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CHAPTER 1

The Governor

The Governor of Rajasthan from the first day: every article by number, who appoints and who removes, Bills and ordinances, discretion, all the office-holders, and the four spells of President's Rule.

What you get in this chapter

10	40	10	8	28
topic sections	past questions inside the notes	memory tricks	test questions	flashcards

In this chapter

Click any heading to jump straight to that part.

01 At a glance
02 Key articles
03 Appointment and term
04 Executive powers
05 Legislative powers
06 Financial and judicial
07 Discretion and position
08 Governors of Rajasthan
09 Other roles
10 Last-day sheet
★ Memory tricks — 10 memory tricks
✎ Chapter test — 8 test questions
✂ Flashcards — 28 flashcards
✓ Answer key

Questions in this chapter come from

RAS Prelims · College Lecturer · Livestock Assistant · CET 10+2 · Senior Teacher · VDO · 4th Grade · Police Constable · SI · Jail Prahari · Assistant Professor · Grade III Teacher · JEN Electrical · PTI · RPSC Teacher · Junior Instructor · Patwari · Evaluation Officer

How to use this chapter

1. Read the ★ facts in each section first: these are asked most.
2. Solve each past question as you meet it; answers are in the key at the end.
3. Revise the red exam-trap boxes and the yellow trick boxes.
4. Take the chapter test, then revise with the flashcards.

Solved past papers, mock tests and free practice notesbazar.in/rajasthan-exams →

★ must-know fact · red box = exam trap · yellow box = trick

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01 At a glance: from Rajpramukh to Governor

↑ Contents

★ The Governor is the **constitutional (de jure) head** of the state. Real power lies with the **Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers**.

★ The office has two roles:

- head of the state
- link between the state and the Centre

★ The articles on the Governor sit in **Part VI** of the Constitution, starting at **Article 153**.

- Appointing state heads from the Centre was borrowed from **Canada**.

How Rajasthan got a Governor

30 March 1949 : Greater Rajasthan formed.

Sawai Man Singh II of Jaipur became

Rajpramukh , the first and only one.

26 January 1950 : Rajasthan became a

Part B state with the Rajpramukh as its head.

1 November 1956 : the

7th Amendment , passed with the States Reorganisation, ended Part B states and the Rajpramukh post.

25 October 1956 appointment,

1 November 1956 charge:

Sardar Gurumukh Nihal Singh , first Governor.

EXAM TRAP

Gurumukh Nihal Singh was **appointed on 25 October** and **took office on 1 November 1956**. RAS 2025 marked "appointed on 1 November" as the wrong statement. Man Singh II was **Rajpramukh**, never Governor.

Past question 1 · RAS Prelims 2025

Which of the following statements regarding the Governor of Rajasthan is not correct?

A. The office of Rajpramukh was abolished based on the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission.

B. The office of Rajpramukh was abolished by the 7th Constitutional Amendment.

C. Gurumukh Nihal Singh was appointed as the first Governor of Rajasthan on November 1, 1956.

D. Haribhau Kisanrao Bagde assumed the office of Governor of Rajasthan on July 31, 2024.

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Past question 2 · College Lecturer 2021 (22.09.2021)

By which Constitutional Amendment Act was the office of 'Rajpramukh' abolished in Rajasthan?

A. 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956
B. 5th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1954
C. 8th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956
D. 6th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1955

Past question 3 · Livestock Assistant 2025 · **Asked in 2 exams**

Who was appointed as the first Rajpramukh of Rajasthan state?

A. Maharaja Umaid Singh, Jodhpur
B. Maharaja Karni Singh, Bikaner
C. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II, Jaipur
D. Maharana Bhagwat Singh, Udaipur

Past question 4 · CET 10+2 2024 (23.10.2024, Shift 2) · **Asked in 3 exams**

Who was the first Governor of Rajasthan?

A. Gurumukh Nihal Singh
B. Sampurnanand
C. Dhaniklal Mandal
D. Jogendra Singh

💡 **Trick:** 25 is appointment, 1 is charge. Paper comes first, then the chair.

02 The articles to know by number

↑ Contents

Exams ask these again and again, often as "which pair is wrong". Cover the right column and test yourself.

Article	What it says
153	A Governor for each state; one person may serve two or more states
154	Executive power of the state vests in the Governor
155	Appointed by the President, by warrant under hand and seal
156	Term of office; resignation to the President
157	Qualifications: citizen of India, age 35 completed
158	Conditions of office
159	Oath or affirmation
160	Functions in unforeseen situations, as the President provides
161	Pardon and related powers
162	Extent of the state's executive power
163	Council of Ministers to aid and advise; discretion
164	Appointment of the Chief Minister and ministers; their oath
165	Advocate General
166	Conduct of government business in the Governor's name
167	Chief Minister's duty to inform the Governor

Article	What it says
168	The Governor is part of the state legislature
174	Summon, prorogue, dissolve

Article	What it says
175	Right to address the House and send messages
176	Special address
192	Disqualification of members, on the Election Commission's opinion
200	Assent to Bills
201	Bills reserved for the President
202	Annual Financial Statement
213	Ordinances
267(2)	Contingency Fund of the State
356	President's Rule, usually on the Governor's report
361	Immunities

MEMORY TRICK · 155 TO 159

A-T-Q-C-O: **A**ppointment 155, **T**erm 156, **Q**ualification 157, **C**onditions 158, **O**ath 159. Read it as "**A** **T**eacher's **Q**uestion **C**an't be **O**mitted."

Past question 5 · CET 10+2 2024 (24.10.2024, Shift 2) · **Asked in 2 exams**

Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides that 'there shall be a Governor for each state'?

A. Article 153
B. Article 154
C. Article 155
D. Article 164

Past question 6 · Senior Teacher 2024 (Group D)

Which of the following pairs regarding the office of the Governor is not correctly matched?

A. Article 158 - Oath or affirmation by the Governor
B. Article 156 - Term of office of the Governor
C. Article 157 - Qualifications for appointment as Governor
D. Article 155 - Appointment of the Governor

Past question 7 · VDO 2021 (28.12.2021, Shift 2)

Which of the following (Article - Provision) pairs is incorrect?

A. Article 161 - Governor's power to grant pardons
B. Article 167 - Duties of the Chief Minister
C. Article 165 - Special address by the Governor
D. Article 213 - Governor's power to promulgate ordinances

Past question 8 · Senior Teacher 2024 (Group C)

Consider the following pairs regarding the articles of the Constitution of India related to the powers of the Governor:
(Power of the Governor) - (Article)
(I) Governor's power to grant pardons - Article 162
(II) Power to promulgate ordinances - Article 214
(III) Assent to bills - Article 200
(IV) Session, prorogation, and dissolution of the State Legislature - Article 174
Select the correct option:

A. (I) and (II) are correct
B. (I), (II), (III), and (IV) are correct
C. (I), (II), and (III) are correct
D. (III) and (IV) are correct

Past question 9 · Senior Teacher (Sanskrit Education) 2023 (12.02.2023)

Which of the following is not correctly matched?

A. Power of the Governor to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the Legislature - Article 123
B. Power of the Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases - Article 161
C. Governor shall appoint the Advocate General of the State - Article 165
D. Governor shall summon the House of the State Legislature - Article 174

💡 **Trick:** "A Teacher's Question Can't be Omitted".

03 Appointment, qualifications and term

↑ Contents

Appointment

★ **The President appoints the Governor by warrant under hand and seal, in practice on the Union Cabinet's advice.**

- The Governor is **not elected**. The Constituent Assembly dropped direct election because it could clash with the parliamentary system and create a rival power to the Chief Minister.

★ **7th Amendment, 1956**: one person may be Governor of two or more states. There is **no upper limit** on how many.

- Two conventions, not written in the Constitution:
  - The Governor usually comes from **outside the state**.
  - The President consults the state's Chief Minister before appointing.

Qualifications and conditions

Article 157: qualifications	Article 158: conditions of office
Citizen of India	Not a member of Parliament or of a state legislature. A sitting member's seat falls vacant on taking office.
Completed 35 years	Holds no other office of profit
	Gets an official residence free of rent
	Emoluments fixed by Parliament, and not reduced during the term
	If serving two states, the President decides how they share the cost

★ Emoluments are charged on the **Consolidated Fund of the State**, so the Assembly does not vote on them.
- The salary has been **₹3.5 lakh a month** since 2018.

Oath

★ The **Chief Justice of the High Court** gives the oath. In the Chief Justice's absence, the senior-most judge available does.
- The oath's wording is in **Article 159** itself, not in the Third Schedule.

Term and removal

★ The term is **five years** from taking office, but the Governor holds office **during the President's pleasure**. So the five years are not guaranteed.
★ The Governor stays in office after five years **until a successor takes charge**.
★ Resignation goes to the **President**.
- The Constitution gives **no grounds or procedure for removal**, and no impeachment.
- **B.P. Singhal v Union of India (2010)**: the Supreme Court held that removal cannot be arbitrary or merely because the Centre has changed, and that it can be reviewed by a court.
- The state legislature has **no power** to remove the Governor.

When the office is vacant

★ If there is no Governor, the **Chief Justice of the High Court** usually acts, or the President gives a neighbouring Governor additional charge.
- Both have happened often in Rajasthan (section 8).

Immunities (Article 361)

- Not answerable to any court for official acts.
- No criminal case and no arrest or imprisonment order during the term.
- A civil case for personal acts needs **two months' written notice**.

EXAM TRAP
Qualifications are in **157**, and conditions in **158**. "Not a member of Parliament" and "no office of profit" are **conditions**, so SI 2021 counted only these two when the question asked for conditions. Article 155 is about appointment, **not removal**.

Past question 10 · 4th Grade (Peon) 2024 (21.09.2024, Shift 1) · **Asked in 3 exams**

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

A. By the President of India
B. By the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
C. By the Prime Minister
D. By the Chief Justice

Past question 11 · Police Constable 2024 (Shift K2) · **Asked in 2 exams**

What is the minimum age for the office of Governor?

A. 35 years
B. 40 years
C. 25 years
D. 45 years

Past question 12 · SI 2021 (14.09.2021, Shift 2)

Which of the following are conditions for the office of Governor?
(i) He/She is a citizen of India.
(ii) He/She shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State.
(iii) He/She shall not hold any other office of profit.
(iv) He/She has completed the age of thirty-five years.
Select the correct option:

A. Only (i) and (iv)
B. Only (ii) and (iii)
C. Only (i), (ii), and (iii)
D. (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

Past question 13 · Senior Teacher 2023 (30.07.2023)

Which of the following statements regarding the Governor of an Indian state is not true?

A. He is appointed by the President of India.
B. He can be the Governor of more than one state.
C. He holds office for a term of five years.
D. He can be removed earlier if the legislature of the concerned state passes a resolution for his removal.

Past question 14 · Jail Prahari 2025 (Shift 2) · **Asked in 3 exams**

Under which constitutional amendment can the same person be appointed as the Governor of two or more states?

A. 5th Constitutional Amendment
B. 7th Constitutional Amendment
C. 10th Constitutional Amendment
D. 25th Constitutional Amendment

Past question 15 · Assistant Professor (Public Administration) 2024 · **Asked in 2 exams**

To whom does the Governor submit his resignation?

A. Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly
B. Chief Justice of the High Court
C. Prime Minister
D. President

Past question 16 · Grade III Teacher 2023 (Sindhi) (01.03.2023) · **Asked in 2 exams**

The Governor's emoluments and allowances are charged upon:

A. The Contingency Fund of the State
B. The Contingency Fund of India
C. The Consolidated Fund of the State
D. The Consolidated Fund of India

💡 **Trick:** Age 35 to hold office. Six weeks for an ordinance after reassembly.

04 Executive powers

↑ Contents

★ All executive action is formally taken **in the Governor's name** (Article 166). The Governor also makes the rules for running government business and dividing it among ministers.

★ Under **Article 167**, the Chief Minister has a **duty** to tell the Governor about Cabinet decisions and proposed laws, and to give information the Governor asks for.

- The Governor can ask that a minister's individual decision be placed before the whole Council.

Who appoints whom

This is among the most-asked points in the chapter. "Appointed by the Governor" does not always mean "removed by the Governor".

Office	Appointed by	Removed by
Chief Minister and ministers (164)	Governor	Governor; ministers on the CM's advice
Advocate General (165)	Governor	**Governor**, as the office is held at the Governor's pleasure
RPSC chairman and members (316)	Governor	**President** (317). The Governor can only suspend.
State Election Commissioner (243K)	Governor	**As a High Court judge is removed**
Vice-Chancellors of state universities	Governor, as Chancellor	As the university's Act provides
District Judges (233)	Governor, consulting the High Court	Not a Governor's discretion
High Court judges and Chief Justice (217)	**President**; the Governor is only consulted	President, after Parliament's process
Director General of Police	State government, not a constitutional appointment	State government

- The Governor also sets up the **State Finance Commission** every five years (243-I).
- The Governor receives the **CAG's state audit reports** and the **RPSC annual report**, and places them before the Assembly.
- The Governor is **not** a member of the Inter-State Council. Chief Ministers are.

Scheduled Areas

Rajasthan has Fifth Schedule areas in its southern tribal belt. There the Governor:

- reports to the President on their administration each year, or when asked
- makes rules for the Tribes Advisory Council
- can limit land transfers by or among Scheduled Tribe members

EXAM TRAP
Appointed by the Governor but **not removable by the Governor**: RPSC chairman and members, and the State Election Commissioner. The Advocate General **is** removable.

Past question 17 · Police Constable 2024 (Shift L1)

Who is appointed by the Governor?

A. State Attorney General
B. Members of the Public Service Commission
C. State Election Commissioner
D. All of these

Past question 18 · CET 10+2 2024 (22.10.2024, Shift 2)

Which of the following is not appointed by the Governor of Rajasthan? Choose the most appropriate option from the following.

A. Vice-Chancellors of State Universities
B. Chief Justice of the High Court
C. State Election Commissioner
D. Chairman of the State Public Service Commission

Past question 19 · JEN Electrical 2022 (19.05.2022)

Which of the following constitutional office-bearers in Rajasthan are appointed by the Governor but cannot be removed from their office by the Governor?
(i) Advocate General
(ii) State Election Commissioner
(iii) Members/Chairman of Rajasthan Public Service Commission
Select the correct option:

A. Only (i) and (ii)
B. Only (ii) and (iii)
C. Only (i) and (iii)
D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

Past question 20 · PTI 2022 (25.09.2022)

Which of the following is appointed by the Governor but cannot be dismissed by him?

A. Minister
B. Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
C. Chief Minister
D. Advocate General

Past question 21 · Senior Teacher (Sanskrit) 2011 · **Asked in 2 exams**

Which of the following powers is not vested in the Governor?

A. Appointment of the Chief Minister
B. Appointment of other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister
C. Granting pardon to the sentence of any convicted person within the scope of the state's executive power
D. Appointment of High Court judges

Past question 22 · Jail Prahari 2025

The executive powers and functions of the Governor are:
(a) All executive actions of the state government are formally taken in his name.
(b) He cannot seek information from ministers regarding the administration of the state or proposals for legislation.
(c) He can make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the State Government.
(d) He appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers.
Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

A. Only (a), (b) and (c)
B. Only (b), (d) and (c)
C. Only (a), (d) and (c)
D. Only (b), (a) and (d)

💡 **Trick:** Think "PSC and SEC": both have outside protection.

05 Legislative powers

↑ Contents

★ The Governor is **part of the state legislature** (Article 168) without being a member of it.
★ Under Article 174 the Governor **summons, prorogues and dissolves**. The gap between two sessions cannot reach six months.
★ **Adjourning** a sitting is the **Speaker's** power, not the Governor's.
★ **Special address (176)**: at the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
- Article 175 gives the Governor a **right** to address the House and send it messages.

- Under Article 192 the Governor decides on an MLA's disqualification, but must act on the **Election Commission's opinion**.
- The Governor can dissolve only the Assembly. A Legislative Council is permanent. Rajasthan has one House and no Council.
- Where a state has a Council, the Governor nominates about **one-sixth** of its members.

What can happen to a Bill (Article 200)

Option	Ordinary Bill	Money Bill
Give assent	Yes	Yes
Withhold assent	Yes	Yes, but rarely, as it comes on the Governor's own recommendation
Return to the House	Yes, once. If passed again, assent is compulsory unless the Bill is reserved.	**No**
Reserve for the President	Yes	Yes

★ Reservation is **compulsory** if a Bill would endanger the position of the **High Court**.

- Under **Article 201**, the President may assent, withhold assent, or direct the Governor to return a non-Money Bill to the House.
- Article 200 sets no time limit. In April 2025 the Supreme Court set timelines in the Tamil Nadu Governor case, but its advisory opinion of November 2025 said courts cannot fix them. A long, unexplained delay can still be questioned in court.

Ordinances (Article 213)

★ An ordinance can be issued **only when the legislature is not in session**, and when immediate action is needed.

★ The Governor acts on the **advice of the Council of Ministers**. It is **not** a discretionary power, and the article calls it a **power**.

★ An ordinance lapses **six weeks after the legislature reassembles**, unless approved sooner. So the longest possible life is about **7½ months**: six months' recess plus six weeks.

- It needs the President's instructions if the same provision as a Bill would have needed reservation or the President's sanction.
- The President's matching power is **Article 123**.

EXAM TRAP

Ordinance = **213**, not 123 (President) and not 214. Six weeks run from **reassembly**, not from the date of issue.

Past question 23 · RPSC Teacher 2017

Which of the following powers is not vested in the Governor of Rajasthan?

A. To adjourn the Legislative Assembly
B. To prorogue the Legislative Assembly
C. To summon the Legislative Assembly
D. To dissolve the Legislative Assembly

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Past question 24 · Senior Teacher 2022 (22.12.2022)

Who has the authority to dissolve the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly?

A. Governor
B. Chief Minister
C. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
D. Lokayukta

Past question 25 · Senior Teacher 2022 (22.12.2022) · **Asked in 3 exams**

Under which article of the Constitution can the Governor reserve a bill for the consideration of the President?

A. Article 202
B. Article 200
C. Article 201
D. Article 169

Past question 26 · Senior Teacher (Sanskrit Education) 2023 (12.02.2023)

If the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly passes a bill that endangers the constitutional position of the High Court, then the Governor of Rajasthan:

A. shall grant assent to the bill.
B. shall seek the advice of the High Court before signing the bill and act in accordance with that advice.
C. shall not grant assent to the bill but shall reserve it for the consideration of the President.
D. shall send the bill to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan for his consideration.

Past question 27 · Senior Teacher (Sanskrit Education) 2019

Which of the following is not correct regarding the powers of the Governor?

A. The Governor can return a Money Bill to the State Legislature for reconsideration.
B. The Governor can reserve a bill for the consideration of the President.
C. An ordinance can be promulgated by the Governor during the recess of the State Legislature.
D. The Governor possesses the power of pardon.

Past question 28 · PTI 2015

Within what timeframe must an ordinance issued by the Governor be laid before the State Legislature after the commencement of its session, failing which it ceases to be effective?

A. 6 weeks
B. One month
C. 4 weeks
D. 2 months

💡 **Trick:** "SPD": Summon, Prorogue, Dissolve. Adjourn belongs to the Speaker.

06 Financial and judicial powers

↑ Contents

Financial

★ The Governor has the **budget** laid before the Assembly every year (Article 202).

★ A **Money Bill** can be introduced only on the Governor's **prior recommendation** (207), and only by a minister.

- No demand for a grant can be made without the Governor's recommendation.

★ The state's **Contingency Fund** is at the Governor's disposal, for advances to meet unforeseen spending (267(2)).

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Pardon (Article 161)

The power covers offences under laws to which the state's executive power extends.

Point	President (72)	Governor (161)
Union-law offences	Yes	No
State-law offences	No, unless a Union law also applies	Yes
Court-martial sentences	Yes	**No**
Death sentence	Can pardon fully	Exam answer: can suspend, remit or commute, but not pardon fully

- Five terms:
  - **Pardon**: wipes out both sentence and conviction.
  - **Commutation**: a lighter kind of sentence, such as rigorous to simple.
  - **Remission**: same kind, shorter period.
  - **Respite**: a lighter sentence for a special reason, such as pregnancy.
  - **Reprieve**: a temporary stay on the sentence.
- The Governor is **consulted** on High Court judges, and appoints District Judges consulting the High Court.

Past question 29 · Senior Teacher (Special Education) 2018

Under Article 213 of the Constitution, the Governor has the power to promulgate ordinances; this power is:

A. Exercised on the advice of the Council of Ministers B. Discretionary

C. Executive D. Exercised on the advice of the Central Government

Past question 30 · Junior Instructor (ICTSM) 2024

Which Article of the Constitution of India mentions the 'Governor's power of pardon'?

A. Article 160 B. Article 161

C. Article 162 D. Article 163

💡 **Trick:** Pardon wipes everything. Remission only shortens the time.

07 Discretion and the real position

↑ Contents

★ Under **Article 163(1)**, the Council of Ministers aids and advises the Governor, except where the Governor must act in discretion.

★ Under **Article 163(2)**, if a question arises whether a matter is discretionary, the **Governor's decision is final**.

- The President's advice is binding under the 42nd Amendment. The Governor has no such clause, which is why the Governor has more room than the President.

Where discretion is used

- Reserving a Bill for the President
- Recommending President's Rule (356)

- Seeking information from the Chief Minister (167)
- Choosing a Chief Minister when no party has a clear majority
- Dismissing a ministry that has lost its majority
- Running another state on additional charge

★ **When acting in discretion, the Governor works as the Centre's agent. CET 2023 asked exactly this.**

Committees on the office

Body	Key suggestion
Rajamannar Committee (1969, Tamil Nadu)	Set by a state government; wanted the Governor's powers clearly limited
Sarkaria Commission (1983)	Appoint a detached person from outside the state; consult the Chief Minister; do not disturb the five-year term lightly
Punchhi Commission (2007, report 2010)	Fixed five-year term; removal only by a resolution of the state legislature

MAINS DEPTH · CONSTITUTIONAL HEAD OR AGENT OF THE CENTRE?

Agent: the Centre effectively appoints, transfers and removes. The Governor reserves Bills and reports under Article 356.

Constitutional head: the oath is to protect the Constitution and serve the people of the state. Pay comes from the state's fund. In most matters the Governor acts on the state ministry's advice. The Singhal judgment (2010) says the Governor is not an employee of the Union.

Balanced view: the office is meant as a constitutional link. The trouble arises from how it is used, not from what it is. Rajasthan's own cases, such as the 1967 decision not to invite the opposition, are commonly cited.

Past question 31 · Assistant Professor (Public Administration) 2024

Whose decision shall be final regarding whether a matter falls within the discretionary powers of the Governor or not?

A. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
B. President
C. Governor
D. Chief Secretary

Past question 32 · CET 10+2 2023 (11.02.2023)

While exercising discretionary powers, as whose representative does the Governor act?

A. People of the state
B. Council of Ministers
C. State Legislature
D. Federal Government

08 Governors of Rajasthan

↑ Contents

Regular Governors are in the first table. Acting Governors and those with additional charge follow it. Questions often ask which was which.

Governor	Term	Remember
Gurumukh Nihal Singh	1956–62	First Governor
Dr Sampurnanand	1962–67	First President's Rule, 1967
Hukam Singh	1967–72	Former Lok Sabha Speaker

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Governor	Term	Remember
Jogendra Singh	1972–77	
Raghukul Tilak	1977–81	Former RPSC member. Rule of 1980 both imposed and lifted in this term.
O.P. Mehra	1982–85	Air Chief Marshal, former Air Chief
Vasant Rao Patil	1985–87	Harideo Joshi was CM
Sukhdev Prasad	1988–90	
D.P. Chattopadhyaya	1990–91	
Dr M. Chenna Reddy	1992–93	Fourth President's Rule imposed, December 1992
Bali Ram Bhagat	1993–98	Former Lok Sabha Speaker
Darbara Singh	May 1998	Died in office
Anshuman Singh	1999–2003	Justice; Ashok Gehlot was CM
Nirmal Chandra Jain	2003	Died in office
Madan Lal Khurana	2004	Former Delhi CM; resigned
Pratibha Patil	2004–07	**First woman Governor**; resigned, became President
S.K. Singh	2007–09	Diplomat; died in office
Prabha Rau	2010	Died in office
Margaret Alva	2012–14	
Kalyan Singh	2014–19	Former UP CM
Kalraj Mishra	2019–24	Came from Himachal Pradesh
Haribhau Kisanrao Bagde	31 July 2024–	In office as of 2026

Acting or additional charge

★ **Judges of the Rajasthan High Court:** Jagat Narayan (1970), **Vedpal Tyagi** (1977), **K.D. Sharma** (1981–82, the longest of these), P.K. Banerjee (1985), D.P. Gupta (1985), J.S. Verma (1987–88), Milap Chand Jain (1990).

- **Additional charge from other states:** Swarup Singh (1991–92), Dhanik Lal Mandal (1993), Kailashpati Mishra (2003–04), T.V. Rajeshwar (2004), A.R. Kidwai (2007), Rameshwar Thakur (2009), Shivraj Patil (2010–12), Ram Naik (2014).
- Navrang Lal Tibrewal, a judge, acted in 1998–99 after Darbara Singh's death.
- Prabha Rau held additional charge first, and became regular Governor in January 2010.

MEMORY TRICK · FOUR DIED IN OFFICE

"D-J-S-P": **D**arbara 1998, **J**ain 2003, **S**.K. Singh 2009, **P**rabha Rau 2010. Read it as "**D**elhi **J**aipur **S**uper **P**assenger". Two resigned: Khurana and Pratibha Patil.

President's Rule in Rajasthan: four times

Spell	Period	Background
1st	13 March – 26 April 1967	No clear majority after the 1967 election; Sampurnanand Governor
2nd	End April – June 1977	Assembly dissolved after the Janata win at the Centre; Vedpal Tyagi acting, then Raghukul Tilak
3rd	17 February – 5 June 1980	Assembly dissolved after Congress returned at the Centre; Raghukul Tilak

Spell	Period	Background
4th	15 December 1992 – 4 December 1993	After the Babri demolition; Shekhawat government dismissed; Chenna Reddy when imposed

Past question 33 · Police Constable 2025 (Shift 1) · **Asked in 4 exams**

Who was the first woman to become the Governor of Rajasthan?

A. Smt. Pratibha Patil
B. Sumitra Singh
C. Pratibha Singh
D. Prabha Rao

Past question 34 · Patwari 2021 (24.10.2021, Shift 1)

Which Governors of Rajasthan passed away during their tenure?
1. S.K. Singh
2. Smt. Prabha Rau
3. Nirmal Chandra Jain
4. Darbara Singh
Code:

A. Only 2
B. 2, 4
C. 1, 2, 3, 4
D. Only 1

Past question 35 · Evaluation Officer 2020

Which of the following Governors of Rajasthan resigned from the post of Governor?

A. Nirmal Chand Jain
B. Madan Lal Khurana
C. Anshuman Singh
D. Darbara Singh

Past question 36 · Senior Teacher 2024 (Group B) · **Asked in 3 exams**

Identify the Governor of Rajasthan during whose tenure the proclamations for both the imposition and revocation of President's Rule were issued:

A. Sampurnanand
B. Raghukul Tilak
C. M. Chenna Reddy
D. Vedpal Tyagi

Past question 37 · College Lecturer (Sarangi) 2019 (30.05.2019) · **Asked in 2 exams**

Who among the following was the Governor of Rajasthan at the time of the proclamation under Article 356 in Rajasthan in 1992?

A. Raghukul Tilak
B. M. Chenna Reddy
C. Darbara Singh
D. Anshuman Singh

Past question 38 · Deputy Jailor 2025

Which of the following Governors (Acting) of Rajasthan had the longest tenure?

A. Justice Jagat Narayan
B. Justice Vedpal Tyagi
C. Justice K.D. Sharma
D. Justice P.K. Banerjee

💡 **Trick:** "Delhi Jaipur Super Passenger": Darbara, Jain, S.K. Singh, Prabha Rau.

💡 **Trick:** Each spell follows a political shock: 67, 77, 80, 92.

💡 **Trick:** Speakers keep order, so picture a Hukam (order) from Bhagat: both once ran the Lok Sabha.

09 Other roles in Rajasthan

↑ Contents

★ **Ex-officio Chancellor of state universities only**. Central and private universities have their own heads. The Central University of Rajasthan at Ajmer has the President as Visitor, so the Governor is not its Chancellor.

- As Chancellor, the Governor appoints Vice-Chancellors under each university's Act.
- **President of the state Red Cross** branch.
- **Patron** of the state Bharat Scouts and Guides.
- **Chairman of the West Zone Cultural Centre**, Udaipur, at Bagore ki Haveli.
- **Governor's Relief Fund**, set up in **1973**, helps people hit by famine, floods and epidemics.
- Rajasthan dropped "His Excellency" and "Mahamahim". The form now is **"Honourable Governor"** (Mananiya Rajyapal).

Past question 39 · Patwari 2025 (Shift 2) · **Asked in 4 exams**

The Governor of Rajasthan is the ex-officio Chancellor of:

A. All state universities as well as central universities operating within the territory of Rajasthan.
B. All state universities as well as private universities of Rajasthan.
C. Of all state universities in Rajasthan.
D. Of all state and private universities, as well as central universities operating within the territory of Rajasthan.

Past question 40 · Senior Teacher 2018 (Shift 2)

Who is the Chairman of the West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur?

A. Governor of Rajasthan
B. Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly
C. Chief Minister of Rajasthan
D. Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan

💡 **Trick:** State only. Central has the President; private has its own.

10 Last-day revision sheet

↑ Contents

★ Rajpramukh: Man Singh II, 30 March 1949 – 31 October 1956; post ended by 7th Amendment

★ First Governor: Gurumukh Nihal Singh, appointed 25 Oct, charge 1 Nov 1956; current: Bagde, 31 July 2024

★ 153 office · 154 executive · 155 appointment · 156 term · 157 qualification · 158 conditions · 159 oath

★ 161 pardon · 163 advice and discretion · 164 CM · 165 AG · 166 business · 167 CM's duty

★ 174 summon · 175 address · 176 special address · 192 disqualify · 200–201 Bills · 202 budget · 213 ordinance · 267(2) Contingency Fund

★ Age 35; term 5 years at the President's pleasure; resigns to the President; oath by the High Court Chief Justice

★ Pay from the State's Consolidated Fund; ₹3.5 lakh a month

★ Not removable by the Governor: RPSC members and SEC; removable: Advocate General

★ Not appointed by the Governor: High Court judges and the DGP

★ Adjourn = Speaker; prorogue and dissolve = Governor; no return of Money Bills; compulsory reservation if the High Court is endangered

★ Ordinance: on Council's advice; lapses 6 weeks after reassembly; about 7½ months at most

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- ★ Discretion: Governor's decision final (163(2)); acts as the Centre's agent
- ★ First woman: Pratibha Patil. Died in office: Darbara, Jain, S.K. Singh, Prabha Rau. Resigned: Khurana, Patil
- ★ Air Chief: O.P. Mehra · RPSC member earlier: Raghukul Tilak · Speakers earlier: Hukam Singh, Bali Ram Bhagat
- ★ President's Rule: 1967, 1977, 1980, 1992
- ★ Chancellor of state universities only; Relief Fund 1973; West Zone Cultural Centre chairman
- ★ Punchhi: fixed five-year term; Sarkaria: outsider, consult CM; Singhal 2010: no arbitrary removal

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★ Memory tricks

↑ Contents

Articles 155 to 159 in order?
"A Teacher's Question Can't be Omitted".
Appointment, Term, Qualification, Conditions, Oath

Governor's age limit vs ordinance limit?
Age 35 to hold office. Six weeks for an ordinance after reassembly.
35 years · 6 weeks

Who cannot be removed by the Governor?
Think "PSC and SEC": both have outside protection.
RPSC members, State Election Commissioner

What is the Governor's Article 174 power list?
"SPD": Summon, Prorogue, Dissolve. Adjourn belongs to the Speaker.
Summon · Prorogue · Dissolve

Which four Governors died in office?
"Delhi Jaipur Super Passenger": Darbara, Jain, S.K. Singh, Prabha Rau.
Darbara · Jain · S.K. Singh · Prabha Rau

Years of President's Rule?
Each spell follows a political shock: 67, 77, 80, 92.
1967 · 1977 · 1980 · 1992

Which Governors had been Lok Sabha Speaker?
Speakers keep order, so picture a Hukam (order) from Bhagat: both once ran the Lok Sabha.
Hukam Singh · Bali Ram Bhagat

Which university heads does the Governor hold?
State only. Central has the President; private has its own.
Chancellor of state universities only

First Governor's two dates?
25 is appointment, 1 is charge. Paper comes first, then the chair.
25 Oct 1956 · 1 Nov 1956

Pardon versus remission?
Pardon wipes everything. Remission only shortens the time.
Pardon = all gone · Remission = shorter

Don't confuse

	Correct	Not this
The Governor resigns to —	**President**	~~Chief Justice~~ The Chief Justice gives the oath, but does not take the resignation.
Ordinances are under Article —	**213**	~~123~~ 123 belongs to the President.
Qualifications are in Article —	**157**	~~156~~ 156 is the term.
First woman Governor —	**Pratibha Patil**	~~Prabha Rau~~ Patil came in 2004, Rau in 2009–10.
Removable by the Governor —	**Advocate General**	~~RPSC chairman~~ The AG serves at the Governor's pleasure.
Before Rajasthan, Kalraj Mishra was Governor of —	**Himachal Pradesh**	~~Uttar Pradesh~~ He was a UP politician, but his earlier Governor post was Himachal.

Match the following 1: Article → subject

1. 153		A. Pardon
2. 155		B. Special address
3. 159		C. Ordinances
4. 161		D. Governor for each state
5. 176		E. Appointment
6. 213		F. Oath

Match the following 2: Governor → remember

1. O.P. Mehra		A. Former Delhi CM
2. Raghukul Tilak		B. Diplomat
3. Bali Ram Bhagat		C. First woman
4. Madan Lal Khurana		D. Air Chief Marshal
5. S.K. Singh		E. Former RPSC member
6. Pratibha Patil		F. Former Lok Sabha Speaker

Number hooks

35
Minimum age.

5
Years of term, at the President's pleasure.

6
Weeks an ordinance survives after reassembly.

4
Spells of President's Rule; also four Governors who died in office.

1973
Governor's Relief Fund set up.

✎ Chapter test

↑ Contents

1. Practice question (not from a paper)

Who gives the oath of office to the Governor of Rajasthan?

A. Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
B. President of India
C. Chief Justice of India
D. Speaker of the Assembly

2. Practice question (not from a paper)

The Governor can suspend, but not remove, the chairman of the RPSC. Removal is by —

A. the President
B. the Assembly
C. the Chief Minister
D. the High Court

3. Practice question (not from a paper)

Which option is NOT available to the Governor on a Money Bill?

A. Returning it to the House
B. Giving assent
C. Reserving it for the President
D. Withholding assent

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4. Practice question (not from a paper)

The longest possible life of an ordinance is about —

A. 7½ months
B. 6 weeks
C. 6 months
D. 1 year

5. Practice question (not from a paper)

The Governor has no power over a sentence given by —

A. a court-martial
B. a Sessions Court
C. a High Court
D. a District Court

6. Practice question (not from a paper)

Which case held that a Governor cannot be removed arbitrarily?

A. B.P. Singhal v Union of India
B. Kesavananda Bharati
C. Golaknath
D. Minerva Mills

7. Practice question (not from a paper)

Who was Acting Governor of Rajasthan for the longest stretch among these?

A. K.D. Sharma
B. Jagat Narayan
C. Vedpal Tyagi
D. P.K. Banerjee

8. Practice question (not from a paper)

The fourth President's Rule in Rajasthan began after —

A. the Babri demolition, December 1992
B. the 1977 election
C. the 1967 election
D. the 1980 election

Mains practice

1. Is the Governor a constitutional head or an agent of the Centre? Discuss with reference to Rajasthan. (10 marks)
2. Explain the Governor's powers over Bills and ordinances. (5 marks)

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✂ flashcards

↑ Contents

Cut out and fold: question on top, answer below

Only Rajpramukh of Rajasthan fold here Sawai Man Singh II (1949–56)	**Post of Rajpramukh ended by** fold here 7th Amendment, 1 November 1956
First Governor fold here Gurumukh Nihal Singh (appointed 25 Oct, charge 1 Nov 1956)	**First woman Governor** fold here Pratibha Patil (2004)
Governor since 31 July 2024 fold here Haribhau Kisanrao Bagde	**Article 153** fold here A Governor for each state; one person may hold two or more
Article 154 fold here Executive power vests in the Governor	**Article 155** fold here Appointed by the President
Article 156 fold here Term of office; resignation to the President	**Article 157** fold here Citizen of India, age 35

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Article 158

fold here

Conditions of office

Article 159

fold here

Oath, given by the High Court Chief Justice

Article 161

fold here

Pardon

Article 163(2)

fold here

Governor's decision on discretion is final

Article 167

fold here

CM's duty to inform the Governor

Article 176

fold here

Special address

Article 200

fold here

Assent, withhold, return, or reserve a Bill

Article 213

fold here

Ordinances

Article 267(2)

fold here

Contingency Fund at the Governor's disposal

Ordinance lapses

fold here

Six weeks after the legislature reassembles

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Who adjourns a sitting? fold here The Speaker, not the Governor	**Appointed by the Governor but not removable by the Governor** fold here RPSC chairman and members; State Election Commissioner
Governor's pay charged on fold here Consolidated Fund of the State	**Governors who died in office** fold here Darbara Singh, N.C. Jain, S.K. Singh, Prabha Rau
Governors who resigned fold here Madan Lal Khurana, Pratibha Patil	**President's Rule in Rajasthan** fold here 1967, 1977, 1980, 1992
Chancellor of which universities? fold here State universities only	**Fixed five-year term suggested by** fold here Punchhi Commission

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✓ Answer key

↑ Contents

Questions in the notes

1. **1. C** — Gurumukh Nihal Singh was appointed as the first Governor of Rajasthan on November 1, 1956. Gurumukh Nihal Singh was appointed on 25 October 1956 and only took office on 1 November 1956, so (C) has the date wrong.
2. **2. A** — 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956 The 7th Amendment, passed with the States Reorganisation, abolished Part B states and the Rajpramukh post.
3. **3. C** — Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II, Jaipur Sawai Man Singh II of Jaipur was Rajpramukh from 30 March 1949 until the post was abolished on 31 October 1956.
4. **4. A** — Gurumukh Nihal Singh Sardar Gurumukh Nihal Singh became the first Governor on 1 November 1956 and served until 15 April 1962.
5. **5. A** — Article 153 Article 153 provides a Governor for each state, and its proviso lets one person serve two or more states.
6. **6. A** — Article 158 - Oath or affirmation by the Governor Article 158 lays down the conditions of the Governor's office; the oath is in Article 159.
7. **7. C** — Article 165 - Special address by the Governor Article 165 is about the Advocate General; the Governor's special address is in Article 176.
8. **8. D** — (III) and (IV) are correct Pardon is under Article 161 and ordinances under Article 213, so only pairs III and IV are right.
9. **9. A** — Power of the Governor to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the Legislature - Article 123 The Governor's ordinance power is in Article 213; Article 123 is the President's ordinance power.
10. **10. A** — By the President of India Article 155 says the President appoints the Governor by warrant under his hand and seal.
11. **11. A** — 35 years Article 157 requires a Governor to be a citizen of India who has completed 35 years of age.
12. **12. B** — Only (ii) and (iii) Citizenship and age 35 are qualifications under Article 157, while not being a legislator and holding no office of profit are conditions of office under Article 158.
13. **13. D** — He can be removed earlier if the legislature of the concerned state passes a resolution for his removal. A state legislature has no power to remove the Governor; he serves at the pleasure of the President.
14. **14. B** — 7th Constitutional Amendment The 7th Amendment of 1956 added a proviso to Article 153 allowing one person to be Governor of two or more states.
15. **15. D** — President Article 156(2) lets the Governor resign by writing under his hand addressed to the President.
16. **16. C** — The Consolidated Fund of the State Article 202(3) lists the Governor's emoluments and allowances as expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.
17. **17. D** — All of these The Governor appoints the Advocate General, the State Election Commissioner, and the chairman and members of the State PSC.
18. **18. B** — Chief Justice of the High Court The President appoints the High Court Chief Justice; the Governor appoints the other three.
19. **19. B** — Only (ii) and (iii) The Advocate General serves at the Governor's pleasure, but the SEC is removed like a High Court judge and PSC members only by the President.
20. **20. B** — Chairman of the State Public Service Commission The Governor appoints the PSC chairman and can only suspend him; removal is by the President under Article 317.
21. **21. D** — Appointment of High Court judges The President appoints High Court judges; the Governor is only consulted.
22. **22. C** — Only (a), (d) and (c) Under Article 167 the Governor is entitled to information from the Chief Minister, so (b) is wrong; (a), (c) and (d) follow Articles 164 and 166.
23. **23. A** — To adjourn the Legislative Assembly The Governor summons, prorogues and dissolves the Assembly under Article 174, while adjourning a sitting is the Speaker's job.
24. **24. A** — Governor Article 174(2)(b) gives the Governor the power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly.
25. **25. B** — Article 200 Article 200 lets the Governor assent, withhold assent, return a bill or reserve it for the President.
26. **26. C** — shall not grant assent to the bill but shall reserve it for the consideration of the President. The second proviso to Article 200 makes it compulsory to reserve such a bill for the President's consideration.
27. **27. A** — The Governor can return a Money Bill to the State Legislature for reconsideration. A Money Bill comes with the Governor's prior recommendation and cannot be returned for reconsideration; he may only assent or reserve it.
28. **28. A** — 6 weeks Article 213(2) says an ordinance lapses six weeks after the legislature reassembles unless approved earlier.
29. **29. A** — Exercised on the advice of the Council of Ministers Ordinance-making is not a discretionary power, so the Governor uses it on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.

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30. **30. B** — Article 161 Article 161 empowers the Governor to grant pardons and to suspend, remit or commute sentences for offences under state law.
31. **31. C** — Governor Under Article 163(2), if a question arises whether a matter is within the Governor's discretion, the Governor's decision is final.
32. **32. D** — Federal Government When acting in his discretion the Governor works as the agent of the Centre, for example when reporting under Article 356.
33. **33. A** — Smt. Pratibha Patil Pratibha Patil was Governor from November 2004 to June 2007 and resigned to become President of India.
34. **34. C** — 1, 2, 3, 4 All four died in office: Darbara Singh (1998), N.C. Jain (2003), S.K. Singh (2009) and Prabha Rau (2010).
35. **35. B** — Madan Lal Khurana Madan Lal Khurana resigned in late 2004 to return to active politics; Jain and Darbara Singh died in office.
36. **36. B** — Raghukul Tilak The third President's Rule (17 February to 5 June 1980) was both imposed and lifted while Raghukul Tilak was Governor.
37. **37. B** — M. Chenna Reddy President's Rule was imposed on 15 December 1992 while Dr. M. Chenna Reddy (1992-93) was Governor.
38. **38. C** — Justice K.D. Sharma Justice K.D. Sharma was Acting Governor from August 1981 to March 1982, about seven months, longer than the others.
39. **39. C** — Of all state universities in Rajasthan. State university Acts make the Governor ex-officio Chancellor of state universities only; central and private universities have their own heads.
40. **40. A** — Governor of Rajasthan The Governor of Rajasthan chairs the West Zone Cultural Centre, which is headquartered at Bagore ki Haveli, Udaipur.

Chapter test

1. **1. A** — Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court
2. **2. A** — the President
3. **3. A** — Returning it to the House
4. **4. A** — 7½ months
5. **5. A** — a court-martial
6. **6. A** — B.P. Singhal v Union of India
7. **7. A** — K.D. Sharma
8. **8. A** — the Babri demolition, December 1992

Match the following

1: 1–D, 2–E, 3–F, 4–A, 5–B, 6–C · **2:** 1–D, 2–E, 3–F, 4–A, 5–B, 6–C

Mains practice

1. **Is the Governor a constitutional head or an agent of the Centre? Discuss with reference to Rajasthan. (10 marks)**
   - Constitutional head: oath to the Constitution, pay from the state fund, acts on Council's advice (163).
   - Agent: appointed and removed by the Centre, reserves Bills (200), reports under 356.
   - Singhal (2010): holds a constitutional office, not an employee of the Union; removal not arbitrary.
   - Rajasthan: 1967 opposition not invited; spells of Rule in 1977, 1980 and 1992.
   - Reform: Sarkaria (detached outsider, consult CM), Punchhi (fixed term).
   - View: a useful link when used with restraint; the problem is misuse.
2. **Explain the Governor's powers over Bills and ordinances. (5 marks)**
   - Article 200: assent, withhold, return (not a Money Bill), or reserve.
   - Compulsory reservation if the High Court is endangered.
   - Article 201: the President's options on a reserved Bill.
   - Article 213: ordinance only in recess, on advice, when action is immediately needed.
   - It lapses six weeks after reassembly.