



**Rajasthan Public Service Commission**

**Assistant Engineer Examination**

# **General Knowledge & Economic Developments**

*with special reference to Rajasthan*

**Comprehensive Theory with Practice questions  
and Previous year solved questions**



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### **RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination: General Knowledge & Economic Developments with special reference to Rajasthan**

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# Preface

The compilation of this book **General Knowledge & Economic Developments with special reference to Rajasthan** was motivated by the desire to provide a concise book which can benefit students who are preparing for Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) Assistant Engineer Examination.



It would be worth mentioning that the entire syllabus of General Studies for RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination consists of five subjects namely Current Affairs, History & Culture, General Science, G.K. & Economic Developments with special reference to Rajasthan, and Geography & Natural Resources. The textbook of all five subjects to be launched separately. These all books will have special focus to Rajasthan which will help the aspirants immensely.

This particular textbook provides all the requirements of the students, i.e. comprehensive coverage of theory, fundamental concepts and objective type questions articulated in a lucid language. The concise presentation will help the readers grasp the theory of this subject with clarity and apply them with ease to solve objective questions quickly. This book not only covers the syllabus of RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination in a holistic manner but is also useful for other examinations conducted by RPSC. All the topics are given the emphasis they deserve so that mere reading of the book clarifies all the concepts. We have put in our sincere efforts to present detailed theory and MCQs without compromising the accuracy of answers.

Our team has made their best efforts to remove all possible errors of any kind. Nonetheless, we would highly appreciate and acknowledge if you find and share with us any printing and conceptual errors.

It is impossible to thank all the individuals who helped us, but we would like to sincerely thank all the authors, editors and reviewers for putting in their efforts to publish this book.

With Best Wishes

**B. Singh**

CMD, MADE EASY Group

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**PART**

**I**

**General Knowledge  
of India & the World**

# Basic General Knowledge about India & the World

# 1

## Chapter

### National Symbols

#### National Flag

- The National Flag of India is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (Kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is 2:3. In the centre of the white band a navy-blue wheel is located which represents the Chakra.
  - It was adopted by Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947.
  - A tricolour flag was first accepted by the Indian National Congress in 1931, having Charkha in place of today's Chakra.
  - The horizontal colour strip of deep Saffron at top represents courage, sacrifice and renunciation, White at middle shows truth and purity in thoughts and dark Green at the bottom is the symbol of life abundance and prosperity.
  - A wheel (Chakra) in centre of the white strip is the symbol of progress and movement. It has 24 spokes.
  - Supreme Court declared the right to hoist flag as a Fundamental Right under Article 19 (i) (a) of the Constitution in 2002. Flag hoisting in India is regulated by Flag Code of India, 2002.
  - The Flag was designed by **Pingali Venkayya** and first time, the flag was hoisted by **Sacchindra Prasad Bose** in 1906 in Calcutta and later on in the year 1907 another tricolour flag was unfurled by **Madam Bhikaji Cama** in Stuttgart, Germany.
  - The first flag committee was headed by **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**.
- In this emblem, only three lions are visible, the fourth lion being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a **bull** on **right** and a **horse** on **left**. The bell shaped lotus (as in the original) has been omitted. The other animals present in the emblem are an Elephant and a Lion.
  - The words *Satyameva Jayate* are inscribed below the abacus in Devanagari script. These words are taken from *Mundaka Upanishad*.

#### National Anthem

- The song *Jana gana mana* is the National Anthem of India which, was composed by **Rabindra Nath Tagore**, originally in Bengali.
- It was adopted by Constituent Assembly on January 24, 1950 in its Hindi version.
- The song Jana gana mana was first published in January, 1912 under the title '**Bharat Vidhata**' in Tattva Bodhini Patrika.
- The song was translated in English in 1919 with the title "**Morning Song of India**".
- It was first sung at the Calcutta Session of Congress on December 27, 1911.
- Playing time of full version of National Anthem is 52 seconds while it is 20 seconds for first and last lines of the stanza.

#### National Song

- "*Vande Mataram*" is the National song of India, which was composed by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**, originally in Sanskrit.
- It was adopted on January 24, 1950, providing it equal status with National Anthem *Jana gana mana*.
- It is taken from his novel **Anand Math** published in 1882. Its English translation was done by Sri Aurobindo.
- It was sung for the first time at the Congress Session of 1896.

#### National Emblem

- The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. It was adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950.



## National Calendar

- National Calendar is based on Saka Era (began on 78 A.D.) with Chaitra as its first month and Phalguna as its last month with a normal year of 365 days adopted from March 22, 1957 along with the Gregorian Calendar.
- First day of Chaitra normally falls on March 22 and on March 21 in leap year.

## National Animal

- The Tiger (*Panthera Tigris*) is the National Animal of India. It has a thick yellow coat of fur with dark stripes.
- Lion was the National Animal of India till 1972. Later on, it was replaced by Tiger.

### Other Indian National Symbols

National Bird	Peacock ( <i>Pavo Cristatus</i> )
National Flower	Lotus ( <i>Nelumbo Nucipera Gaertn</i> )
National River	Ganga
National Tree	Banyan ( <i>Ficus Benghalensis</i> )
National Fruit	Mango ( <i>Mangifera Indica</i> )
National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin
National Heritage Animal	Elephant
National Game (De-facto)	Hockey

### Official Publications of Countries/Organizations

Publication	Issued/Released by
Blue Book	Report by the British Government
Green Book	Government of Italy and Iran
Grey Book	Japanese and Belgium Government
Orange Book	Government of the Netherlands

### Official Publications of Countries/Organizations

Publication	Issued/Released by
White Book	Official publication of Germany, Portugal and China
White Paper (Shwet Patrika)	Issued by the Government of India
Yellow Book	Issued by the Government of France
Economic Survey	Ministry of Finance (Government of India)
Report on Currency and Finance	Reserve Bank of India
Wholesale Price Index	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
National Accounts Statistics	Central Statistical Organization

### National Emblems of Countries

Country	Emblem
India	Sarnath Lion Capital
Australia	Kangaroo
Bangladesh	Water Lily
Canada	White Lily
France	Lily
Germany	Corn flower
Iran	Rose
Italy	White Lily
Japan	Chrysanthemum
Pakistan	Crescent
Spain	Eagle
Sri Lanka	Sword & Lion
Russia	Sickle and Hammer
Norway	Lion
United Kingdom	Rose
USA	Golden Rod

Significance of Signs and Symbols			
Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
Red triangle	Family planning	Yellow Flag	Displayed by ship with infectious disease on board or ship in quarantine.
Red cross	Hospital/Ambulance	White Flag	Truce
Red light	Danger/Emergency	Tricolour	National Flag of India
Green light	Line clear signal	Lotus	Culture and civilization
Olive branch	Peace	Wheel	Progress
Black arm-band	Sign of mourning/protest	Flag flown half mast	National mourning
Dove	Peace	Flag flown upside down	Distress
Black flag	Demonstration of protest	A blind-folded woman holding a balance	Justice
Red flag	Sign of danger, revolution	Pen	Symbol of Culture and Civilization

Country Symbols			
Country	Symbol	Country	Symbol
India	Royal Bengal Tiger	Japan	Cherry Blossom
China	Dragon	England	Rose
Russia	Brown Bear	Australia	Golden Wattle Flower
USA	Bald Eagle	South Africa	Blue Crane
Spain	Red Carnation	Greece	Olive Branch

## First Among Indians

Sl.	Particulars	Name
1	Chief Justice of India .....	Justice Harilal J. Kania
2	Indian athlete to win a medal (Bronze) at the World Athletic Championship .....	Anju Bobby George
3	Indian Governor of a British Province .....	Lord S.P. Sinha
4	Indian Commander-in-Chief (Chief of Staff) .....	Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa
5	Indian to get the Bharat Ratna Award .....	C. Rajagopalachari
6	Indian Governor of the Reserve Bank of India .....	Dr. C.D. Deshmukh
7	Indian to become President of the UN General Assembly .....	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
8	Woman Cabinet Minister of an Indian state .....	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
9	Indian to win the election as Vice-President of INTERPOL .....	F.V. Arul
10	Woman to become a Union Cabinet Minister .....	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

11	Indian C.A.G. ....	C.V. Narahari Rao
12	Attorney General of India.....	M.C. Setalvad
13	Indian woman Governor.....	Sarojini Naidu (UP, 1963-67)
14	Indian woman President of the Congress .....	Sarojini Naidu
15	Woman Chief Minister of an Indian State .....	Sucheta Kripalani (UP)
16	Indian woman High Court Judge .....	Anna Chandy (Kerala)
17	Indian woman Supreme Court Judge .....	M. Fathima Beevi
18	Indian woman to conquer the Everest .....	Bachhendri Pal
19	Indian in Space.....	Sqdn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma
20	Indian woman to swim across the English Channel .....	Aarti Saha
21	Indian to become President of the International Court of Justice .....	Dr. Nagendra Singh (1970)
22	Indian to win an Oscar Award.....	Bhanu Athaiya
23	Indian woman to win an Olympic Medal .....	Karnam Malleswari
24	Indian to get the Booker Prize (Britain's top literary prize) .....	Salman Rushdie
25	Indian woman to get the Booker Prize .....	Arundhati Roy
26	Indian to receive the Magsaysay Award .....	Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1958)
27	Chief of Army Staff .....	Gen. Maharaj Rajendra Singhji
28	Woman to swim across the Strait of Gibraltar .....	Arti Pradhan
29	Indian actress to be awarded Padma Shri .....	Nargis Dutt (1958)
30	India musician to be awarded Bharat Ratna.....	M.S. Subbulakshmi
31	Woman Foreign Secretary of India.....	Chokila Iyer
32	Indian Captain of Independent India's Cricket team.....	Lala Amarnath
33	Indian woman candidate to contest elections (1926) .....	Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya
34	Woman Air Vice-Marshal.....	Padmavathi Bandopadhyay
35	Indian to be appointed as UN Civilian Police Adviser .....	Kiran Bedi
36	Chief of RAW (Research & Analysis Wing).....	Rameshwar Nath Kao
37	Indian Origin woman prosecutor in the USA.....	Kamala Harris
38	Indian woman to become Deputy Governor of RBI.....	K.J. Udeshi
39	Woman Chairperson of NABARD.....	Ranjana Kumar
40	Indian woman to win a Grand Slam Tennis title.....	Sania Mirza (Wimbledon)
41	Indian ICS officer .....	Satyendra Nath Tagore
42	Woman to win an Asiad Gold.....	Kamaljit Sandhu (1970)
43	Indian Talkie Film .....	Alam Ara (1931)
44	Chief Election Commissioner .....	Sukumar Sen (1950-58)
45	Submarine .....	INS Kalyani (commissioned in 1967)
46	Aryabhatta Medal Winner .....	K.R. Ramanathan (1977)
47	Captain of Test Cricket .....	C.K.Nayudu (1932)
48	Century in Test Cricket .....	Lala Amarnath (1933-1934)

49	Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha .....	S.V.Krishnamoorthy Rao (1952)
50	Chevalier Award Winner .....	Sivaji Ganesan
51	Chief of Army Staff to die in harness .....	B.C. Joshi (1994)
52	Chief of Coast Guard .....	V.A. Kamath (1978-1980)
53	Chief of Naval Staff .....	R.D. Katari (1958-1962)
54	Cricketer to have batted in all positions (1 to 11) .....	Vinoo Mankad
55	Dada Saheb Phalke Award Winner .....	Devika Rani Roerich (1969)
56	Dancer to perform abroad .....	Uday Shankar
57	Deputy Prime Minister .....	Vallabhbhai Patel (1947-1950)
58	Deputy Prime Minister to die in harness .....	Vallabhbhai Patel (1950)
59	Elected President .....	S. Radhakrishnan (1962-1967)
60	Field Marshal of India .....	S.H.F.J. Manekshaw (1973)
61	Film Star Chief Minister .....	M.G. Ramachandran (Tamil Nadu, 1977)
62	Finance Minister to present the Budget three times in a row ...	Manmohan Singh (1993, 1994, 1995)
63	Home Minister.....	Vallabhbhai Patel (1946)
64	Lady of the Indian Film .....	Devika Rani Roerich
65	Lata Mangeshkar Award Winner .....	Naushad (1984)
66	Man to climb Mount Everest .....	Tanqing Norgay (with Edmund Hillary, 1953)
67	Man to make solo flight (from US to India) .....	Satish Soman (1994)
68	Man to swim across English Channel .....	Mihir Sen (1966)
69	Man to swim several Straits in one calender year.....	Mihir Sen (1966)
70	Managing Director of World Bank.....	Gautam Kaji (1995)
71	Member of British Parliament.....	Dadabhai Naoroji (1862)
72	Member of Viceroy's Executive Council .....	S.P. Sinha (1909)
73	Miss Universe .....	Sushmita Sen (1994)
74	Miss World .....	Reita Faria (1966)
75	Musician to get Padma Bhushan & Padma Vibhushan.....	M.S. Subbulakshmi (1954, 1975)
76	Musician to get Ramon Magsaysay Award .....	M.S. Subbulakshmi (1974)
77	Naval Pilot.....	Y.N. Singh (1941)
78	Nishan-i-Pakistan Award Winner .....	Morarji Desai (1991)
79	Nobel Prize Winner .....	Rabindranath Tagore (for Gitanjali in 1913)
80	Olympic Medal Winner.....	Norman Pritchard (Silver, 1900)
81	Pilot.....	J.R.D. Tata (Tata Airlines, 1929)
82	Presentation of Budget .....	R.K. Shanmugham Chetty, Finance Minister (1947)
83	Presentation of General Budget.....	C.D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister (1952)
84	President.....	Rajendra Prasad (1950-1962)

85	President of Indian National Congress.....	W.C. Bannerjee (1885)
86	President to die in harness .....	Zakir Hussain (1967-1969)
87	Prime Minister .....	Jawaharlal Nehru (1947-1964)
88	Prime Minister to be assassinated .....	Indira Gandhi (1984)
89	Prime Minister to die in harness.....	Jawaharlal Nehru (1964)
90	Prime Minister to head a minority government.....	Ch. Charan Singh (July 28, 1979 – Jan.14, 1980)
91	Prime Minister to resign from office.....	Morarji Desai(1979)
92	Prime Minister who did not face Parliament.....	Ch. Charan Singh (July 28, 1979-Jan 14, 1980)
93	Raman Medal Winner.....	Salim Moinuddin Ahmed Ali (1979)
94	Recipient of Stalin Peace Prize .....	Saifuddin Kitchlew (1954)
95	Recipient of World Food Prize .....	M.S. Swaminathan (1987)
96	S. Ramanujan Medal Winner.....	S. Chandrashekar (1962)
97	S.S. Bhatnagar Medal Winner .....	Atma Ram (1959)
98	Slave Ruler of India.....	Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206-1210)
99	Speaker in Hindi at the UN .....	Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1977)
100	Speaker of Lok Sabha .....	Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar (1952-1957)
101	Test-tube Baby.....	Harsha or Indira (1986)
102	Vice-President.....	S. Radhakrishnan (1952-1962)
103	Woman (Muslim) Ruler of India.....	Razia Sultan (1236-1240)
104	Woman Ambassador .....	Vijayalakshmi Pandit (U.S.S.R., 1947-1949)
105	Woman at Antarctica.....	Meher Moos (1976)
106	Woman Chief Justice (of High Court).....	Leila Seth (Himachal Pradesh, 1991)
107	Woman Deputy Foreign Minister .....	Lakshmi N. Menon (1957-1966)
108	Woman Secretary General of Rajya Sabha.....	V.S. Rama Devi (1993)
109	Woman to go in Space.....	Dr.Kalpana Chawla (November 1997)
110	Woman IAS Officer.....	Anna Rajam George (1950)
111	Woman IPS Officer .....	Kiran Bedi (1974)
112	Woman Jnanpith Award Winner .....	Ashapura Devi (1976)
113	Woman Missionary.....	Sanghamitra, daughter of King Ashoka (Sri Lanka, 3rd C.BC)
114	Woman Pilot (Commercial).....	Prem Mathur (Deccan Airways, 1951)
115	Woman Prime Minister .....	Indira Gandhi (1966-1977, 1980-1984)
116	Woman Sahitya Akademi Award Winner .....	Amrita Pritam (1956)

**PART**

**II**

**Economic Developments with  
Special Reference to  
Rajasthan**

# Rajasthan Specific General Knowledge

# 1 Chapter

## Introduction

- Rajasthan is a vibrant, exotic state set against the vast backdrop of sand and desert. It has an unusual diversity in its entire form – people, customs, culture, music, dialects, cuisines and physiography.
- The state has not only survived with all its ethnicity, but also contributed in giving a heritage and cultural identity to India. Rajasthan today has embarked on a journey for growth and has emerged as an attractive destination, driving investments and growth in sync with the aspirations of over 50 million people.
- Rajasthan is situated in North-Western part of India in between 23°3' North latitude to 30°12' North latitude and 60°30' East longitude to 78°17' East Longitude. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the state touching Banswara, the southern boundary of the state.
- The state of Rajasthan, before its formation consisted of **19 princely States**, the centrally administered territory of **Ajmer-Merwara** and **two chiefships**. The entire territory was then known as '**Rajputana**'. After integration, the territory came to be known as Rajasthan.



- It is the largest State in terms of geographical area (3,42,239 Sq. Km) .Rajasthan accounts for 10.4 percent of the total geographical area of the country and 5.67% percent of national population.
- It is located on northwest part of the country and bounded on the west and north-west by Pakistan, on the north-east by Punjab and Haryana, on the east by Uttar Pradesh, on the south-east by Madhya Pradesh and on the south-west by Gujarat. Rajasthan has varying topographic features with major part dominated by parched and dry region.
- Rajasthan is administratively divided into 7 divisions, 33 districts, comprising 295 panchayat samities, 9,894 village panchayats, 43,264 inhabited villages.

Important Facts of Rajasthan		
Sl.	Particulars	Name/Data
1	Capital	Jaipur (Established by Sawai Jai Singh in 1727)
2	Border States of Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh (in East), Punjab (in North; smallest boundary with Rajasthan) and Haryana (in North), Gujarat (in South) and Madhya Pradesh (in South-East; largest boundary with Rajasthan)
3	International boundary with the state	Pakistan
4	Districts touching the boundary of Pakistan	Sri Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer
5	District with longest international boundary (with Pakistan)	Jaisalmer
6	District with smallest International boundary	Bikaner
7	District with largest area	Jaisalmer (38401 km <sup>2</sup> )
8	District with smallest area	Dholpur (3033 km <sup>2</sup> )
9	Highest Peak	Gurushikhar (1727 metre)
10	Hottest district	Bikaner
11	Wettest district	Jhalawar
12	Longest river in the state	Chambal (966 km)
13	Longest river with drainage area	Banas
14	Biggest Salty Lake	Sambhar
15	Biggest Sweet water Lake	Jai Samand
16	Rajasthan Foundation Day	1st Nov., 1956
17	First Chief Minister	Sri Heera Lal Shastri
18	First Elected Chief Minister	Teeka Ram Paliwal
19	First Governor	Sri Gurumukh Nihal Singh
20	First Chief Justice	Kamal Kant Verma
21	First Speaker of Vidhan Sabha	Sri Narottam Joshi
22	Number of Seats in Lok sabha	25
23	Number of Seats in Vidhan Sabha	200



Important Facts of Rajasthan		
Sl.	Particulars	Name/Data
24	Number of Seats in Rajya Sabha	10
25	First Rajasthani film	Nijarano (1942)
26	Rajasthan Public Service Commission Headquarters	Ajmer
27	Rajasthan High Court	Jodhpur (A bench of Rajasthan High Court is in Jaipur)
28	Atomic Explosion test of 1974 and 1998	Pokhran (Jaisalmer)

Basic Statistics of Rajasthan		
Sl.	Particulars	Name/Data
1	Population of State (2011)	6,85,48,437 (Male: 3,55,50,997, Female: 3,29,97,440 )
2	Place (rank) in the country as per population	7th
3	Percentage of total population of the country (2011)	5.67%
4	Total Rural population (2011)	5,15,00,352
5	Total Urban population (2011)	1,70,48,085
6	Percentage of rural population (2011)	75.1
7	Percentage of urban population (2011)	24.9
8	District with maximum population (2011)	Jaipur (66,26,178)
9	District with minimum population (2011)	Jaisalmer (6,69,919)
10	District with highest decadal growth (2011)	Barmer (32.55%)
11	District with lowest Decadal growth (2011)	Sri Ganganagar (10.06%)
12	No. of children aged 0-6 years (2011)	1,06,49,504
13	Decadal growth between (2001-11)	21.3%
14	District with highest density of population (2011)	Jaipur (595 person/km <sup>2</sup> )
15	District with lowest density of population (2011)	Jaisalmer (17 person/km <sup>2</sup> )
16	Sex-Ratio in the State (2011)	928 female per 1000 male.
17	District with maximum Sex Ratio	Dungarpur (994)
18	District with minimum Sex Ratio	Dholpur (846)
19	Percentage of total literacy in the state (2011)	66.10%
20	Percentage of male literacy	79.20%
21	Percentage of female literacy	52.10%

Basic Statistics of Rajasthan		
Sl.	Particulars	Name/Data
22	District having maximum literacy in the state	Kota (76.6%)
23	District having the maximum male literacy in the state	Jhunjhunu (86.9%)
24	District having maximum female literacy in the state	Kota (65.9%)
25	District having total minimum literacy	Jalore (54.9%)
26	District with minimum male literacy	Banswara (69.5%)
27	District with minimum female literacy	Jalore (38.5%)
28	Percentage of Rural Literacy in the State (2011)	62.34%
29	Percentage of Urban literacy in the State (2011)	80.73%
30	No. of Districts in the State	33 (Pratapgarh is newest district)
	<b>Note:</b> Pratapgarh district was created from reorganisation of Udaipur, Banswara and Chittorgarh districts.	
31	No. of Municipal Corporations	7
32	No. of Municipalities	143
33	No. of Statutory Towns	185
34	No. of Divisions	7
35	Deserted area in Rajasthan	60%
36	Population in Deserted area	40%

Sobriquets and Symbols of Rajasthan		
Sl.	Particular	Name
1	Glory of Rajasthan	Chittorgarh
2	Heart of Rajasthan	Ajmer
3	Khajuraho of Rajasthan	Jagat (Udaipur)
4	Pink City	Jaipur
5	Golden City of India	Jaisalmer
6	Blue City/Sun City	Jodhpur
7	City of Lakes/White City	Udaipur
8	State Animal	Camel and Chinkara
9	State Bird	Great Indian Bustard (Godawan)
10	State Flower	Rohida
11	State Tree	Khejari

Divisions and Districts of Rajasthan		
Sl.	Divisions	Districts
1	Jaipur	Jaipur, Dausa, Sikar, Alwar and Jhunjhunu.
2	Udaipur	Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Banswara Dungarpur and Pratapgarh
3	Jodhpur	Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Sirohi, Barmer, Jaisalmer.
4	Bharatpur	Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, and Sawai Madhopur
5	Kota	Kota, Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar
6	Bikaner	Bikaner, Hanumangarh, Sri Ganganagar, Churu.
7	Ajmer	Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur and Bhilwara

## Transport and Communication in Rajasthan

### Roadways

- Though before formation as a state, Rajasthan had very poor network of road (Just 13,553 km in 1949), at present the State has well developed network of road and transport. The state has achieved this feat due to various efforts made to develop the road network. As of March 2016, the total road length of state reached to 2,17,707.25 km.
- Out of 2,17,707.25 km road length, three-fourth is village road, while about 16% of villages are not connected by all-weather road.

Road length in Rajasthan (As per recent data)		
Sl.	Classification	Total (in km)
1.	National Highways	8168.20
2.	State Highways	15607.05
3.	Major District Roads	7646.21
4.	Other District Roads	30313.23
5.	Village Roads	155972.56
<b>Total</b>		<b>217707.25</b>

### Important facts regarding Road Network in Rajasthan

- Maximum length of roads is in Jodhpur district while minimum length is in Dholpur district.
- As on February 2017, the road density of the state was 64.70 km per 100 sq. km.
- The longest Highway in state is NH-15 of length 878.3 km and smallest is 71B of 5 km length.
- Rajasthan has 12 Regional Transport Offices (RTO) and 39 District Transport Offices (DTO's).
- After Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan has the highest length of National Highways.

### Railways

- Rajasthan has a well-connected network of railways and well managed railway stations. Almost all important towns of Rajasthan are well connected with major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and other metro cities.
- As of March 2016, the length of railways route was 5893 km.

### Airports

The state has national as well as international airports. It has commercial, defence and also civil enclave air bases.

Functional Airports in Rajasthan			
City	Name of Airport	Category	Purpose
Jaipur	Jaipur Airport	International	Commercial
Udaipur	Maharana Pratap Airport	Domestic	Commercial
Bikaner	Nal Airport	Domestic/Defence	Civil Enclave
Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer Airport	Defence	Air Base
Jodhpur	Jodhpur Airport	Domestic	Civil Enclave
Kota	Kota Airport	Domestic	Domestic

### Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan

- Rajasthan was one of the first state where the three tier Panchayati Raj System was introduced on the recommendations of Balawant Raj Mehta Committee. Panchayati Raj System was inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 2nd October, 1959 at Nagaur, Rajasthan.
- The first elections under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 were held in 1959.
- Panchayati Raj gained constitutional status through the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992. As a consequence of the 73rd Amendment, the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act was passed in 1994 which came into force with effect from 23 April, 1994. Besides, Panchayati Raj rules were introduced in 1996.
- For extending these provisions to scheduled areas, the Rajasthan Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1999 was enacted.

### Constitutional Status of Panchayati Raj

Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats.