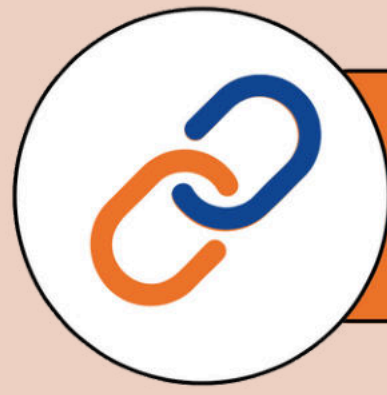


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1. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer -

1. The Governor can commute, pause or delay death penalty cases.
2. According to Article 267, the contingency fund of the state is under the state legislature.

- (A) Only (1) is correct.
 (B) Only (2) is correct.
 (C) Both (1) and (2) are correct.
 (D) Neither (1) nor (2) is correct.
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (A)

Explanation:-

Powers and functions of the Governor -

❖ The Governor has executive, legislative, financial and judicial powers. But unlike the President, he does not have diplomatic, military and emergency powers.

Financial powers -

- ❖ Money Bill, Finance Bill can be introduced Only with the prior permission of the Governor.
- ❖ The Governor presents the budget (annual financial statement) in the Legislative Assembly every year (Article 202).
- ❖ The State's contingency fund is under the Governor (Article 267).
- ❖ The Governor constitutes the State Finance Commission every five years to review the financial conditions of Panchayats and Municipalities (Article 243 J).

Judicial power -

- ❖ Power of pardon (Article 161) - The Governor has five types of powers under this power of pardon -
 1. **Pardon** - In this, both punishment and imprisonment are removed and the culprit is completely freed from all punishments, sentences and disabilities.
 2. **Commutation** - It means reducing the nature of punishment. For example, commuting the death sentence into rigorous imprisonment, which can be converted into ordinary imprisonment.
 3. **Remission** - It means reducing the period of punishment without changing its nature. For example, commuting two years of rigorous imprisonment to one year of rigorous imprisonment.
 4. **Respite** - It means reducing the original sentence of a convict in some special circumstances, such as physical disability or

pregnancy of women.

5. **Reprieve** - It means temporary stay of any punishment (especially death penalty). Its purpose is to give time to the convicted person to plead for pardon or change of form of punishment.

Note:

- The Governor cannot grant full pardon in cases of death sentence. However, he can commute, pause or delay in these cases.
- The Governor cannot exercise any power of pardon in a case related to military court whereas the President has this power.

2. Which one of the following is a mismatched pair for the President's rule imposed four times in Rajasthan so far?

List - I

(Period)

List - II

(Related Governor)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 13-03-1967 to 26-04-1967 | - Dr. Sampurnanand |
| 2. 30-04-1977 to 21-06-1977 | - Raghukul Tilak |
| 3. 17-02-1980 to 05-06-1980 | - Raghukul Tilak |
| 4. 15-12-1992 to 03-12-1993 | - Dhaniklal Mandal |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1 and 2 Only
 (B) 2 and 4 Only
 (C) 3 and 4 Only
 (D) None of these
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (D)

Explanation:-

Important facts of President's rule four times in Rajasthan:

1. First President's rule (13 March 1967 - 26 April 1967)

- **Duration:** 44 days (shortest)
- **Reason:** Assembly elections No party got a clear majority in the 1967.
- **Governor:**
 1. Dr. Sampurnanand
 2. Sardar Hukum Singh (from 16 April 1967)
- The assembly remained suspended but was not dissolved.
- The central government appointed Sadanand Vaman and R. Prasad as advisers.
- On 15 April 1967, Dr. Sampurnanand's term ended, and Sardar Hukum Singh took over.
- Mohanlal Sukhadia proved majority and



became Chief Minister on 26 April 1967, ending President's rule.

2. Second President's rule (30 April 1977 - 21 June 1977)

- **Duration:** 53 days
- **Reason:** Dismissal of Haridev Joshi's government after the first non-Congress government came to power at the Centre.
- **Governors:**
 1. Vedpal Tyagi (temporary, 15 February - 11 May 1977)
 2. Raghukul Tilak (from 12 May 1977)
- The then Governor Jogendra Singh resigned on 14 February 1977.

3. Third President's Rule (17 February 1980 - 5 June 1980)

- **Duration:** 110 days
- **Reason:** Bhairon Singh Shekhawat's government was dismissed after the Congress government was formed at the Centre after the 1980 Lok Sabha elections.
- **Governor:** 1. Raghukul Tilak
- Gopalkrishna Bhanot was the Chief Secretary.

4. Fourth President's Rule (15 December 1992 - 3 December 1993)

- **Duration:** 354 days (longest)
- **Reason:** Failure of the state government to stop the activities of banned organisations after the Ayodhya incident.
- **Governors:**
 1. Dr. M. Chenna Reddy
 2. Dhaniklal Mandal (Acting)
 3. Baliram bhagat
- The Assembly was dissolved.
- T.V. Ramanan and Govind Mishra were the Chief Secretaries.

3. Consider the following statements related to the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and choose the **incorrect** statements:

1. Shivcharan Mathur resigned from the post of Chief Minister due to the Diwarala Sati incident.
2. For the first time during Haridev Joshi's tenure, the Legislative Assembly was dissolved before time and for the first time mid-term elections were held in the state.
3. Barkatullah Khan died while in office.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) Only (1)
- (B) Only (1) and (2)
- (C) Only (2) and (3)
- (D) All of the above
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (B)

Explanation:-

Barkatullah Khan

- ❖ First Muslim Chief Minister of the state.
- ❖ Died while in office. (11-10-1973)

Haridev Joshi

- ❖ Third Chief Minister who was not a member of the Legislative Assembly at the time of appointment. (In 1989)
- ❖ Took oath as the Chief Minister of the state thrice.
- ❖ He was also the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
- ❖ He was a member of 10 consecutive legislative assemblies from 1952 till his death.
- ❖ He was the Governor of Assam and Meghalaya.
- ❖ He re-implemented the divisional system in 1987.
- ❖ He resigned from the post in 1988 due to the Diwarala Sati incident.

Shiv Charan Mathur

- ❖ He was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan twice.
- ❖ He was the Governor of Assam.
- ❖ He was also a Lok Sabha member.
- ❖ He was also the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission of Rajasthan.
- ❖ He resigned from the post of Chief Minister after the death of Deeg MLA Raja Man Singh in police firing.

Bhairon Singh Shekhawat -

- ❖ In 1977, the first coalition government of the state was formed under the leadership of Bhairon Singh Shekhawat in Rajasthan.
- ❖ He was the first non-Congress Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
- ❖ During Bhairon Singh Shekhawat's first Chief Minister tenure, the sixth assembly of Rajasthan (1977-80) was dissolved prematurely for the first time and mid-term elections were held for the first time in the state.



4. Consider the following statements regarding the first assembly elections of Rajasthan in 1952-
1. 6 candidates were elected unopposed.
 2. All the unopposed candidates were from the Indian National Congress Party.
 3. Only 06 women stood as candidates.
 4. Only one woman candidate became an MLA.

Which of the above statements is/are **correct**?

- (A) Only (1) and (2)
 (B) Only (2) and (3)
 (C) Only (2), (3) and (4)
 (D) All of the above
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (A)

Explanation:-

❖ In the first assembly elections of Rajasthan in 1952, 6 candidates were elected unopposed, all of whom were from the Indian National Congress Party -

1. Shri Ghasiram Yadav (Mandawar-single member)
2. Shri Sampat Ram (Lakshmangarh-Rajgarh two member),
3. Shri Jaichand (Badi Sadari Kapasan-two member)
4. Lakshman Bhil (from Sarada Salumber two member constituency)
5. Shri Hazari Lal (Kotputli)
6. Shri Hariram (Bagidora)

❖ In the first assembly general election of Rajasthan in 1952, Only four women stood as candidates and all four lost the election, i.e. no woman candidate could become MLA in this election.

Those four areas and women were as follows-

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Chiranji Devi | Fagi | K.L.-P. Party |
| 2. Virendra Bai | Jaipur City | Independent |
| 3. Shanta Devi | Udaipur City | Independent |
| 4. Rani Devi | Sojat Main | Jan Sangh |

5. Consider the following statements related to the High Court and choose the **true** statements:-

1. The Rajasthan High Court was established in 1949.
2. There are currently 21 High Courts in India.
3. The judges of the High Court can remain in their posts till the age of 65 years.
4. It is mentioned in Article 216 that the High Court is a court of record.
5. Question Not Attempted

Select the correct answer using the codes given:

- (A) Only 1

- (B) Only 1, 2 and 3
 (C) Only 3 and 4
 (D) Only 1 and 4
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (A)

Explanation:-

❖ In Part Six of the Constitution, from Articles 214 to 231, the formation, independence, judicial jurisdiction, powers, procedure etc. of the High Courts have been explained.

❖ According to Article 214, a High Court has been arranged for every state.

❖ Article 215 - High Court as a court of record

❖ The Rajasthan High Court was established in 1949.

❖ At present there are 25 High Courts in the country. Four of these are common High Courts. Delhi is the Only Union Territory which has its own High Court (since 1966).

❖ A judge of a High Court remains in office till the age of 62 years. Any question regarding his age is decided by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. The President's decision in this regard is final.

❖ If both the Houses of Parliament separately pass a resolution on the basis of disqualification or misconduct by a 2/3 majority, the President can remove that judge from his post.

6. Such Chief Ministers of Rajasthan who were not the Leader of Opposition in Rajasthan Assembly?

- (A) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
 (B) Haridev Joshi
 (C) Vasundhara Raje
 (D) Shivcharan Mathur
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (D)

Explanation:-

Such Chief Ministers of Rajasthan who were the Leader of Opposition in Rajasthan Assembly-

1. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
2. Haridev Joshi
3. Vasundhara Raje

Such Chief Ministers of Rajasthan who were members of the Constituent Assembly-

1. Hiralal Shastri
2. C.S. Venkatachari
3. Jainarayan Vyas



7. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer -

1. According to Article 157 of the Constitution, three qualifications are necessary to be appointed as Governor.
 2. The ordinance issued by the Governor expires six weeks after the commencement of the session of the State Legislature.
- (A) Only (1) is correct.
(B) Only (2) is correct.
(C) Both (1) and (2) are correct.
(D) Neither (1) nor (2) is correct.
(E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (B)

Explanation:-

Qualifications for appointment as Governor - Article 157

- ❖ A person shall be eligible to be appointed as Governor Only if -
 1. He is a citizen of India and;
 2. Has completed the age of 35 years.

Conditions of the post of Governor - Article 158

1. He is not a member of the Parliament and the Legislature. If he is, then the membership will automatically end as soon as he assumes the post of Governor.
2. The Governor shall not hold any other office of profit.
3. Rent-free Raj Bhawan, emoluments, privileges and allowances determined by the Parliament.
3(i). If there is a Governor of two or more states, then the states will jointly provide emoluments and allowances according to the standards set by the President. (Added by Section 7 of the 7th Constitutional Amendment 1956) That is, if a person is the Governor of two states, then he will get the same salary as a single Governor, but his salary will be divided among the states in the ratio decided by the President.
4. Economic emoluments and allowances cannot be reduced during the tenure.

Note:-

1. The salary and allowances of the Governor are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.
2. According to the second schedule, at present the Governor is given a salary of 3 lakh 50 thousand rupees per month. At the time of implementation of the Constitution, the salary of the Governor was 5500 rupees per month.

Issuance of Ordinance by Governor - Article 213

1. When the Legislature is not in session, in case of urgent need for a law, the Governor can issue an ordinance on any subject in the State List and the Concurrent List.
2. Such an ordinance will be subject to judicial review.
3. It can be withdrawn by the Governor at any time.
4. Such an ordinance remains effective for a period of 6 weeks from the beginning of the new session.
5. The State Legislature can terminate this ordinance even before this period.

8. Identify the incorrect statement about the Governor from the following:

- A. After the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976), the Governor was made bound to consult ministers.
- B. The time limit given to a Chief Minister to prove his majority is determined by the Governor at his discretion.
- C. In addition to the discretionary provisions of the Governor made in the Constitution under Article 163(1), he will have a Council of Ministers to aid and advise him, headed by the Chief Minister.
- D. The Governor is "like a bird in a golden cage" – Sarojini Naidu
- E. Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (A)

Explanation:-

Powers and functions of the Governor –

- ❖ The Governor has executive, legislative, financial and judicial powers. But unlike the President, he does not have diplomatic, military and emergency powers.
- ❖ Under Article 163, the powers of the Governor can be divided into two categories -
 1. The powers which he exercises on the advice of the Chief Minister (or Council of Ministers).
 2. The powers which he exercises on the basis of his discretion.

Discretionary powers and privileges

- ❖ Article 163 mentions the discretionary powers of the Governor.
- ❖ In addition to the discretionary provisions of the Governor made in the Constitution under Article 163(1), there will be a Council of Ministers for his aid and advice, headed by the Chief Minister.



- ❖ Under Article 163(2), the Governor's decision on the discretionary functions prescribed for him by the Constitution is final and it cannot be questioned on the ground whether he should have done that work on his own discretion or not.
- ❖ After the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976), the advice of ministers was made compulsory for the President, while there is no such provision in relation to the Governor.

These discretionary powers have two forms-

1. Discretionary powers granted by the Constitution:

- (i) Reserving any bill presented by the state legislature under Article 200 for the consideration of the President.
- (ii) Recommending President's rule to the President under Article 356.
- (iii) Some discretionary powers have been granted to the governors of Assam, Nagaland, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh. For example, the Governor of Assam has the discretionary power to spend the income obtained from minor minerals in Assam for the development of the tribes of Assam.

2. Situational discretionary powers: The Governor uses these powers in the following circumstances-

- (i) In case a single party or coalition does not get a clear majority in the Assembly, the Governor selects the Chief Minister at his discretion.
- (ii) The time limit given to a Chief Minister to prove his majority is determined by the Governor at his discretion.

Various statements about the Governor:

- **Sarojini Naidu** - He is like a bird locked in a golden cage.
- **Mr. Prakash** - He has no authority except signing in the blank spaces.
- **Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit** - 'A person accepts to become a Governor Only because of the attraction of salary and not the post.'
- **Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiya** - 'The post of Governor is for hospitality and for giving a fortnightly report to the President.'

9. Which of the following matching of List-1 and List-2 is **incorrect**.

List-I (Article)	List-II (Content)
1. Article- 214	(i) High Court for States
2. Article- 216	(ii) Establishment of High Court
3. Article- 223	(iii) Appointment of Acting Chief Justice
4. Article- 231	(iv) Establishment of a common High Court for two or more States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) Only (1)
- (B) Only (2) and (3)
- (C) Only (4)
- (D) None of the above
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (D)

Explanation:-

- ❖ In Part Six of the Constitution, Articles 214 to 231 explain the formation, independence, judicial jurisdiction, powers, procedure etc. of the High Courts.
- **Article 214** - High Court for States
- **Article 215** - High Court as court of record
- **Article 216** - Constitution of High Court
- **Article 217** - Appointment and conditions for appointment as Judge of High Court
- **Article 218** - Application of certain provisions relating to Supreme Court to High Court
- **Article 219** - Oath taking of Judges of High Court
- **Article 220** - Restrictions on practice after restoration as permanent Judge
- **Article 221** - Salaries of Judges, etc.
- **Article 222** - Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another
- **Article 223** - Appointment of Acting Chief Justice
- **Article 225** - Jurisdiction of High Courts
- **Article 231** - Establishment of a common High Court for two or more States

10. Yashoda Devi, the first woman to be elected as MLA in the by-elections held for the first assembly of Rajasthan, won the election on the ticket of which party?

- (A) Indian National Congress Party
- (B) Socialist Party
- (C) Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad
- (D) Bharatiya Jansangh
- (E) Question Not Attempted



Answer:- (B)

Explanation:-

- ❖ The first assembly elections of Rajasthan were held in the period 1952-1957 through by-elections, in which Yashoda Devi reached the assembly as the first woman MLA in Rajasthan by winning from the general seat of Banswara assembly constituency in 1953.
- ❖ She reached the assembly by winning from Praja Socialist Party.
- ❖ She got the honour of becoming the first woman of the first assembly of the state.
- ❖ The second woman to win the by-election in the first assembly was Mrs. Kamla Beniwal who became MLA in 1954.

11. Consider the following statements regarding Rajasthan Public Service Commission and select the **true** statements:

1. On August 16, 1949, the then Rajpramukh of Rajasthan issued the 28th ordinance for the establishment of the Public Service Commission.
2. The commission came into effect with the publication of the notification for appointing members in the Rajasthan Gazette on August 20, 1949.
3. After the state reorganization, it was transferred to Ajmer in 1959 on the basis of the recommendation of Satyanarayan Rao Committee.
4. State Public Service Commission is mentioned in the second chapter (Article 315-323) of Part-14 of the Constitution.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (A) Only (1) and (4)
- (B) Only (1), (2) and (3)
- (C) Only (3) and (4)
- (D) All of the above
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (A)

Explanation:-

Rajasthan Public Service Commission

- ❖ Rajasthan Public Service Commission is a constitutional commission.
- ❖ Which is mentioned in the second chapter (Article 315-323) of Part-14 (Article 308-323) of the Constitution.
- ❖ At the time of formation of Rajasthan, three princely states Jodhpur (1939), Jaipur (1940) and Bikaner (1946) had their own Public Service

Commissions.

- ❖ After the merger of the princely states, on 16 August 1949, the then Rajpramukh of Rajasthan issued the 28th ordinance for the establishment of the Public Service Commission, under which the Rajasthan Public Service Commission was established in Jaipur on 20 August 1949.
- ❖ In this ordinance, it was provided that the Commission will come into effect from the day the notification for appointing members in the Commission will be published.
- ❖ The Commission came into effect with the publication of the notification for appointing members in the Rajasthan Gazette on 22 December 1949.
- ❖ In 1951, the following regulations were passed by the head of the state in accordance with the Constitution of India with the objective of regulating the functions of the Commission-
 1. Rajasthan Public Service Commission Conditions of Service Rules, 1951 and
 2. Rajasthan Public Service Commission Limitation of Functions Rules, 1951
 - Public Service Commissions have an important place in the Indian Constitution due to the important functions performed by them and their impartial working system.
- ❖ Articles 16, 234, 315 to 323 are specifically related to the functions and jurisdiction of the Public Service Commissions.
- ❖ The working system of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission is determined by the Rajasthan Public Service Commission Rules and Regulations, 1963 and the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Verification of Regulations and Procedure Ordinance, 1975 and Act 1976).
- ❖ After the state reorganization, it was transferred to Ajmer in 1957 on the basis of the recommendation of the Satyanarayan Rao Committee.
- ❖ The Secretary of the Commission is an officer of the Indian Administrative Service. All administrative and financial work is performed by the secretary.

12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. The first Chairman of the State Human Rights Commission is Shri Amar Singh Godara.
2. The present Chairman of the State Human Rights Commission is Shri Gopal Krishna Vyas.



- (A) Statement 1 is correct.
- (B) Statement 2 is correct.
- (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are wrong.
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (D)

Explanation:-

Rajasthan State Human Rights:

❖ Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006, provision has been made for one Chairperson and two members in the State Human Rights Commission.

Till now, the following have been the Chairpersons of the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission -

1. Justice Mrs. Kanta Bhatnagar (First Chairperson)
 - 23.03.2000 - 11.08.2000
 - Minimum tenure as Chairperson
2. Justice Shri S. Sagir Ahmad
 - 16.02.2001 - 03.06.2004
3. Justice Shri Amar Singh Godara (Acting Chairman)
 - 04.06.2004 - 06.07.2005 -
 - First Acting Chairman
4. Justice Shri N.K. Jain
 - 16.07.2005 - 15.07.2010.
 - Longest tenure as Chairman
5. Justice Shri Jagat Singh (Acting Chairman)
 - 19.07.2010 - 09.10.2010
6. Shri Pukhraj Sirvi (Acting Chairman)
 - 26.10.2010 - 13.04.2011
7. Shri H.R. Kudi (Acting Chairman)
 - 14.06.2012 - 10.03.2016
 - Longest Acting Chairman
8. Justice Shri Prakash Tatia
 - 11.03.2016 - 25.11.2019
9. Justice Shri Mahesh Chandra Sharma (Acting Chairman)
 - 05.12.2019 - 25.01.2021
 - Last Acting Chairman
10. Shri Gopal Krishna Vyas
 - January 2021 - January 2024
11. Shri Ganga Ram Mulchandani (Present)
 - Continuously since June 2024.....

13. Consider the following statements regarding Rajasthan Lokayukta and choose the correct answer.
1. State Lokayukta consists of one Lokayukta and 8 members.
 2. The salary and allowances of the State Lokayukta are fixed at par with that of a judge of the High Court of the state.

- (A) Statement 1 is correct.
- (B) Statement 2 is correct.
- (C) Statements 1 and 2 both are correct.
- (D) Statements 1 and 2 both are wrong.
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (A)

Explanation:-

Lokayukta institution in the context of Rajasthan-

- ❖ In 1973, the State Lokayukta and Deputy lokayukta Ordinance was passed.
- ❖ Which came into effect on 3 February 1973.
- ❖ And the President gave his assent on 26 March 1973.
- ❖ This institution is a non-constitutional body which is also called statutory and constitutional.
- ❖ The Lokayukta is an independent institution whose jurisdiction is the entire state.
- ❖ It is not a department of the state government and there is no interference of the state government.
- ❖ Lokayukta is constantly striving to bring cleanliness, impartiality and sensitivity in public administration through investigations and investigations initiated on the basis of complaint or self-initiation.

Structure-

❖ State Lokayukta consists of one Lokayukta and 8 members.

Appointment

- ❖ A selection committee is recommended by the Governor.
 - There are a total of 3 members in the selection committee.
 1. Chief Minister - Chairman
 2. Leader of the Opposition Party
 3. Chief Justice of the High Court

Salary - Allowances

❖ The salary and allowances of the State Lokayukta are fixed at the same level as that of the Chief Justice of the High Court of the state. (Rs 2.50 lakh)

14. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Information Act, 2005:-
1. If dissatisfied with the information, the first appeal can be made within 30 days after receiving the information and the second appeal can be made within 60 days from the date of decision.
 2. Information about any personal life and liberty will be given within 72 hours.



- (A) Statement 1 is correct.
- (B) Statement 2 is correct.
- (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are wrong.
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (A)

Explanation:-

Right to Information Act, 2005

- ❖ If dissatisfied with the information, the first appellate officer will be an officer senior to the Public Information Officer.
- ❖ If dissatisfied with the first appeal also, then for the second appeal, the Central Information Commission will be in matters related to the Central Government and the State Information Commission in matters related to the State Governments.
- ❖ First appeal can be made within 30 days of receiving the information and second appeal can be made within 60 days from the date of decision.
- ❖ Information can be obtained within 30 days on application to the Public Information Officer and within 35 days on application to the Assistant Public Information Officer.
- ❖ Information regarding personal life and liberty will be given within 48 hours. When the information is related to a third person and notice has to be given to the party, then the time limit will be 40 days.
- ❖ If the concerned Public Information Officer does not provide the information within the stipulated time, then the Information Commission can impose a penalty of Rs. 250/- per day for delay after the time limit, which will be a maximum of Rs. 2500/-.

15. Who appoints the Deputy Lokayukta?
- A. Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly
 - B. Governor, in consultation with the Lokayukta
 - C. Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court
 - D. State Government in consultation with the Lokayukta
 - E. Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (B)

Explanation:-

Lokayukta or Deputy Lokayukta:

- ❖ The appointment of the Lokayukta is made by the

Governor in consultation with the Chief Minister, Chief Justice of the High Court and the Leader of the Opposition.

- ❖ The salary, allowances, pension and terms of service of the Lokayukta or Deputy Lokayukta are the same as those given to the Chief Justice or Judge of the High Court.
- ❖ The appointment of the Deputy Lokayukta is made in consultation with the Lokayukta provided that the first Deputy Lokayukta shall be a person holding the office of Vigilance Commissioner;
- ❖ Tenure of Lokayukta or Deputy Lokayukta - 5 years

16. The Only Chairman of RPSC who has also been the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court?

- (A) S.D. Ujjwal
- (B) Shri R.C. Chaudhary
- (C) D.S. Tiwari
- (D) S.K. Ghosh
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (D)

Explanation:-

- ❖ Chief Secretary of the State who was a member of RPSC- S.D. Ujjwal
- ❖ The Only Chairman of RPSC who was the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court- S.K. Ghosh
- ❖ The longest serving Chairman of RPSC is D.S. Tiwari.

Chairmen of Rajasthan Public Service Commission-

1. Sir S.K. Ghosh, Chief Justice 01-04-1949 25-01-1950
2. Shri S.C. Tripathi 28-07-1950 07-08-1951
3. Shri D.S. Tiwari
5. Shri L.L. Joshi, IAS (Acting)
7. Dr. B.L. Rawat
8. Shri R.C. Choudhary, RHJS
11. Shri Mohammad Yakub, RHJS (First Minority Chairman of the Commission)

17. Consider the following statements regarding the State Human Rights Commission and select the **true** statements:

1. As per the provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, a full-time chairman and four members were appointed.
2. The formation and structure have been mentioned in Section - 21.
3. The State Human Rights Commission submits its annual or special report to the Governor.
4. The advice of the Commission is not binding on



the State Government or any other officer.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (A) Only (1), (2) and (3)
- (B) Only (3), (4)
- (C) Only (1), (2) and (4)
- (D) All of the above
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer: - (C)

Explanation: -

Human Rights Commission

- ❖ According to the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, which is an Act passed by the Parliament on October 12, 1993, there is a provision to establish the National Human Rights Commission at the national level and the State Human Rights Commission at the state level.

State Human Rights Commission:

- ❖ Mentioned in Chapter 5 of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993,
- ❖ State Human Rights Commission is known as a statutory, legal and autonomous governing body.
- ❖ State Human Rights Commission is a multi-member body, which consists of a chairman and two other members.
- ❖ The formation and structure of the State Human Rights Commission is mentioned in Section - 21.

Formation and Structure (Section - 21)

- ❖ State Human Rights Commission is a multi-member body.
- ❖ As per the provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, one full-time chairman and four members were appointed.
- ❖ As per the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006, provision has been made for one chairman and two members in the State Human Rights Commission.
- ❖ No change has been made in the number of members of the State Human Rights Commission by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019.
- ❖ **Note:** According to the National Human Rights Protection (Amendment) Act, 2019 by the Central Government, the number of members of the National Human Rights Commission was increased from 2 to 3, in which 01 woman member was made mandatory.

Role of the Commission

- ❖ The work of the Commission is mainly of advisory nature. It does not have the right to punish the person violating human rights nor the right to give

financial assistance to the victim.

- ❖ The advice of the Commission is not binding on the State Government or any other officer.
- ❖ But it is so important that it is mandatory to give information within 1 month about what action has been taken on the advice given by the Commission.

Commission's Report (Section 28)

- ❖ The State Human Rights Commission submits its annual or special report to the State Government. And the State Government presents it before the Legislature.
- ❖ In this report, it is told what steps have been taken by the State Government on the advice given by the Commission.
- ❖ If the State Government has not accepted any advice of the Commission, then a logical answer is given for its reasons.
- ❖ **Note:** The Secretary of the Commission is a Secretary level officer of the State Government.

18. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:

1. The State Information Commission was constituted under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act 2005.
 2. The State Information Commission consists of one Chief Information Commissioner and maximum 10 other Information Commissioners.
 3. The first Chief Information Commissioner of the state was M.D. Kaurani.
- (A) Only 1 is correct, 2 and 3 are wrong.
 - (B) Only 1 and 2 are correct, 3 is wrong.
 - (C) Only 1 and 2 are wrong, 3 is correct.
 - (D) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 - (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (D)

Explanation:-

State Information Commission:

- ❖ This is a statutory body/statutory body/legal body.
- ❖ The State Information Commission was constituted under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act 2005.
- ❖ **Formed:-** 13 April 2006
- ❖ **Functional:-** The first Chief Information Commissioner of the state was M.D. Kaurani was appointed on 18 April 2006 and this commission became functional from this day.

Formation and Appointment (Section-15)

- ❖ The State Information Commission has one Chief



Information Commissioner and maximum 10 other Information Commissioners.

- ❖ The State Chief Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioners are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee. Which has the following members-

1. Chief Minister (Chairman)
2. Leader of the Opposition Party (Legislative Assembly)
3. One Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister

Note:

- (1) If a party is not recognized as the opposition party, then the leader of the largest party is included in the committee.
- (2) The Chairman and members of the Commission should not be members of Parliament or State Legislature.
- (3) The Chairman and members should not be associated with any political party and should not hold any post of profit.

19. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. The tenure of the State Election Commissioner is 5 years from the date of assuming office or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
2. The service conditions of the State Election Commissioner are determined by the Governor.

- (A) Statement 1 is correct.
- (B) Statement 2 is correct.
- (C) Statements 1 and 2 both are correct.
- (D) Statements 1 and 2 both are wrong.
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (C)

Explanation:-

State Election Commission

Establishment:

- ❖ **Formation:** Formed in July 1994 under Article 243K of the Indian Constitution.
- ❖ The nature of this commission is as a constitutional institution or as a constitutional body.
- ❖ No special provision was made for this in the original Constitution and the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments of 1992 provided constitutional status.
- ❖ 73rd Constitutional Amendment State Election Commission was mentioned in Part-9 and Article 243K.

- ❖ 74th Constitutional Amendment State Election Commission was mentioned in Part 9 (A) and Article 243 ZA under Urban Bodies.

- ❖ On 17 June 1994, Governor Baliram Bhagat issued orders to establish the State Election Commission and on this basis, the State Election Commission was formed in July 1994.

- ❖ It is a single member commission headed by the State Election Commissioner.

Tenure

- ❖ The term of the State Election Commissioner is 5 years from the date of assuming office or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

- ❖ Note: The term of the Central Election Commissioner is 6 years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Service Conditions

- ❖ The service conditions of the State Election Commissioner are determined by the Governor and after appointment, no unprofitable change can be made in the service conditions.

20. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. The state legislature determines the service conditions of the chairman and members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission.
2. The Governor has the right to determine the number of members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission.

- (A) Statement 1 is correct.
- (B) Statement 2 is correct.
- (C) Statements 1 and 2 both are correct.
- (D) Statements 1 and 2 both are wrong.
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (B)

Explanation:-

Rajasthan Public Service Commission:

- ❖ Rajasthan Public Service Commission is a constitutional commission.
- ❖ It is mentioned in the second chapter (Article 315-323) of Part-14th (Article 308-323) of the Constitution.
- ❖ **Article - 315:** There will be a Public Service Commission in every state.
- ❖ **Article - 316:** Appointment of members
- ❖ **Article - 317:** Removal of Chairman from office
- ❖ **Article - 318:** Service conditions of members
 - The Governor determines the service conditions of the Chairman and members of