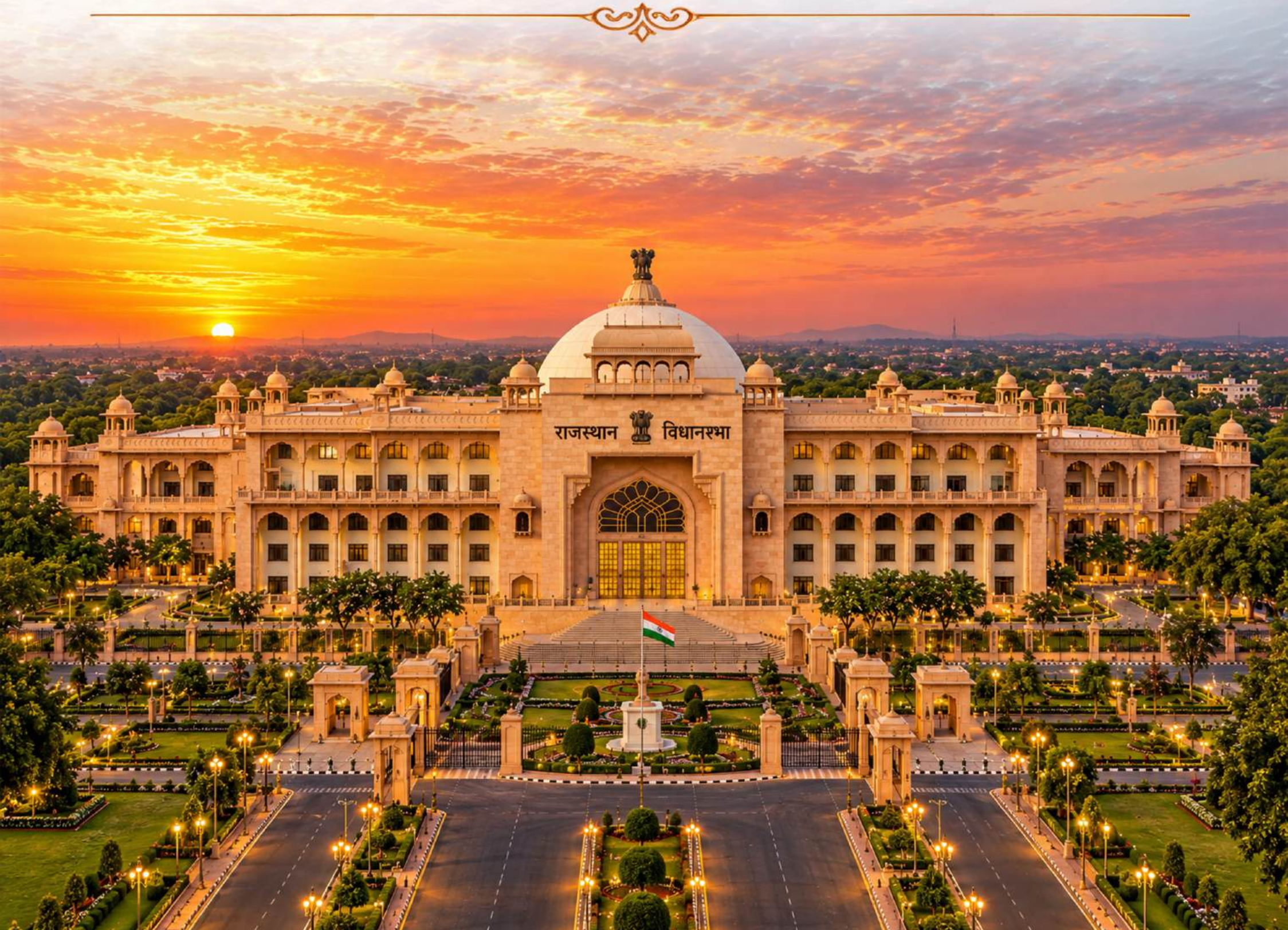


CONNECT CIVILS

For RAS and other RPSC Exams. According to new pattern

RAJASTHAN POLITY Question Bank

Cover Complete Rajasthan Polity through 300 + Questions and solutions





INDEX

(1)	Governor.....	2
(2)	Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.....	34
(3)	Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.....	59
(4)	The Rajasthan High Court, Subordinate Courts and other judicial bodies.....	91
(5)	Advocate General.....	110
(6)	Administrative System: Chief Secretary State Secretariate, Directorates of Various departments, Divisional Commissioner, District Collector/District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Subdivisional Officer, Tehsildar.....	113
(7)	Rajasthan Public Service Commission.....	134
(8)	Rajasthan State Election Commission.....	144
(9)	Rajasthan Information Commission.....	148
(10)	Rajasthan State Women Commission.....	154
(11)	Lokayukt.....	158
(12)	Administration of Panchayati Raj and Municipalities in Rajasthan.....	164
(13)	Board of Revenue.....	187
(14)	Rajasthan human rights Commission (Removed from the RAS preliminary examination).....	196

Scan this QR code to attempt topicwise PYQs →



Spotted a genuine mistake in this book? Congratulations, your preparation is working! 🥳

Scan the QR code →

and report it.

Your reward ? The blessings of your teachers and the Almighty - Will help you sail through this exam...and life !



**(1) Governor**

1. Consider the following statements and select the **true** ones:

- (A) According to Article 154, the executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through the Council of Ministers in accordance with this Constitution.
- (B) Under Article 155 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Union Council of Ministers, instead of by direct election, by a warrant under his hand and seal, which is publicly read out by the Chief Secretary of the State.
- (C) On assuming additional charge, the Governor has to take oath again before the Chief Justice of the concerned state.
- (D) According to Article 157, only three constitutional qualifications are mandatory for the post of Governor.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only (A), (B) and (C)
 (2) Only (B) and (C)
 (3) Only (A) and (D)
 (4) Only (A), (B), (C) and (D)
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (2)

Explanation:-

(A) X	Article 154(1) – The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution. In the statement, “subordinate officers and employees” has been mentioned, whereas Article 154 mentions only “subordinate officers”.
(B) ✓	Article 155 :- Appointment of Governor — The Governor of a State is not appointed through direct election, but is appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Union Council of Ministers through a warrant under his hand and seal. Thus, the Governor is indirectly appointed by the President, and the warrant of appointment is publicly read out by the Chief Secretary of the State.

(C) ✓	Article 159 – Oath or affirmation by the Governor. In case of being given additional charge of a State, he has to take oath again.
(D) X	Article 157 - Qualifications for appointment as Governor — A person shall be eligible for appointment as Governor only if 1. He is a citizen of India and 2. Has completed the age of 35 years. In the statement, “only three constitutional qualifications” has been mentioned, whereas Article 157 contains two qualifications.

Additional information**Article 154 - Executive power of the State**

(1) The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.

Note :

- Subordinate officers refer to the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers, who carry out the administrative functions of the state.
- The constitutional head of the state is the Governor, who is an independent and constitutional post.

Article 155: – Appointment of Governor

- The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
- ❖ The President issues a warrant in this regard. The Chief Secretary of the State reads out the warrant of appointment.
- ❖ The Governor is appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Union Council of Ministers, meaning the Governor is indirectly appointed by the President. There are two traditions regarding the appointment of the Governor.
 - The President shall not appoint a person as Governor of a State of which he is a resident.
 - The President consults the Chief Minister of

**(2) Chief Minister and Council of Ministers**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) Haridev Joshi took the oath of office as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan three times, but was able to complete his full five-year term only once.
- (B) In the year 1988, the then Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shiv Charan Mathur, had to resign from his post due to the political and moral pressure arising after the 'Diwarala Sati incident' (1987).

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

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) X	Haridev Joshi took oath as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan three times, but he could not complete a full five-year tenure even once. Therefore, this statement is incorrect.
(B) X	In 1988, it was Haridev Joshi who resigned due to the political and moral pressure arising from the Deorala Sati Incident, not Shiv Charan Mathur. Hence, this statement is also incorrect.

Additional information**Haridev Joshi**

- ❖ He is the only leader of Rajasthan who was elected member of the Legislative Assembly for 10 consecutive times from 1952 till his death.
- ❖ Haridev Joshi was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan thrice, but could not complete his five-year term even once.
- ❖ During his first term (1973–1977), he worked with governors like Joginder Singh and Vedpal Tyagi.
- ❖ During his second term in 1987, he re-introduced the divisional system in Rajasthan, which had been discontinued by Mohanlal Sukhadia.
- ❖ In the year 1988, he had to resign from the post of Chief Minister due to the moral pressure created by the famous Diwarala Sati incident.

- ❖ He was also the 'Government Chief Whip' (1957–1964), Leader of the Opposition and President of the 'Harijan Sevak Sangh' in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
- ❖ With administrative experience, he also served as the Governor of Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal.

Tenure	Duration	Governor administering oath
First	11.10.1973 to 29.04.1977	Joginder Singh
Second	10.03.1985 to 20.01.1988	O.P. Mehra
Third	04.12.1989 to 04.03.1990	Sukhdev Prasad

Shivcharan Mathur

- ❖ He was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan twice (1981–1985 and 1988–1989).
- ❖ At the time of his appointment as Chief Minister, he was elected from Mandalgarh assembly seat of Bhilwara.
- ❖ In 1985, he had to resign from the post of Chief Minister due to the controversy arising after the death of Deeg MLA Raja Mansingh in a police encounter.
- ❖ He played an important role as the Chairman of the Rajasthan Administrative Reforms Commission between 1999 and 2003.

Tenure	Duration	special event
First	14.07.1981 to 23.02.1985	Resignation due to Raja Mansingh incident
Second	20.01.1988 to 04.12.1989	Emphasis on administrative reforms

**(3) Rajasthan Legislative Assembly**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) Under Article 169 of the Constitution, the power to create or abolish a Legislative Council in a State rests solely with Parliament, provided the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned passes a resolution by a special majority, and such a law is not considered a constitutional amendment under Article 368.
- (B) The Legislative Council can hold a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly for a maximum period of 4 months.

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

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
(2) Only (B) is correct.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
(4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

Explanation:-

(A) ✓	According to Article 169, the power to create or abolish a Legislative Council in a state lies with Parliament, provided that the State Legislative Assembly passes a resolution with a special majority. Such a law passed by Parliament is not considered a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368 and can be passed by a simple majority.
(B) ✓	A Legislative Council can delay an ordinary bill passed by the Legislative Assembly for a maximum of 4 months — 3 months in the first instance and 1 month in the second instance.

Additional information**Article 169. Creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in States**

- ❖ Parliament can dissolve a Legislative Council (if it already exists) and constitute it (if it does not already exist) if the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State passes a resolution to this effect.
- ❖ Any such special resolution must be passed by the State Legislative Assembly with an special majority.
 - The State Legislative Assembly may, by a majority of its total membership and by a two-thirds majority of the members present

and voting, pass a resolution for the creation or abolition of the Legislative Council.

- ❖ Subsequently, Parliament may create or abolish a Legislative Council in a state by passing a resolution by a simple majority.
- ❖ This Act of Parliament shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368 and shall be passed as an ordinary legislation (i.e. by a simple majority).

Rights and powers of the Legislative Council:

- ❖ The Legislative Council can delay a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly for a maximum of four months: three months for the first time and one month for the second time.
- ❖ If the bill is passed again by the Legislative Assembly and comes to the Legislative Council for the second time, the Council does not pass it, returns it with amendments or keeps it pending for a month (in any case), the bill is considered to be passed by both the Houses and is sent for the Governor's approval.
- ❖ The Legislative Council has the right and power to delay the Money Bill for only 14 days. If the Legislative Council keeps the Money Bill with itself for more than 14 days, then it is automatically considered passed.

2. Match List-I with List-II related to Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Committees (2025-26) and select the correct answer from the codes given below-

List-I		List-II	
(Committee)		(Chairman)	
(A)	Petitions and Ethics Committee	i.	Babu Singh Rathore
(B)	Public Undertakings Committee	ii.	Kailash Chand Verma
(C)	Estimates Committee 'B'	iii.	Sandeep Sharma
(D)	Question and Reference Committee	iv.	Kalicharan Saraf

**(4) The Rajasthan High Court, Subordinate Courts and other judicial bodies**

1. On which of the following dates was the Rajasthan High Court inaugurated?

- (1) 21 June , 1949
- (2) 25 August 1949
- (3) 29 August, 1949
- (4) 26 January 1950
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

Explanation:-

- ❖ The Rajasthan High Court was inaugurated on 29 August 1949 in Jodhpur. The notification for its establishment was issued on 25 August 1949, and accordingly, 29 August 1949 was fixed as the date of inauguration. On this occasion, the inauguration was held under the chairmanship of Rajpramukh Sawai Man Singh, and Justice Kamalkant Verma along with other judges took the oath.

Additional information
Establishment of Rajasthan High Court - ❖ The Rajpramukh issued a notification on 25 August 1949, fixing the date of inauguration of the Rajasthan High Court on 29 August 1949. ❖ Initial meeting place ➤ Jaipur (including Kota jurisdiction) ➤ Udaipur ❖ The inauguration took place on 29th August, 1949 at Jodhpur under the chairmanship of His Highness Maharaja Sawai Mansingh, the Rajpramukh and Hon'ble Justice Kamal Kant Verma (former Chief Justice of Allahabad and Udaipur High Courts) took the oath along with 11 other Judges.

2. Consider the following statements related to Rajasthan High Court.

- (A) Justice Kailash Nath Wanchoo was the longest-serving Chief Justice in the history of the Rajasthan High Court, who later became the 10th Chief Justice of India (CJI).
- (B) Justice Satish Kumar Mittal was the 'shortest' Chief Justice in the history of the Rajasthan High Court.
- (C) Justice Deepak Verma was the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, who later became the 27th Chief Justice of India (CJI) and also served as the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

Identify the **incorrect** statement(s) from the options given below.

- (1) Only (C)
- (2) Only (A) and (B)
- (3) Only (B) and (C)
- (4) Neither (A) , nor (B) , nor (C)
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (1)

Explanation:-

(A) ✓	Justice Kailash Nath Wanchoo was the longest-serving Chief Justice in the history of the Rajasthan High Court (1951 to 1958). He became the first Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court after the implementation of the Constitution and later served as the 10th Chief Justice of India (CJI). Therefore, this statement is correct.
(B) ✓	Justice Satish Kumar Mittal had the shortest tenure as Chief Justice in the history of the Rajasthan High Court (only 41 days). Therefore, this statement is correct.
(C) ✗	The former Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court who later became the 27th Chief Justice of India (CJI) was Justice J. S. Verma, not Justice Deepak Verma. Justice J. S. Verma also served as the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below-

List-I		List-II	
(Article)		(Provision)	
(A)	223	i.	Appointment of Additional and Acting Judges
(B)	224	ii.	Salaries and allowances, etc., of judges
(C)	222	iii.	Appointment of Acting Chief Justice
(D)	221	iv.	Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another

**(5) Advocate General**

1. Select the **correct sequence** related to the Advocate General of Rajasthan.

- (A) Mahendra Singh Singhvi
(B) G. S. Bafna
(C) Rajendra Prasad Gupta
(D) N. M. Lodha

Select the correct answer:

- (1) (B), (A), (C), (D)
(2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
(3) (A), (B), (D), (C)
(4) (B), (D), (A), (C)
(5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation :-

❖ **Correct Order** – (B) G.S. Bafna → (D) N.M. Lodha → (A) Mahendra Singh Singhvi → (C) Rajendra Prasad Gupta.

Advocate General of Rajasthan (in order)		
S.No.	Name of the Attorney General	Important facts
1	G. C. Kasliwal	- First Advocate General - Longest tenure
2	Dr. Laxmi Mal Singhvi	honored with Padma Bhushan
3	Dr. S. K. Tiwari	
6	A. K. Mathur	Acting Advocate General (in March 1982)
16	G. S. Bafna	
17	N. M. Lodha	
18	Mahendra Singh Singhvi	
19	Rajendra Prasad Gupta	- Present - Assumption of office – February 3, 2024

2. Consider the following statements related to the Advocate General of Rajasthan and select the correct answer:

- (A) According to Article 165(1) of the Constitution, the Governor of every State shall appoint a person who is qualified for appointment as the Chief Justice of a High Court to be the Advocate General of the State.

(B) According to Article 165(4) of the Constitution, the Advocate General shall receive such remuneration as the Legislative Assembly may, from time to time, determine.

(C) According to Article 165(2) of the Constitution, to be appointed as the Advocate General of a State, a person must be a citizen of India and must have had 05 years of judicial experience or have been an advocate of a High Court for 10 years.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
(2) Only (B) and (C) are correct.
(3) (A), (B) and (C) are correct.
(4) None of the above statements is true.
(5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) X	According to Article 165(1) of the Constitution, a person appointed as Advocate General must be qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court , not as the “Chief Justice of a High Court.”
(B) X	Under Article 165(4), the remuneration of the Advocate General is determined by the Governor , not by the Legislative Assembly.
(C) X	According to Article 165(2), to become an Advocate General, it is mandatory to be a citizen of India and to possess qualifications equivalent to those of a High Court Judge—specifically, having served as an advocate in a High Court for at least 10 years or having held a judicial office for 10 years—whereas the statement mentions a period of 05 years.

Additional information**Article 165(3) – Tenure**

- The Advocate General does not have a fixed tenure.
- He holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.
- The Governor may remove him from office at any time.
- He may also submit his resignation to the Governor.



(6) Administrative System: Chief Secretary State Secretariate, Directorates of Various departments, Divisional Commissioner, District Collector/District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Subdivisional Officer, Tehsildar

1. Which of the following statements regarding the Chief Secretaries of Rajasthan is **incorrect**?

- (1) Bhagat Singh Mehta was the officer with the longest tenure as Chief Secretary.
- (2) K.P.U. Menon, while holding the post of Chief Secretary, also became the first Up-Lokayukta of the state.
- (3) Mithalal Mehta was appointed as Chief Secretary by breaking the seniority order.
- (4) After being the Chief Secretary, Niranjana Arya also worked as the Chief Information Commissioner.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation :-

(1) ✓	As Bhagat Singh Mehta was the first IAS officer of the Rajasthan cadre, and he served for the longest tenure during the periods 1958–1964 and 1965–1966.
(2) ✓	K.P.U. Menon served as Chief Secretary from 1966 to 1968 and later became the first Deputy Lokayukta of the state.
(3) ✓	Meethalal Mehta was appointed Chief Secretary from 1994 to 1997 by breaking seniority order.
(4) ✗	Niranjana Arya served as Chief Secretary from 2020 to 2022, but he never served as Chief Information Commissioner.

Additional information

- ❖ T. Srinivasan was the Chief Secretary from 2009 to 2010 and D.B. Gupta from 2018 to 2020 and later also served as the Chief Information Commissioner.

2. Select the correct descending order of administrative leadership in the Rajasthan Government Secretariat:

- (A) Deputy Secretary
- (B) Secretary
- (C) Special Secretary
- (D) Assistant Secretary

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

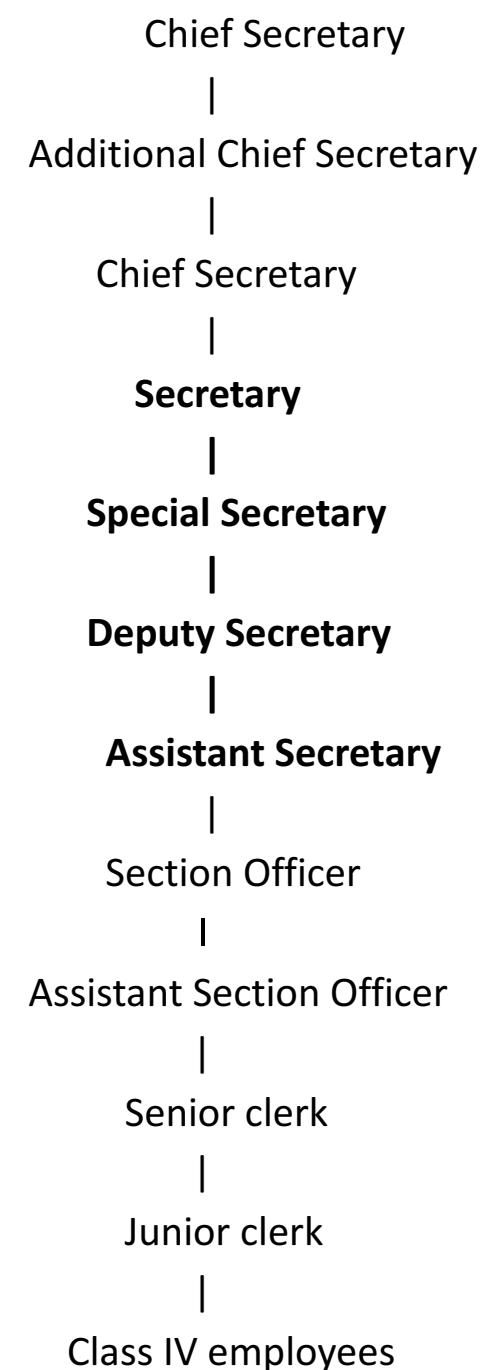
- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (B), (C), (A), (D)
- (3) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (4) (B), (A), (C), (D)
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (2)

Explanation :-

Additional information

Administrative Leadership in the Rajasthan Government Secretariat:



Administrative Hierarchy (Top to Bottom)

1. **Chief Secretary** : The highest administrative officer of the state and the chief advisor to the Chief Minister.
2. **Additional Chief Secretary**: Heads of important departments (effective from 2004).
3. **Chief Secretary** : Acting Head of the Department.

**(7) Rajasthan Public Service Commission**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) At the time of the establishment of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission, there was a provision for one Chairman and three Members.
- (B) From 18 July 2025, there is a provision for a total of 10 members, including the Chairman, in the Rajasthan Public Service Commission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) X	At the time of the establishment of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission, there was a provision for 1 Chairman and 2 Members, not 3 Members.
(B) X	From 18 July 2025, there is a provision for 10 Members and 1 Chairman, i.e. a total of 11 posts; therefore, the statement "a total of 10 members including the Chairman" is incorrect.

Structure of RPSC**Initial structure-**

- ❖ The Commission at the time of its establishment consisted of:
 - 1 Chairman
 - 2 members
- ❖ First Chairman – S. K. Ghosh (then Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court)
- ❖ First member
 - 1. Devishankar Tiwari 2. N. R. Chandorkar
- ❖ Later S.C. Tripathi (former member, UPSC) was appointed as the Chairman.

Change in the number of members

Year	Member Number
Establishment	2 members + 1 chairman
1962	3 + 1
1965	4 + 1
1985	5 + 1

2011	7 + 1
July 18, 2025	10+1 (11 in total)

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan Public Service Commission and select the **correct** statements:

- (A) Based on the recommendation of the Satyanarayan Rao Committee, the headquarters of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) was shifted from Jaipur to Ajmer in 1958.
- (B) The Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1974 were framed during the tenure of the then Governor, Sardar Jogindra Singh.
- (C) Currently, Lieutenant Colonel Kesari Singh Rathore is serving as the Acting Chairman of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission.
- (D) In accordance with Article 323, the Commission shall submit its report to the State Government, which shall cause it to be laid before the State Legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) Only (A), (B) and (C)
 (2) Only (A), (B) and (D)
 (3) Only (C) and (D)
 (4) All of the above
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer: (1)

Explanation:-

(A) ✓	Following the reorganization of states, the headquarters of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission was shifted to Ajmer in 1957, based on the recommendations of the Satyanarayan Rao Committee. The headquarters was transferred from Jaipur to Ajmer on August 21, 1958, and since October 21, 2000, the office has been operating from Ghugra Ghati, Ajmer.
(B) ✓	The Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1974 were framed during the tenure of the then Governor, Sardar Jogindra Singh. Article 318 of the Constitution empowers the making of regulations regarding the conditions of service of the members and staff of the Public Service Commission.

**(8) Rajasthan State Election Commission**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The Rajasthan Election Commission was established on July 24, 1995, under Article 243K of the Constitution of India and Section 120 of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.
- (B) At the time of the establishment of the Rajasthan Election Commission, the Chief Minister was Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, and the Governor was Baliram Bhagat.

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

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer - (2)

Explanation:-

(A) X	The Rajasthan State Election Commission was not established on 24 July 1995. It was established on 1 July 1994 under Article 243K and Section 120 of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.
(B) ✓	At the time of establishment, the Chief Minister was Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat and the Governor was B. Satyanarayan Reddy / Baliram Bhagat (as per order context) who issued the related order on 17 June 1994.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the State Election Commission and select the **correct** statements:

- (A) The State Election Commission currently comprises one Chairman and two members.
- (B) According to the Constitution of India, the eligibility criteria for the State Election Commissioner of Rajasthan stipulate that the incumbent must be a serving or retired officer of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and possess at least five years of experience holding the rank of a Government Secretary.
- (C) The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the President and takes the oath of office before the Governor or a person nominated by the Governor.
- (D) The terms and conditions of service of the State Election Commissioner are determined by the State Legislature, and no disadvantageous changes to these terms of

service may be made subsequent to the appointment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) Only (A), (B) and (C)
 (2) Only (A), (B) and (D)
 (3) Only (C) and (D)
 (4) None of these
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) X	The State Election Commission is a single - member constitutional body, headed only by the State Election Commissioner. It does not have a structure of a chairman and two members, so this statement is incorrect.
(B) X	The Constitution does not provide for the qualifications of the State Election Commissioner; the qualifications are determined by the Governor and are generally appointed from a serving or retired Indian Administrative Service officer with at least five years' experience as a Secretary to the Government, and if still in service, he is deemed to have retired from the post of Secretary to the Government from the date of appointment.
(C) X	The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, not the President. The oath is also administered by the Governor or a person appointed by them.
(D) X	The service conditions of the State Election Commissioner are determined by the Governor, not by the State Legislature. Also, conditions cannot be altered to the disadvantage of the Commissioner after appointment.

3. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- (1) Nekram Bhasin was the State Election Commissioner with the shortest tenure.
- (2) Indrajit Khanna was a former Chief Secretary and State Election Commissioner.
- (3) The salary of the State Election Commissioner is Rs 2.50 lakh, same as that of the Chief Justice of the High Court.
- (4) The term of office of the State Election Commissioner is 5 years from the date of assumption of office or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- (5) Question not attempted

**(9) Rajasthan Information Commission**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The State Information Commission was constituted on April 18, 2008, under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- (B) Rajasthan State Information Commission can have 1 State Chief Information Commissioner and a maximum of 3 State Information Commissioners.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) X	The State Information Commission was not constituted on 18 April 2008 under Section 15 of the RTI Act, 2005. In reality, it was constituted on 13 April 2006. It is a statutory body. The Rajasthan State Information Commission became functional from 18 April 2006 when the first State Chief Information Commissioner was appointed.
(B) X	The State Information Commission consists of 1 State Chief Information Commissioner and up to 10 State Information Commissioners, not only 3. Its structure is defined under the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan State Information Commission and select the **correct** statements:

- (A) The Commission prepares an annual report of its implementation work and submits it to the Governor, who in turn causes the State Government to lay it before the State Legislative Assembly.
- (B) As per the RTI 2019 Amendment Act, the salaries and allowances of the Chief Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioners are determined by the State Government.
- (C) Shri M.D. Kaurani served the longest tenure as Chief Information Commissioner of Rajasthan, while Shri D.B. Gupta served the shortest.
- (D) The headquarters of the Rajasthan State Information Commission is located in the Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur since 2013.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) Only (A) and (C)
- (2) Only (B) and (D)
- (3) Only (C)
- (4) None of these
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

Explanation:-

(A) X	Under Section 25 of the RTI Act, the State Information Commission sends its annual report to the State Government, which then lays it before the State Legislature. The statement is incorrect because it wrongly states that the report is submitted to the Governor directly instead of the State Government.
(B) X	According to Section 16(5) of the RTI Act and the RTI Amendment Act of 2019, the salaries and allowances of the Chief Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioners are determined by the central government, not by state governments. Therefore, this statement is incorrect. No adverse changes can be made during their tenure.
(C) ✓	Among Rajasthan Chief Information Commissioners, M.D. Kaurani had the longest tenure, while D.B. Gupta had the shortest tenure, so this statement is correct.
(D) X	The Commission is headquartered in Jaipur and is functioning from HCM RIPA campus since 19th April 2013 and not in the Secretariat, hence this statement is incorrect.

3. What is the current tenure of the State Chief Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioners?

- (1) 5 years or 62 years of age, whichever is earlier.
- (2) 3 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.
- (3) 6 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.
- (4) 3 years or 62 years of age, whichever is earlier.
- (5) Question not attempted

**(10) Rajasthan State Women Commission**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The tenure of the Chairperson and each member of the Rajasthan State Women's Commission is 5 years.
- (B) The Chairperson or Member of the Rajasthan State Women's Commission may resign from office at any time by a letter under his/her hand addressed to the Governor.

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

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) X	The tenure of the Chairperson and members of the Rajasthan State Commission for Women is not 5 years; as per Section 4, it is 3 years , so this statement is incorrect.
(B) X	The Chairperson or members of the Commission may resign at any time by submitting a signed letter addressed to the State Government—and not to the Governor—therefore, this statement is incorrect.

2. Which of the following statements regarding the Rajasthan State Commission for Women is **incorrect**?

- (1) Since the completion of Smt. Rehana Rayaz Chisti's tenure in February 2025, the post of Chairperson of the Commission has remained vacant.
- (2) Attendance of minimum 3 members including the Chairperson is mandatory for the Rajasthan State Women Commission meeting.
- (3) In case of tie in the meeting of the Commission, any subject expert called will have the right to cast the deciding vote.
- (4) Decisions taken during the vacancy of any post in the Commission will not be considered invalid.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

Explanation :-

(1) ✓	Smt. Rehana Rayaz Chisti served as the Chairperson of the Commission from 11 February 2022 to 10 February 2025. Since the completion of her tenure, the post of Chairperson of the Commission has remained vacant.
(2) ✓	A minimum quorum of 3 members including the Chairperson is required for meetings of the Commission (Section 5).
(3) X	This statement is incorrect because in case of a tie, the casting vote is exercised by the Chairperson or the member presiding over the meeting. A subject expert invited to the meeting has no voting rights and only provides advice.
(4) ✓	Decisions taken by the Commission are not invalid merely due to any vacancy in membership (Section 7).

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan State Commission for Women:

- (A) According to Section 16 of the Act, the State Government shall consult the Commission on major policy matters relating to women.
- (B) The ordinary meeting of the Commission is normally held at least once every month.
- (C) The Women's Policy in the state was released on March 8, 2000.
- (D) One of the members of the Commission must be a woman from Scheduled Caste/Tribe or Other Backward Class.

How many of the above statements are **true**?

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (2)

Explanation :-

(A) ✓	Under Section 16, the State Government consults the Commission on major policy matters related to women, so this statement is correct.
(B) X	Ordinary meetings of the Commission are generally held at least once every two months, not every month, so this statement is incorrect.

**(11) Lokayukt**

1. According to the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, whom among the following does the Governor consult while appointing the Lokayukta?

- (A) State Home Minister
- (B) Speaker of the assembly
- (C) Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly
- (D) Chief Minister
- (E) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (F) One Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister

Select the **correct** answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only (A), (C) and (D)
- (2) Only (C) and (E)
- (3) Only (A), (B) and (F)
- (4) Only (C), (D) and (E)
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (2)

Explanation:-

- ❖ According to Section 3 of the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, the **Lokayukta is appointed** by the Governor after consultation with the following:

- 1. Leader of the Opposition
- 2. Chief Justice of the High Court

Additional information
Appointment (Section 3): ❖ The Governor shall appoint the Lokayukta and one or more Up-Lokayuktas by an official warrant bearing his signature and the official seal. ❖ Ability: ➤ A retired judge of the Supreme Court or a retired judge of a High Court. ➤ Should not have held any office of profit. ➤ Must not be affiliated with any political party. - Must not be a member of Parliament or State Legislature. ❖ Appointment of Upa-Lokayukta: By the Governor in consultation with the Lokayukta. (The first Upa-Lokayukta was required to be a former Vigilance Commissioner).

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The Lokayukta is only a retired Judge of a High Court.
- (B) Allegations against the Lokayukta or Up-Lokayukta are investigated by the Governor by a sitting judge of the Supreme Court, and if found guilty, they are removed from office by the Governor.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) ✗	This statement is incorrect because the Lokayukta is not only a retired High Court judge. A Lokayukta can also be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court. Hence, the qualification given is incomplete and therefore false.
(B) ✗	This statement is incorrect because, according to Section 6 of the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, the Governor may have allegations against the Lokayukta or Up-Lokayukta investigated not only by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court but also by a sitting or retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court. If the investigation establishes the charges, the Governor removes the concerned functionary from office. Furthermore, if a resolution for removal is passed by a majority of the total membership of the Legislature, as well as by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, then the removal from office by the Governor becomes mandatory.

3. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The State Lokayukta submits his annual report to the Governor, and the Governor causes it to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.
- (B) Mr. K.P.U. Menon was the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan.

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

**(12) Administration of Panchayati Raj and Municipalities in Rajasthan**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) In the urban local bodies of Rajasthan, Mayors submit their resignations to the Chief Executive Officer, while Chairpersons submit theirs to the District Collector.
- (B) In the Municipal Corporation, the election of members and chairman is done directly.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) ✗	This statement is incorrect because in the urban local bodies of Rajasthan, the Mayor of a Municipal Corporation submits resignation to the Chief Executive Officer, but the Chairman of a Municipal Council submits resignation to the Commissioner, not to the District Collector. Hence, this statement is false.
(B) ✗	This statement is incorrect because in Municipal Corporations, the members are elected directly, whereas the Mayor is elected indirectly. The same system applies to Municipalities and Municipal Councils as well. Hence, this statement is also false.

Additional information

Authority to resign in Municipal bodies of Rajasthan:

- ❖ Municipality: Chairman → Executive Officer, Councillor and Vice Chairman → Chairman
- ❖ Municipal Council: Chairman → Commissioners, Councilors and Deputy Chairman → Chairman
- ❖ Municipal Corporation: Mayor → Chief Executive Officer, Councillors and Deputy Mayor → Mayor

Election of Chairman/Member in Municipal Bodies of Rajasthan

- ❖ In municipality, municipal council and municipal corporation, members are elected directly and the chairman is elected indirectly.

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 makes the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas in every Panchayat mandatory.
- (B) 45 Gram Nyayalayas are notified and functional in Rajasthan.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (2)

Explanation:-

(A) ✗	This statement is incorrect because the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 does not make the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas compulsory in every Panchayat. The Act provides that Gram Nyayalayas may be established, but it is not a mandatory provision.
(B) ✓	In Rajasthan, 45 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified and are functional. In addition, 481 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified in 15 states across India, and 309 Gram Nyayalayas are functioning properly in 10 states.

3. Which of the following statements related to the no-confidence motions brought against the chairpersons in Panchayati Raj institutions in Rajasthan are correct?

- (A) To bring a no-confidence motion, support of 1/4th of the total number of members is necessary.
- (B) If passed by 2/3 majority, the concerned post becomes vacant.
- (C) No no-confidence motion can be brought during the first and last year of the formation of the government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) Only (A), (B) and (C)
 (2) Only (A), (B) and (D)
 (3) Only (C) and (D)
 (4) None of these
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

**(13) Board of Revenue**

1. Consider the following statements.

- (A) The Board of Revenue is a quasi-judicial body.
- (B) The Rajasthan Board of Revenue is located in Jaipur.
- (C) The District Collector exercises original jurisdiction in revenue matters.

Identify the false statement(s) from the above options using the choices provided below.

- (1) Only (C)
- (2) Only (A) and (B)
- (3) Only (B) and (C)
- (4) Neither (A) , nor (B) , nor (C)
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer:- (3)

Explanation:-

(A) ✓	The Revenue Board of Rajasthan is a quasi-judicial institution that hears final appeals and revisions in revenue matters, hence this statement is correct.
(B) ✗	The headquarters of the Rajasthan Board of Revenue is located in Ajmer, not Jaipur. This is provided under Section 6 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956.
(C) ✗	This statement is incorrect because the original jurisdiction in revenue matters lies with the Assistant Collector/Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) and not the District Collector, hence this statement is also false.

2. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- (1) The Rajasthan Board of Revenue can have a chairman and a maximum of 20 members.
- (2) The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act was enacted with the objective of consolidating and amending the laws relating to land in the State of Rajasthan.
- (3) The Land Reforms and Jagir Reclamation Act was implemented in Rajasthan in 1952.
- (4) The ordinance relating to the establishment of the Board of Revenue came into force from 26 November 1949.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation :-

(1) ✓	The Rajasthan Revenue Board consists of a Chairman and a maximum of 20 members, hence this statement is correct. The Board deals with appeals, revisions and references.
-------	--

(2) ✓	The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act was enacted to consolidate and amend laws relating to land in the State of Rajasthan, hence this statement is correct.
(3) ✓	The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Jagir Reclamation Act was enacted in 1952 (and later amended in 1959), so this statement is correct. The purpose of the Act was to acquire surplus land from large landowners and distribute it to small farmers and tenants.
(4) ✗	This statement is incorrect because the ordinance for the establishment of the Revenue Board was issued on 7 April 1949 and came into effect on 1 November 1949, not on 26 November 1949.

Additional information**The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15)**

- ❖ It is a comprehensive Act, enacted with the object of consolidating and amending the laws relating to land in the State of Rajasthan.
- ❖ The Act provides in detail for the appointment, duties and powers of Revenue Courts, Revenue Officers and Village Servants.
- ❖ Additionally, the Act also provides for the preparation and maintenance of land records and maps, assessment of revenue and rent, division of properties, and procedure for revenue collection.

3. Select the correct sequence of the following courts subordinate to the Rajasthan Board of Revenue:

- (A) Sub-Divisional Officer
- (B) Revenue Appellate Authority
- (C) Assistant Collector
- (D) Land Management Ex-Officio Revenue Appellate Authority

Select the correct answer:

- (1) (B), (A), (C), (D)
- (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (3) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (4) (B), (D), (A), (C)
- (5) Question not attempted

**(14) Rajasthan human rights Commission (Removed from the RAS preliminary examination)**

1. Who possesses the authority to remove the Chairperson and members of the State Human Rights Commission, and through what process is this accomplished?

- (1) By the Governor, on the recommendation of the State Government
- (2) By the President, by the same procedure as applies to the Chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission
- (3) By the Governor, by the same procedure as applies to High Court judges
- (4) By the President, by the same procedure as applies to High Court judges.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (2)**Explanation :-**

- | | |
|-------|--|
| (B) ✓ | The Chairperson and members of the State Human Rights Commission are appointed by the Governor, but they can be removed only by the President. This provision is given under Section 23 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 . The removal procedure is the same as that of the National Human Rights Commission, i.e., removal can be done by the President only on the basis of an inquiry by the Supreme Court. Additionally, members can also be removed if they are declared insolvent, become mentally or physically unfit, or hold an office of profit during their term. Hence, this statement is correct. |
|-------|--|

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission:

- (A) Justice Shri N.K. Jain has had the longest tenure as the permanent Chairperson of the Commission.
- (B) Justice Shri H.R. Kudi has had the longest tenure as Acting Chairperson of the Commission.
- (C) All members and officers of the Commission are deemed to be 'public servants' under Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
- (D) The qualification for the members of the State Human Rights Commission is prescribed that all the members of the Commission shall be a current or former Chief Justice of a High Court or a District Judge having at least 7 years of experience.

How many of the above statements are incorrect?

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (1)**Explanation :-**

- | | |
|-------|--|
| (A) ✓ | Justice N.K. Jain served as the permanent Chairperson with the longest tenure (2005–2010), so this statement is correct. |
| (B) ✓ | Justice H.R. Kudi served as the Acting Chairperson with the longest tenure (2012–2016), so this statement is correct. |
| (C) ✓ | All members and officers of the Commission are considered “public servants” under Section 21 of the IPC, so this statement is correct. |
| (D) ✗ | This statement is incorrect because it mentions that all members must be only current or former Chief Justices of the High Court. In reality, the Chairperson may be a retired Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court, and members have different qualifications, including a human rights expert and a High Court/District Judge with at least 7 years of experience. Therefore, the “only Chief Justice” condition is wrong. |

Additional information**State Human Rights Commission – Composition and Qualification**

- ❖ Composition (Amended 2006 Act): The Commission will consist of 1 Chairperson and 2 Members (the same provision is in force at present).
- ❖ Chairperson (After 2019 amendment): Retired Chief Justice of a High Court or retired other Judge.
- ❖ (Earlier there was provision for only Chief Justice)
- ❖ **Member 1:** A Judge of a High Court (sitting or retired) or a District Judge, possessing at least 7 years of experience.

Note: Consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court is mandatory for the appointment of a sitting/retired Judge or a District Court Judge.

- ❖ **Member 2:** An expert in, or a person