at the Centre.
The issues relate to the discretionary powers of the Governor in forming the government.

Office of Governor

Recommendations by SC & other Commissions

Appointment process of Governors has made the office vulnerable to the influence of the Centre.
Occupants of the office have continued to look towards Centre for guidance.
State's autonomy comes to nothing if its people's mandate can be deferred or ignored by a central appointee.

Eg: The seeming-in ceremony which happen with title or no public notice in Maharashtra.

Since he is appointed and removed by Central government, he will act according to the central government's satisfaction.

Since Governor has discretionary powers, he might use it to curtail the functions of elected government.
At times, to delay implementation of certain programs or schemes which might affect the return of his party to power in state.

Politicalization of the Office

Punenri commission recommended that Articles 355 & 366 be amended to protect the interests of the States by trying to curb their misuse by the Centre.

References:

Exercise of Governor's discretion Article 163 is limited and his choice of action should not be arbitrary or fanciful.
The office of the Governor must encounter post-political claims to form the government by staying immune to political bias.

Report of the governor regarding the president's rule has to be objective and also the governor should exercise his own judgment in this respect.
Governor of the state should not consider himself as an agent of the centre but play his role as the constitutional head of the State. 
Will make the banks stronger and sustainable
Will increase their lending ability
Improvement in operational efficiency
Cutting Cost and Acquiring Efficiency
Reduce the burden on the central government to recapitalize the public sector banks
Basel III norms can be met through Capital Adequacy Ratio
Increase the risk taking ability
Tackle the NPAs problem > Big banks can absorb shocks
Reduced cost of doing business
Varities of services delivered can be increased
Prices of products or services will decrease
Inter-bank transactions will come down > Reduced tied and cost
Greater recognition for the Indian banks in the global market
Credit availability in the economy
Financial inclusion and broadening the geographical reach of banking
Lower interest on loans

Banks have been merged on the basis of likely operating efficiencies, better usage of equity and their technological platform.
Amalgamation is the “best route” to achieve banking sector scale
Supports the target of achieving a $5 trillion economic size for India in five years.
Amalgamations will help banks to meaningfully scale up operations.
M Narasimham Committee
India should have fewer but bigger and better-managed banks
Ensure optimal use of capital, efficiency, wider reach and greater profitability
Respond better to emerging market trends or shifts and compete more with private banks

Benefits

Government

Challenges

Bank Merger

Handling of human resources & cultural differences
Technology integration
Ensuring accountability
Governance and regulatory structure
Customer retention
Globalisation & Agriculture

Pros
- WTO and increasing emphasis on market based economy
- Hybrid seeds & pesticides
- Agro-technologies
- Genetically modified crops
- Advanced Irrigation
- Increased production
- Introduction of HYV seeds
- Pesticides and herbicides - green revolution

Cons
- Export oriented farming results in better price realization for the farmers.
- Food processing and other agro allied industries have generated employment.
- Feminization of agriculture > Male moving out because of increased urban employment.
- Water management through dry and precision farming.
- The gains from globalization increase net income in many places and facilitate decreases in levels of poverty and may thereby increase levels of food security.
- Access to various methods across Globe

Conclusion
- Globalization can greatly enhance the role of agriculture as an engine of growth in low-income countries by making it possible for agriculture to grow considerably faster than domestic consumption.
- It also increases the potential for agriculture to increase food security through enlarged multipliers to the massive, employment-intensive, non-tradable rural non-farm sector.
- The impacts can be more positive with a focused approach like Special Safeguard Mechanism in WTO and use of tools like globalisation where regional considerations are given due importance while adopting global practices.