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Current chief ministers of indian states pdf

How is the Chief Minister elected? List of Ministers Chief Power and Authority of the Chief Minister's Mandate and Retirement Age Chief Minister's salary Facilities used by the Chief Minister Interesting Facts about Chief Ministers Women Chief Ministers in India non-BJP and Chief Ministers of Congress in India Chief Minister of a State of India is the elected head of government and executive authority rests with the Chief Minister. According to the constitution, a governor is the head of state, however, the chief minister is the e fact head of that particular state. There are 28 states in India and 9 union territories. Of these 9 territories of union, 2 have their own state legislatures (Delhi and Puducherry). Therefore, there are 30 chief ministers in India. The status of the Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been decided, so it remains a territory of unity in its own right to this day. According to the Indian Constitution, in the day-to-day administration, the CM is assisted by the Council of Ministers, which consists of ministers, deputy ministers, and others. The CM is appointed and sworn in by the governor. Any state in India is elections every five years to elect the state government. After the elections of the state legislature that is more commonly known as Vidhan Sabha, the governor invites the party that won the most seats in the election to form a government. By meeting the criteria of the majority number, this party can form a government in the state. If no party has obtained a majority, a coalition of various parties can form a government in the state. This model is based on the Westminster system. The Prime Minister's term parallel to the duration of the Legislative Assembly - five years, subject to the completion of the majority number criteria. If the current government does not have a majority, the Prime Minister's term ends before five years. The powers and functions of the Prime Minister are similar to those of the Prime Minister of India, which fall under a limited jurisdiction of a state. Some of them are mentioned below: The CM holds the executive powers of the state government. He has the power to form his cabinet, choosing members of his party for specific ministries within the functioning of the state. The Central Council of Ministers is called the Cabinet, whose members are decided by the Chief Minister. The various departments are assigned to various ministers by the CM. Ministers are removed from their portfolios if the CM does not like his performance. The CM is the link between the governor and the council of ministers. He is required to communicate to the Governor how the various wings of government work. Similarly, the governor's advice and suggestions are communicated to the Ministers by the CM. The CM plays a central role in a state's financial issues, including the budget, budget, and state development priorities, financial planning and economic growth of the state and others. The Chief Minister is the chief voice of a state government. With the help of the media, the CM communicates all policies and decisions to the people of the state. The CM holds regular or periodic press conferences in which he/she educates the citizens of a state about the functioning of government. All important decisions of the state are taken by the CM with the support of the Council of Ministers. Since the CM is the executive head of the state, technological, infrastructure and socio-economic development is solely within its duty and competence. The state government is financially supported by the Centre in terms of resources and equipment. CM's term of office is five years when the state legislature is dissolved and new elections are held in the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly). However, the mandate of the Chief Minister may be terminated by the Governor before the five-year period, when the majority/alliance party loses the vote of confidence in the state legislature. The Chief Minister may also resign before the end of the term. There is no retirement age for the Chief Minister. Although the minimum age to become Chief Minister is 25, there is no upper age limit before he can serve as Chief Minister. Chief Minister's Salary The salary of the Prime Minister of a State in India, such as that of the Country's Prime Minister, is accompanied by a number of other allowances, in addition to basic wages, such as constituency allowances, sumptuary allowances (tax-free) and daily allowances. Chief Ministers are also entitled to receive a pension after their term of office has expired. The salary of the CM is decided by the respective legislatures of the states of the country, in accordance with Article 164 of the Indian Constitution. Thus, it varies from state to state. Currently, Telangana's Chief Minister receives the highest salary among other Chief Ministers. He gets Rs 4 10,000 as a monthly salary. The state of Telangana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh pay the chief ministers more than the salary of the state governor. Facilities provided to the Chief Minister of State may include medical facilities, residential facilities, electricity and telephone reimbursement, travel facilities and many others. The amount allocated for each of these facilities to the Chief Minister varies from state to state, as these are specifically detailed in the country's respective state legislatures. Medical facilities: In accordance with the rules of medical presence, the Chief Minister has the right to a free medical, reimbursement and free accommodation at all government-run hospitals and other referral hospitals declared by the government. Residential Facilities: The Chief Minister is entitled to one Residence. The amount, however, may vary by state. In the event that the Chief Minister decides to stay in his own home, the value of the rental of the house is paid to the Chief Minister. Reimbursement of electricity and telephone costs: The Chief Minister is entitled to a fixed amount of money as reimbursement for telephone call charges made in one month. A fixed amount of electrical units is allocated free of charge to the Chief Minister, for monthly electricity consumption. Travel Facilities: The Chief Minister will be allocated a fixed amount of money for travel to the jurisdiction of the country over the course of a year. This amount also varies, as indicated in Article 164 of the Indian Constitution. Family members of the Chief Minister are also entitled to a certain amount for free travel in one year. Under India's Constitution, the chief minister of a state is entitled to a certain amount of pension after retirement. However, the amount varies in the respective legislatures of the states. In the event of the death of the Chief Minister, his spouse is also entitled to a pension. Sr. NoStateChief MinisterTook OfficeParty 1Andhra PradeshY. S.A. Jagannmohan Reddy30-Mai-19YSR Congress Party 2Arunachal PradeshPrema Khandu17-Jul-16Bharatiya Janata Party 3AssamSarbananda Sonowal24-Mai-16Bharatiya Janata Party 4 BiharNitish Kumar22-Feb-15Janata Dal (United) 5ChhattisgarhBhupesh Baghel17-Dec-18Indian National Congress 6DelhiArvind Kejriwal14-Feb-15Aam A Party admi 7GoaPranod Sawant19-Mar-19Bharatiya Janata Party 8GujaratVijay Rupani07-Aug-16Bharatiya Janata Party 9HaryanaManohar Lal Khattar26-Oct-14 Party DeBharatiya Janata 10Himachal PradeshJai Ram Thakur27-Dec-17Bharatiya Janata Party 11JharkhandHemant Soren29-Dec-19Jharkhand Mukti Morcha 12KarnatakaB. S.A. Yediyurappa26-Jul-19Bharatiya Janata Party 13KeralaPinarayi Vijayan25-May-16Communist Party of India (Marxist) 14Madhya PradeshKamal Nath17-Dec-18Indian National Congress 15MaharashtraUdd Ghackeray28-Nov-19Shiv Sena 16ManipurN. Biren Singh15-Mar-17Bharatiya Janata Party 17MeghalayaConrad Sangma06-Mar-18National People's Party 18MizoramZoramthanga15-Dec-18Mi National Front 19NagalandNeiphiu Rio08-Mar-18Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party 20OdishaNaveen Patnaik05-Mar-00Biju Janata Dal 21PuducherryV. Narayanasamy06-June-16Indian National Congress 22PunjabAmarinder Singh16-Mar-17Indian National Congress 23RabasthanAshok Gehlot17-Dec-18Indian National Congress 24SikkimPrem Singh Tamang27-May-19Sikkim Krantikari Morcha 25Tamil NaduEdadi K. Palaniswami16-Feb-17All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 26TelanganaK. Chandrashekhar Rao02-Jun-14Telangana Rashtra Samithi 27TripuraBiplab Kumar Deb09-Mar-18Bharatiya Janata Party 28Uttar PradeshYogi Adityanath19 -Mar-17Bh Party 29UttarakhandTrivendra Singh Rawat18-Mar-17Bharatiya Janata Party 30West BengalMamata Banerjee20-May-11All India Trinamool Congress La woman's chief minister in the history of India was Sucheta Kriplani of the Indian National Congress (INC). She held the position of CM of Uttar Pradesh from 1963 to 1967. The spathy Nandini who ruled Odisha as CM from 1972 to 1976 followed her closely. The Dalit chief minister of any Indian state was Mayawati of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP). Mayawati also had a significant record of being one of the oldest chief ministers of the UP, being in office for a total of 2554 days. Jyoti Basu of the IPC (M) is the longest-serving Chief Minister of all states in India. He remained the CM of West Bengal from 1977 to 2000, being in power for 8539 days. It was under his rule that the historic land reform movement Barga eration was carried out throughout the rural region of West Bengal, a model soon replicated in other parts of the country. Nalendra Bhaskara Rao was Chief Minister for the shortest term. He remained the CM of Andhra Pradesh for a very short period of only 31 days in 1984. In a more recent case, Arvind Kejriwal of the Aam Aadmi party (AAP) only functioned as a Delhi CM for 49 days, after which he resigned over the non-passage of anti-graft legislation, bill Jan Lokpal. The only female chief minister to lead her government for three consecutive terms in an independent state of India is Sheila Dikshit of the INC. Dikshit remained the Delhi CM for a continuous term from 1998 to 2013. The only chief minister of an Indian state to have been accused of failing to take decisive action against communal riots in the country is Narendra Modi. Gujarat's former chief minister and outgoing prime minister of India. However, it was given a clean chit by the Special Investigation Team (SIT) in 2007. The chief prime minister who died in office was C N Annadurai of Tamil Nadu. Janaki Ramachandran of AIADMK is the only female chief minister to remain in office for a mere 23-day term. J Jayalalitha of AIADMK, the former chief minister of Tamil Nadu, was a popular actress in the film industry before she joined politics. Mamata Banerjee, the current West Bengal CM and the supreme TMC, is the only leader who could oust the 34-year rule of the Left Front in the state. It remains, to this day, one of the constant criticisms of the Left Front. The first Muslim woman to become chief minister of any state in India is Syeda Anwara Taimur. Head of Congress, she remained CM of the northeastern state of Assam from December 1980 to June 1981. Sr. NoStateChief MinisterTook OfficeParty 1West BengalMamata Banerjee20-May-11All India Trinamool Congress Sr. NoStateChief MinisterTook OfficeParty 1Andhra PradeshY. S. 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