

Governor

- In Rajasthan, the governor was formerly known as Rajpramukh. (Until 1956)
- Under Article 153 of the Indian Constitution, the post of Governor was arranged in the state.
- Under the 7th Amendment 1956, there can be one governor for two or more states.

Qualification:- (Article 157)

- To be a citizen of India.
- Must have completed 35 years of age.
- Should not be a member of Parliament or Legislature.
- Should not be employed in profit or government post.

Selection and Appointment:- (Article 155)

- Selection - By Central Government
- Appointment - to a person directed by the President by the Center Government.

Oath:-

- By the Chief Justice of the High Court.
- In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Chief Justice, the senior most judge of the High Court administers the oath.
- The governor takes the oath of 'preserving, protecting, protecting' the constitution and law.

Tenure :-

- usually 5 years
- Holds office during the pleasure of the President under Article 156.
- **Note:-** There is no mention of the provision of premature removal of the Governor in the Constitution.

Salary:- 3.5 lakh Monthly

Role and Powers:-

1. Executive Powers

- Various Appointments:- Chief Minister & Council of Ministers, Advocate General, RPSC Chairman and Member, VC, Lokayukta, State Election Commissioner, Chairman and Member of Human Rights Commission
- To advise the President in the appointment of Judges of the High Court.
- To make rules and procedures for the conduct of state administration. (Article-166(2))

- To appoint tribal welfare ministers in different states - Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa

2. Legislative Powers -

- summon and prorogue the assembly session
- To nominate 1/6 members in the Legislative Council.
- To approve bills under Article 200.
- Issuance of ordinances under Article 213 (the age of the ordinance is maximum 6 months and 6 weeks).
- Laying of various reports in the Legislative Assembly (State Finance Commission, RPSC, CAG)

3. Financial Powers -

- Granting assent to a money bill.
- Constitution of State Finance Commission (Under Article 243 I and Y)

4. Judicial Powers -

- Commutation, remission, reprieve of punishment under Article 161
- To advise the President in the appointment of the judges of the State High Courts.
- Appointment of District Judges under Article 233
- **Note:-** The Governor does not have the same powers as the President in matters of death penalty and court martial.

5. Self-discriminatory Powers - (Provision of Article 163)

- Sending the Bill for the approval of the President (Article 201)
- To recommend President's rule in the state. (Article 356)
- Appointment of Chief Minister in case of lack of clear majority
- Premature dissolution of the Assembly (Article 174)

Various recommendations related to the Governor

➤ Sarkaria Commission (1983)

- The governor should be a person from outside the state.
- The Governor should be appointed on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- Provision should be made for a permanent tenure for the Governor.

➤ **Punchhi Commission (2007)**

- The Governor should be appointed on the recommendation of a committee whose members shall be the Prime Minister, the Chairman of the Lok Sabha, the Home Minister and the Chief Minister of the concerned State.
- The Governor should be removed prematurely by impeachment in the Legislative Assembly.

Important facts related to Governor:-

- The arbitrariness of the Governor was stayed by a 5-judge Constitutional Bench headed by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Balakrishnan.
- Various committees related to Governor -
 - First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966),
 - Rajamannar Committee of Tamil Nadu (1969),
 - Bhagwan Sahay Committee of Jammu and Kashmir (1970),
 - Sarkaria Commission (1983),
 - Venketchellaiya Commission (2000),
 - Punchhi Commission (2007)
- First Governor of Rajasthan - Gurmukh Nihal Singh
- First Female Governor of Rajasthan- Pratibha Patil
- Governor of Rajasthan who died while in office -
 - ✓ Darbara Singh,
 - ✓ Nirmalchand Jain,
 - ✓ Shilendra Kumar Singh,
 - ✓ Mrs. Prabha Rao

Governor and Chief Minister who remained during President's rule in Rajasthan –

Governor	Chief Minister
➤ Dr. Sampoornanand (1967)	
➤ Sardar Hukum Singh (1967)	➤ Mohanlal Sukhadia (1967)
➤ Raghukul Tilak (1977, 1980)	➤ Haridev Joshi (1977)
➤ Dr. M. Chennaredy (1992–1993)	➤ Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (1980)
➤ Baliram Bhagat (1993)	➤ Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (1992)

- Chief Minister during the Emergency of 1975 - Haridev Joshi,
- Governor during the Emergency of 1975 - Sardar Jogendra Singh
- Those governors who have been members of both the houses of the Parliament -
 - ✓ Kalraj Mishra
 - ✓ Margaret Alva
- The Governor who has also been the Speaker of the Lok Sabha -
 - ✓ Baliram Bhagat
 - ✓ Shivraj Patil
 - ✓ Sardar Hukam Singh
- The Governor who was/was also the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha - Pratibha Patil
- Governor who has been speaker in a Legislative Assembly - Darbara Singh
- The Governor who has been the Chief Minister of a State or Union Territory -
 - ✓ Kalyan Singh - UP
 - ✓ Madanlal Khurana - Delhi
 - ✓ M.Chennaredy – Andhra Pradesh
 - ✓ Vasantdada Patil - Maharashtra
 - ✓ Sampoornanand - UP
 - ✓ Gurmukh Nihal Singh - Delhi
- Longest Tenure as Governor - Gurmukh Nihal Singh
- Women on the post of Governor -
 - ✓ Mrs. Pratibha Patil
 - ✓ Mrs. Prabha Rao
 - ✓ Mrs. Margaret Alva
- The judges who have been the acting governors of the state are -
 - ✓ Nayrang Lal Tibrewal
 - ✓ Vedpal Tyagi
 - ✓ Milap Chand Jain
 - ✓ Swaroop Singh
- Shortest Time as Governor - T.V. Rajeshwar

- Sarojini Naidu has called the governor a "bird in a gold cage", Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit a "charm of salary", Pattabhi Sitaramayya a "guest hospitable", Margaret Alva a "headache".
- Important Article related to the Governor -
 - 153 - Provision to the Governor in each state
 - 154 - The executive power of the state vests in the Governor
 - 155 - Appointment of the Governor (President on the recommendation of the Central Government)
 - 156 - Term of office of the Governor (during the pleasure of the President)
 - 157 - Qualifications for the office of Governor
 - 158 - Conditions for the office of governor
 - 159 - Governor's Oath
 - 161 - The Power of Pardon
 - 163 - Powers of the Governor
 - 213 - Ordinance power

Various questions asked in previous years

1. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides that 'There shall be a Governor for every State'?
 - (a) article-154
 - (b) article-155
 - (c) Article-153
 - (d) Article-164
2. Who is the constitutional head of the executive of Rajasthan?
 - (a) Chief Secretary
 - (b) President
 - (c) Chief Minister
 - (d) Governor
3. The legal head of state administration in Rajasthan is-
 - (a) Chief Minister of the State
 - (b) Divisional Commissioner
 - (c) The Advocate General of the State concerned
 - (d) The Governor of the State

4. Under Article 155 of the Constitution, the Governor is appointed by whom of the following?

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Chief Minister of the State
- (d) Central Council of Ministers

5. Consider the two statements given below-

Statement (A) : The governor of the state remains in his office only till the will of the President.

Reason (R) : The Governor is appointed by the Prime Minister.

Which of the following is correct with respect to both the above statements?

- (a) A and R both are correct and A gives the correct explanation R.
- (b) A It's right but R it's wrong.
- (c) A and R both are correct. A does not explain correctly R.
- (d) A It's wrong but R it is right.

6. How long does the governor hold his office?

- (a) for five years
- (b) during the pleasure of Parliament
- (c) up to seven years at the pleasure of the bound President
- (d)

7. The Governor addresses his resignation-

- (a) To the President
- (b) To the Prime Minister
- (c) To the Home Minister of the bound Union
- (d) To the Chief Justice of the High Court

8. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- (a) Article 155 - Appointment of the Governor
- (b) Article 156 - Qualifications for the appointment of the Governor
- (c) Article: 163 - Council of Ministers of State
- (d) Article: 154 - Executive powers of the State

9. In which article the qualifications for being appointed to the post of Governor have been given?

- (a) Article 159
- (b) Article 151
- (c) Article 157
- (d) Article 161

10. The minimum age limit for the post of Governor is fixed-

- (a) 35 years
- (b) 25 years
- (c) 18 years
- (d) 50 years

11. Except in his discretion, the Governor shall discharge his functions with the aid and advice of

- (a) Chief Minister
- (b) Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
- (c) Cabinet
- (d) Chief Minister and Cabinet

12. Under which article of the Indian Constitution, the Governor appoints the Advocate General of Rajasthan?

- (a) article 165
- (b) article 170
- (c) Article 160
- (d) Article 158

13. Which of the following power is not vested in the Governor of Rajasthan?

- (a) to summon the assembly
- (b) to adjourn the assembly
- (c) To dissolve the bound assembly
- (d) to prorogue the assembly

14. Which of the following is related to the special address of the Governor?

- (a) article 176
- (b) article 123
- (c) Article 177
- (d) Article 173

15. The recommendation of the Governor was required under the constitutional provision on a bill, but without the recommendation of the Governor, it was introduced in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly and passed and sent to the Governor, now-

- (a) where the Governor so permits, that Act shall not be invalid.
- (b) The Governor can refuse permission on the ground of violation of constitutional provisions.
- (c) The Governor shall send such Bill for the assent of the President.
- (d) If the Governor or the President allows, the Court shall declare it unconstitutional on the basis of the constitutional provisions.

22. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the Governor of a State?

1. The executive powers of the state are vested in it.
 2. Their age should be 35 years.
 3. They remain in their office only at the will of the President.
 4. The reasons for his dismissal are mentioned in the constitution.

Select the correct answer based on the code given below-

23. Which one of the following is not correct with respect to the powers of the Governor?

- (a) The Governor can return the Money-Bill to the State Legislature for reconsideration.
 - (b) The Governor may reserve any Bill for the consideration of the President of India.
 - (c) An ordinance can be promulgated by the governor during the recess of the bound state legislature.
 - (d) The Governor has the power to pardon.

24. Who among the following was never the acting Governor of Rajasthan?

- (a) Jagatnarayan
(c) KD. Sharma

(b) Vedpal Tyagi
(d) Anshuman Singh

25. Who among the following governors of Rajasthan has also been the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Baliram Bhagat (b) Kalyan Singh
(c) Anshuman Singh (d) Pratibha Patil

26. Which of the following Governor/Governors of Rajasthan resigned from the post of Governor before the completion of their term?

1. Darbara Singh
2. Madanlal Khurana
3. Pratibha Patil

Select the correct option:

Chief Minister

- The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor (Article 164(1))
- The Chief Minister can be from either of the two houses in a bicameral system.
- In the absence of a member from both the houses, it will be necessary for the Chief Minister to be elected as a member within six months.
- Under Article 164(4) of the Constitution, a person convicted of corruption cannot be made the Chief Minister.
- **Tenure:-** Ordinarily 5 years (during the pleasure of the Governor)
- **Salary:-** Fixed by the State Legislature.

Powers of Chief Minister :-

1. Related to the Council of Ministers -

- creation of council of ministers
- Department distribution work among ministers
- discharge of ministers
- Acting as a link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers
- convening a meeting of the council of ministers

2. Relating to legislature -

- All government bills are placed in the house with the prior approval of the Chief Minister.
- The Governor issues ordinances on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- recommendation to the governor to dissolve the assembly
- Calling the assembly session.

3. As Head of Government -

- Generally the Chief Minister keeps general administration, administrative reforms, personnel department etc. with himself.
- Coordinating the various departments.
- Carrying out various administrative activities, programmes, campaigns.
- Working as a member of various committees and commissions (Inter-State Council, NITI Aayog)
- Acts as Chairman (State Planning Board, Chief Minister's Advisory Council)

4. Coordination through various media

5. Public Relations related work

6. According to the constitutional functions/obligations of the Chief Minister (Article-167)

- It shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of each State to
 - (a) Communicate to the Governor about all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation.
 - (b) To give the information that the Governor may ask for in relation to the administration and legislative proposals of the State.
 - (c) To lay before the Council any matter which has been decided by a Minister but not considered by the Council of Ministers, when required by the Governor.

Important Facts -

- First Nominated Chief Minister of Rajasthan - Hiralal Shastri
- First Elected Chief Minister - Tikaram Paliwal
- Most tenure - Mohanlal Sukhadia (17 years)
- Minimum tenure - Hiralal Devpura (16 days)
- First Minority Chief Minister - Barkatullah Khan (died while in office)
- First Non Congress Chief Minister - Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
- First Woman Chief Minister - Vasundhara Raje
- Chief Minister during Indo-Pak War (1971) - Barkatullah Khan (died while in office)
- Chief Minister during Emergency of 1975 - Haridev Joshi
- Chief Minister from the first scheduled caste - Jagannath Pahadia
- Chief Ministers who were governors in other states - Haridev Joshi and Mohanlal Sukhadia
- The Chief Minister who was once an M.L.A. Did not lose the election - Mrs. Vasundhara Raje
- Those Chief Ministers who were also Rajya Sabha members - Jai Narayan Vyas and Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
- Those Chief Ministers who were also Lok Sabha members - Hiralal Shastri, Smt. Vasundhara Raje, Ashok Gehlot
- The Chief Minister who was also the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly - Hiralal Devpura
- The Chief Minister who was also a minister at the Center - Smt. Vasundhara Raje, Ashok Gehlot
- The Chief Minister who was also the Deputy Chief Minister - Tikaram Paliwal
- The Chief Minister in which the maximum number of Deputy Chief Ministers remained - Ashok Gehlot

- Deputy Chief Minister in Rajasthan so far - 5
- The only woman Chief Minister of Rajasthan - Smt. Kamla Beniwal
- The only Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan who was also the Speaker of the Assembly - Harishankar Bhabhada
- Maximum tenure as Deputy Chief Minister - Harishankar Bhabhada
- Deputy Chief Minister at the time of Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot - Banwari Lal Bairwa, Smt. Kamla Beniwal and Sachin Pilot

Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan

S.No.	Name	Tenure	Team	Chief Minister
1.	Tikaram Paliwal	1 November 1952 to 13 November 1954	Indian National Congress	Jai Narayan Vyas
2.	Harishankar Bhabra	4 December 1993 to 30 November 1998	Bharatiya Janata Party	Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
3.	Banwarilal Bairwa	19 May 2002 to 4 December 2003	Indian National Congress	Ashok Gehlot
4.	Kamala Beniwal	12 January 2003 to 4 December 2003	Indian National Congress	Ashok Gehlot
5.	Sachin Pilot	24 December 2018 to 14 July 2020	Indian National Congress	Ashok Gehlot

Questions asked in previous years

1. Who among the following is the real executive head of the state?
 - (a) Governor
 - (b) Chief Minister
 - (c) Cabinet
 - (d) Chief Secretary
2. Under which Article of the Constitution of India the Chief Minister is appointed?
 - (a) Article – 164
 - (b) Article – 154
 - (c) Article - 153
 - (d) Article – 163
3. According to the Constitution, the Chief Minister is made-
 - (a) Elected
 - (b) Appointed
 - (c) Selected
 - (d) Nominated

10. At what maximum percentage of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly including the Chief Minister can be in the Council of Ministers of Rajasthan?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 15%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 25%

11. What is the maximum number of Council of Ministers in Rajasthan?

- (a) Is subject to the wishes of the Chief Minister of the State.
- (b) Is subject to the will of the Governor of the State.
- (c) Up to 15% of the strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
- (d) 15% of the members of the ruling party:

12. What can be the minimum number of Rajasthan Council of Ministers?

- (a) $29 + 1$ CM
- (b) $11 + 1$ CM
- (c) $15 + 1$ CM
- (d) $12 + 1$ CM

13. The maximum number of members including the Chief Minister can be in the Council of Ministers of Rajasthan-

- (a) 12
- (b) 20
- (c) 30
- (d) 35

14. Who was the first elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan?

- (a) Hiralal Shastri
- (b) Narottamlala Joshi
- (c) Tikaram Paliwal
- (d) Kamalkant Sharma

15. Who among the following has held the post of Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan?

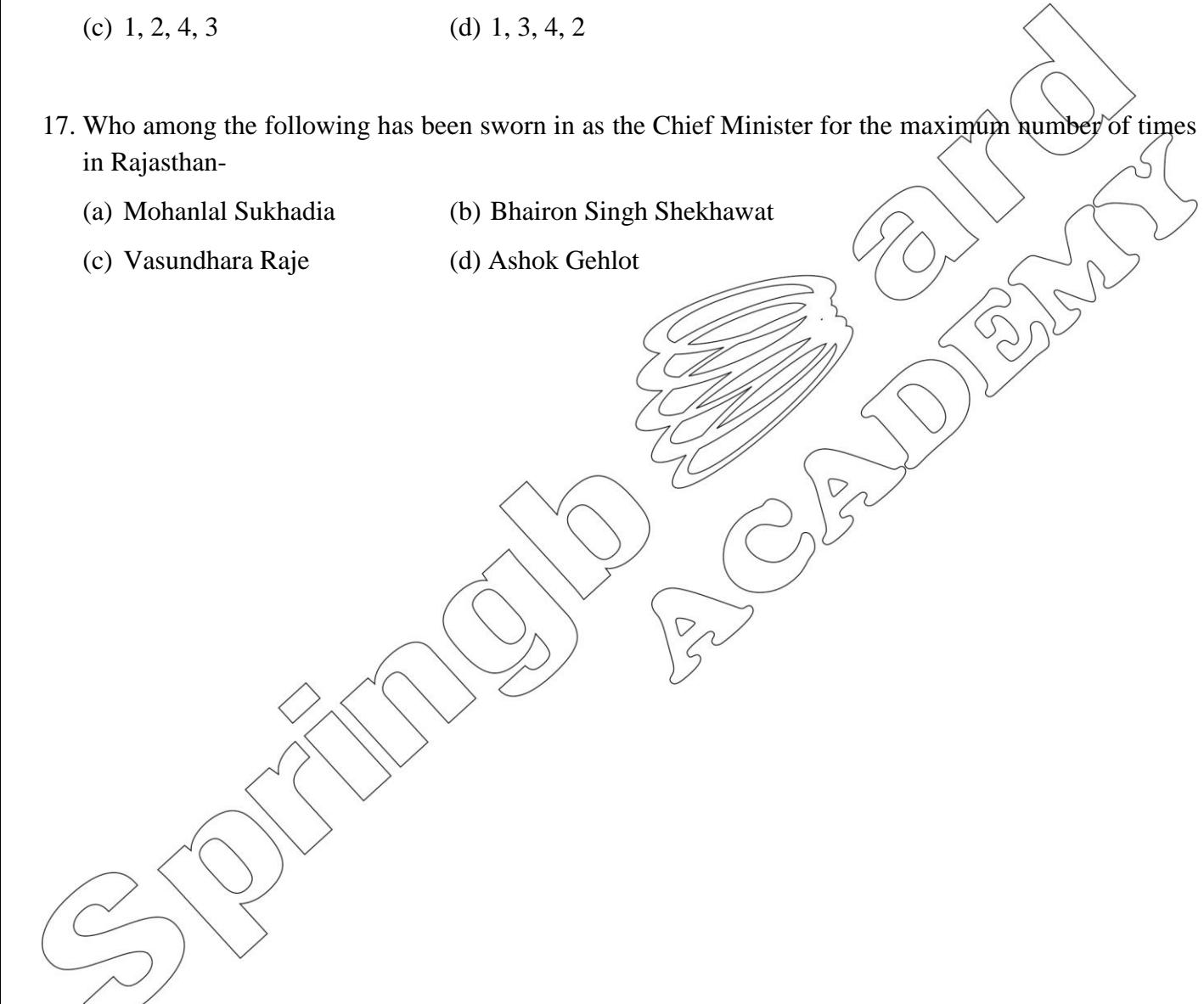
- (a) Mohanlal Sukhadia
- (b) Tikaram Paliwal
- (c) Haridev Joshi
- (d) Ashok Gehlot

16. Arrange the following Chief Ministers of Rajasthan in descending order (longest term first) on the basis of their tenure as Chief Minister-

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mohanlal Sukhadia | 2. Haridev Joshi |
| 3. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat | 4. Ashok Gehlot |
| (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 | (b) 1, 3, 2, 4 |
| (c) 1, 2, 4, 3 | (d) 1, 3, 4, 2 |

17. Who among the following has been sworn in as the Chief Minister for the maximum number of times in Rajasthan-

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Mohanlal Sukhadia | (b) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat |
| (c) Vasundhara Raje | (d) Ashok Gehlot |



State Council of Ministers

- There are generally four types of ministers in the Council of Ministers -
 1. Cabinet Minister
 2. Minister of State
 3. Deputy Minister
 4. Parliamentary Secretary
- Article 164 :- The Governor constitutes the Council of Ministers on the advice of Chief Minister.
- Article 164 (1) (a) - The maximum number of members in the Council of Ministers shall be 15% of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly and this includes Chief Minister.
- Minimum number of members in the Council of Ministers = 12 (11 + 1) (Exceptions - Sikkim, Mizoram and Goa)
- 164 (1) (a) :- A disqualified member cannot become a minister on the ground of defection.
- Responsibility:- The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.
- Oath :- Of office and secrecy by the Governor.
- Salary and Allowances :- Fixed by the State Legislature.
- Tenure :- Indefinite (during the pleasure of the Governor) ordinarily 5 years
- Principle of Collective Responsibility:-
 - Generally all decisions are taken unanimously in the meetings of the cabinet.
 - In case of difference of opinion, the decision is taken on the basis of mutual consultation.
 - That is, the decision is considered to be a collective decision of all the ministers.
- Principle of Confidentiality :-
 - Every member of the Council of Ministers takes the oath of confidentiality. That is, the decisions of the cabinet are kept confidential.
 - If a minister violates confidentiality, then he has to resign.

➤ **Functions and Powers of the Council of Ministers:-**

1. Formulation of policy for the state.
2. To find solutions to the social and economic problems of the state.
3. Making laws for the state.
4. Preparation of state budget.
5. The Council of Ministers advises the Governor in appointments to high posts in the government.
6. To exercise control over personnel administration.
7. To answer questions asked by legislators.

Difference between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet

S.No.	Council of Ministers	Cabinet
1.	Size Large	Size Small
2.	All types of ministers included (4 types)	Cabinet ministers only
3.	All the members of the cabinet are part of	Whereas all the members of the council of ministers are not part of the cabinet.
4.	Maximum Number of Minister is fixed	Not Fixed

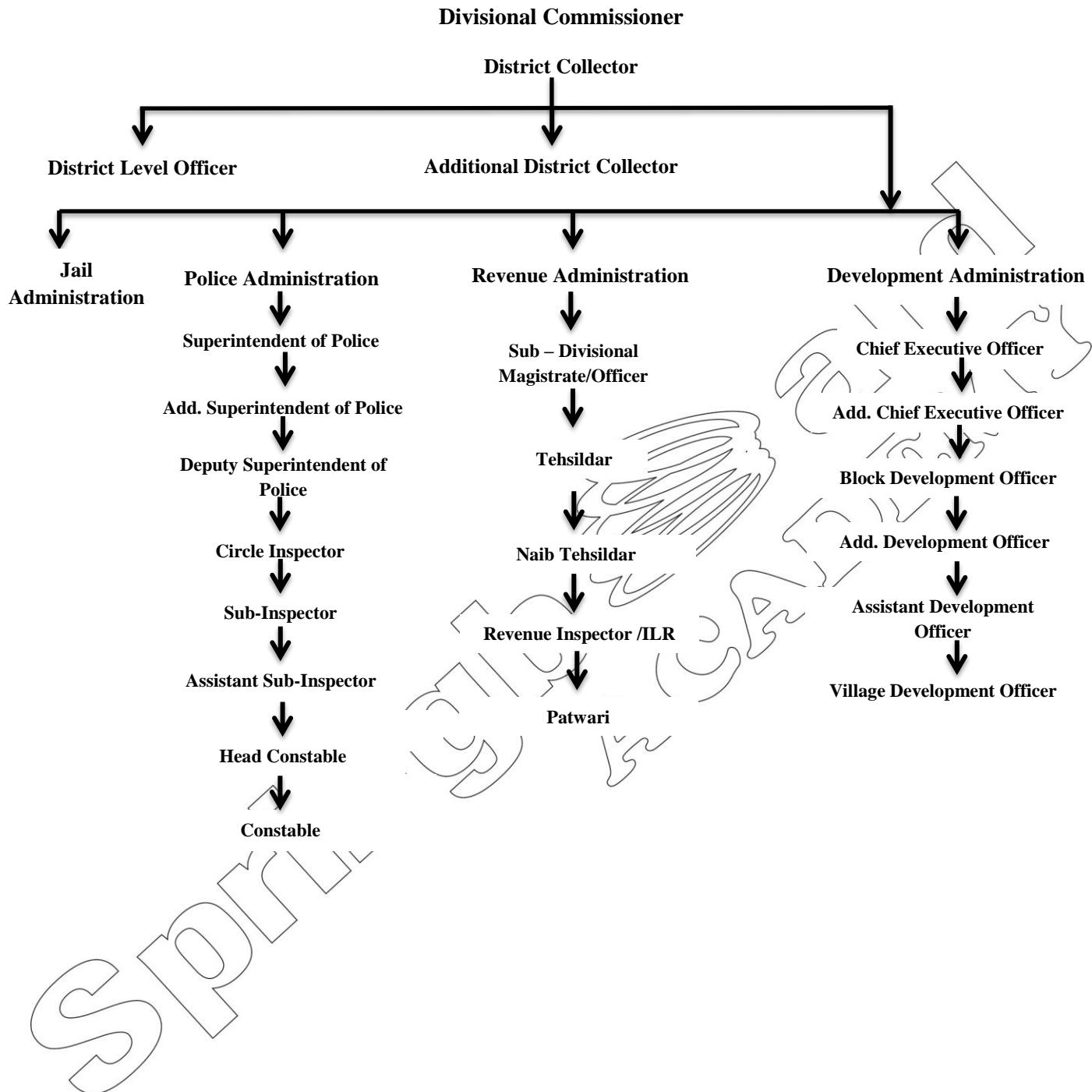
➤ **Other Important Facts :-**

- By the 91st Amendment Act 2003, the size of the Council of Ministers has been limited to 15% of the maximum strength of the Legislative Assembly and a minimum of 12. (Effective from 1st January, 2004)
- Current Council of Ministers of Rajasthan - Chief Minister + 10 Cabinet Minister + 10 Minister of State = 21 Ministers (Chief Minister is included).
- Kitchen Cabinet (Internal Cabinet) - 2 to 4 loyal ministers of the chief minister are included.
- Shadow Cabinet - Formed by Opposition Party
 - ✓ Inauguration from 13th Assembly in Rajasthan by Smt. Vasundhara Raje
- The creation of Parliamentary Secretary and Minister of State in Rajasthan started from the 4th Legislative Assembly (1967-1972). (The immediate Chief Minister - Mohanlal Sukhadia)

Question asked in previous years

1. The State Council of Ministers is collectively responsible for-
 - (a) To the Legislative Assembly
 - (b) To the Lok Sabha
 - (c) To the Chief Minister
 - (d) To the Governor
2. The State Council of Ministers is responsible for –
 - (a) To the President
 - (b) To the State Legislative Assembly
 - (c) To the Parliament of India
 - (d) To the State
3. If a person is made a minister of a state who is not a member of the state legislature, then what is the constitutional provision in this regard?
 - (a) He should be elected within six months
 - (b) He should resign
 - (c) That he is removed by the Governor
 - (d) He is removed by a motion of no confidence
4. Before whom does the 'Parliamentary Secretary' take oath or affirmation in the state?
 - (a) Governor's
 - (b) Chief Minister's
 - (c) The Speaker of the assembly
 - (d) The Chief Justice of the High Court
5. By which amendment of the Constitution, a new provision was added after Article 164 (1) which sets the limit on the maximum number of ministers including the Chief Minister –
 - (a) 89th Amendment
 - (b) 93rd Amendment
 - (c) 98th Amendment
 - (d) 91st Amendment
6. At what maximum percentage of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly including the Chief Minister can be in the Council of Ministers of Rajasthan?
 - (a) 10%
 - (b) 15%
 - (c) 20%
 - (d) 25%
7. What is the maximum number of Council of Ministers in Rajasthan?
 - (a) Is subject to the wishes of the Chief Minister of the State.
 - (b) Is subject to the will of the Governor of the State.
 - (c) Up to 15% of the strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
 - (d) 15 of the members of the ruling party
8. When was the arrangement for the post of Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary started in Rajasthan?
 - (a) Fourth Assembly
 - (b) Seventh Assembly
 - (c) Fifth Assembly
 - (d) Third Assembly

Organization of District Administration



District Administration

Divisional Commissioner

- The divisional commissioner acts as a link between the district and the state government.
- In the year 1829, William Bentinck created this post to oversee the works of the Collector.
- At present, Rajasthan, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are the states where the post of Divisional Commissioner is there, whereas in major states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat etc. the Divisional Commissioner is There are no posts.
- **Development of Divisional Commissioner system in Rajasthan -**
 - After independence there were 5 divisions in Rajasthan –
1. Jodhpur, 2. Ajmer, 3. Udaipur, 4. Bikaner, 5. Kota
 - In 1962, the post of Divisional Commissioner was abolished in Rajasthan and its functions were divided between the District Collector and the Revenue Division. (During the time of Chief Minister Mohanlal Sukhadia)
 - After 25 years, the post of Divisional Commissioner was re-established in 1987 and Jaipur was made a new division.
 - Bharatpur was made a new division on 4 June 2005.
 - Thus at present the total number of divisions in Rajasthan is 7.
- **Appointment:-** Senior IAS officer is appointed by the state government to the post of Divisional Commissioner.
- **Tenure:-** Not fixed.

Organization of Divisional Commissioner's Office (with reference to the state of Rajasthan)



❖ **Functions of Divisional Commissioner:-**

- To organize meetings of the key officers of the district administration under the jurisdiction of the division and to provide necessary guidelines.
- To ensure inter-departmental co-ordination among various departments, organizations of the district administration.
- To conduct surprise inspection of various government offices and provide guidance.
- To keep an eye on the various development schemes and activities being conducted in the division.
- Filing of annual confidential reports of District Collector, Additional Divisional Commissioner and other officers.
- To listen to public grievances against the administration and take necessary decisions.
- Transfer of personnel of revenue administration to the division (Patwari and Girdawar).
- To hear various cases under certain laws.
 - Section 75 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act
 - Rajasthan Municipality Act
 - Rajasthan Excise Act
 - Rajasthan Forest Act
- **Other Functions:-** Monitoring of the following programs –

S.No.	Divisional	Specific work Area
1.	Jaipur	-
2.	Jodhpur	Desert Development Program
3.	Bikaner	Indira Gandhi Canal
4.	Udaipur	Tribal Development
5.	Kota	Chambal Command
6.	Ajmer	Bisalpur Project
7.	Bharatpur	Chambal Command

District Collector

- Use of the word district in the constitution
 - 233 District Judge
 - 243 Zilla Parishad
- Establishment of the post:- 1772 at the time of Warren Hastings
- First Collector:- Rolf Sheldon
- The Collector is called as the Deputy Commissioner in Bihar, Karnataka, Haryana.
- In West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh it is called as the District Magistrate.
- Appointment - An officer of the Indian Administrative Service (with 5-7 years' experience) by the State Government.
- Tenure - Not Fixed
- Recruitment System
 - Direct recruitment
 - By promotion RAS
- Article :- 311 Security of the post in 311 (suspension only with the permission of the Central Government)
- The Collector is also known as **Mini – Government**
- According to Ramsay Macdonald, "The post of collector is a tortoise on whose back the Government of India is riding."

Functions and Role :-

(1) Administrative Functions :-

- To conduct elections - MP, MLA, Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), Urban Body, Co-operative Society.
- Listening to the grievances of the common man.
- Management of Dak Bungalow and Circuit House.
- Allotment of government residences.
- Inspection of administrative offices.
- Ensuring food supply in the district.
- Work relating to maintenance of employees' service records (ACR)
- Recruitment, Training, Disciplinary Action, Posting of District Administration.

- Promotion and advertisement of government programs.

(2) Functions as District Collector or Revenue Officer :-

- Collection of land revenue, agricultural tax, irrigation tax, stamp duty, canal tax, sales tax, income tax etc.
- To conduct land acquisition proceedings.
- Securing land records.
- Inspection work (of tehsildars, patwaris, offices)
- Hearing of revenue cases.
- To exercise control over the district treasury.
- Land conversion proceedings.

(3) Functions as District Magistrate :-

- Maintaining law and order.
- To control the district police and to send the annual report to the Home Department.
- Inspection of police stations and diaries
- To hear the cases of breach of the peace under Section 144 of the CRPC.
- Granting permission for post-mortem at night.
- To issue caste, residence, other necessary certificates.
- Proceedings under the Trademark Act, Sugar Factory Act, Press Act, Entertainment Act.
- To issue Arms licence.
- To control smuggling, drug trade and terrorist activities.
- To Check passports of foreigners.

(4) Functions as District Development Officer:-

- To formulate the development plan of the district through the District Planning Committee.
- Identifying barriers to development plans.
- To monitor all the ongoing development projects and programs in the district and submit their report to the Divisional Commissioner and the State Government.
- To guide the financial position of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- **Note:-** On the recommendation of GVK Rao Committee and Mehta Committee, a separate post hierarchy was created for development works.

(5) Act as coordinator:-

- With state government
- With government departments of the district
- With private organization
- With military administration
- With central government departments
- With pressure group, with voluntary organization
- With rural and urban local autonomous organizations

(6) As Disaster Prevention Officer:-

- As per Disaster Management Act 2005 - District Collector acts as the Chairman of District Disaster Management Authority.
- In the event of floods, earthquakes, droughts, famines, storms, hailstorms, epidemics, wars, terrorist activities, internal rebellions, agitations, violent incidents and communal riots, the district collector becomes the focal point of the hopes of the general public. In such situations, arrangements are made by the Collector for the treatment of the injured, handing over the dead bodies to the relatives, food and lodging of the displaced, compensation amount, resettlement etc.

(7) Protocol Functions:-

- Receiving dignitaries (eg; Chief Minister, Governor, Cabinet Minister, Chairman of Constitutional Commissions etc.)

(8) Functions as Returning Officer:-

- Conducting elections to the MP, MLA, Panchayati Raj, Urban bodies, Co-operative societies etc.
- **Note:-** The Collector acts as the Returning Officer in the election of the MP.

Important facts

(1) Lakhina Pattern - Anil Kumar Lakhina was introduced in Maharashtra in 1984. It is related to the district administration. There were innovations like work simplification, Single Window System etc.

(2) District Government Concept:- 1999-2000 During the time of Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Digvijay Singh, the minister was made in-charge of the district.

Sub Divisional Officer (SDO)

- Administrative unit between district and tehsil.



- Appointment - By State Government
- Tenure - Not Fixed
- Total No. of Subdivisions – 299
- Other Name:- Uttar Pradesh - Rajasthan - Sub-Divisional Officer
Tamil Nadu - Sub Collector
Maharashtra - Province Officer
- SDO is also called "Eye and Ear" of the district collector.

(1) As a land revenue Officer :-

- Preparation of maps and land records.
- To inspect the offices of Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Girdawar, Patwari etc.
- Land demarcation and marking works.
- To get the assessment of the crop condition in the sub-division.
- 5000 sq.m. Land conversion work.
- Collection of revenue
- Settlement of various revenue disputes.
- To prevent encroachment on government land and property.
- To monitor the implementation of laws related to land revenue in the sub-division.

(2) As a Magistrate :-

- According to the requirement of the area, this officer has been given the powers of a Magistrate of the second class or the first class.
- To maintain law and order in the subdivision.
- Inspection of jails and police stations in the sub-division.
- Implementation of section 144 in sub-division.

(3) As an administrative Officer :-

- Redressal/redressal of public grievances.
- To identify people below the poverty line (BPL).
- To get the distribution of essential consumption items like wheat, sugar, kerosene, soap, rice and cloth etc. at reasonable prices for the people of the sub-division area and to inspect them.
- Execution of revenue campaigns

(4) As an election officer :-

- To appoint Booth Level Officer
- To arrange elections in the sub-division.
- Updating/renewal of voter lists.
- SDO there is a Assistant Returning officer in Lok Sabha and Vidhansabha Elections.

(5) As a Judicial Officer :-

- The cases in which the judicial officer works are as follows- land boundary disputes, pasture and forest land disputes, land records and registration disputes, land transfer disputes, division of land properties and succession cases, Cases of investigation and assessment of rent free land and compensation related to land etc.

Tehsildar

- Total Tehsil in Rajasthan – 368 (339 + 29) New Tehsil - 29
 - Appointment - By Revenue Board Ajmer
 - By Direct Recruitment – 66%
 - By Promotion – 34%
 - Training - Revenue Research and Training Institute (RRTI) Ajmer and APRTS Tonk - 6½ Months

Functions:-

1. As a Land Revenue Officer:-

- Preservation of Jamabandi, Maps, Mutation etc.
- Inspection of Patwari, Kanungo, Girdawar office.
- Disposal of mutation work.
- Collection of land revenue.
- Conversion of residential lands.
- Simagyan (land boundary demarcation) related work

2. As a Magistrate:-

- Power to impose imprisonment for 6 months and fine up to Rs.200.

3. As an Administrative Officer:-

- Census work.
- Hearing complaints at Tehsil level.
- To issue various certificates - Domicile Certificate, Solvency Certificate.
- Preparation of electoral roll.
- To ensure distribution of ration in Tehsil area.

4. As a Sub-Registrar :-

- To register the purchase and sale of property, especially land and buildings.

5. As a Sub-Treasury Officer :-

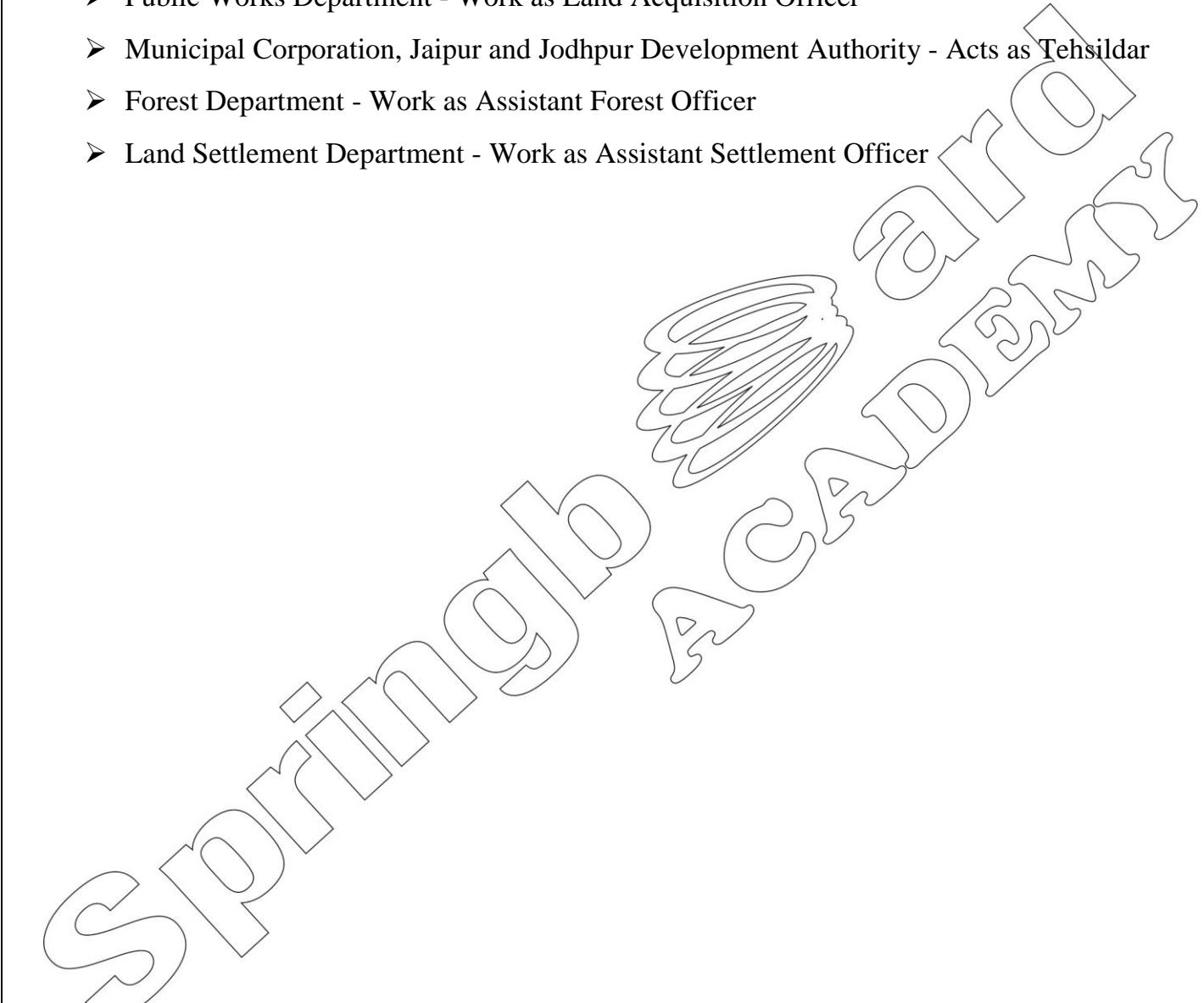
- To control the sub-treasury.

6. Role in Relief Management:-

- It is the responsibility of the Tehsildar to provide assistance and relief in case of famine, drought, flood, epidemic, arson etc.

7. Other Functions:-

- Public Works Department - Work as Land Acquisition Officer
- Municipal Corporation, Jaipur and Jodhpur Development Authority - Acts as Tehsildar
- Forest Department - Work as Assistant Forest Officer
- Land Settlement Department - Work as Assistant Settlement Officer



Patwari

- **Recruitment:-** On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue by the Rajasthan Staff Selection Board, Jaipur
- **Recruitment Rules:-** By Revenue Board
- **Appointing Officer -** District Collector
- **Transfer -**
 - ✓ In the district – Collector
 - ✓ Division – Divisional Commissioner
 - ✓ Board of Revenue - Anywhere in Rajasthan
- Training - Patwar Training School (Udaipur, Jaipur, Ganganagar, Alwar, Kota etc.)
- Rajasthan Administrative Reforms Commission (Harishchandra Mathur Commission) - Suggested the name of Patwari as "Lekhpal".

Function & Role :-

(1) Maintenance of Land Records:-

- To maintain maps, registers, nature of land, area, title, crop conditions, means of irrigation, maps etc.
- To preserve Jamabandi, case details register, Mutation register, girdawari report etc.

(2) Land Revenue Collection:-

- To be deposited in the treasury.
- To collect only the tax fixed by the government.
- To collect revenue within stipulated time frame.

(3) Land Reforms:-

- To ensure the implementation of programs run by the government for land reforms.

(4) Implementation of revenue campaigns:-

- Consolidation of Holding, Demarcation of Land.
- Parshashan Gavo ke Sang (Administration with villages).

- Justice at your door program
- Computerization of Land Records

(5) Emergency Assistance:-

- Assessment of damage to crops in natural calamities and identification of affected families like: famine, flood, earthquake, drought, storm, locust attack etc.

(6) Rural Development:-

- The role of Patwari is directly and indirectly important in the implementation of welfare and development schemes in the villages.

(7) Other functions:-

- Reporting the encroachment to the Tehsildar.
- Animal census and help in election work.
- Simagyan (land boundary demarcation) related work
- Submission of transfer to Tehsildar.
- To do census work.
- Authenticating documents related to land ownership.
- Copying of records.
- To assist in the preparation of voter list.

Superintendent of Police

- Creation of the post of Superintendent of Police in India in - 1808 AD.
- Creation of the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police - 1902 AD.
- Indian Police functions under the Police Act - 1861.
- **Appointment of Superintendent of Police:-**
 - ✓ Direct Recruitment
 - ✓ By Promotion
- **Tenure** – Not Fixed (till the pleasure of the State Government)
- **Security of Office** - Under Article 311

Functions:-

- To act as a link between the police organization and the representatives of the public at the level of the district administration.
- Control and leadership of district police.
- Maintaining peace and order in collaboration with the District Collector.
- Ensuring the security of police property, buildings, vehicles, weapons, documents.
- To maintain morale and discipline of police personnel.
- Personnel administration related work:- promotion, transfer (up to CI).
- Review of the progress of the FIR.
- To conduct decoy operation in the district.
- Performing various types of operations (Operation AAG, Operation Milap)
- Coordinating with other departments.
- Control and inspection of police stations and outposts.

Commissionerate System

- The commissionate system usually consists of an officer of the rank of IG. Which is more powerful and with magisterial powers.
- In Rajasthan, first efforts were made by Bhairon Singh Shekhawat to start this system.
- Starting from 1st January 2011 in the time of Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot in Rajasthan –

Jaipur First Commissioner - B.L. Sony

Present Commissioner - Anand Srivastava

Jodhpur First Commissioner - Bhupendra Kumar Dak

Present Commissioner - Jose Mohan

➤ Why Required :-

- ✓ To get the work done quickly.
- ✓ To boost the morale of the police administration.
- ✓ To reduce the workload of the Collector.
- ✓ The work of Police and Magistrate available to the public under one roof.

➤ Powers of Commissioner :-

- ✓ Issuance of arms licence.
- ✓ Right to grant bail to a person arrested in Public nuisance matter.
- ✓ Right to impose curfew or section 144 in the city.
- ✓ Work under sections of CRPC - 107 to 124, 133, 134, 135, 144, 144A.

Questions asked in previous years

1. What is the responsibility of maintaining law and order at the district level?
 - (a) Of the District Collector
 - (b) Of the Sub-Divisional Officer
 - (c) Of the Additional District Magistrate
 - (d) Of the Superintendent of Police

2. Which of the following functions is vested in the collector as a punisher?
 1. To control the police.
 2. To inspect the treasuries of the district.
 3. Scrutiny of passports of foreigners.
 4. Collection of land revenue.

Choose the correct answer-

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 only | (b) 1 and 2 only |
| (c) 1 and 3 only | (d) all of the above |

3. The powers of the District Collector as District Magistrate are-
 1. Maintenance of law and order.
 2. To control the police.
 3. Scrutiny of passports of foreigners.
 4. Collection of land revenue.

Select the correct answer from the code-

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 4 only | (b) 2, 3 and 4 only |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3 only |

4. Who works in the district like the eyes, ears and arms of the government?
 - (a) District Collector
 - (b) Divisional Commissioner
 - (c) District Superintendent of Police
 - (d) None of the above

5. Which of the following is not the work of a collector?
 - (a) Collection of land revenue
 - (b) Maintenance of law and order
 - (c) Collection of bound income tax
 - (d) Maintenance of land documents

Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Watch Dog of Merit Method)

- The first Public Service Commission in Rajasthan was formed in Jodhpur.
- The Commission is a constitutional body which is mentioned in Part 14 of the Constitution Article 315 to 323.
- Establishment: - was established on 20 August 1949 in Jaipur but was transferred to Ajmer on the recommendation of Satyanarayan Rao Committee.
- First President - S. Of. Ghosh (Chief Justice)
- Persons holding both the posts of President and Secretary - N.K. Bairwa
- First Full Time President - S. C. Tripathi
- Current President - Mr. Bhupendra Yadav
- First Acting President - Shri L.L. Joshi
- First Secretary - Shri Shyamsunder Sharma
- First Lady Secretary - Smt. Autima Bordia
- Present Secretary - Shubham Choudhary (IAS)
- Most tenure - D.S. Tiwari (President)
- Minimum tenure - PS Yadav (37 days) (Chairman)
- Provision of 7 members - Since 2011

❖ Organization

- Provision of a chairman and 7 members -
- The chairman and members are appointed by the governor on the advice of the chief minister. (Article 316(1))
- At least half the members of the Public Service Commission should be from the public services of the Union or the state and the other half members can be educationists, social workers, politicians, lawyers.

❖ Term of Office :-

- 6 years or 62 years of age whichever is earlier. (60 to 62 years age limit by 41st amendment)

- After the completion of the term, the chairman and members cannot hold any other office of profit.
- Members can't be appointed in any Public Service Commission outside the state.
- **Member** - Chairman can be appointed in other Public Service Commission and member and chairman can be appointed in Union Public Service Commission.

❖ **Resignation Letter :-**

- Addresses the Governor.
- It is noteworthy that the President has the power to remove the Chairman and the members.
- **Grounds for removal of members and chairman:-**
 1. Malpractice
 2. Misuse of post
 3. Taking office of profit
 4. Bankruptcy
 5. Physical and mental incapacity

❖ **Removal Process :-**

- The inquiry is entrusted to the Supreme Court by the President.
- Can be removed from office after inquiry by the Supreme Court.
- It is noteworthy that the Governor can suspend the member or the Chairman during the Inquiry.

❖ **Salary Allowances:-**

- 2 lakh 25 thousand salary is payable to the chairman and 2 lakh 15 thousand to the members from the consolidated fund of the state.

❖ **The source of the powers of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission are the following regulations -**

- Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Condition of Service) Regulations 1951
- Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Delimitation of Functions) Regulations 1951
- Rajasthan Public Service Commission Rules and Regulations 1963
- Rajasthan Public Service Commission Act 1976

❖ Functions of Rajasthan Public Service Commission

- To organize various recruitments on the recommendation of the state government. (RAS, SI, RFS)
- To advise the State Government on various matters:-
- Method of Recruitment
- Principles of Promotion and Transfer
- In respect of disciplinary proceedings against an employee.
- Submission of annual report to the Governor under Article 323 (2) of the Constitution
- Operation of various departmental promotion committees (DPC)
- **Note:-** Article 16, 234, 315, 323 of the Constitution related to Public Service Commission

❖ Important Article

- 315:- A Public Service Commission
- 315 (2) Joint Public Service Commission
- 316 - Appointment of members
- 317 - Dismissal and suspension
- 320 - Duties and Functions
- 323 - Public Service Commission Report
- **Note:-** Joint Public Service Commission is constituted by the President on the request of two or more states. Article 315(2)

Questions asked in previous years

1. In which article it is said, "Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for every State"?
(a) Article 174 (b) Article 248 (c) Article 315 (d) Article 310
2. The chairman and members of Rajasthan Public Service Commission are appointed?
(a) By the Union Council of Ministers
(b) By the President on the advice of the Governor
(c) The Governor on the advice of the bound Chief Minister
(d) By the President on the advice of the Prime Minister

3. What is the tenure of the members of Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
- (a) 6 years
 - (b) 6 years or 62 years of age, whichever ends earlier.
 - (c) subject to the age of 62 years
 - (d) 6 years or 65 years of age, whichever ends earlier.
4. If the Chairman of Rajasthan Public Service Commission wants to be relieved from his post, he will address his resignation?
- (a) To the Prime Minister (b) To the President
 - (c) To the governor (d) To the chief minister
5. The chairman of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission can be suspended by-
- (a) By the Chief Minister of Rajasthan
 - (b) By the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan
 - (c) By the Governor of Rajasthan
 - (d) By the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
6. Who determines the number and service conditions of the members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission.
- (a) The governor
 - (b) The president
 - (c) State assembly
 - (d) Chief Minister
7. According to which act of the Indian Constitution, the State Public Service Commission submits its report to the Governor of the respective state?
- (a) Act 315
 - (b) Act 316
 - (c) Act 320
 - (d) Act 323
8. Rajasthan Public Service Commission was constituted-
- (a) The 20th August, 1949 (b) The 1st November, 1956
 - (c) The 30th March, 1948 (d) The 26th January, 1950
9. Who was the first chairman of Rajasthan Public Service Commission?
- (a) S.K. Ghosh
 - (b) S.C. tripathi
 - (c) B.S. Tiwari
 - (d) MM Verma

10. After the reorganization of the state in 1956, on the recommendation of which committee, Rajasthan Public Service Commission was transferred to Ajmer?

- (a) Satyanarayana Rao Committee
- (b) Administrative Reforms Commission
- (c) Sadiq Ali Committee
- (d) None of these

11. The total permitted number of members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission, including the Chairman, is-

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

12. Rajasthan Public Service Commission consists of a chairman and member

- (a) five
- (b) Six
- (c) Seven
- (d) Eight

13. Choose the correct option-

Who appoints the Chairman of Joint Public Service Commission for two or more states?

- (a) By the President of India on the recommendation of the Governors concerned.
- (b) By a committee of governors of all the states concerned.
- (c) By the President of India
- (d) Because of the governor of the largest state.

14. Who among the following has had the longest tenure as the chairman of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission?

- (a) C.R. Chowdhary
- (b) D.S. Tiwari
- (c) Yatindra Singh
- (d) Mohammad Yacob

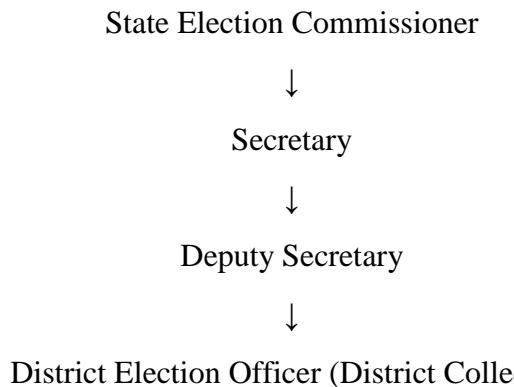
State Election Commission

- It is a one member commission.
- Under the 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act - Established in July, 1994.
- Provisions of the Constitution - Article 243 (K) 243ZA)
- Qualification:- Public servant is appointed equivalent to Principal Secretary.
- Appointment - by the Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Minister
- Tenure - 5 to 65 years
- Power to Remove - President (by impeachment like a judge of a High Court)
- Pay Allowances - Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State
- First State Election Commissioner - Amar Singh Rathod
- Current State Election Commissioner - Prem Singh Mehra (from July 2017)
- Note:- The first Panchayati Raj elections in Rajasthan were held in 1960. In Rajasthan, elections to municipal bodies are being conducted by the local self-government department since 1960. The first election was conducted by the Election Department in 1963.

Function :-

- To do work related to delimitation and reservation of constituencies.
- Renewal of voter lists.
- Allotment of election symbols and settlement of disputes related to allotment of election symbols.
- Implementation of model code of conduct at the time of elections.
- To conduct elections peacefully.
- To appoint election officers for the smooth conduct of the work of superintendence and inspection of all elections.
- Request to the Governor for appointment of sufficient staff to carry out his functions properly.
- The Election Commission can get the election postponed after being satisfied with the complaints related to the election.
- Allot time and day to political parties for campaigning during national broadcasts on Doordarshan and All India Radio.

Structure



Details of commissioners from formation till present

S.No.	Name Of Commissioner	Tenure
First	Amar Singh Rathod	July 1, 1994 to July 1, 2000
Second	NR Bhasin	July 2, 2000 to July 2, 2002
Third	Indrajit Khanna	26 December 2002 to 26 December 2007
Forth	Ashok Kumar Pandey	1 October 2008 to 30 September 2013
Five	Ram Lubhaya	1st October, 2013 to 2nd April, 2017
Six	Prem Singh Mehra	Continuing from 3rd July, 2017

Questions asked in previous years

- Under which article of the Indian Constitution the Rajasthan State Election Commission was established-
 - Article 24 and 3
 - Article 243
 - Article 243
 - Article 243
- The State Election Commission is-
 - One member
 - Three members
 - Two members
 - Multi member

3. The State Election Commission is –

- (a) A statutory body
- (b) A constitutional body
- (c) An executive body bound
- (d) A unit of the Election Commission of India

4. Rajasthan State Election Commission was formed in which year?

- (a) 1991
- (b) 1992
- (c) 1993
- (d) 1994

5. Which of the following body (institution) is elected by the State Election Commission?

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) President
- (d) Panchayati Raj system

Lokayukta in Rajasthan

- The post of Lokayukta in Rajasthan was established on 3 February 1973 on the recommendation of Harishchandra Mathur Commission (Rajasthan) and First Administrative Reforms Commission.
 - The Lokayukta and Uplokyukta Act, 1973 came into force.
 - The first Lokayukta Act in India was passed in Orissa in 1970. But the Lokayukta Sansthan was first established in Maharashtra in 1971.
 - First Lokayukta in Rajasthan - I.D. Dua
 - First Up-Lokayukta - K.P.U. Menon (Former Chief Secretary)
 - Minimum tenure - Vinod Shankar Dave (26 Days)
 - Maximum tenure - Sajjan Singh Kothari
 - Judges of other High Courts who held the post of Lokayukta in Rajasthan
 - 1. M.L. Shrimal (Sikkim High Court)
 - 2. Milap Chand Jain (Delhi High Court)
 - The only judge of the Supreme Court who was Lokayukta - I.D. Dua
 - Former Chief Justice of Rajasthan who was Lokayukta - D.P. Gupta
 - Current Lokayukta - PK (Pratap Krishna) Lohra
 - Narpatmal Lodha Committee was formed in Rajasthan in 2014 to make the institution of Lokayukta more empowered.
 - **Other names of Lokayukta are as follows -**
 - 1. Public Man – Kerala
 - 2. Anti-Corruption Tribunal - Jammu and Kashmir
 - 3. Commissioner of Inquiries - Tamil Nadu
- ❖ **Appointment:-**
- On the recommendation of the Chief Minister by the Governor
 - The Chief Minister will discuss with the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Justice of the High Court of Rajasthan.
- ❖ **Qualification :-** Judge of Supreme Court or equivalent to Chief Justice of State High Court
- ❖ **Tenure:-** 5 years (The tenure was increased from 5 to 8 years by amendment in 2018 which has been again revised to 8 to 5 years in 2019.)

❖ **Salary Wage –**

- Lokayukta - Salary and pension equal to that of Chief Justice of High Court
- Up-Lokayukta - Pay and pension equal to that of a High Court Judge

❖ **Resignation Letter - To the Governor**

❖ **Oath:-** To be administered by the Governor.

❖ **Annual Report :-** Submits to the Governor.

❖ **Removal Process:-** Lokayukta can be removed prematurely by the Governor on the following two grounds. 1. Misconduct, 2. Inability

- **Note:-** In the absence of the Lokayukta, the Upa Lokayukta, in the absence of the Upa Lokayukta, on the request of the Governor, a Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of the State shall act as the Lokayukta.

❖ **Jurisdiction of Lokayukta :-**

- To investigate complaints received against ministers, officers and employees of state government departments.
- After investigation, send the matter to the competent authority for action.
- To punish the complainant on the complaint received with malicious intent.
- Investigating corruption on its own initiative.
- Calling the officer and employee to the office for information or evidence.
- **Note:-** No public servant can complain to the Lokayukta.

❖ **Jurisdiction of Lokayukta :-**

1. Minister
2. Public Servant/Secretary/Head of Department
3. District Head and Deputy District Head
4. Panchayat Samiti Pramukh and Upa Pramukh
5. Chairman of Standing Committees of Panchayat Samiti
6. Mayor and Deputy Mayor
7. President and Vice President of Municipality and Municipal Council
8. Chairman of the Standing Committees of the Municipality
9. President of UIT
10. President of State Companies, Corporations, Boards

❖ Outside the Jurisdiction of Lokayukta

- Chief Minister
- Judges and other judicial members of the High Court
- Accountant General, Rajasthan
- Chairman and member of RPSC
- Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners, Chief Electoral Officer]
- Secretariate and Vidhan Sabha employees
- MLA
- Sarpanch and Panch

❖ General guidelines regarding complaint/complaint :-

- ✓ Complaint can be made only against the public servants of Rajasthan state.
- ✓ The complainant himself should not be a public servant.
- ✓ All the columns in the complaint form must be filled in. The details of the allegations should be clear and specific.
- ✓ A duly attested Affidavit on Non-Judicial Stamp of Rs.10 is required to be submitted along with the complaint.
- ✓ In case of more than one complainant, it is sufficient to submit an affidavit by only one complainant.Cases older than five years cannot be reported but this time limit does not apply for continuous work.
- ✓ Cases of personal dispute cannot be complained.Complaints should not be submitted out of personal malice.

Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta of Rajasthan

S.No.	Name	Period
1.	Justice Shri I.D. Supplication Former Judge, Supreme Court	28-8-1973 to 27-08-1978
2.	Justice Shri D.P. Gupta Former Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court	28-8-1978 to 05-08-1979
3.	Justice Shri M.L. Joshi Former Acting Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court	06-08-1979 to 07-08-1982
4.	Justice Shri K.S. Sidhu Judge, Rajasthan High Court	04-04-1984 to 03-01-1985
5.	Justice Shri M.L. Shrimal Former Chief Justice, Sikkim High Court	04-01-1985 to 03-01-1990
6.	Justice Shri P.D. spade Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	16-01-1990 to 06-03-1990
7.	Justice Shri M.B. Sharma Judge, Rajasthan High Court	10-08-1990 to 30-09-1993
8.	Justice Shri VS. Dave Judge, Rajasthan High Court	21-01-1994 to 16-02-1994
9.	Justice Shri M.B. Sharma Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	06-07-1994 to 06-07-1999
10.	Justice Shri Milap Chand Jain Former Chief Justice, Delhi High Court	26-11-1999 to 26-11-2004
11.	Justice Shri G.L. Gupta Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	01-05-2007 to 30-04-2012
12.	Justice Shri S.S. Kothari Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	25-3-2013 to 07-03-2019
13.	Justice Shri Pratap Krishna Lohra Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	Continuing from 09.3.2021
Upalokayukta		
1.	Shri K.P.U. Menon, I.A.S. former chief secretary	5-6-1973 to 25-06-1974

Important Facts:-

1. Complaint cannot be made to Lokayukta in cases older than 5 years.
2. The Lokayukta is unable to act on its own as it is only an advisory body.
3. The Lokayukta and Lokpal Act-2013 was implemented by the Central Government on 16 January 2014.
4. First Lokpal name - L.M. Suggested by Singhvi.

Questions asked in previous years

1. The institution of Lokayukta is-
 - (a) statutory and advisory body
 - (b) statutory and judicial body
 - (c) bound non-constitutional and advisory body
 - (d) non-constitutional and judicial body
2. Under which act the Lokayukta Sansthan was formed in Rajasthan?
 - (a) the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, 1970
 - (b) the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, 1973
 - (c) The Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, 1976
 - (d) Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, 1980
3. Who was the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan?
 - (a) VS. Dave
 - (b) D.P. Gupta
 - (c) M.L. Joshi
 - (d) I.D. Dua
4. Consider the following statements.
 1. The institution of Lokayukta was established in the year 1973 in Rajasthan.
 2. Justice I.D. Dua was the first Lokayukta of the state of Rajasthan.
 - (a) Only 1 is correct
 - (b) Only 2 is correct
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 are correct
 - (d) Both 1 and 2 are wrong

5. Choose the correct answer-

Who first recommended the appointment of Lokayukta at the state level ?

- (a) Santhanam Committee
- (b) Second Administrative Reforms Commission
- (c) Administrative Reforms Commission of India (1966-70)
- (d) Rajasthan Administrative Reforms Committee

6. The tenure of Lokayukta in Rajasthan is-

- (a) 5 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.
- (b) 5 years or 66 years of age, whichever is earlier.
- (c) 5 years or 60 years of age, whichever is earlier.
- (d) 5 years or 62 years of age, whichever is earlier.

7. The Lokayukta of Rajasthan cannot investigate against which of the following officers?

- (a) Minister
- (b) District head of the Zilla Parishad
- (c) Person employed in any corporation controlled and owned by the State Government and created under a State Act
- (d) Chief Minister

8. In Rajasthan, the Lokayukta comes under the scrutiny of

- 1. Minister
 - 2. Secretary
 - 3. Governor
 - 4. President of the Institutions of Autonomous Government
- (a) 1, 2, 4
 - (b) 1, 3
 - (c) 2, 3, 4
 - (d) 1, 2, 3

9. Against which of the following officers can the Lokayukta of Rajasthan conduct an inquiry?

- (a) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (b) The Auditor General of Rajasthan
- (c) Retired Government Employee of bound Rajasthan
- (d) Mayor of any Municipality of Rajasthan

10. On receipt of complaint against which of the following office bearers/officials, inquiry cannot be conducted by Lokayukta Rajasthan?

- (a) Pradhan and Up-Pradhan of Panchayat Samitis
- (b) Chairman of the Standing Committees of Panchayat Samitis
- (c) Sarpanch and Panch
- (d) Deputy Chief of the Zilla Parishad

11. With reference to the meaning of the charge under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Uplokyukta Act, consider the following:

- 1. It means that the public servant has abused his position by obtaining something, taking something or by himself or others to favor or cause unnecessary harm or annoyance to others.
- 2. To act or not to act for any gain in the performance of his duty by a public servant.
- 3. The public servant has acted in the performance of his duty out of personal interest or improper or motivated by corruption.
- 4. The public servant is guilty of corruption or lack of integrity as a public servant.

Select the correct answer using the code:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) all of the above

12. How many years old cases cannot be complained against a public servant in Lokayukta-

- (a) More than two years
- (b) More than three years
- (c) More than four years
- (d) More than five years

State Human Rights Commission

- It was established on 20 March 2000.
- Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 provided for the constitution of a State Human Rights Commission.
- In the beginning, provision of 1 chairman and 4 members was made. But after the amendment of 2006, at present there is a provision of 1 chairperson and 2 members.
- First Chairman - Kanta Bhatanagar
- Present Chairman - G.K. Vyas
- Present Member - 1. Mahesh Goyal (IPS) 2. Post Vacant.
- Minimum tenure as chairman - Kanta Bhatnagar
- Former Union Minister who has been a member of Human Rights Commission - Namonarayan Meena
- Present Member - Mahesh Goyal (IPS), 2nd position is currently vacant
- Longest tenure as member - Pukhraj Servi (7 years)
- Minimum tenure as member - Namonarayan Meena (1 year)

❖ Appointment:-

- By a committee constituted by the Governor under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.
- Committee Members:- Chief Minister (Chairman), Speaker of the Assembly, Home Minister, Leader of the Opposition
- In the case of Legislative Council in the state, the Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Leader of the Opposition will also be the members of the committee.

❖ Ability -

- **Chairman** - Retired Judge of State High Court
- **Member** -
 1. Retired or serving Judge of High Court.
 2. Judge having 7 years experience in District Court.
 3. A person who has expertise, knowledge or experience in human rights.

❖ **Term of office:-**

- 3 years or 70 years
- Provision for reappointment of chairman and members.

❖ **Right To Remove:-**

- The President can also be removed prematurely after an inquiry made by the Supreme Court.

❖ **Grounds for Removal:-**

- Malpractice
- Incapacity
- Bankruptcy
- Physical infirmity
- Moral Decline

❖ **Annual Report**

- The commission will submit the annual report to the state government.
- The state government keeps it in the assembly.
- The Assembly has to give reasons for rejecting its recommendations.

❖ **Complaint:-**

- Complaints can be made in any of the languages included in the 8th Schedule.
- There is no provision of fee for complaint.
- Complaints can also be made by e-mail or fax.

❖ **Functions and Powers:-**

- To inquire into human rights violations on suo motu or on a petition submitted by the aggrieved person.
- To inspect the jail or other institutions under the control of the State Government.
- To identify the obstacles in the protection of human rights.
- To promote research and research in the field of human rights.

- Issuance of summons to a witness within the powers of a civil court, seeking copies of various documents from the court or office.
- To encourage NGOs working in the field of human rights and to spread human rights literacy.
- **Note:-** The commission has its own investigative team for investigation. Whose head is an officer of IG rank of Rajasthan Police.

❖ **Cases in which complaint cannot be made -**

- Cases older than 1 year.
- Cases pending in Court
- The complaint is vague
- The complaint is related to the army

❖ **After the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill - 2019**

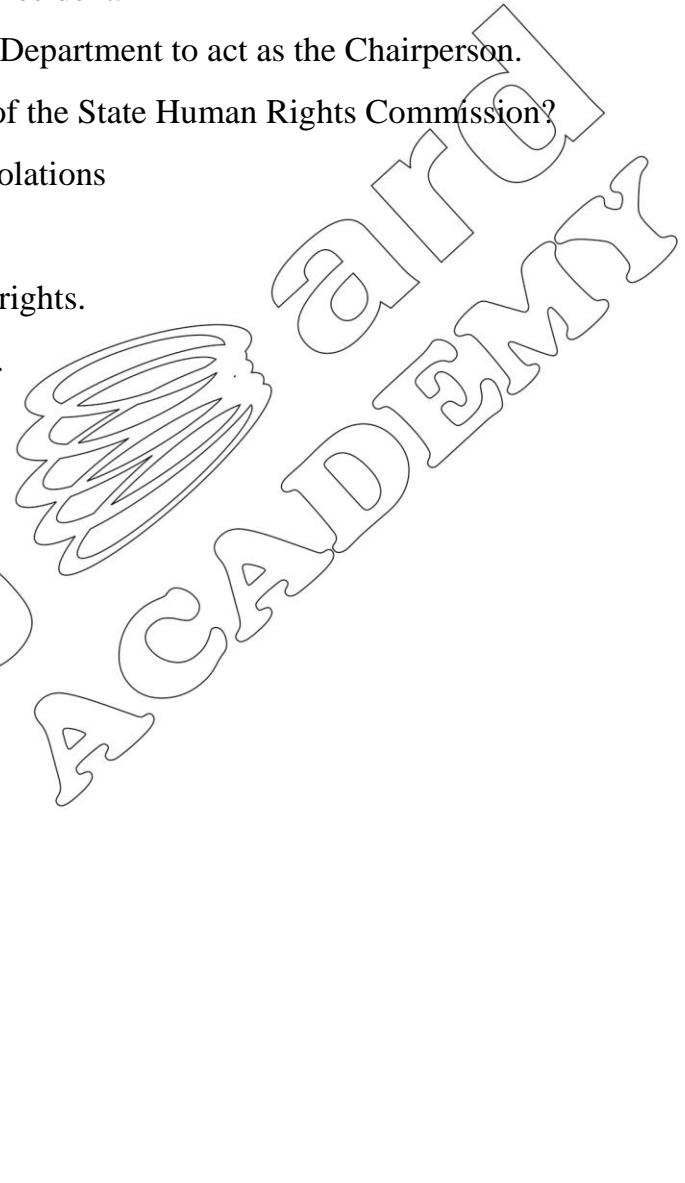
- The term of office of the chairman and members is 3 years or 70 years and all are eligible for reappointment.
- In the past, only the Chief Justice of the state could become the chairman of the commission, but after this amendment, a retired judge of the High Court is also eligible to become the chairman.

Former Chairman & Members

SNo.	Name	Date of Assumption	Date of Demitting Office
1.	Justice Ms. Kanta Bhatnagar	23.03.2000	11.08.2000
2.	Justice S. Sageer Ahmed	16.02.2001	03.06.2004
3.	Justice N.K. Jain	16.07.2005	15.07.2010
4.	Justice Prakash Tolia	11.03.2016	25.11.2019
5.	Justice Gopal Krishna Vyas	tuojh] 2021	

Questions asked in previous years

7. Who acts as the Chairman in case the post of the Chairman of the State Human Rights Commission becomes vacant?
- (a) The Governor may authorize any one of the members to be the Chairperson.
 - (b) The Chief Minister may authorize any one of the members to be the Chairperson.
 - (c) The bound President shall appoint a new President.
 - (d) Any member of the Minister of the Home Department to act as the Chairperson.
8. Which one of the following is not a function of the State Human Rights Commission?
- (a) voluntary investigation of human rights violations
 - (b) to see a prison
 - (c) To review the protection of bound human rights.
 - (d) To punish those who violate human rights.



State Information Commission

- Established on 18 April 2006 under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act and its office is located in Jaipur.
- The State Information Commission is a statutory body.
- **First Chief Information Commissioner** - M.D. Korani
- **Former other Chief Information Commissioner**
 - ✓ M.D. Kaurani
 - ✓ T. Srinivasan
 - ✓ Suresh Choudhary
- **Present Chief Information Commissioner** - Shri D.B. Gupta (from December 2020)
- **Present Members** - Rajendra Prasad Barwad, Laxman Singh Rathod, Narayan Barehath, Sheetal Dhankar

❖ Chairman and Member

- 1 (Chairman) + 10 (Member)
- Information Commissioner - There are experts in the fields of science, technology, law, social service, journalism etc.

❖ Appointment

- On the recommendation of a committee headed by the Chief Minister by the Governor
- **Committee Members** -
 - 1. Chief Minister (Chairman)
 - 2. Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly
 - 3. Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister

❖ Tenure

- As prescribed by the Central Government (Right to Information Amendment Act, 2019)

❖ Annual Report - To State Government

❖ Salary and Wages

- Prescribed by the Central Government (Right to Information Amendment Act, 2019)

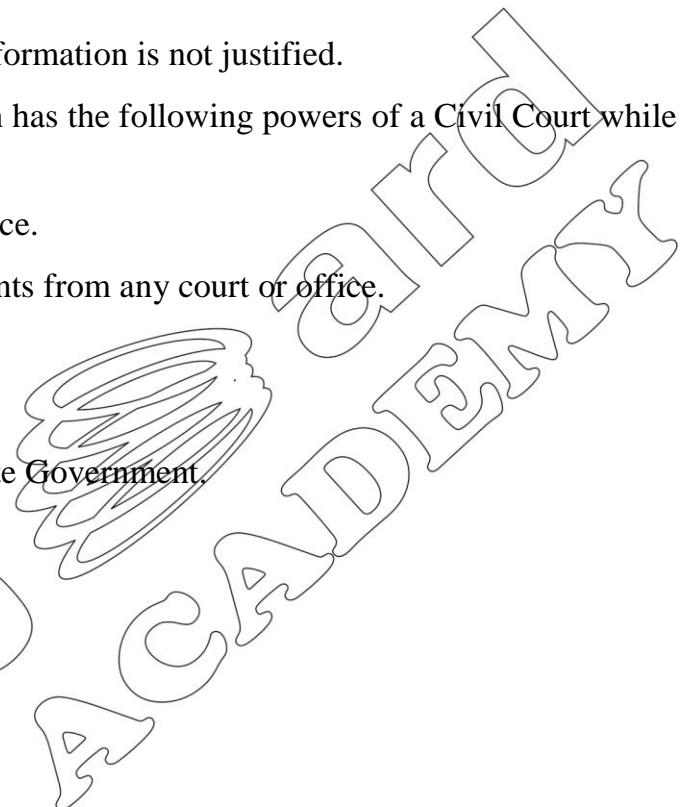
❖ Grounds For Removal

- **By inquiry of the Supreme Court** - On the ground of misconduct and incapacity. The Governor can remove the State Chief Information Commissioner and other State Information Commissioners after the inquiry of the Supreme Court.
- **Directly by the Governor** - The Governor can also remove the Chief Information Commissioner and other Commissioners directly from office on the following grounds - insolvency, moral turpitude, office of profit, physical and mental incapacity.

❖ Functions And Powers

- **Ensuring the implementation of the Right to Information Act** - While deciding the appeal under section 19(8) of the Act, the State Information Commission can give the following directions to the public authority to ensure the implementation of the Act -
 - ✓ Regarding providing information.
 - ✓ Regarding the appointment of State Public Information Officer.
 - ✓ With regard to making possible changes in the practices used for the management, maintenance and destruction of records.
 - ✓ In relation to the right to information training arrangement for the employees / officers of the public authority.
 - ✓ With regard to providing an annual report.
 - ✓ In relation to the State Information Commission, the public authority to compensate for the loss or damage caused to the appellant.
 - ✓ Issue of instructions regarding rejection of application.
- **Appellate Powers** - The State Information Commission has the right to hear appeals against the First Appellate Officer.
- **Power to impose penalty** - The Commission is empowered to impose a fine of Rs.250 up to a maximum of Rs.25,000 in the following circumstances-
 - ✓ On refusal to accept the application by the Information Officer.
 - ✓ If the information is not provided within the stipulated time period.
 - ✓ On giving incomplete and incorrect information.
 - ✓ On destruction of the contents of the information.
 - ✓ Obstructing to provide the information.

- **Powers relating to complaint** - A citizen can present a complaint before the Commission in the following circumstances-
 - ✓ On refusal to accept the application by the Information Officer.
 - ✓ Refusal to provide information.
 - ✓ For giving misleading information.
 - ✓ If the fee being demanded in lieu of information is not justified.
- **Powers of Civil Court** - The Commission has the following powers of a Civil Court while investigating the complaint-
 - ✓ Summen any person for oath or evidence.
 - ✓ Summen for copies of official documents from any court or office.
 - ✓ Issue of summons to witnesses.
 - ✓ Taking evidence on affidavit.
 - ✓ Submission of annual report to the State Government.



Citizen's Charter

- Citizen's Charter is a type of document, which provides information on the standard of services of an organization, information, options, advice, access and grievance redressal mechanism.
- The first Citizen's Charter system came into force in the UK in the year 1991 with the efforts of John Major. A scheme to honor and reward the personnel who have done excellent work for providing public services by John Major was started in the name of "Charter Mark Scheme".
- Citizen's Charter system was started in India in 1996 with the conference of Chief Secretaries "An Agenda for Effective and Responsive Administration" and the Conference of Chief Ministers in 1997.
- The Citizen's Charter was first issued by the Union Government in 1997 by the Ministry of Food and Supplies.
- In Rajasthan, 1998 Food and Supplies Department i.e. Civil Supplies Department and in 1999, Revenue Board implemented.
- NGO Common Cause (Director S.D. Shourie) made its role in India.

❖ Points included in the Citizen's Charter:-

- ✓ Vision and Mission Statement.
- ✓ Details of services provided by the organization.
- ✓ Consumer details.
- ✓ Mention of the services to be provided to each customer group.
- ✓ Grievance Redressal Mechanism and way to access it.

❖ Requirement:-

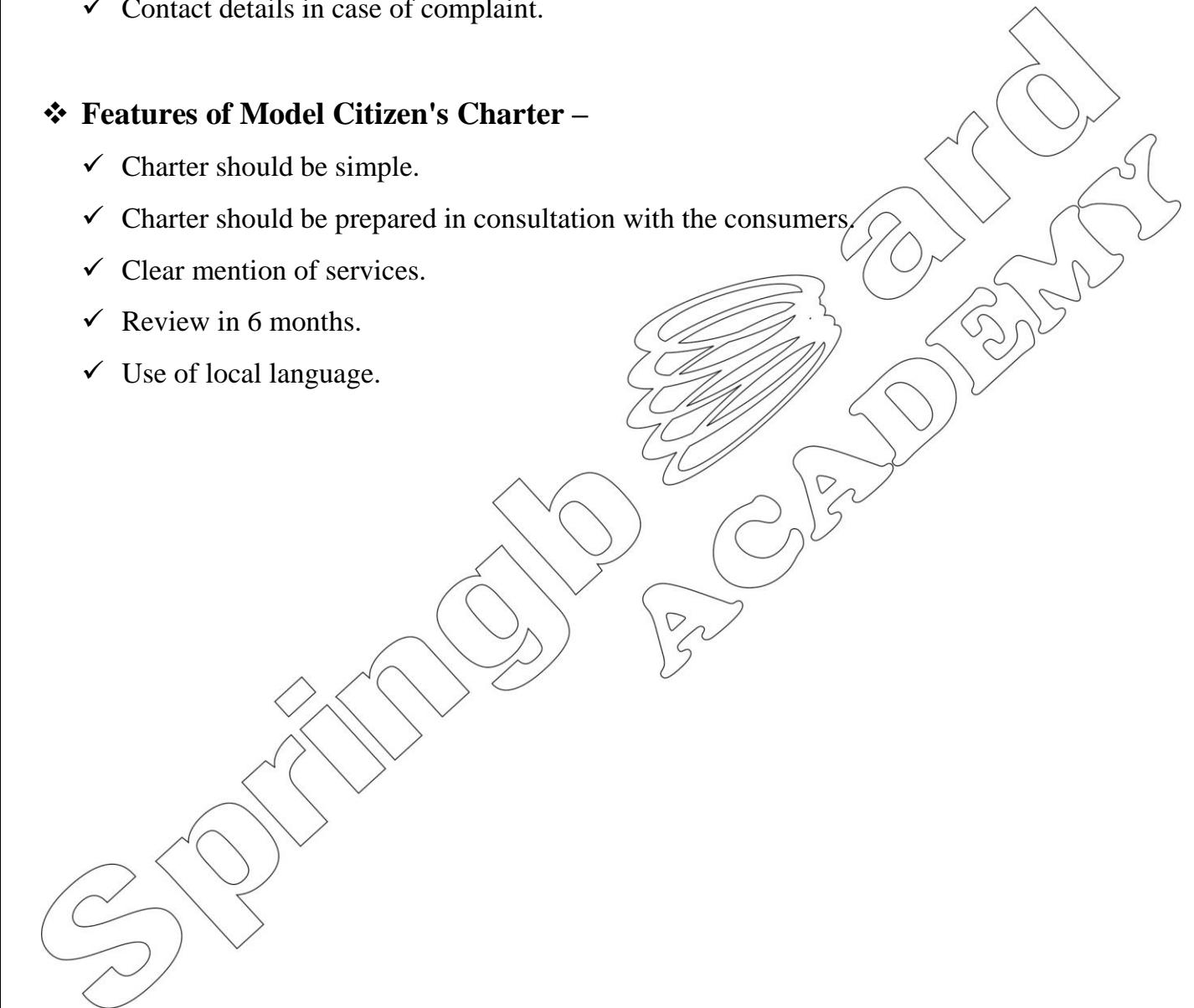
- ✓ To maintain administrative transparency.
- ✓ To keep the administration friendly to the citizens.
- ✓ For saving time of administration and citizen.
- ✓ To make customer service more convenient.
- ✓ To provide correct information to the citizens.
- ✓ To make governance easier for the citizens.

❖ Benefits:-

- ✓ Effective service delivery.
- ✓ Accountability of officials to the public.
- ✓ Increase in transparency.
- ✓ Contact details in case of complaint.

❖ Features of Model Citizen's Charter –

- ✓ Charter should be simple.
- ✓ Charter should be prepared in consultation with the consumers.
- ✓ Clear mention of services.
- ✓ Review in 6 months.
- ✓ Use of local language.



Legal Right

Legal rights are those rights which are protected by law and are given to citizens by an act passed by the legislature.

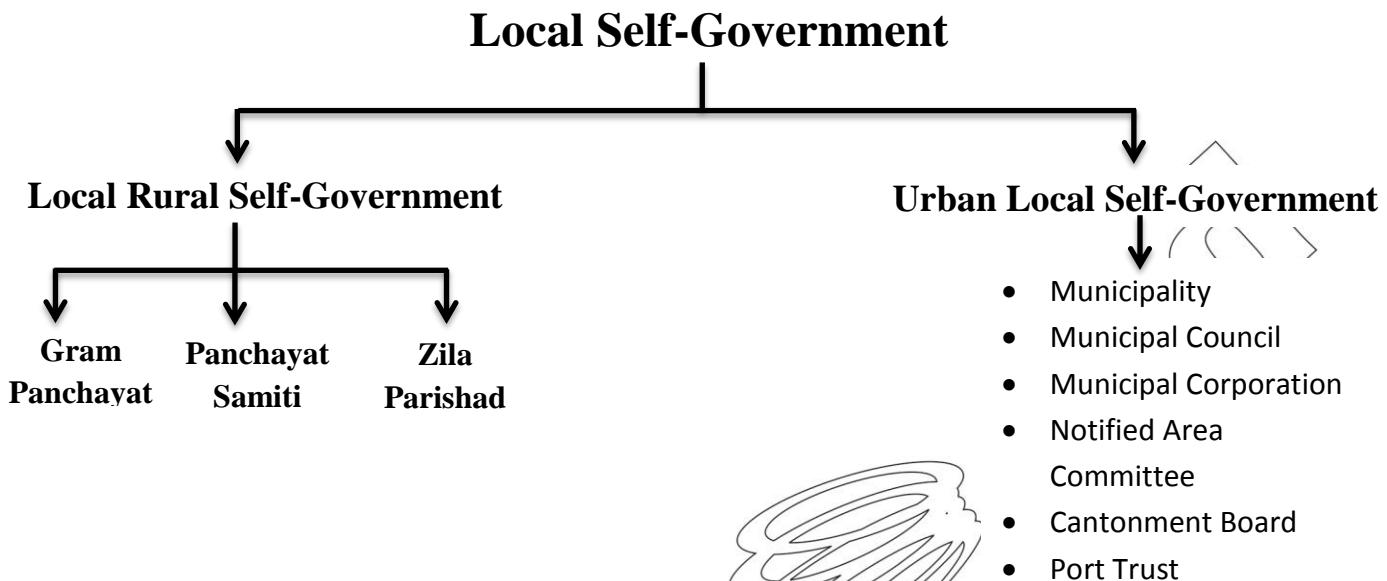
Passed By Parliament

1. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
2. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
3. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, amended (1976)
4. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
5. The Dowry Prohibition (Bride and Groom List) Act, 1985
6. Consumer Protection Act, 1986
7. The Prenatal Diagnostic Technology (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
8. The Right to Information Act, 2005 - came into force from 12 October 2005.
9. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 - 2 February 2006 (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme from 2 October 2009)
10. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 - Came into force from 26 October 2006
11. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
12. Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 - Came into force from 1st April 2010
13. National Food Security Bill, 2011
14. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Passed by Rajasthan Legislative Assembly

15. Rajasthan Public Service Guarantee Act - 2011 – Came into force from 14 November 2011.
16. Rajasthan Right of Hearing Act, 2012 - Came into force from 22 May 2012

Local Self-Government



❖ Development of Rural Local Self-Government in India:-

- Before independence, Lord Ripon was called the father of local self-government.
- The resolution (1882) brought by Ripon is called "Magna Carta of Local Self-Government".
- Article 40 of the Constitution of India mentions the constitution of village panchayats.
- First Minister of Panchayati Raj - S.K. Day
- Panchayati Raj in India was started in 1959 from Bagdari village of Nagaur.
- In July 1989, the 64th Constitutional Amendment was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Rajiv Gandhi government to provide constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions, which could not be passed in the Rajya Sabha.
- Constitutional basis was provided to Panchayati Raj Institutions by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
- New part - 9 of the constitution, title - Panchayat and 29 subjects were added in the 11th schedule.

❖ Important committees and their recommendations related to Panchayati Raj constituted by the Government of India -

➤ **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)**

- ✓ Supported the three-tier Panchayati Raj system.
- ✓ Gram Panchayat should be established by directly elected representatives.
- ✓ The District Collector should be the President of the Zila Parishad.
- ✓ State governments should provide adequate sources of funds to local bodies.

➤ **Ashok Mehta Committee (1977)**

- ✓ Supported the two-tier Panchayati Raj system. (Mandal Panchayat and Zila Parishad)
- ✓ Constitutional status should be given to Panchayati Raj.
- ✓ Panchayati Raj Minister should be appointed in the State Council of Ministers.
- ✓ Election on political symbol.
- ✓ Seats should be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of population.

➤ **GVK Rao Committee (1985) - This committee called the Panchayati Raj Institutions as "grass without roots".**

- ✓ This committee described the Zila Parishad as the pillar of democratic decentralization.
- ✓ Emphasis on regular election of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- ✓ Supported the creation of the post of District Development Commissioner.
- ✓ Supported the division of the collector's regulatory and developmental functions.

➤ **L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986) :-**

- ✓ Recommended constitutional recognition to Panchayati Raj.
- ✓ Emphasized the establishment of Panchayati Raj Tribunals.

➤ **Gadgil Committee (1988) -**

- ✓ Constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions and supported the three-tier Panchayati Raj system.
- ✓ Emphasized on making the tenure of Panchayati Raj Institutions 5 years.

- ✓ Emphasis on reservation for scheduled castes, tribes and women.
- ✓ Supported the establishment of State Finance Commission and State Election Commission.

❖ Committees constituted by the Government of Rajasthan

➤ Sadiq Ali Committee - 1964

- ✓ This committee recommended the establishment of a larger electoral college for the election of the head and the district head.

➤ Girdhari Lal Vyas Committee :- 1973 AD.

- ✓ Gram Sevak should be appointed in every Gram Panchayat.

❖ Features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment -

➤ Definition -

● Article 243 (A) : Gram Sabha

- ✓ The formation will be made up of all the adult voters of the Gram Panchayat circle, whose names are mentioned in the voter list.
- ✓ Presidency – Sarpanch
- ✓ Meeting - Constitutional Provision: 1 time in 6 months
- ✓ But there is a provision of 4 meetings in Rajasthan –
 1. 15 August
 2. 2 October
 3. 26 January
 4. 1 May
- ✓ If the Sarpanch is not/absent, the Up-Sarpanch will preside.
- ✓ In the absence of both the Sarpanch and the Up-Sarpanch, the members of the Gram Sabha will decide the president.
- ✓ On March 8 and November 14, in special circumstances, two more meetings can be called in Rajasthan.
- ✓ Quorum: 1/10 of the total members
- ✓ No-confidence motion - can be brought after 2 years in which the support of 3/4th members is necessary.

- ✓ Gram Sabha reviews rural development plans, hence it is called the unit of social audit. That is, it is also the village legislature.
- ✓ Perfect example of direct democracy in India.
- **243 (B) : Three tier system -**
 - ✓ Gram Panchayat
 - ✓ Panchayat Samiti
 - ✓ Zila Parishad
 - ✓ A state whose population is below 20 lakhs will not have an intermediate level.
- **(243 (C)) : Election of members and chairman**
 - ✓ All the members of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad shall be directly elected.
 - ✓ Pradhan and district head will be elected indirectly.
- **Article (243 (D)) : Reservation for seats**
 - ✓ SC/ST to population ratio.
 - ✓ Women 1/3 but in Rajasthan 50 percent
 - ✓ Reservation of OBC - 21 percent
 - ✓ Method - Cyclic
- **Article (243 (E)) : Duration of Panchayats**
 - ✓ five years
 - ✓ It can be dissolved before the completion of its term.
 - ✓ New election will be completed in 6 months.
- **Article (243 (F)) : Qualification/disqualification for members**
 - ✓ Local Citizen
 - ✓ Age - 21 Years
 - ✓ Name should be mentioned in the voter list.
- **Disqualifications: (Raj. Govt.)**

- ✓ Take an office of profit.
 - ✓ Removed from office for moral turpitude.
 - ✓ Be in a government job.
 - ✓ Physically and mentally ill
 - ✓ Death Supper Prevention Act - Be declared a criminal in 1960.
 - ✓ Having more than 2 children after the year 1995.
 - ✓ Raj. Educational qualification was made mandatory in Section-19 of Panchayati Act - 1994, but in the year 2019, it was abolished in the state government.
- **Article (243 (G)) : Powers, rights and responsibilities of Panchayats - Functions of Gram Panchayat –**
 - ✓ To make programs of economic and social justice.
 - ✓ To implement programs of economic and social justice.
 - **Article (243 (H)) : Powers to levy taxes by Panchayats and their funds**
 - ✓ By law of the legislature of a state.
 - **Article (243 (I)) : State Finance Commission**
 - ✓ The Governor of the State shall constitute a Finance Commission after every 5 years to review the financial position of the Panchayats.
 - ✓ Rajasthan So far 6 Finance Commissions have been constituted.
 - ✓ Chairman of the first Finance Commission - K. Of. Goyal
 - ✓ Present Finance Commission Chairman - Pradyuman Singh
 - ✓ Present Finance Commission members - Laxman Singh Rawat, Ashok Lahoti
 - **Finance Commission Functions -**
 - ✓ Distribution of taxes, fees, fees collected by the state between the state and the panchayats.
 - ✓ Recommendation of grants to the Panchayats from the State Consolidated Fund.
 - ✓ Recommendations to strengthen the financial position of the state.
 - **Article (243 (J)) : Audit of the accounts of the Panchayat**

- **Article (243 (K)) : State Election Commission**
 - ✓ To carry out the election activities related to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- **Article (243 (L)) : Applicability to Union Territories**
 - ✓ The President can direct that with what exceptions and amendments the provisions related to Panchayati Raj will apply to these areas.
- **Article (243 (M)) : Exempt States and Territories**
 - ✓ This Act does not apply to Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram and the State.
- **Article (243 (N)) : Continuation of existing laws and Panchayats**
- **Article (243 (O)) : Restriction on interference of court in election related matters**

❖ Compulsory and Voluntary Provisions

➤ Mandatory Provisions -

1. Organization of Gram Sabha.
2. Minimum age to contest election is 21 years.
3. Reservation SC/ST.
4. Fixed term of five years and re-election within 6 months in case of dissolution.
5. Three tier system. (Population less than 20 lakhs, there will be two levels)
6. Reservation 1/3 seats for women.
7. State Election Commission and State Finance Commission.
8. Direct and indirect elections.

❖ Voluntary/Discretionary Provisions

1. Provision of reservation for backward classes.
2. Which of the subjects in the 11th Schedule should be given to the Panchayats.
3. MP in Panchayat at Intermediate and District level and M.L.A. to represent.
4. Sarpanch will be elected directly or indirectly.
5. Authorizing the Panchayat to collect and collect taxes.
6. On how much population Panchayats should be formed.

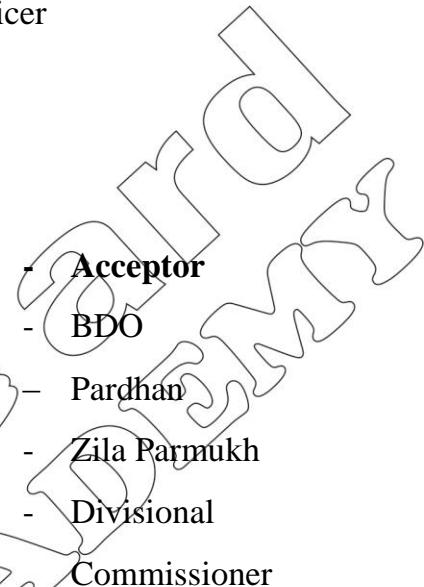
7. In the context of giving more than 1/3rd reservation to women.
8. In relation to conducting elections of village panchayats on party basis.

❖ **Oath:-**

Takers	- Delivery Officer
1. Sarpanch / Ward Panch /Up Sarpanch-	Presiding Officer
2. Head/Member/Vice-President	S.D.O.
3. Head/Deputy Chief/Member	Collector

❖ **Resignation letter:-**

Giver
1. Sarpanch/Up Sarpanch/Ward Member
2. Deputy President/Panchayat Samiti Member
3. Pradhan / Deputy Pramukh / Zila Parishad Member
4. Zila Parmukh



Structure of Panchayati Raj System in Rajasthan

Point	District Council	Panchayat Committee	Village Panchayat
Present Status	33	352	11341
Political Chief	District head and Zila Parishad member	Pradhan and Panchayat Samiti Member	Sarpanch and Ward Member
Administrative Head	Chief Executive Officer	BDO	Village Development Officer
Election Method	Election of Zila Parmukh - indirect and election of Zila Parishad member - direct	Pardhan - Indirect Member – Direct	Sarpanch - Direct Ward Member – Direct
Resignation Letter	Zila Parmukh - Divisional commissioner and Zila Parishad Member – Zila Parmukh	Pardhan – Zila Parmukh Member – Pardhan	Sarpanch and Ward Member - BDO

PESA : Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area Act - 1996

- "Provisions for Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act."
- Came on the recommendation of the Bhuria committee.
- At present 10 states are covered under 5th schedule.

➤ Purpose -

1. To apply the provisions of Part 9 to the Scheduled Areas with necessary modifications,
2. To provide self-governance to the tribal people.
3. To make village administration and Gram Sabha the center of all activities with participatory democracy.
4. To create an appropriate administrative set-up in line with traditional practices.
5. To protect and preserve the tradition and customs of the tribal communities.

➤ At present it has been implemented in 10 states in India-

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Odisha | 2. Jharkhand | 3. Madhya Pradesh |
| 4. Chhattisgarh | 5. Andhra Pradesh | 6. Telangana |
| 7. Maharashtra | 8. Rajasthan | 9. Gujarat |
| 10. Himachal Pradesh | | |

- Implemented on 30 September 1999 in Rajasthan.

➤ Districts of Rajasthan: (In which PESA is applicable)

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Banswara | 2. Dungarpur | 3. Pratapgarh | 4. Chittorgarh |
| 5. Udaipur | 6. Rajsamand | 7. Pali | 8. Sirohi |

❖ Due to ineffective performance -

- Excessive control by bureaucracy.
- Lack of finance.
- Excessive dependence on government grants.
- Reluctance to exercise financial rights.
- Weak position of Gram Sabha.
- Construction of parallel bodies.
- Weak structure.

❖ **Remedy -**

- More and more subjects should be handed over to Panchayats.
- The work area should be clearly divided between the three levels.
- Institutions should have the right to levy some tax at their own level.
- Women representatives should be made aware about their rights.
- Organizing training for delegates.

❖ **Other Important Facts -**

- First constitutional status to Gram Panchayat - Bikaner (1928)
- Provision of District Planning Committee - (Article 24r3 (x))
- There is also a provision for this committee in section 121 of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1994.
- It is presided over by the Zila Parmukh.
- Its members - 25 (20 local bodies + 3 Ex-officio - Collector, CEO, ACEO + 2 Members Shall be nominated by the state government)
- On the recommendation of Harlal Singh Kharra Committee, the Zila Pramukh was appointed as the Chairman of District Rural Development agency.
- First Zila Pramukh - Chaudhary Likhmaram
- Provisions related to educational qualification - started in 2014 and ended in 2019.

Urban Local Self-Government

❖ Development

- The first establishment of Madras Municipal Corporation in 1687.
- Establishment of Metropolitan Corporation in Madras, Calcutta, Mumbai in 1793.
- In June 1993 by the 74th Constitutional Amendment, constitutional status was given to urban bodies.
- New part in the Constitution - 9A Title – Municipality, Provisions from 243(P) to 243(ZG).
- 18 subjects were added in the 12th Schedule.

❖ Types of Local Bodies

1. Notified Area Committee -

- It is constituted by government order and not by the legislature.
- Its members are nominated.
- Its establishment is notified in the Official Gazette.
- Mount Abu, Amer, Pushkar in Rajasthan were notified area committees which were abolished in 1993.

2. Cantonment Board –

- It is formed at such a place where there is a military settlement and a civilian settlement at one place.
- Indian Cantonment Board Act was passed in 1924 and amendments were made in it in 2006.
- It works under the Ministry of Defence.
- It consists of both nominated and elected members.
- Term of elected members - 3 years
- President - Military Officer

3. Port of Trust -

- It is constituted by the Parliament on the major ports. Example - Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai.
- **Objective:-**
 - ✓ Security and order of the port.
 - ✓ Providing civic amenities.

4. Single Purpose Agency –

- It is established by the state government to fulfill a specific purpose. Example- Jaipur Development Authority, Jodhpur Development Authority.

5. Municipality, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation -

❖ Features of 74th Constitutional Amendment -

1. Constitutional Status to Urban Bodies -

- Urban bodies have been mentioned in Article 243(i) to Article 243(i) of the Constitution, titled Municipalities.

2. Three-tier urban body -

- Municipal Corporation (population more than 5 lakhs)
- Municipal Council (population from 1 to 5 lakhs)
- Municipality (population less than 1 lakh)

3. Constitution of Ward Committees -

- Where the population is more than 3 lakhs, 1 Ward Committee can be constituted for each ward or more than one ward.

4. Reservation system -

- In urban bodies, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given reservation in proportion to the population, 21 percent (since 1999) to Other Backward Classes, 50 percent (since 2009) to women.

5. Tenure -

- The tenure of urban bodies is 5 years. In the event of a vacancy, an election is required to be held within six months.

- 6. Qualification for the members** - determined by the state legislature.
- 7. State Finance Commission** - Article 243 (Y)
- 8. State Election Commission** - Article 243 (ZA)
- 9. Metropolitan Planning Committee** - Article 243(ZE)
- 10. District Planning Committee** –

Structure in Rajasthan

Point	Municipal Council	City Council	Municipality
Population	more than 5 lakh	1 to 5 lakh	up to 1 lakh
President	Mayor	Chairman	President
Administrative Head	Commissioner	Commissioner	Executive Officer
Member	Councillor	Councillor	Councillor

❖ **Other Important Facts –**

- **First Municipality of Rajasthan** - Mount Abu 1864
- **Cantonment Board in Rajasthan** – Nasirabad
- **At present there is a municipal corporation in Rajasthan –**
 1. Ajmer Municipal Corporation
 2. Bikaner Municipal Corporation
 3. Jaipur Municipal Corporation
 4. Jaipur Municipal Corporation Heritage
 5. Jodhpur Municipal Corporation North
 6. Jodhpur Municipal Corporation South
 7. Kota Municipal Corporation North
 8. Kota Municipal Corporation South
 9. Udaipur Municipal Corporation
- 10. Bharatpur Municipal Corporation

- Provision of 'Right to Recall' if the majority motion is in favor of the referendum in the referendum after passing the no-confidence motion brought by 1/3rd of the councilors to remove the Speaker/Vice-Chairman.

HIGH COURT

(Articles 214-231)

➤ In 1862 AD, 3 High Courts were established -

1. Calcutta
2. Bombay
3. Madras

➤ Allahabad High Court was established in 1866 AD.

➤ Before 1947, there were 11 provinces in the country, High Courts were established in all the provinces.

❖ Article 214

- There shall be a High Court in each state.
- 7th Constitutional Amendment:- One High Court can be for more than one state.
- Presently 25 High Courts

• 25th - Telangana High Court

• **Three High Courts were formed in 2013 –**

1. Manipur

2. Tripura

3. Meghalaya

• **Guwahati High Court -**

1. Assam

2. Arunachal Pradesh

3. Nagaland

4. Mizoram

• **Bombay High Court -**

1. Maharashtra

2. Goa

3. Daman Diu

4. Dadra Nagar Haveli

- **Punjab and Haryana High Court -**

1. Punjab
2. Haryana
3. Chandigarh

- **Calcutta High Court -**

1. West Bengal
2. Andaman and Nicobar

- **Madras High Court -**

1. Tamil Nadu
2. Puducherry

- **Kerala High Courts -**

1. Kerala
2. Lakshadweep

- **Jammu High Court -**

1. Jammu and Kashmir
2. Ladakh

- **Appointment of Judges of High Court -**

- ✓ They are appointed by the President.
- ✓ For this, the President takes the advice of the Chief Justice of India (CJI) + 2 other judges.
- ✓ The President consults the Governor and the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned.
- ✓ The Governor administers the oath to the judges of the High Court.

- **Qualifications –**

- ✓ Be a citizen of India.
- ✓ Be under 62 years of age.
- ✓ Must have been a lawyer in the High Court for 10 years.

Or

- ✓ Should have been a judge in a subordinate court for 10 years.

- **Tenure :-**
 - ✓ Judges can continue in office till the age of 62 years.
- **Oath –**
 - ✓ The Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution in accordance with the format given in the Third Schedule before the Governor or a person appointed by him.
- **Removal Process -**
 - ✓ The judges of the High Court can be removed by the President on the ground of impeachment. This impeachment is brought by both the Houses of Parliament on the ground of proven misconduct and incapacity.

❖ Jurisdiction of High Court:- (Article 225)

➤ Original Jurisdiction -

- Marriage, Divorce, Succession, Will, Company matters.
- Cases of violation of fundamental rights.
- Disputes related to the election of MPs and members of the State Legislature.
- Matters relating to revenue and revenue collection.
- Cases referred by subordinate courts.
- The following High Courts have original jurisdiction in civil matters up to an amount -
 1. Delhi
 2. Madras
 3. Calcutta
 4. Bombay

➤ Appellate Jurisdiction -

- An appeal can be made to the High Court against the decision of the District Court and Sessions Court.
- An appeal can be made to the Division Bench of the High Court against the decision of the Single Bench of the High Court.

- **Appeal can be made in the following 2 types of cases -**

1. **Civil Cases :-** There can be both first appeal and second appeal in this.

First Appeal - In which both a question of facts and a question of law are involved.

Second Appeal - It involves only a question of law.

2. **Criminal Cases :-** Appeals can be made to the High Court for cases in which there is a provision of punishment of 7 years or more.

Approval of High Court is necessary in all cases of death penalty.

➤ **Writ Jurisdiction (Article 226) -**

- **Under Article 226, the High Court can issue five types of writs -**

1. Habeas Corpus
2. Mandamus
3. Prohibitions
4. Certiorari
5. Quo Warranto

❖ **As a Court of Record and Contempt of Court (Article 215)**

- The decisions given by the High Court will be exemplary for other courts of the state.
- Other courts cannot review or criticize those decisions.
- Contempt of court can be punished with imprisonment of 6 months or fine up to Rs 2,000 or with both.

❖ **Judicial Review -**

- The State High Court can review the Acts passed by the Parliament and the State Legislatures and the orders issued by the Central and State Governments and declare them void.
- This decision will be applicable only in the state.
- The High Court can have superintendence over other subordinate courts situated in the State

➤ Articles relating to the High Courts of the States

- ✓ Article 214 - High Courts for the States.
- ✓ Article 215 - High courts to be courts of record.
- ✓ Article 216 - Constitution of High Courts.
- ✓ Article 217 - Appointment of a Judge of a High Court and the conditions of his office.
- ✓ Article 218 - Application of certain provisions of Supreme Court to High Courts.
- ✓ Article 219 - Oath or affirmation by judges of High Courts.
- ✓ Article 220 - Restriction on practice of law after being a permanent judge.
- ✓ Article 221 - Salaries of judges.
- ✓ Article 222 - Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another High Court.
- ✓ Article 223 - Appointment of the acting Chief Justice.
- ✓ Article 224 - Appointment of additional and executive judges.
- ✓ Article 224(ং) - Appointment of retired judges at the meetings of the High Courts.
- ✓ Article 225 - Jurisdiction of existing High Courts (Jurisdiction of High Courts).
- ✓ Article 226 - Power of High Court to issue certain petitions.
- ✓ Article 227 - Power of High Court to have superintendence over all courts.
- ✓ Article 228 - Transfer to High Court in certain cases.
- ✓ Article 229 - Officers and servants of High Courts and expenditure.
- ✓ Article 230 - Extension of jurisdiction of High Courts to Union territories.
- ✓ Article 231 - Establishment of a single High Court for two or more states.

Rajasthan High Court

- **Establishment:-** By a notification issued on August 25, 1949, on August 29, 1949, in the presence of Rajpramukh Maharaja Mansingh.
- **First Chief Justice -** Kamal Kant Verma
- **Present Chief Justice -** Justice Indrajit Mahanti (37th)
- **Number of Judges -** 11 in 1949 and 50 from 2015.
- **Salary of Chief Justice of High Court -** Rs 2.50 lakh.
- **Salary of other Judges -** Rs 2.25 lakh.
- In 1958, the Jaipur bench of the High Court was abolished.
- The President issued the **Rajasthan High Court Order 1976** under Section 51 of the State Reorganization Act 1956, and the Jaipur bench was re-established on **January 31, 1977**.
- **Districts under Jodhpur Bench of High Court (18) -** Barmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Churu, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Ganganagar and Udaipur.
- **Districts under Jaipur Bench of High Court (15) -** Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk.
- **Rajasthan State Judicial Academy, Jodhpur was established on 16th November, 2001.**
 - ✓ **Present Patron -** Justice Inderjit Mahanti
 - ✓ **Present Chairman -** Justice Sandeep Mehta
- **Other Important Facts -**
 - The Chief Justice who was a member of the Lok Sabha and a freedom fighter -
 1. Kailash Nath Wanchoo
 2. Daulat Mal Steward
 - The Chief Justice of Rajasthan who was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission - J. s. Verma (chairman of the committee formed after the Nirbhaya Case - 2012)
 - The Chief Justice of Rajasthan who has been the chairman of the Law Commission - A. R. Lakshmanan
 - While Chief Justice of Rajasthan and Judge of Supreme Court made national anthem mandatory in all cinema halls - Amitabh Roy
 - Most tenure as Chief Justice - Kailashnath Wanchoo (7 years)
 - Minimum tenure as Chief Justice - Satish Kumar Mittal

Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court and his tenure

S.No.	Name	Tenure
1.	Justice K.K. Verma	29.08.1949 to 24.01.1950
2.	Justice Kailash Wanchoo	02.01.1951 to 10.08.1958
3.	Justice Sarju Prasad	28.02.1959 to 10.10.1961
4.	Justice J. s. ranawat	11.10.1961 to 31.05.1963
5.	Justice D.S. Dave	01.06.1963 to 17.12.1968
6.	Justice DM Bhandari	18.12.1968 to 15.12.1969
7.	Justice J. Narayan	16.12.1969 to 13.02.1973
8.	Justice B. P. Berry	14.02.1973 to 16.02.1975
9.	Justice P.N. Singhal	17.02.1975 to 05.11.1975
10.	Justice V.P. Tyagi	06.11.1975 to 27.12.1977
11.	Justice C. Honaiah	27.04.1978 to 22.09.1978
12.	Justice C. M. Lodha	12.03.1979 to 09.07.1980
13.	Justice K. D. Sharma	07.01.1981 to 22.10.1983
14.	Justice P.K. Banerjee	23.10.1983 to 30.09.1985
15.	Justice DP Gupta	12.04.1986 to 31.07.1986
16.	Justice J. M. Verma	01.09.1986 to 22.05.1989
17.	Justice K. C. Agarwal	15.04.1990 to 07.07.1994
18.	Justice G. C. Mittal	12.07.1994 to 03.03.1995
19.	Justice A. P. Rawani	04.04.1995 to 10.09.1996
20.	Justice M.G. Mukherjee	19.09.1996 to 24.12.1997
21.	Justice Shivraj V. Patil	22.01.1999 to 14.03.2000
22.	Dr. A. R. Lakshmanan	29.05.2000 to 25.11.2001
23.	Justice Arun Kumar	02.12.2001 to 02.10.2002
24.	Justice Anil Dev Singh	24.12.2002 to 22.10.2004
25.	Justice S. N. Jha	12.10.2005 to 15.06.2007
26.	Justice J. N. Panchal	16.06.2007 to 11.11.2007
27.	Justice Narayan Rao	05.01.2008 to 31.01.2009
28.	Justice Deepak Verma	06.03.2009 to 10.05.2009
29.	Justice Jagdish Bhalla	10.8.2009 to 31.10.2010
30.	Justice Arun Mishra	26.11.2010 to 31.12.2012
31.	Justice Amitabh Roy	02.01.2013 to 05.08.2014
32.	Justice Sunil Ambwani	24.03.2015 to 21.08.2015
33.	Justice Satish Kumar Mittal	05.03.2016 to 14.04.2016
34.	Justice Navin Sinha	14.05.2016 to 17.02.2017
35.	Justice Pradeep Nandrajog	02.04.2017 to 06.04.2019
36.	Justice Shripati Ravindra Bhatt	05.05.2019 to 22.09.2019
37.	Justice Indrajit Mahanti	06.10.2019 Continuing

State Legislature

- Article 168 to 212 mentions the State Legislature in Chapter 3 of Part-6 of the Constitution of India.
- **State Legislature:-** Governor + Legislative Assembly + Legislative Council
- **If unicameral system** – Governor + Assembly
- **Bicameral system in India or Legislative Council** - Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka (in 6 states)
- Recently, West Bengal has also passed a resolution for the Legislative Council.
- The Legislative Council has been abolished in Jammu and Kashmir by the 2019 Law Act.

Legislative Assembly

❖ Structure and Organization –

- Under Article 170, the maximum number of members in the Legislative Assembly can be 500 and the minimum can be 60.
- **Exception** - Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim
- Allocation of Assembly seats - according to the population of 1971
- **Article 332** - Reservation for SC/ST
- **Article 333** - 1 member (Nomination of Anglo-Indian, at present this system has been abolished.)
- Current members in Rajasthan Legislative Assembly – 200
- Highest number of Legislative Assemblies – Uttar Pradesh(403), West Bengal(294), Maharashtra(288)

Legislatures with minimum number of members- Puducherry (30), Sikkim (32), Goa (40),

➤ **Electoral Method :-** Adult Voter (Adult 18 years of age) Individual Voter

❖ Qualification of Members -

- Be a citizen of India.
- Must have completed minimum age of 25 years.
- Do not be bankrupt, mentally deformed.
- Other qualifications prescribed by Parliament from time to time.

❖ End of Membership -

- On being elected a member of both the houses.
- On being elected both as a member of the Legislative Assembly or a Member of Parliament.
- On being absent from the house for 60 days without prior notice.
- On conviction under anti-defection law.

❖ Officers of the Legislative Assembly:- Speaker and Deputy Speaker

➤ Speaker :-

- Simple majority elections by the members of the Legislative Assembly
- Tenure - 5 years
- Speaker - Submits resignation to the Deputy Speaker.

➤ Functions of Speaker –

- Presiding over the assembly meetings.
- To maintain peace and order in the house.
- Accepting or rejecting the questions asked by the members.
- Money - Bill related decision making.
- Allowing members to speak.
- Defection related decisions.
- **Note:-** Speaker of the Legislative Assembly does not have the right to vote in the House. In case of an equality of votes on a bill only, the casting vote is given by the Speaker of the Assembly.

Deputy Speaker - The Deputy Speaker is elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly by a simple majority.

➤ Tenure -

- Temporary House
- Tenure - 5 years
- It can also be dissolved prematurely by the Governor.
- **Note:-** Parliament can extend the term of the Legislative Assembly by 1 year in emergency. (At a time)

➤ **The Session –**

- 2 times a year (within 6 months interval)
- The first session of the newly elected Legislative Assembly and the first session of every year is addressed by the Governor.

❖ **Powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly**

➤ **Legislative Powers –**

- Making laws on the State List (61 subjects), Concurrent List (52 subjects).
- Ordinary Bill can be introduced in either House.

➤ **Limitations -**

- In case of emergency, laws are made by the Parliament.
- Under Article 249, laws are made by the Rajya Sabha on the State List when a resolution is passed by the Rajya Sabha by a 2/3 majority.
- Some bills require the prior approval of the President such as - Interstate trade commerce (Article 304)

➤ **Financial Powers –**

- The money bill is first introduced in the assembly.
- Voting on Demand for Grants is done only in the Legislative Assembly.

➤ **Control Over The Council Of Ministers –**

- By various motions such as: Question and supplementary question, censure motion, adjournment motion, no-confidence motion
- Note:- No-confidence motion can be brought in the Legislative Assembly first.

➤ **Electoral Powers**

• **Members of the Legislative Assembly exercise voting in the following elections-**

- ✓ Election of the President
- ✓ Election of 1/3 members of the Legislative Council
- ✓ The Assembly also has the power to elect and remove the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.
- ✓ Election of members of Rajya Sabha
- ✓ Power to amend the Constitution (Article 368)

Legislative Council

❖ Structure and Organization –

- On passing the resolution by the Legislative Assembly by a simple majority or 2/3rd majority of the present, the said proposal is sent for the approval of the Governor.
- After the approval of the Governor, the Legislative Council is formed in the state after the resolution is passed by the Parliament by a simple majority.
- The Legislative Council is a permanent house, which cannot be dissolved.
- At present, the number of Legislative Council and members:- Andhra Pradesh (50), Telangana (40), Uttar Pradesh (100), Bihar (75), Karnataka (75), Maharashtra (78)
- **Number of members** - maximum 1/3 of the members of the assembly and minimum 40

❖ Election -

- 1/3 members elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly
- 1/3 members elected by local bodies
- 1/12 teacher with 3 years experience. (Secondary and Higher Secondary Educational Institutions)
- 1/12 who have completed 3 years of graduation.
- 1/6 members are nominated by the Governor.

❖ Qualification

- To be a citizen of India.
- Minimum Age 30 years.
- Various qualifications prescribed by the Parliament.

❖ End of Membership

- On taking office of profit.
- On being declared insolvent.
- Upon termination of citizenship of India.
- Being afflicted with a perverted mindset.

❖ Tenure

- The Legislative Council is a permanent house.

- The term of its members is 6 years.
- 1/3 seat becomes vacant after every 2 years.

❖ **Session**

- 2 times a year

❖ **Quorum**

- 1/10 or at least 10 members

❖ **Presiding Officer of the Legislative Council**

➤ **Chairman And Deputy Chairman**

- They are elected by the members of the Legislative Council.
- It is necessary to give 14 days notice before removing them.

❖ **Powers of Legislative Council**

➤ **Legislative Powers**

- The Legislative Council can return the bill passed from the Legislative Assembly with amendment or can stay for 3 months.
- Again a law passed by the Legislative Assembly can be stayed by the Legislative Council for 1 month. That is, the Legislative Council can stop the ordinary bill for a maximum period of 4 months.
- Note: Like Parliament, there is no provision for joint sitting in the Legislature.

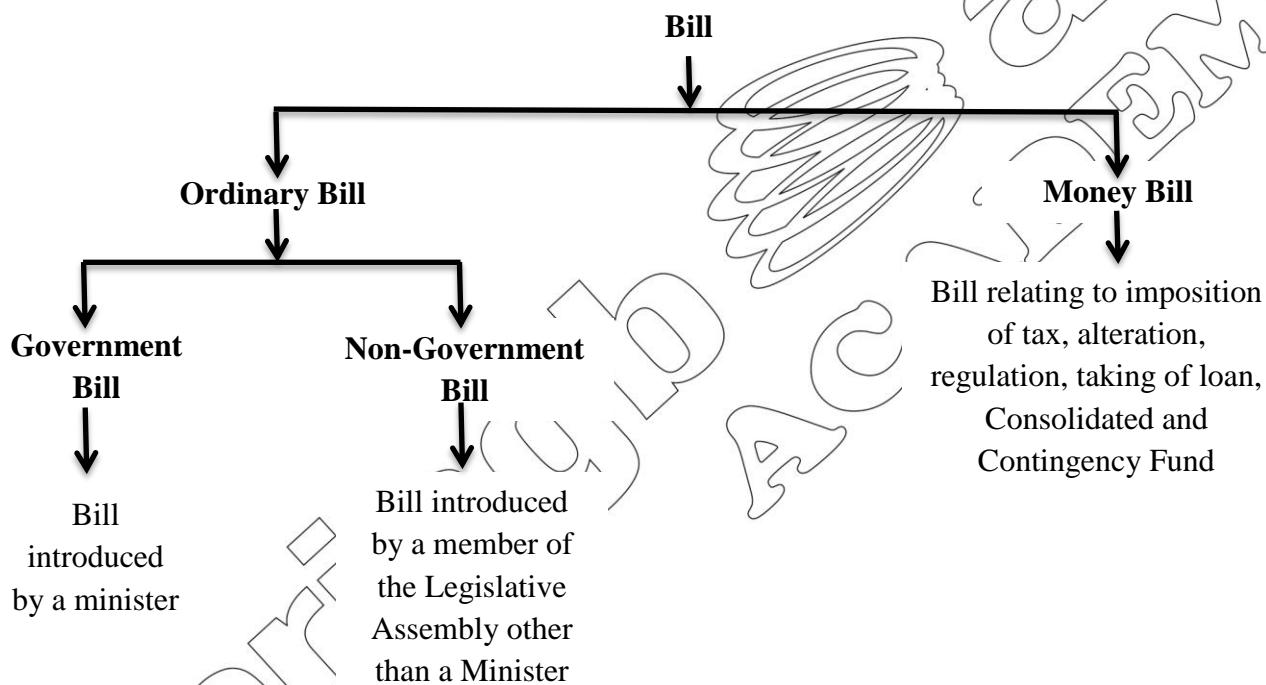
➤ **Financial Powers** - Since the money bill is first introduced in the assembly. Therefore, the Legislative Council can stop the money bill for 14 days. After this the money bill is automatically passed by the Legislative Council.

❖ **Control Over The Council Of Ministers**

- The following resolutions can be brought against the Council of Ministers in the Legislative Council- stop work motion, adjournment motion, censure motion

Comparison Between Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council

Point	Legislative Assembly	Legislative Council
Ordinary Bill	More Powerful	Power to withhold bill for a maximum period of 4 months
Money bill	First in the assembly	Power to withhold for 14 days only
Control over the executive	All offers can be brought.	All motions can be moved except a no-confidence motion.
Electoral power	President, rajya sabha member, legislative council member	Such power is not available.



Articles Relating to The High Courts Of The States

- **Article 214** - High Courts for the States.
- **Article 215** - High courts to be courts of record.
- **Article 216** - Constitution of High Courts.
- **Article 217** - Appointment of a Judge of a High Court and the conditions of his office.
- **Article 218** - Application of certain provisions of Supreme Court to High Courts.
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- **Article 224** - Appointment of additional and executive judges.
- **Article 224(ঃ)** - Appointment of retired judges at the meetings of the High Courts.
- **Article 225** - Jurisdiction of existing High Courts (Jurisdiction of High Courts).
- **Article 226** - Power of High Court to issue certain petitions.
- **Article 227** - Power of High Court to have superintendence over all courts.
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- **Article 231** - Establishment of a single High Court for two or more states.

Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Speaker Tenure

S.No.	Assembly Speaker Name	Tenure		
		From	Till	
1.	Shri Narottam Lal Joshi	31.03.1952	25.04.1957	First Assembly Speaker
2.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	25.04.1957	03.05.1967	Government of India Cabinet Minister, Former President of Rajasthan Sangeet Akademi
3.	Shri Niranjannath Acharya	03.05.1967	20.03.1972	
4.	Shri Ramkishore Vyas	20.03.1972	18.07.1977	Governor of Puducherry
5.	Mr. Laxman Singh	18.07.1977	20.06.1979	The last Maharawal of Dungarpur, former Rajya Sabha member, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly
6.	Mr. Gopal Singh	25.09.1979	07.07.1980	Philosopher And Poet
7.	Mr. Poonamchand Vishnoi	07.07.1980	20.03.1985	Former Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Cabinet Minister
8.	Shri Hiralal Devpura	20.03.1985	16.10.1985	Former Chief Minister of Rajasthan
9.	Mr. Giriraj Prasad Tiwari	31.01.1986	11.03.1990	
10.	Mr. Hari Shankar Bhabhada	16.03.1990	21.12.1993	Former Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Former Deputy Chairman of Rajasthan Economic Policy and Reform Council, Rajya Sabha member
		30.02.1993	05.10.1994	
11.	Shri Shanti Lal Chaplot	07.04.1995	18.03.1998	Former Lok Sabha Member (Udaipur), Rajasthan's Best Legislator Award.
12.	Mr. Samarthalal Meena	24.07.1998	04.01.1999	

13.	Shri Parasram Maderna	06.01.1999	15.01.2004	Baldev was a participant with Mirdha in Marwar Kisan Sabha and Rajasthan Kisan Sabha
14.	Mrs. Sumitra Singh	16.01.2004	01.01.2009	First Woman Speaker of Assembly
15.	Mr. Deepender Singh Shekhawat	22.01.2009	20.01.2014	
16.	Mr. Kailash Meghwal	20.01.2014	15.01.2019	Former Lok Sabha member from Tonk
17.	Dr. C. P. Joshi	15.01.2019	Conti.....	Former Lok Sabha member/Railway Minister/Rajasthan former Congress President, candidate who lost from the assembly by one vote

❖ Other Important Facts

- First Legislative Assembly constituted - 29 March 1952
- Members in the first assembly - 160
- Members in the Sixth Legislative Assembly - 200
- Reservation - SC-34, ST - 25
- Quorum - 1/10
- First Speaker - Narottam Lal Joshi
- First Woman Speaker - Smt. Sumitra Singh
- Longest Term as Speaker - Ram Niwas Mirdha
- Shortest Term as Speaker - Samarth Lal Meena
- First Deputy Speaker - Lal Singh Shaktawat
- Total women MLAs in the current assembly - 26
- Present Speaker - Dr. C. P. Joshi
- Leader of the opposition party of the first assembly - Jaswant Singh

- Leader of the opposition party in the Assembly for the most number of times
 - Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
(Three times)
- One as the Leader of the Opposition Party of the Legislative Assembly Female Only
 - Vasundhara Raje
- First Government Chief Whip in the Legislative Assembly
 - Mathura Das Mathur
- As the Chief Whip of the Government in the Vidhan Sabha
 - Shri Mahavir Prasad Jain
(Two Terms)
 - Gulabchandra Kataria
 - Dr. Mahesh Joshi
 - Mahendra Chaudhary
- Pro temspeakern in the Present Assembly
- Chief Whip in the Present Assembly
- Government Deputy Chief Whip in the Present Assembly

Springboard Academy

Chief Minister of Rajasthan and His Tenure

S. No.	Chief Minister	Tenure		Comment
		Since	Till	
1.	Mr. Hiralal Shastri	07.04.1949	05.01.1951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was also the Secretary of the Home and Foreign Departments of Jaipur State. Establishment of Jeevan Kutir in Vanasthalı. Establishment of Banasthalı Vidyapeeth. Elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1947. In 1948, became the Prime Minister of the Jaipur state. 30 March 1949 On the establishment of the Rajasthan state, he was the first Chief Minister and also a member of the Lok Sabha. A postage stamp was also issued on him.
2.	Mr. C.S. Venkatachari	06.01.1951	26.04.1951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joined the Indian Civil Service in 1992. Served as a bureaucrat in Uttar Pradesh. He was the Prime Minister of Bikaner State. He was the High Commissioner of India to Canada. Wrote a book called "Witness to the Century".
3.	Shri Jaynarayan Vyas	26.04.1951	03.03.1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founder of Marwar Hitkarini Sabha, Jodhpur Praja Mandal, Youth League Marwar Lok Parishad. In 1948 – He became the prime minister of the Jodhpur state. Tikaram Paliwal became the Chief Minister after he lost his first assembly election in 1952. Became the Chief Minister again (November 1, 1952) after winning the by-election of 'Kishangarh'. Elected 2 times are member of Rajya Sabha.
4.	Shri Tikaram Paliwal	03.03.1952	31.10.1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First elected Chief Minister He was a minister in the government of Jai Narayan Vyas. Then became the Chief Minister. He was M.L.A., twice and member of Lok Sabha.

				Sabha once.
5.	Shri Jaynarayan Vyas	01.11.1952	12.11.1954	
6.	Mr. Mohanlal Sukhadia	11.11.1954	11.04.1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposed the British while dealing in the student politics of Mumbai.
		13.04.1957	11.03.1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joined the Mewar Praja Mandal.
		12.03.1962	13.07.1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was the Minister of Irrigation and Labor at the time of Rajasthan Union.
		26.04.1967	09.07.1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was a minister in the departments like Revenue, Irrigation and Labor in the Jaynarayan Vyas government. He opposed the inclusion of 'Ram Rajya Parishad' in the Congress by Jaynarayan Vyas. After which Mohanlal Sukhadia defeated Jaynarayan Vyas by 8 votes in the confidence Motion and became the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Zamindari and Bisvedari Abolition Act-1959 was passed during his time. He was also the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka. He is also called "the builder of modern Rajasthan".
7.	Mr. Barkatullah Khan	09.07.1971	11.10.1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barkatullah Khan, a resident of Jodhpur, died in his office on 11 October 1973 due to a heart attack.
8.	Shri Haridev Joshi	11.10.1973	29.04.1977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLA from Banswara for 8 consecutive times. He was the Governor of Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal. There is a journalism university in Jaipur named after him.
9.	Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	22.06.1977	16.02.1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8th Chief Minister. Vice President. A Rajya Sabha member from Madhya Pradesh. The only Non-Congressman to have been Chief Minister for 3 times. Defeated Sushil Kumar Shinde in the election of Vice President in 2002 Lost the Presidential election in 2007 to Smt. Pratibha Patil. He was the leader of the opposition for 2 times.
10.	Shri Jagannath Paharia	06.06.1980	13.07.1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was the Governor of Haryana and

				Bihar. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a member of Lok Sabha for 4 times. • First Dalit Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
11.	Mr. Shivcharan Mathur	14.07.1981	23.02.1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the Governor of Assam. • Member of Lok Sabha. • He was the minister of departments like Education, Power, PWD, Public Relations, Food and Civil Supplies, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Planning. • He was the chairman of Rajasthan Administrative Reforms Commission.
12.	Shri Hiralal Devpura	23.02.1985	10.03.1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum tenure as Chief Minister.
13.	Shri Haridev Joshi	10.03.1985	20.01.1988	
14.	Mr. Shivcharan Mathur	20.01.1988	04.12.1989	
15.	Shri Haridev Joshi	04.12.1989	04.03.1990	
16.	Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	04.03.1990 04.12.1993	15.12.1992 01.12.1998	
17.	Mr. Ashok Gehlot	01.12.1998	08.12.2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Minister for 3 times. • He was the General Secretary of Congress. • He was the Minister of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Sports and Textiles in the Central Government. • He was a member of Lok Sabha for 2 times. • He was the president of NSUI. • He was the President of Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee.
18.	Mrs. Vasundhara Raje	08.12.2003	13.12.2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was the Minister of State for External Affairs in the Central Government. • Member of Legislative Assembly for 5 times and Member of Lok Sabha for 5 times. • Minister of State for Small Industries, Personnel, Training, Pension, Administrative Reforms, Atomic Energy in the Central Government. • Took independent charge of the Department of Space. • President of Rajasthan BJP. • She was the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. • At present, she is the National Vice

				President of BJP.
19.	Mr. Ashok Gehlot	13.12.2008	13.12.2013	
20.	Mrs. Vasundhara Raje	13.12.2013	16.12.2018	
21.	Mr. Ashok Gehlot	17.12.2018	Continue	

Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan

S. No.	Name	Tenure	Team	Chief Minister
1.	Tikaram Paliwal	1.11.1952 to 13.11.1954	Indian National Congress	Jai Narayan Vyas
2.	Harishankar Bhabra	4.12.1993 to 30.11.1998	Bharatiya Janata Party	Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
3.	Banwarilal Bairwa	19.05.2002 to 4.12.2003	Indian National Congress	Ashok Gehlot
4.	Kamala Beniwal	12.01.2003 to 04.12. 2003	Indian National Congress	Ashok Gehlot
5.	Sachin Pilot	24.12.2018 to 14.07.2020	Indian National Congress	Ashok Gehlot

Governor and Tenure of Rajasthan

S. No.	Governor	Tenure		Comment
		Since	Till	
1.	Mr. Sawai Singh Raj (Pramukh)	30.03.1949	03.10.1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former Maharaja of Jaipur, this post was abolished in 1956 by the Seventh Constitutional Amendment.
2.	Shri Gurmukh Nihal Singh (1 st Governor)	01.11.1956	15.04.1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sardar Gurmukh Nihal Singh was the first Governor of Rajasthan. He had been the Chief Minister of Delhi in the past. He was also the Speaker of Delhi Legislative Assembly.
3.	Shri Sampoornanand	16.04.1962	15.04.1967	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was the second Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh (till 1954-60). Participated in the non-cooperation movement. The open jail of Sanganer in Jaipur is established by him.
4.	Mr. Hukum Singh	16.04.1967	19.11.1970	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speaker of Lok Sabha (1962-1967). Launched the Spoksman magazine in Delhi in 1951.
5.		24.12.1970	30.06.1972	
6.	Shri Jagat Narayan (Acting)	20.11.1970	23.12.1970	
7.	Shri Sardar Joginder Singh	01.07.1972	14.02.1977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of Constituent Assembly, Interime Parliament, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha He was the General Secretary of the National Rifle Association.
8.	Shri Vedpal Tyagi (Acting)	15.02.1977	11.05.1977	
9.	Mr. Raghukul Tilak	12.05.1977	08.08.1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President's rule was in Rajasthan from April 1977 to June 1977. He was a member of Rajasthan Public Service Commission from 1958 to 1960. He was the Vice Chancellor of Kashi Vidyapeeth.
10.	Mr. K.D. Sharma (Acting)	08.08.1981	05.03.1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Foreign Service officer. He was the former Ambassador of India to Pakistan.
		06.03.1982	04.01.1985	
		01.02.1985	03.11.1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Om Prakash Mehra was Air Chief Marshal. In 1968, he was awarded with the Param Vishisht Seva Medal, the Army's highest award.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the President of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. • Padma Vibhushan. • President of Indian Olympic Association. • His autobiography - Sweet and Sour
11.	Mr. P.K. Banerjee (Acting)	03.01.1985	03.11.1985	
12.	Dr. P. Gupta (Acting)	04.11.1985	19.11.1985	
13.	Shri Basantrao (Vasant Grandfather) Patil	20.11.1985	14.10.1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra. • Participated in Satyagraha movement with Mahatma Gandhi. • Was a member of Lok Sabha. • Padma Bhushan • Postage stamp issued by the Government of India.
14.	Mr. J.S. Verma (Acting)	15.11.1987 03.02.1989	19.02.1988 19.02.1989	
15.	Mr. Sukhdev Prasad	20.02.1988 20.02.1989	02.02.1989 02.02.1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of Rajya Sabha • Deputy Minister in the Government of India, Ministry of Steel and Mining
16.	Mr. Milapchand Jain (Acting)	03.02.1990	13.02.1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court. • He was the chairman of the Jain commission set up to investigate the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi.
17.	Sri Devi Prasad Chattopadhyay	14.02.1990	25.08.1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President and founder of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research. • Padma Vibhushan
18.	Mr. Swaroop Singh (Governor of Gujarat)	26.08.1991	04.02.1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former Vice Chancellor of Delhi University • He was the former Governor of Gujarat and Kerala. • He was a member of the Union Public Service Commission.
19.	Shri M.Chenna Reddy (Marri Chenna Reddy) (Additional Charge)	05.02.1992	30.05.1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. • He was the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu. • Actively participated in Telangana Movement.
20.	Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal (Governor Haryana) Additional Charge	31.05.1993	29.06.1993	

21.	Mr. Baliram Bhagat	30.06.1993	30.04.1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edited 2 newspapers during Quit India Movement - Quit India, Our Struggle Minister of State for Planning, Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Trade & Supply, Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries in the Government of India. He was also the Speaker of Lok Sabha.
22.	Mr. Darbar Singh	01.05.1998	24.05.1998 (Death)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was the Speaker of Punjab Legislative Assembly. He died while in the post of Governor in Rajasthan. Cause of death - He died due to heat stroke (Loo) during India's nuclear test in Pokhran.
23.	Mr. N.L. Tibrewal (Navrang Lal Tibrewal) (Acting)	25.05.1998	15.01.1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relation of Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan and acting Judge of Rajasthan High Court.
24.	Mr. Anshuman Singh	16.01.1999	13.05.2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was a judge in Allahabad and Rajasthan High Courts. Been acting governor for 4 times. Recently, Death due to Covid-19.
25.	Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain	14.05.2003	22.09.2003 (Death)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of Finance Commission of India Death while in office
26.	Shri Kailashpati Mishra (Governor Gujarat) Additional Charge	22.09.2003	13.01.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postage stamp issued by the Government of India.
27.	Mr. Madanlal Khurana	14.01.2004	01.11.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former Chief Minister of Delhi. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism in Vajpayee government. He was also called 'Lion of Delhi'. He remained in the headlines due to the organising of "Janata Darbar" in Rajasthan while being the governor.
28.	Mr. T.V. Rajeshwar (Governor U.P.) Additional Charge	01.11.2004	08.11.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former officer of the Indian Police Service. Former Chief of Intelligence Bureau. Former Governor of Sikkim, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. He was awarded the Padma

				Vibhushan in 2002.
29.	Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil	08.11.2004	23.06.2007 (Resignation Letter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was MLA and Member of Lok Sabha. • She was the first woman President of India from 2007 to 2012. • Awarded with Mexico's highest civilian award "Orden Mexicana del Aguila Azteca". • The first woman governor of Rajasthan. • She was a minister in various departments in Maharashtra. • Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
30.	Dr. AR Kidwai (Akhlaq ur Rehman Kidwai) (Governor Haryana) Additional Charge	23.06.2007	06.09.2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was an Indian chemist and politician, who has been the governor of Haryana, Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal. • Kidwai was the chairman of the Union Public Service Commission from 1974 to 1977. • He was the Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. • Chairman, Selection Board of Scientists Poole.
31.	Shri Shailendra Kumar Singh (Acting)	06.09.2007	01.12.2009 (Death)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Foreign Service officer. • Death while in office. • He was the President of the United Nations Group 77.
32.	Smt. Prabha Rao (Governor Himachal Pradesh) Additional Charge	03.01.2009	24.01.2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death while in office.
33.	Mrs. Prabha Rao Charge (Acting)	25.01.2010	26.04.2010 (Death)	
34.	Shri Shivraj Patil (Governor Punjab) Additional Charge	28.04.2010	12.05.2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Affairs Minister of India. • Attack by terrorist in Mumbai while he was Home Minister of India. • He was the Vice-President of CSIR. • The 'Best Member of Parliament Award' was started by him while being the Speaker of Lok Sabha (1992).
35.	Mrs. Margaret Alva (Acting)	12.05.2012	07.08.2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Served as the first woman governor of Uttarakhand. • She is honoured with Mercy Ravi Award.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The President of South Africa honoured him with a national honor for his support in fighting the fight against apartheid in the freedom struggle there.
36.	Shri Ram Naik (Additional Charge)	08.08.2014	03.09.2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of Oil and Natural Gas in the Government of India.
37.	Mr. Kalyan Singh	09.09.2014	08.09.2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was also the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh twice. He was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh at the time of the demolition of the disputed Babri Masjid. Death in July 2021.
38.	Mr. Kalraj Mishra	09.09.2019	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was the Minister of Micro and Small Industries in the Government of India. Three times Rajya Sabha member. He was the Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

Governor and Chief Minister who remained during President's rule in Rajasthan

Governor	Chief Minister
➤ Dr. Sampoornanand (1967)	➤ Mohanlal Sukhadia (1967)
➤ Sardar Hukum Singh (1967)	➤ Haridev Joshi (1977)
➤ Raghukul Tilak (1977, 1980)	➤ Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (1980)
➤ Dr. M. Chennareddy (1992–1993)	➤ Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (1992)
➤ Baliram Bhagat (1993)	

State Election Commission

Details of Commissioners From Formation Till Present

S. No.	Name of Commissioner	Tenure	
		From	Till
1.	Amar Singh Rathod	01.07.1994	01.07.2000
2.	NR Bhasin	02.07. 2000	02.07.2002
3.	Indrajit Khanna	26.12.2002	26.12.2007
4.	Ashok Kumar Pandey	01.10.2008	30.09.2013
5.	Ram Lubhaya	01.10.2013	02.04.2017
6.	Prem Singh Mehra	03.07.2017	Continuing

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Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta of Rajasthan

S.No.	Name	Period	
		From	Till
1.	Justice Shri I.D. Dua Former Judge, Supreme Court	28.8.1973	27.08.1978
2.	Justice Shri D.P. Gupta Former Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court	28.8.1978	05.08.1979
3.	Justice Shri M.L. Joshi Former Acting Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court	06.08.1979	07.08.1982
4.	Justice Shri K.S. Sidhu Judge, Rajasthan High Court	04.04.1984	03.01.1985
5.	Justice Shri M.L. Shrimal Former Chief Justice, Sikkim High Court	04.01.1985	03.01.1990
6.	Justice Shri P.D. Kudal Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	16.01.1990	06.03.1990
7.	Justice Shri M.B. Sharma Judge, Rajasthan High Court	10.08.1990	30.09.1993
8.	Justice Shri VS. Dave Judge, Rajasthan High Court	21.01.1994	16.02.1994
9.	Justice Shri M.B. Sharma Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	06.07.1994	06.07.1999
10.	Justice Shri Milap Chand Jain Former Chief Justice, Delhi High Court	26.11.1999	26.11.2004
11.	Justice Shri G.L. Gupta Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	01.05.2007	30.04.2012
12.	Justice Shri S.S. Kothari Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	25.03.2013	07.03.2019
13.	Justice Shri Pratap Krishna Lohra Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	09.03.2021	Continuing
Upalokayukta			
1.	Shri K.P.U. Menon, I.A.S. former chief secretary	05.06.1973	25.06.1974

RPSC
Rajasthan Public Service Commission
(Watch Dog of Merit Method)
Chairperson

Sr. No.	Chairperson Name	From	Till
1.	Sir S. K. Ghosh, Chief Justice	22.12.1949	25.01.1950
2.	Shri S. C. Tripathi	28.07.1950	07.08.1951
3.	Shri D. S. Tiwari	08.08.1951	17.01.1958
4.	Shri M. M. Verma	18.01.1958	03.12.1958
5.	Shri L. L. Joshi, IAS (Acting)	04.12.1958	31.07.1960
6.	Shri V. V. Narlikar (Prof & Head)	01.08.1960	31.07.1966
7.	Dr. B. L. Rawat, IAS	01.08.1966	03.09.1966
8.	Shri R. C. Choudhary, RHJS	04.09.1966	08.10.1971
9.	Shri B. D. Mathur (Retd. Chief Engg.)	09.10.1971	23.06.1973
10.	Shri R. S. Kapoor (Dir. College Edu.)	24.06.1973	10.06.1975
11.	Shri Mohammed Yaqub, RHJS	27.06.1975	30.06.1979
12.	Shri Ram Singh Chouhan, IAS	01.07.1979	10.09.1980
13.	Shri Hari Dutt Gupta (Chief Engg.)	11.09.1980	09.06.1983
14.	Shri S. Adaviyappa (Chief Engg.)	10.06.1983	26.03.1985
15.	Dr. D. D. Chawan (Prof.)	27.03.1985	07.11.1985
16.	Shri J. M. Khan, IAS	08.11.1985	27.11.1989
17.	Shri S. C. Singaria (Acting)	28.11.1989	04.09.1990
18.	Shri Yatindra Singh, IAS	05.09.1990	06.10.1995
19.	Shri Hanuman Prasad, IAS	06.10.1995	30.09.1997
20.	Shri P. S. Yadav, IPS	01.10.1997	06.11.1997
21.	Shri Devendra Singh, IPS	06.11.1997	30.12.2000
22.	Shri N. K. Berwa, IAS	31.12.2000	22.03.2004
23.	Shri S. S. Tak (Acting) (Prof.)	26.03.2004	15.07.2004
24.	Shri Govind Singh Tank (Retd. Chief Engg.)	15.07.2004	04.07.2006
25.	Shri H. N. Meena, IPS (Retd.) (Acting)	04.07.2006	19.09.2006
26.	Shri C. R. Chaudhary	29.09.2006	28.02.2010
27.	Shri Mahendra Lal Kumawat, IPS (Retd.)	28.02.2010	01.07.2011
28.	Prof. B. M. Sharma	01.07.2011	31.08.2012
29.	Dr. Habib Khan Gauran, IPS (Retd.)	31.08.2012	22.09.2014
30.	Dr. R. D. Saini (Acting)	24.09.2014	10.08.2015
31.	Dr. L. K. Panwar, IAs (Retd.)	10.08.2015	10.07.2017
32.	Shri Shyam Sunder Sharma	11.07.2017	28.09.2017
33.	Dr. Radhe Shyam Garg	18.12.2017	01.05.2018
34.	Shri Deepak Upreti (IAS Retd.)	23.07.2018	14.10.2020

Members

Sr. No.	Member Name	From	Till
1	Shri Devi Shanker Tiwari	26.01.1950	07.08.1951
2	Shri N. R. Chandrakar	26.01.1950	31.12.1950
3	Shri V. R. Adige	17.02.1951	16.02.1957
4	Shri M. M. Varma	28.06.1952	20.01.1958
5	Shri L. L. Joshi, IAS	01.03.1957 & 01.08.1960	03.12.1958 & 20.11.1961
6	Shri Raghukul Tilak, Vice Chancellor	04.02.1958	07.01.1960
7	Shri S. L. Ahuja, IAS	01.12.1959	17.11.1964
8	Shri Shyam Lal, IAS	17.04.1961	15.04.1966
9	Dr B. L. Rawat, IAS	04.09.1961	04.09.1966
10	Shri R. C. Choudhary, RHJS	20.03.1965	07.02.1967
11	Shri R. N. Hawa, IAS	27.07.1966	19.07.1970
12	Shri S. D. Ujwal, IAS	31.05.1967	05.01.1970
13	Shri Shiv Shankar, IAS	29.07.1967	10.09.1970
14	Shri B. D. Mathur	11.11.1968	08.10.1971
15	Shri V. D. Sharma, IAS	11.06.1970	06.03.1973
16	Shri R. S. Kapoor	11.06.1970	23.06.1973
17	Shri Dhuleshwar Meena, Former M.P.	01.01.1972	02.01.1978
18	Shri Mohammed Yaqub, RHJS	07.08.1972	27.06.1975
19	Shri D. N. Handa, IAS	05.04.1973	10.12.1974
20	Shri N. L. Jain, Former Speaker, R.L.A.	27.07.1974	03.10.1979
21	Shri Hari Dutt Gupta	26.04.1975	10.09.1980
22	Shri Ram Singh Chouhan, IAS	30.07.1977	30.06.1979
23	Shri S. Adviyappa	12.09.1979	09.06.1983
24	Dr. Deen Dayal Chawan	08.11.1979	26.03.1985
25	Shri J. M. Khan, IAS	06.11.1982	07.11.1985
26	Shri Banwari Mal, IPS	04.07.1984	27.06.1988
27	Prof. Doel Singh	06.07.1984	22.09.1986
28	Dr. Devi Singh Saraswat	16.12.1985	22.01.1988
29	Shri Sugan Chand Singaria	28.05.1986 & 05.09.1990	26.11.1989 & 27.05.1992
30	Shri Subhash Chandra Tandan, IPS	01.12.1987	06.11.1991
31	Prof. K. L. Kamal	16.09.1988	11.09.1992
32	Dr. G. P. Pilania, IPS	22.12.1989	17.02.1994
33	Smt. Kanta Kathuria, Former MLA	22.12.1989	23.04.1995 (Resigned)
34	Shri Hanuman Prasad, IAS	31.10.1992	06.10.1995
35	Shri P. S. Yadav, IPS	28.07.1993	30.09.-1997
36	Smt. Kamla Bheel, Former State Minister, R.L.A.	28.07.1993	27.07.1999
37	Shri Shanker Singh Solanki	03.04.1995	05.08.2000
38	Dr. (Smt.) Prakashwati Sharma	18.01.1996	18.01.2002
39	Shri O.P. Gupta, Former Chief Whip R.L.A	26.12.1997	04.06.2003

40	Shri Dalip Singh	27.12.1997	30.06.1999
41	Dr. Shyam Singh Tak	10.11.1999	09.11-2005
42	Shri M. L. Parihar	14.12.1999	14.03.2001
43	Prof. (Dr.) H.A.S. Jafri	01.02.2001	18.06.2006
44	Shri H. N. Meena, IPS (Retd.)	25.02.2002	19.09.2006
45	Shri C. R. Choudhary	27.02.2002	23.02.2008
46	Shri Vinod Bihari Sharma	25.08.2003	06.02.2008
47	Shri H.L. Meena	18.04.2008	31.01.2012
48	Shri Shiv Pal Singh Nangal	18.04.2008	13.11.2013 (Resigned)
49	Shri Kanhaiya Lal Bairwa, IPS (Retd.)	18.04.2008	17.04.2014
50	Shri P.K. Dashora	04.07.2008	03.07.2014
51	Shri Brahm Singh Gurjar	04.07.2008	03.07.2014
52	Shri H. K. Gauran, IPS (Retd.)	04.07.2008	03.07.2014
53	Smt. Divya singh	30.11.2011	30.09.2012 (Resigned)
54	Shri Hari Kishan Khichar, RHJS	30.01.2016	05.03.2017
55	Shri Shyam Sunder Sharma	30.01.2016	10.07.2017 (Resigned)
56	Dr. R.D. Saini	18.06.2013	12.04.2019
57	Shri S.L. Meena	18.06.2013	17.06.2019
58	Dr. K.R. Bagaria	18.06.2013	17.06.2019

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State Human Rights Commission

Chairman and Member of Rajasthan Human Rights Commission

Chairman

SNo.	Name	Date of Assumption	Date of Demitting Office
1.	Justice Ms. Kanta Bhatnagar	23.03.2000	11.08.2000
2.	Justice S. Sageer Ahmed	16.02.2001	03.06.2004
3.	Justice N.K. Jain	16.07.2005	15.07.2010
4.	Justice Prakash Tolia	11.03.2016	25.11.2019
5.	Justice Gopal Krishna Vyas	January 2021	

Members

S. No.	Name	Date of Assumption	Date of Demitting Office
1.	Justice Amar Singh Godara	07.07.2000	06.07.2005
2.	Shri R.K. Akodiya	25.03.2000	24.03.2005
3.	Shri B.L. Joshi	25.03.2000	31.03.2004
4.	Prof. Alamshah Khan	24.03.2000	16.05.2003
5.	Shri Namonarayan Meena	14.09.2003	23.03.2004
6.	Shri Dharm Singh Meena	07.07.2005	06.07.2010
7.	Justice Jagat Singh	10.10.2005	09.10.2010
8.	Shri Pukhraj Seervi	15.04.2004	13.04.2011
9.	Shri H.R. Kuri	01.09.2011	31.08.2016
10.	Dr. M.K. Devarajan	01.09.2011	31.08.2016
11.	Justice Mahesh Chandra Sharma	03.10.2018	29.04.2021
12.	Shri Mahesh Goyal		

HIGH COURT**Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court and his tenure**

S.No.	Name	Tenure	
		From	Till
1.	Justice K.K. Verma	29.08.1949	24.01.1950
2.	Justice Kailash Wanchoo	02.01.1951	10.08.1958
3.	Justice Sarju Prasad	28.02.1959	10.10.1961
4.	Justice J. s. ranawat	11.10.1961	31.05.1963
5.	Justice D.S. Dave	01.06.1963	17.12.1968
6.	Justice DM Bhandari	18.12.1968	15.12.1969
7.	Justice J. Narayan	16.12.1669	13.02.1973
8.	Justice B. P. Berry	14.02.1973	16.02.1975
9.	Justice P.N. Singhal	17.02.1975	05.11.1975
10.	Justice V.P. Tyagi	06.11.1975	27.12.1977
11.	Justice C. Honaiah	27.04.1978	22.09.1978
12.	Justice C. M. Lodha	12.03.1979	09.07.1980
13.	Justice K. D. Sharma	07.01.1981	22.10.1983
14.	Justice P.K. Banerjee	23.10.1983	30.09.1985
15.	Justice DP Gupta	12.04.1986	31.07.1986
16.	Justice J. M. Verma	01.09.1986	22.05.1989
17.	Justice K. C. Agarwal	15.04.1990	07.07.1994
18.	Justice G. C. Mittal	12.07.1994	03.03.1995
19.	Justice A. P. Rawani	04.04.1995	10.09.1996
20.	Justice M.G. Mukherjee	19.09.1996	24.12.1997
21.	Justice Shivraj V. Patil	22.01.1999	14.03.2000
22.	Dr. A. R. Lakshmanan	29.05.2000	25.11.2001
23.	Justice Arun Kumar	02.12.2001	02.10.2002
24.	Justice Anil Dev Singh	24.12.2002	22.10.2004
25.	Justice S. N. Jha	12.10.2005	15.06.2007
26.	Justice J. N. Panchal	16.06.2007	11.11.2007
27.	Justice Narayan Rao	05.01.2008	31.01.2009
28.	Justice Deepak Verma	06.03.2009	10.05.2009
29.	Justice Jagdish Bhalla	10.8.2009	31.10.2010
30.	Justice Arun Mishra	26.11.2010	31.12.2012
31.	Justice Amitabh Roy	02.01.2013	05.08.2014
32.	Justice Sunil Ambwani	24.03.2015	21.08.2015
33.	Justice Satish Kumar Mittal	05.03.2016	14.04.2016
34.	Justice Navin Sinha	14.05.2016	17.02.2017
35.	Justice Pradeep Nandrajog	02.04.2017	06.04.2019
36.	Justice Shripati Ravindra Bhatt	05.05.2019	22.09.2019
37.	Justice Indrajit Mahanti	06.10.2019	Continuing

State Legislature

Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Speaker Tenure

S.No.	Assembly Speaker Name	Tenure		Comment
		From	Till	
1.	Shri Narottam Lal Joshi	31.03.1952	25.04.1957	First Assembly Speaker
2.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	25.04.1957	03.05.1967	Former Cabinet Minister of Government of India Former Chairman of Rajasthan Sangeet Academy.
3.	Shri Niranjannath Acharya	03.05.1967	20.03.1972	
4.	Shri Ramkishore Vyas	20.03.1972	18.07.1977	Governor of Puducherry
5.	Mr. Laxman Singh	18.07.1977	20.06.1979	The last Maharawal of Dungarpur, former Rajya Sabha member, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly
6.	Mr. Gopal Singh	25.09.1979	07.07.1980	Philosopher And Poet
7.	Mr. Poonamchand Vishnoi	07.07.1980	20.03.1985	Former Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Cabinet Minister
8.	Shri Hiralal Devpura	20.03.1985	16.10.1985	Former Chief Minister of Rajasthan
9.	Mr. Giriraj Prasad Tiwari	31.01.1986	11.03.1990	
10.	Mr. Hari Shankar Bhabhada	16.03.1990	21.12.1993	Former Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Former Deputy Chairman of Rajasthan Economic Policy and Reform Council, Rajya Sabha member
		30.02.1993	05.10.1994	
11.	Shri Shanti Lal Chaplot	07.04.1995	18.03.1998	Former Lok Sabha Member (Udaipur), Rajasthan's Best Legislator Awardee.
12.	Mr. Samarthalal Meena	24.07.1998	04.01.1999	
13.	Shri Parasram Maderna	06.01.1999	15.01.2004	He Participated in Marwar Kisan Sabha and Rajasthan Kisan Sabha with Baldev Mirdha.
14.	Mrs. Sumitra Singh	16.01.2004	01.01.2009	First Woman Speaker of Assembly

15.	Mr. Deepender Singh Shekhawat	22.01.2009	20.01.2014	
16.	Mr. Kailash Meghwal	20.01.2014	15.01.2019	Former Lok Sabha member from Tonk
17.	Dr. C. P. Joshi	15.01.2019	Conti.....	Former Lok Sabha member/Railway Minister/Rajasthan former Congress President, candidate who lost in assembly election by one vote.

Springboard Academy