



R.K.

GROUP OF COLLEGE


Behind Kalwar Police Station, Kalwar, Jaipur (Raj.)



ASSIGNMENT

Results for (1). Explain the various stages of integration of Rajasthan? (2). Finance Department is the pivot of state administration Discuss? (3). Discuss the various levels of district administration in Rajasthan. (4). Describe the recruitment system of civil servants in Rajasthan. answer in english pdf (without quotes):

1. The various stages of integration of Rajasthan

The process of integrating the numerous princely states, chiefships (*thikanas*), and the British-administered province of Ajmer-Merwara into the modern state of Rajasthan occurred in seven distinct stages between 1948 and 1956. 


- **First Stage: Matsya Union (March 17, 1948):** The first union was formed by integrating four states: Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Karauli. The union was inaugurated on March 17, 1948, with Alwar as the capital and Shobha Ram Kumawat as the Chief Minister.
- **Second Stage: Rajasthan Union (March 25, 1948):** A separate union of nine princely states—Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kota, Pratapgarh, Shahpura, and Tonk—was inaugurated on March 25, 1948. Kota was declared the capital.

- **Third Stage: United States of Rajasthan (April 18, 1948):** Just three weeks after the second stage, the Maharana of Udaipur (Mewar) agreed to join the Rajasthan Union. This new entity was inaugurated by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, with Udaipur as the capital and Manikya Lal Verma as the Chief Minister.
- **Fourth Stage: Greater Rajasthan (March 30, 1949):** Following the accession of the larger states of Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, and Jodhpur, Greater Rajasthan was formed. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel inaugurated the new union on March 30, 1949, and Jaipur was made the capital. This day is celebrated as Rajasthan Day.
- **Fifth Stage: United States of Greater Rajasthan (May 15, 1949):** The Matsya Union was merged into Greater Rajasthan based on the recommendations of the Shankar Rao Dev Committee. Hiralal Shastri was appointed as the first Chief Minister of this new, larger state.

- **Sixth Stage: United Rajasthan (January 26, 1950):** On the date India's constitution came into force, the United States of Greater Rajasthan was renamed "Rajasthan." The princely state of Sirohi (excluding the Abu and Delwara tehsils, which were merged with Bombay) was also integrated.
- **Seventh Stage: Re-organized Rajasthan (November 1, 1956):** The final integration was completed with the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The formerly British-administered 'C' state of Ajmer-Merwara, the Abu Road taluka (from Bombay), and the Sunel-Tappa region (from Madhya Bharat) were merged with Rajasthan. Simultaneously, the Sironj sub-district was transferred to Madhya Pradesh, bringing Rajasthan to its final form. 

2. The Finance Department is the pivot of state administration:

2. The Finance Department is the pivot of state administration: Discuss

The Finance Department of a state government is central to the entire administrative machinery because nearly every government function and policy, from social welfare programs to infrastructure projects, requires financial resources. 

Primary Functions and Control Mechanisms

- **Budgeting and Fiscal Policy:** The department is responsible for preparing and presenting the annual state budget. It formulates and monitors the state's fiscal policy, including taxation, spending, and public finance, to ensure economic stability and development.
- **Expenditure Control:** It exercises stringent control over the spending of all government departments. No new

- **Expenditure Control:** It exercises stringent control over the spending of all government departments. No new expenditure, scheme, or post can be sanctioned without the concurrence of the Finance Department. This ensures financial discipline and prevents overspending and waste.
- **Resource Mobilization:** The department is tasked with raising internal revenue through taxes, fees, and market borrowings, as well as securing external resources from the central government and other institutions. Its decisions directly impact the funds available for all state-level activities.
- **Audit and Inspection:** Through its various divisions, the Finance Department monitors audits and ensures financial accountability and transparency in all government departments. It follows up on audit reports and takes action on cases of misappropriation or embezzlement.


- **Rules and Regulations:** The department is responsible for framing, amending, and interpreting financial rules and regulations, such as the General Financial and Accounts Rules (GF&AR), for the entire state administration.
- **Investment and Debt Management:** It manages the state's debt and oversees public investments in corporations and projects. It also reviews the financial health of state-owned corporations and undertakings. 

Why it is the "Pivot"

The Finance Department acts as a pivot for the following reasons:

- **Interdependence:** All other departments depend on the Finance Department for the allocation and release of funds needed to carry out their programs and mandates.
- **Enforcing Discipline:** By scrutinizing every proposal with a financial implication, the department acts as a check and

the department acts as a check and balance, enforcing fiscal discipline across the administration.

- **Strategic Planning:** The department translates the government's broad policy goals into a concrete financial plan through the budget. Its control over the budget gives it a powerful role in shaping and prioritizing government actions.
- **Accountability:** Its oversight of audits and financial procedures ensures that every department and official can be held accountable for the use of public funds. 

3. The various levels of district administration in Rajasthan

The administrative structure in Rajasthan is multi-layered, with the district forming the most crucial unit for implementing government policies and providing services to citizens. The administrative levels in

most crucial unit for implementing government policies and providing services to citizens. The administrative levels in Rajasthan are: [🔗](#)

Divisional Level

- The state is divided into administrative divisions, each comprising a group of districts.
- A **Divisional Commissioner** heads the administration at this level. The commissioner is responsible for coordinating various departments, overseeing law and order, and monitoring development projects within their division. [🔗](#)

District Level

- This is the most important unit of administration.
- **District Collector / District Magistrate**


(DC/DM): The DC is the chief administrative, revenue, and development officer of the district, and a member of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

- **Revenue Administration:** As the Collector, the officer is the head of the revenue department in the district, responsible for land revenue collection and maintaining land records.
- **Law and Order:** As the District Magistrate, the officer is in charge of maintaining peace and order and controlling the police force in the district.
- **Development:** As the District Development Officer, the DC oversees the implementation of various government schemes and developmental programs.
- **Superintendent of Police (SP):** The SP, an officer of the Indian Police Service (IPS), is responsible for the overall law and order

situation, crime prevention, and police administration in the district.

- **Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Zila Parishad:** The CEO manages the affairs of the Zila Parishad, the highest body of the Panchayati Raj system at the district level, and oversees rural development initiatives. 


Sub-Divisional Level

- Each district is further divided into subdivisions.
- **Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO):** The SDO heads the administration of the subdivision. They assist the District Collector with both revenue administration and general administrative functions and report to the Collector. 

Tehsil / Taluka Level

- Below the subdivision is the tehsil (or

taluka).

- **Tehsildar:** The Tehsildar is the officer in charge of the tehsil. They are responsible for land records, revenue collection, and resolving local disputes. Tehsils are the smallest but most significant administrative unit at the ground level. 

Village Level

- The basic unit of rural administration.
- **Patwari / Village Officer:** A Patwari is responsible for maintaining village land records. They are the primary point of contact for villagers and work under the Tehsildar.
- **Panchayati Raj Institutions:** Rural local governance is managed by Panchayats at the village, block (intermediate), and district levels, with elected representatives. 


representatives. [↗](#)

4. The recruitment system of civil servants in Rajasthan


The recruitment of civil servants in Rajasthan is primarily conducted by two main bodies: the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) for gazetted posts and the Rajasthan Staff Selection Board (RSMSSB) for subordinate and ministerial posts. [↗](#)

Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC)

- The RPSC is a constitutional body established under Article 315 of the Indian Constitution, responsible for recruiting candidates for state civil services and other higher positions.
- The most prestigious examination conducted by the RPSC is the **Rajasthan State and Subordinate Services Combined Examination (RAS/RTS Exam)**,

which recruits for posts like Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS), Rajasthan Police Service (RPS), and other state-level services. 

Recruitment Process for RAS/RTS

The selection process is typically a three-stage examination: 

1. Preliminary Examination:


1. A screening test consisting of one objective-type paper on General Knowledge and General Science.
2. The marks from this stage are not counted towards the final merit list; candidates must simply clear a cutoff to proceed to the next stage.

2. Main Examination:

1. This is a descriptive/analytical examination consisting of four papers on various subjects, including General Studies and General Hindi and English.

2. Candidates must obtain minimum qualifying marks in each paper and in aggregate to be eligible for the final stage.


3. Personality and Viva-Voce Examination (Interview):

1. Candidates who qualify for the Mains are called for an interview.
2. The interview assesses the candidate's personality, communication skills, and general awareness, including knowledge of Rajasthani culture.
3. The final merit list is prepared based on the aggregate marks of the Main Examination and the Interview. 

Rajasthan Staff Selection Board (RSMSSB)

- The RSMSSB conducts recruitment for various subordinate and ministerial

Assistant, Forest Guard, and others.

- The selection process for these posts generally involves a competitive written examination, sometimes followed by physical measurement, document verification, or a computer proficiency test, depending on the specific post. 

Common Features of the Recruitment System

- **Eligibility Criteria:** For most positions, candidates must have a bachelor's degree. Age limits and reservations for various categories (SC/ST, OBC, etc.) are specified in the recruitment notifications.
- **Online Application:** The recruitment process, from registration to application, is managed through the Rajasthan government's online recruitment portal.
- **Merit-Based Selection:** Selection is strictly based on merit, determined by the

candidate's performance in the prescribed stages of the examination.

- **Post-Selection Process:** After the final merit list is declared, candidates undergo document verification, medical tests, and police verification before receiving their appointment letters. 