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CHAPTER-II

Study Area, Constitutional Setup of State in India

2.1 **Introduction:** In this chapter researcher taken into account study area were the topics of the research taken. In this chapter investigator have been defined the study area, about the Indian state, rule of the state, geography, political system, fact and file of the study area (Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan).

India, a union of states, is a Sovereign, Secular, and Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary system of Government. The President is the constitutional head of Executive of the Union. In the states, the Governor, as the representative of the President, is the head of Executive. The system of government in states closely resembles that of the Union. There are 28 states and 7 Union territories in the country \[^1\]. Union Territories are administered by the President through an Administrator appointed by him. From the largest to the smallest, each State/UT of India has a unique demography, history and culture, dress, festivals, language etc.

**The State**

- Executive
  - Governor
  - Council Ministers
- Legislature
  - Legislative Council
  - Legislative Assembly
- Judiciary
  - High Courts
  - District Courts
- State legislative Committees
- Administrative Set-up
  - Cabinet Secretariat
- Public Services
  - State Services
  - State Secretariat
2.2 The State

2.2.1 Executive: The state Executive consists of the Governor and Council of Ministers with the chief Minister at the head to aid and advice the Governor.\(^2\)
2.2.2 **Governor:** The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor\(^3\) as it is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinates to him according to the constitutional provisions. The Governor is appointed by the President of India and has to be a citizen of India. He/She should not be less than 35 years of age. The Governor holds office at the pleasure of the President. Normally, his term is five years from the date he assumes office. But he can hold office even after the expiry of his term till assumption of office by his successor. The Governor cannot be a member of either of the two Houses of Parliament or any House of the Legislature. He also cannot hold any office of profit and can use his official residence without payment of any rent. Besides, he is also entitled to such pay, allowances and privileges as prescribed by parliament by Law from time to time. In the absence of such a Law he is entitled to such pay, allowances and privileges as specified in the Second Schedule of the Constitution.

2.2.3 **Council of Ministers:** There is a Council of Ministers\(^4\) headed by the Chief Minister\(^5\) to aid and advise the Governor in conduct of the business of the government. Barring such matters which are to be decided by the Governor in his discretion under the Law, the Council assists him in all the remaining business. If any question arises as to whether any subject fall within the purview of the Governor's discretionary power, his decision taken in his discretion will be final and cannot be questioned. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. All the ministers function during the pleasure of the Governor. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly\(^6\) before a minister assumes office; he is administered oath of office and secrecy by the Governor as per form prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Constitution. Any minister who does not become a member of the Legislature for six consecutive months ceases to be a minister after the expiry of the six month period. The ministers are entitled to such pay and allowances as may be fixed by the Legislature by law from time to time. They are also entitled to other perquisites, including free furnished residence, & traveling and medical facilities.

All the executive business of the State is carried on in the name of the Governor. The Chief Minister has to inform the Governor about all the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers in regard to administration as also require the Council of Ministers to reconsider any matter on which a unilateral decision has been
taken by a minister. The Governor has been made a component part of the Legislature under Article 168 of the Constitution and has been assigned certain functions. He summons both or either of the Houses of Legislature and also prorogues them. He is also empowered to suspend or dissolve the Legislative Assembly. After each general election and thereafter before the commencement of the first session of the Legislature each year, the Governor addresses the joint session of both the Houses and apprises them of the business for whose disposal of which the session of the Legislature has been summoned. He can send messages to any House of the Legislature in connection with any bill matter pending in it. The House to which such a message is sent has to consider it as per convenience. The Governor gives assent to the bills passed by the Legislature or may reserve it for the assent of the President. Without assent no bill can become an Act.

Each year the Governor causes the annual financial statement of the concerned year, the report of the Public Service Commission, and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, pertaining to the accounts of the State, to be laid on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature. He is also empowered to promulgate ordinances when the Legislature is not in session and he is satisfied that the situation requires immediate action. The ordinances thus promulgated have to be placed before the Legislature as soon as it meets and are subject to its approval or disapproval.

2.3 Legislature

2.3.1 Legislative Council [Vidhan Parishad] (Upper House)

The Legislative Council consists of members according to state population. Members represent different sections of the society and few members are nominated by the Governor. Elections to the Legislative Council are indirect; members are elected by the elected concerned states. The Legislative Council is not subject to dissolution, one third of its members retire every second year.\(^7\)

2.3.2 Legislative Assembly [Vidhan Sabha] (Lower House)

The Legislative Assembly is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of universal adult suffrage. Unless dissolved under unusual circumstances, the term of the Legislative Assembly is five years.\(^8\)
2.3.3 Rules of the House: The Legislative Assembly has the power to frame rules for regulating and laying down the procedure for the conduct of its business. All the matters coming before the House are decided by a majority vote. The quorum of the House is one-tenth of its membership. The business of the Legislative Assembly is conducted by the Speaker and in his absence by the Deputy Speaker. Both of these are elected by the members by a majority of votes. The main business of Legislative Assembly is to enact laws, grant money for Government expenditure and exercise control over the activities of the Government through debates and raising matters of urgent public importance.

The Language of the House is Hindi in “Devanagri” script. Legislative matters are placed before the House with the permission of the House in the shape of official or non-official bills. After this, the bill is taken up either for consideration of the House directly or referred to a Select or Joint-Select Committee. If the bill is passed after clause by clause consideration by the House, it is sent to the Vidhan Parishad which may either reject or pass it with amendments. In any case, the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill with or without amendments. In case the bill so passed for the second time is rejected or passed with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree or is kept pending for a period upto one month by the Vidhan Parishad, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of the Legislature and sent to the Governor for his assent. But no money bill can be kept pending by the Vidhan Parishad for more than 14 days from the date of its receipt and if it is kept pending so, it will be deemed as passed by both the Houses and sent to the Governor for his assent. Budget estimates are put to the vote of the House. According to rules, the House can take 5 days for general debate on the estimates and another 24 days for passing them. The estimates are put before the House for sanction by the ministers on the recommendation of the Governor. They are in shape of demand of grant department-wise. The opposition can move cut motion on these demands. The Constitution has made provision for introduction of proposal for supplementary or additional grants in the House if the expenditure exceeds sanctioned House Committees.

The House has not enough time to deal with every matter that comes before it or to examine it in detail. So, it works through the Committees. There are committees to deal with Legislation matters like the Select Committee on bills or the Delegated
Legislative Committee which examines rules, regulations and by laws framed by the Government under-powers vested in it under the various Acts and the Constitution. Besides, the House has three important Financial Committees -- the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, and the Public Undertakings and Corporation Committee. The Estimates Committee examines the estimates presented in the House. The Public Accounts Committee examines the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to this State and sees to it whether the money spent was actually available or not and had been spent for the purpose for which it was earmarked by the House. In view of the need for ensuring accountability of public undertakings to the Legislature and the same time preserving their autonomy, the Public Undertaking Committee examines their working and gives them directions so that they may function efficiently, economically and without any unnecessary interference from the Government.

Special Committees Besides these Legislative and Financial Committees, there are other committees to assist in the conduct of the business of the House. The Assurance Committee examines the assurances given by the Government in the House; the Privileges Committee examines cases of violation of privileges raised in the House, while the Petition Committee looks into the petitions submitted to the Legislative Assembly by the people from time of time. There is another Committee, the House Committee which deals with the boarding and loading facilities of the members. There is one more important committee of the House, the Business Advisory Committee, which allots and regulates time for business before the House. The committee has done important work regarding privileges of members, ordinance-issuing power of the Governor, inclusion of Vidhan Parishad members in financial and other committees and working of the committee itself. In addition, there are Standing Committees to advise the ministers.

2.3.4 The Secretariat

Most departments of the Secretariat have heads of departments and heads of offices under their administrative control, which function as the executive authorities of the Government. All the government orders are issued in the name of the Governor but are signed by the Secretary or officers under him down to the rank of Under Secretary. The work of Government is conducted in Hindi, in Devanagri script. The
Principal Secretaries, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are appointed either from the Central or State Administrative Services. Some Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries are also appointed from the permanent Secretariat Services. As a matter of fact, mostly permanent officers of the Secretariat are appointed to the post of Under Secretary. Offices in Judicial and Legislative Departments are appointed from the Judicial Services. The work of the Secretariat can be divided broadly into the following categories:- (i) Personnel Administration (ii) Financial Administration (iii) Judicial and Legislative Affairs (iv) Law and Order (v) Levy and Collection of Taxes (vi) Economic Development and Conservation of Sources of State's Wealth (vii) Social Services (viii) Public Utility Services (ix) General Administration

2.4 District and Divisional Administration

After the Secretariat and Heads of Departments, the Divisional Commissioner occupies an important place. He is fully responsible for law and order, revenue, administration and other matters pertaining to his division. He has to exercise supervision over the district officers, local bodies and planning and development works. Each division consists of certain districts. Each district is under the administrative charge of a district officer who is also called the District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner. The District Officer is fully responsible for the law and order in his district and has extensive administrative, police and revenue powers. Besides maintaining revenue records, he has also to look after works relating to planning and development and land reforms. The district is further divided into Tehsils, blocks and villages for administrative convenience and for collection of revenue and development works.

2.5 The Judiciary

2.5.1 High Court: The High Court is the apex court in the State in respect of civil and criminal cases. The Board of Revenue is the highest court in respect of revenue cases. Under Article 277 of the Constitution, the High Court has been given the power of superintendence over all others courts and tribunals. The High Court is a Court of records which means that its work and proceedings serve as perpetual evidence. Its records are of rich high authority that their content cannot be challenged in any lower court. As a court of record, it has also the power to punish
persons guilty of its contempt. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by
the President of India on the advice of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India
and the Governor of the State. Other Judges are appointed by him on the advice of the
Chief Justice. Only such persons are eligible for the post of High Court who have
worked as an advocate for at least ten years or held office in any Judicial Service for
the same period. The High Court is empowered to issue writs to any person or office
for protecting the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. It has both
original and appellate jurisdiction in civil as well as criminal cases.

2.5.2 District Courts: Subordinate Judicial Service

The Subordinate Judiciary has been divided into two parts. The former
consists of Munsifs and Civil Judges including Small Cause Judges and the latter of
Civil and Sessions Judges (now Additional District Sessions Judges). The District
Judge is the controller of the Subordinate Judicial Service at the district level. The
State is divided into judicial districts, each under the control of a District Judge. In
certain cases Munsifs and Assistant Collectors and Assistant Session Judge also. The
jurisdiction of the District Judge extends to more than one revenue district in some
cases. On the civil side, the Munsif's Court is the lowest court. The next higher court
is that of the Civil Judge. The highest court at the district level is that of the District
Judge. In criminal cases, the Munsif has the powers of a Judicial Magistrate. From
October 2, 1967, the Judicial Magistrates, who were hitherto under the Government,
have been placed under the High Court. Thus there is now complete separation of
judiciary from the executive except for revenue matters. On the revenue side, there
are Assistant Collectors. Above them are additional Collectors and Collectors, who
have appellate jurisdiction. Higher up are Divisional Commissioner and Additional
Commissioners who exercise appellate jurisdiction. The Board of Revenue is the
highest court in revenue matters [16].

2.6 Political Parties in India

Political parties are an established part of modern democracy and have to be
registered with The Election Commission of India [17]. The Commission ensures inner
party democracy in their functioning by insisting upon them to hold their
organizational elections at periodic intervals. Political parties so registered with it are
granted recognition at the State and National levels by the Election Commission on
the basis of their poll performance at general elections according to prescribed
criteria. The Election Commission also ensures a level playing field for the political
parties in election fray, through strict observance by them of a Model Code of
Conduct evolved with the consensus of political parties. If a political party is
recognized in four or more States, it is considered as a National Party and a political
party recognized in less than four states is a State party in the state or states in which
it is recognized as such. An exclusive symbol is reserved for a National party
throughout India. In the case of a State party a symbol is reserved for it in the state or
states in which it is so recognized. Such reserved symbols are allotted only to the
candidates of the parties for which they are so reserved. In all there are 712 political
parties in the country including 7 National Parties, 49 state parties and 656 registered
unrecognized parties as on the last Lok Sabha elections held in 2004. The National
Parties are Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Bahujan
Samaj Party (BSP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Communist Party of India
(Marxist) (CPM), and Janata Dal United (JDU).

2.7 Uttar Pradesh: State Profile

Uttar Pradesh is the rainbow land where the multi-hued Indian Culture has
blossomed from times immemorial. Blessed with a variety of geographical land and
much cultural diversity. Rich and tranquil expanses of meadows, perennial rivers,
dense forests and fertile soil of Uttar Pradesh have contributed numerous golden
chapters to the annals of Indian History. Dotted with various holy shrines and pilgrim
places, full of joyous festivals, it plays an important role in the politics, education,
culture, industry, agriculture and tourism of India. Uttar Pradesh is surrounded by
Bihar in the East, Madhya Pradesh in the South, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh
and Haryana in the west and Uttaranchal in the north and Nepal touch the northern
borders of Uttar Pradesh, it assumes strategic importance for Indian defense. Its area
of 2,36,286 sq kms. lies between latitude 24 deg to 31 deg and longitude 77 deg to 84
deg East. Area wise it is the fourth largest State of India [18].

2.7.1 Geography: Geography of Uttar Pradesh: - Uttar Pradesh is the most
populous state in the country accounting for 16.4 per cent of the country’s population.
It is also the fourth largest state in geographical area covering 9.0 per cent of the
country’s geographical area, encompassing 2, 94,411 square kilometers and
comprising of 83 districts, 901 development blocks and 112,804 inhabited villages. The density of population in the state is 721 persons per square kilometers as against 274 for the country.  

2.7.2 **Divisions and districts:** Uttar Pradesh state consists of 70 districts, which are grouped into 18 divisions: Agra, Aligarh, Azamgarh, Allahabad, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Devipatan, Faizabad, Bahraich, Bareilly, Basti, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Meerut, Lucknow, Varanasi, Farrukhabad and Saharanpur.  

2.7.3 **Languages:** The state language is standard Hindi and Urdu has the status of second official language. While standard Hindi (Khari boli) is the official language, several regional Hindi 'dialects' are spoken throughout the state. Among these are, Awadhi, Bagheli, Bhojpuri, Braj, Bundeli. Bhojpuri is the second most-spoken language in the state, according to the language data in the 2001 Census of India.  

2.7.4 **Education:** states identified as lagging behind other major states in terms of democratic transition turn out to be the four states with the lowest literacy level. The 2001 census indicates that the age literacy rate in these four states in the age group between 7 years. Female literacy situation in Uttar Pradesh is dismal. Only one out of four in the 7+ age group was able to read and write in 2001. This figure go down to 19 per cent for rural areas, 11 per cent for the scheduled castes, 8 per cent for scheduled castes in rural areas, and 8 per cent for the entire rural population in the most educationally backward districts. At the level of higher education and technical education Uttar Pradesh has 16 general universities, 3 technical universities, one Indian Institute of Technology (Kanpur), one Indian Institute of Management (Lucknow), one Indian Institute of Information Technology and large number polytechnics, engineering institutes and industrial training institutes. This provides the State with firm basis for providing opportunities for higher education to its youth.  

2.7.5 **Arts and Crafts:**  

Uttar Pradesh is famous for its arts and crafts. Specific regions such as Varanasi for its *saris* and *silk*, Mirzapur for its carpets, Agra and Kanpur for their *leathercraft*, Moradabad for its metalware, Lucknow for its clothwork and embroidery, and the entire state for its pottery are not only famous in India but around the world.
2.7.6 Social Indicators of Uttar Pradesh:

Almost all social indicators of the state show that the state stands on backward position among the 28 major States. Bihar and in some cases Orissa, are the only two states which lag behind U.P. in terms of social development indicators like medical facilities, teacher-pupil ratio in primary schools, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, literacy, per capita income, electrification of villages, per capita power consumption etc. Uttar Pradesh is often seen as a case study of development in a region of India that currently lag behind other parts of the country in terms of a number of important aspects of well being and social progress. Their region consists of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. There are important differences between these four states. But the cause of social backwardness in these four different States, never the less, appear to have much in common social, cultural and even political makeup of these states which have contributed to their backwardness.

Table 2.1: Uttar Pradesh Fact File

<table>
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<td>Largest city</td>
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<td>Village &amp; Towns:</td>
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<td>Population (2001):</td>
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<td>Females:</td>
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<td>Sex ratio (per 1000 male)</td>
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<td>Density:</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Area:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Districts:</td>
<td>70†</td>
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<td>Time zone,</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Governor:</td>
<td>T.V. Rajeswar Ms. Mayawat</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Minister</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>State Legislature (seats),</td>
<td>Bicameral (400 + 108)</td>
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<td>Member of Parliament:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Lok- Sabha:</td>
<td>80 and</td>
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<td>Rajya Sabha:</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Official language(s)</td>
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<td>Abbreviation (ISO)</td>
<td>IN-UP</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Literacy rate:</td>
<td>56.36%, 70.23 %, 42.98 %,</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>School, College, etc.</td>
<td>162,970</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Seat of high court</td>
<td>Allahabad and a bench at Lucknow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Main political party</td>
<td>BJP, BSP, Samajwadi party, INC, RLD etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Indian census, 2001)

2.7.7 CONSTITUTIONAL SETUP

2.7.7.1 Government: Under the Constitution of India\[23\], Uttar Pradesh has a Governor and a bi-cameral Legislature. The Lower House is called “Vidhan Sabha” and the Upper House, “Vidhan Parishad”. Members of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly: 400 and Members Of Legislative Council: 108. The State has also a High
Court at Allahabad with its bench at Lucknow. Lok Sabha members from Uttar Pradesh: 80. Rajya Sabha members from Uttar Pradesh: 31.

2.7.7.2 Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

The Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) has a total of 400 members including one Anglo-Indian member who is nominated by the Governor. According to the recommendation of the Delimitation Commission, which is appointed after every Census, the State had been divided into 400 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies. The Term of the Vidhan Sabha is five years unless dissolved earlier. The election for it is held on the principle of "one adult one vote".

2.7.7.3 Vidhan Parishad ((Legislative Council)

The State has a bi-cameral Legislature since 1937. The Upper House or the Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) is a permanent House. Members are elected or nominated for six years and one-sixth of them retire every second year. It has 108 members, 12 of whom are nominated by the Governor. Thirty-nine members are elected each by the Vidhan Sabha and Local bodies and nine each by the teachers and graduates. The Vidhan Parishad has no right to vote on demands for money, nor can any money bill be introduced in it. No other bill can become a law unless passed by both the House. The presiding officers of Vidhan Parishad are known as Chairman and Deputy Chairman. They are elected and hold their offices like the presiding officers of Vidhan Sabha.

Both the Houses of Legislature have their own separate Secretariats and Secretaries. They function independently of the State Government Secretariat and Secretaries. Both the Secretariats have been divided into sections which look after parliamentary, accounts and committee work. There is also a library for the use of members of the Legislature. It is the biggest of the Legislature libraries in the country. Members of both the Houses and Committees have the same privileges, powers and immunities as those of the members of the House of Commons in UK. Besides, no prosecution can be launched against them in courts for anything said on the floor of the House. An important and pioneering contribution made by Uttar Pradesh in the democratic process is the provision of office of the Leader of the Opposition by an Act. Under the new dispensation, he has been given a status at par with that of a minister. He is also given pay equal to that of a minister, and free furnished residence.
Provision has also been made for car allowance, staff for his office and other facilities befitting his position. According to the aforesaid Act, the leader of the single largest recognized opposition party, having the strength to make up the quorum, is recognized as the Leader of the Opposition.

Figure 2.2 Map of Uttar Pradesh

2.8 Rajasthan: State Profile

Rajasthan is a vibrant, exotic state where tradition and royal glory meet in a riot of colors against the vast backdrop of sand and desert. It has an unusual diversity in its entire form—people, customs, culture, costumes, music, manners, dialects, cuisine and physiography. The land is endowed with invincible forts, magnificent palaces, rich culture and heritage, beauty and natural resources. It is a land rich in music, dance, art & craft and adventure, a land that never ceases to intrigue and enchant.
It is one of the 28 states that, along with seven union territories, form the Republic of India. So rich is the history of the land that every roadside village has its own tales, the winds sing them and the sands shift to spread them. Rajasthan is Spicy, but then, what is life after all without little bit of spice, Rajasthan provides abundant scope to explore it. The panoramic outlook of the state is simply mesmerizing, with lofty hills of Aravali’s - one of the oldest mountain ranges of the world and the golden sand dunes of the Great Indian Desert - the only desert of the sub-continent. No other region in the country is a conglomeration of so many paradoxes.

2.8.1 Geography of Rajasthan:

Rajasthan is located in the northwestern part of the subcontinent. It is bounded on the west and northwest by Pakistan, on the north and northeast by the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh, on the east and southeast by the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, and on the southwest by the state of Gujarat. The Tropic of Cancer passes through its southern tip in the Banswara district. The state has an area of (132,140 square miles) 342,239 square kilometers. The capital city is Jaipur. In the west, Rajasthan is relatively dry and infertile; this area includes some of the Thar Desert, also known as the “Great Indian Desert.” In the southwestern part of the state, the land is wetter, hilly, and more fertile.

The climate varies throughout Rajasthan. On average winter temperatures range from 8° to 28° C (46° to 82° F) and summer temperatures range from 25° to 46° C (77° to 115° F). Average rainfall also varies; the western deserts accumulate about 100 mm (about 4 in) annually, while the southeastern part of the state receives 650 mm (26 in) annually, most of which falls from July through September during the monsoon season. Roads: 61,520 km. (2,846 km National Highway)
2.8.2 Population: 56.47 million (2001 Census, estimated at more than 58 million now). The population belongs mainly to the Indo-Aryan race.

2.8.3 Divisions and districts: Rajasthan has 32 districts: Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran,

These districts are grouped into seven divisions:

- **Ajmer Division**: Ajmer, Bhilwara, Nagaur, Tonk.
- **Bharatpur Division**: Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karuali, Swai Madhopur.
- **Bikaner Division**: Bikaner, Churu, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh.
- **Jaipur Division**: Jaipur, Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Dausa.
- **Jodhpur Division**: Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi.
- **Kota Division**: Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar, Kota.
- **Udaipur Division:** Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Rajsamand.
  Recently it was announced that Pratapgarh will be made a district soon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th><strong>Capital:</strong></th>
<th>Jaipur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>Coordinates:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Largest city:</strong></td>
<td>Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer and Udiapur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Village &amp; Towns:</strong></td>
<td>97,942 and 704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Population (2001):</strong></td>
<td>56,507,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Urban population:</strong></td>
<td>23.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Males:</strong></td>
<td>29,420,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>Females:</strong></td>
<td>27,087,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>Sex ratio (per 1000 male):</strong></td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><strong>Density:</strong></td>
<td>165 /km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><strong>Area:</strong></td>
<td>3,42,239 km² (1st)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><strong>Districts:</strong></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><strong>Town and village:</strong></td>
<td>222 &amp; 39,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><strong>Time zone:</strong></td>
<td>IST (UTC+5:30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><strong>Establishment:</strong></td>
<td>1st Nov 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>Governor:</strong></td>
<td>Shilendra Kumar Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><strong>Chief Minister:</strong></td>
<td>Asok Ghalot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><strong>State Legislature (seats):</strong></td>
<td>Unicameral: 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><strong>Member of Parliament:</strong></td>
<td>Lok Sabha 25 and Rajya Sabha 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><strong>Official language(s):</strong></td>
<td>Hindi, Rajasthani and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><strong>Abbreviation (ISO):</strong></td>
<td>IN-RAJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><strong>Literacy rate:</strong></td>
<td>61.41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.8.4 **Languages:** Languages: Hindi and English commonly used, as well as indigenous Rajasthani languages. Literacy: 61.41%.[26]

2.8.5 **Arts and crafts:** Music and dance: Every region has its very own dialect of music and dance. The Ghoomar dance from Udaipur and Kalbeliya dance of Jaisalmer have international recognition. Folk music is a vital part of Rajasthan culture. Songs are used to tell the legendary battles of Rajputs. Folk songs are commonly ballads which relate heroic deeds, love stories, and religious or devotional songs known as Bhajans and Banis and often accompanied by musical instruments like Dholak, sitar, Sarangi etc.[27]

2.8.6 **Constitutional Setup**

2.8.6.1 **Government and Politics:** Rajasthan has a single-chamber legislative assembly with 200 seats. The state sends 35 members to the Indian national parliament: 10 to the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and 25 to the Lok Sabha (Lower House). Local government is based on 30 administrative districts.[28]

2.8.6.2 **Council of Ministers:** of Rajasthan following are the Council of Ministers: of Rajasthan cabinet Secretariat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Dept. of Ministries in UP and Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture Command Area Development &amp; Water Utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Department of Animal Husbandry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Department of Art, Culture & Archaeology
6 Department of Cabinet Secretariat.
7 Department of Civil Aviation
8 Department of Civil Supplies
9 Department of Cooperative
10 Department of Dairy
11 Department of Devasthan
12 Department of Education
13 Department of Election
14 Department of Employment
15 Department of Environment
16 Department of Estate
17 Department of Excise
18 Department of Famine Relief
19 Department of Finance
20 Department of Food
21 Department of Forest
22 Department of Gazetteers
23 Department of General Administration
24 Department of Ground Water
25 Department of Home Affairs and Justice
26 Department of Home Guards & Civil Defense
27 Department of Indira Gandhi Canal Project
28 Department of Industries
29  Department of Information and Public Relations.
30  Department of Irrigation (Excluding Indira Gandhi Canal Project).
31  Department of Jail
32  Department of Jaipur City Rehabilitation & Resettlement.
33  Department of Labour
34  Department of Languages
35  Department of Law and Legal Affairs and Legal Remembrancer’s Office.
36  Department of Local Self Govt., Urban Development and Housing
37  Department of Medical & Health
38  Department of Mines
39  Department of Science & Technology
40  Department of Organization and Methods
41  Department of Parliamentary Affairs
42  Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms
43  Department of Planning
44  Department of Planning (Man Power)
45  Department of Policy Planning Cell-Chief Minister Sectt.
46  Department of Power
47  Department of Printing & Stationery
48  Department of Public Health Engineering
49  Department of Public Works
50  Department of State Bureau of Investigation
51  Department of State Motor Garage.
52  Department of Rehabilitation
2.9 Conclusion: in this chapter researcher defined study area, conceptual framework of the Indian political system, governess and about the union of Indian state, there political party system, rule of government, functions of legislature etc. In the following chapter will be discussed review of related literature and research framework of the study.
References

3. Indian constitution, *Article 153 governor of state*.
4. Indian constitution, *Article 163 council of minister to aid and advise to minister*.
5. Indian constitution, *Article 167 duties and power of Chief Minister*.
8. ibid. 7
10. Indian constitution, *Article 346 official language of union*
11. Indian constitution, *Article 277 finance, property, contact and suits*.
15. Indian constitution, *Article 277 finance, property, contact and suits*.
17. Indian constitution, *Article 324 of the Indian constitution election*.
21. ibid. 19

