

IYACHAMY ACADEMY

INSTITUTION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAM

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GROUP 1 - 2023

Prelims Test Series

TEST -1- POLITY SOURCES

Tests	Numbers
Daily Prelims Test	84
Sectional Test	10
PYQ Test	10
Grand Test	10
Total Test	114

TEST TIMING

- 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM
- STARTS FROM AUGUST 15TH

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MAIN PROVISIONS OF IMPORTANT ACTS PASSED IN BRITISH INDIA

The Company Rule (1773–1858)

Regulating Act, 1773

- ❖ First attempt by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the East India Company
- ❖ Centralised the administration of Company's territories in India;
- ❖ Governor of Bengal was designated as the Governor General of Bengal and Council of 4 members was appointed for Bengal;
- ❖ Bombay and Madras Presidencies were subordinated to Bengal Presidency;
- ❖ Supreme Court was set up at Calcutta; and
- ❖ Company's servants were forbidden from accepting bribes or doing private trade.

Pitt's India Act, 1784

- ❖ It was the first effective substitution of Parliamentary Control over East India Company as it transferred the Indian affairs of the Company into the hands of the British Government;
- ❖ Abolished dual system of governance.
- ❖ Board of Control consisting of 6 Parliamentary Commissioners was constituted to control civil, military and revenue affairs of India;
- ❖ Court of Directors had to comply with the orders and directions of the Board;
- ❖ Strength of Governor-General's Council reduced to 3;
- ❖ Control of Governor-General-in-Council on Bombay and Madras Presidency was enlarged and made more effective

Charter Act, 1793

- ❖ East India Company's monopoly over trade was extended for 20 more years
- ❖ Expenses and salaries of the Board of Control to be charged on Indian Revenue; and
- ❖ Governor-General could over-ride his Council.

Charter Act, 1813

- ❖ East India Company was deprived of its trade monopoly in India except in tea and opium trade with China;
- ❖ All Englishmen could trade with India subject to certain restrictions;
- ❖ Rules and procedures were made for use of Indian revenue; and
- ❖ A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was earmarked annually for education.

Charter Act, 1833



- ❖ Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India;
- ❖ Company was asked to close its business at the earliest;
- ❖ It put an end on Company's trade monopoly even in tea and opium with China;
- ❖ Government of Madras and Bombay was deprived of legislative powers;
- ❖ A fourth member (Law Member) was added to the Council of Governor-General;
- ❖ Government Service was thrown open to the people of India;
- ❖ All laws made by Governor General-in Council, henceforth came to be known as Acts and not regulations;
- ❖ Provision was made for appointment of Law Commission for codification of laws; and
- ❖ Slavery was abolished.

Charter Act, 1853

- ❖ For the first time a separate legislative machinery consisting of 12-member Legislative Council was created;
- ❖ Law Member was made a full member of the Executive Council of the Governor General. Six additional members were added for legislative purposes;
- ❖ Recruitment of Civil Services was based on open annual competitive examination.

Crown Rule (1858–1947)

Government of India Act, 1858

- ❖ Rule of company in India ended and that of the Crown began;
- ❖ System of double government ended as both the Court of Directors as well as the Board of Control was abolished;
- ❖ Secretary of State for India was appointed. He was assisted by a 15-member Council (India Council). He was to exercise the powers of the Crown;
- ❖ Secretary of State was to be a member of the British Cabinet
- ❖ Secretary of State governed India through the Governor General;
- ❖ Governor-General was to be called the Viceroy and was the direct representative of the Crown in India; and
- ❖ A unitary and highly-centralised administrative structure was created.

Indian Councils Act, 1861

- ❖ Policy of Association of Indians in legislation started
- ❖ Portfolio system was introduced;
- ❖ For legislation; Executive Council of Vicroy was enlarged by 6 to 12 members composed of half non-official members. Thus foundation of Indian Legislature was laid down;
- ❖ Legislative powers of the Presidency Governments, abolished in 1833, were restored; and



- ❖ Viceroy could issue ordinances in case of emergency.

Indian Councils Act, 1892:

- ❖ It was the beginning of representative system in India.
- ❖ Though the majority of official members was retained, the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council were hence forth to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Provincial Legislative Councils.
- ❖ Non-official members of the Provincial Council were to be nominated by certain local bodies such as universities, district boards, municipalities, etc.; and
- ❖ Councils were given the power to discuss budget and to question the Executive.

Indian Councils Act, 1909: Also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms

- ❖ Introduced, for the first time, an element of elections to the Legislative Councils;
- ❖ In Provincial Legislative Councils, non-official members were to be in majority; and
- ❖ This Act introduced the system of separate electorates (for Muslims).

Government of India Act, 1919: Popularly known as Montague-Chelmsford Reform

- ❖ The idea of "Responsible Government" was stressed;
- ❖ Office of the High Commissioner of India was created in London;
- ❖ Indian Legislature became "bicameral" for the first time
- ❖ Communal representation was extended to Sikhs;
- ❖ Secretary of State for India was now to be paid from British revenue; and
- ❖ Diarchy was introduced in provinces by dividing subjects of administration between official members and elected members.

Government of India Act, 1935

- ❖ It provided for the establishment of an All India Federation consisting of the British Provinces and the Princely States. The joining of Princely States was voluntary. The Federation never came into being.
- ❖ Diarchy was introduced at the Centre. Diarchy in Provinces was replaced by 'Provincial Autonomy' and they were granted separate legal identity. Responsible governments were set up in States under Prime (Chief) Ministers elected by Legislatures.
- ❖ Governor was given special responsibilities (or discretion) in several matters;
- ❖ Three-fold division of powers was done Federal, Provincial and Concurrent Lists. Residuary powers were to be with the Governor-General;
- ❖ The India Council of Secretary of State for India was abolished
- ❖ Principle of separate electorate was extended further to include Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Europeans also;



- ❖ A Federal Court was to be constituted with a Chief Justice and 10 other Judges. This was set up in 1937.

Indian Independence Act, 1947:

- ❖ The Indian Independence Act of 1947 partitioned India into two independent dominions, India and Pakistan.
- ❖ The Act also provided for the establishment of a Constituent Assembly for each dominion to draft a constitution.

Sources of Constitution

Seminal Sources

Constituent Assembly Debates

- ❖ The Constituent Assembly debates were an important source of input for the framing of the Constitution.
- ❖ The debates were held in a free and fair manner, and produced an intelligent opinion that helped to shape the Constitution.

Reports of Committees of the Constituent Assembly

- ❖ The Constituent Assembly appointed various committees to make reports on different aspects of the Constitution.
- ❖ The reports of these committees were thoroughly discussed in the Drafting Committee, and helped to shape the final draft of the Constitution.

Nehru Report

- ❖ The Nehru Report was a set of recommendations for the future constitutional set-up of India.
- ❖ The report was prepared by a committee led by Motilal Nehru, and its recommendations were influential in the framing of the Indian Constitution.

Objectives Resolution

- ❖ The Objectives Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly.
- ❖ The resolution outlined the basic principles that would be incorporated into the Indian Constitution.

Government of India Act 1935



- ❖ The Government of India Act 1935 was the most important constitutional development before independence.
- ❖ The Act established a federal system of government for India, and its provisions were influential in the framing of the Indian Constitution.

Impact of Various Constitutions

- ❖ The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution borrowed from the experience gained in the working of various other Constitutions.
- ❖ This is why the Indian Constitution is regarded as a "bag of borrowings" from other Constitutions.

Provisions	Sources
President (Nominal Head)	The United Kingdom
Cabinet System of Ministers	
Parliamentary type of Government	
Post of Prime Minister	
Bicameral Parliament	
Council of Ministers	
Provision of Speaker in Lok Sabha	
Legislation	
Citizenship	
Writs	
Rule of Law	
Preamble	The United States
Fundamental Rights	
Independent Judiciary	
Judicial Review	
Impeachment of President	



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Removal of Judges (of Supreme Court & High Courts)	Canada
Functions of Vice-President	
Federal System (with strong Center)	
Residuary powers in the Center	
Appointment of Governors (in states) by the Center	
Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court	
Principle of co-operative federalism	Australia
Freedom of Inter-State trade	
Trade and Commerce	
Concurrent List	
Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament	
Directive Principles of State Policy	Ireland
Presidential Election	
Nominating the members of Rajya Sabha	France
Republic	
Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity in the Preamble	
Fundamental Duties	Russia
Idea of Social, Economic, and Political Justice in Preamble	
Procedure for amendment	South Africa
Election of Rajya Sabha members	
Emergency powers to be enjoyed by the Union	Germany
Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency	
Procedure Established by Law	Japan
The federal scheme	Govt. of India Act 1935



Role of federal judiciary

Office of the Governor

Emergency provisions

Public Service Commissions

Administrative details

Developmental Sources

Amendments of the Constitution:

- ❖ The Constitution has been amended more than 100 times in 75 years.
- ❖ The 42nd Amendment made the Constitution more flexible than rigid.

Judicial Decisions:

- ❖ Supreme Court's decisions have added new dimensions to the Constitution.
- ❖ Important cases: Gopalan vs. State of Madras, State of Madras vs. Champakam, Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab, Keshavanand Bharti vs. Kerala State.

Parliamentary Statutes:

- ❖ Parliament enacts laws for furnishing details of various Constitution Articles.
- ❖ These statutes are considered as constitutional laws.

Commentaries of Constitutional Experts:

- ❖ Views of constitutional experts like Jennings, D.D. Basu, Palkhiwala, etc., are considered while interpreting the Constitution.
- ❖ Their views help in understanding the true significance of constitutional provisions.

Rules, Regulations, Ordinances, etc.:

- ❖ Each House of Parliament and the President can make rules and ordinances for various constitutional subjects and administration.

Constitutional Practices:

- ❖ Certain practices independent of the Constitution have developed in India.
- ❖ Examples include:
 - Governor should not belong to the state to which he is appointed.



- One Supreme Court judge must belong to the minority community.
- The senior most Supreme Court judge becomes the Chief Justice of India.
- The leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha becomes the Prime Minister.

Framing of the Indian Constitution:

Constituent Assembly of India:

- ❖ Constituted under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946.
- ❖ First sitting on Dec. 9, 1946, reassembled on Aug. 14, 1947, as the sovereign Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India.
- ❖ A separate Constituent Assembly was set up for Pakistan due to partition.
- ❖ Membership reduced to 299 after partition; 284 members were present on Nov. 26, 1949, and signed the Constitution.

Members of the Drafting Committee:

- ❖ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
- ❖ N. Gopalaswamy Ayyanagar
- ❖ Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- ❖ K.M. Munshi
- ❖ Mohd. Saadullah
- ❖ B.L. Mitter (later replaced by N. Madhava Rao)
- ❖ Dr. D.P. Khaitan (replaced by T.T. Krishnamachari after death)

Constitution Assembly Election:

- ❖ Elected through indirect election by members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly (Lower House only).
- ❖ Provinces elected 292 members, Indian States allotted a maximum of 93 seats.
- ❖ Seats distributed among Muslim, Sikh, and General committees based on population.
- ❖ Representatives of each community elected their own representatives using proportional representation with a single transferable vote.
- ❖ Representatives of Indian States were nominated.



Acceptance of the Constitution:

- ❖ Drafting Committee appointed on Aug. 29, 1947, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar.
- ❖ Draft Constitution presented in Feb. 1948.
- ❖ Constituent Assembly met in Nov. 1948 to consider the draft clause by clause.
- ❖ Second reading of clauses completed by Oct. 17, 1949.
- ❖ Third reading on Nov. 26, 1949, when the Constitution was signed by the President of the Assembly and declared passed.
- ❖ Some provisions took immediate effect, while the rest came into force on Jan. 26, 1950, India's Republic Day.
- ❖ The Constituent Assembly became the first provisional parliament, and the first elections were held in 1952.

Important Committee of the Constitution

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee	Chairman
1	Committee on the Rules of Procedure	Rajendra Prasad
2	Steering Committee	Rajendra Prasad
3	Finance and Staff Committee	Rajendra Prasad
4	Credential Committee	Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
5	House Committee	B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
6	Order of Business Committee	KM Munshi
7	Ad-hoc Committee on the National Flag	Rajendra Prasad
8	Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly	GV Mavalankar
9	States Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru



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10	Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas	Vallabbhai Patel
11	Minorities Sub-committee	HC Mookherjee
12	Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	JB Kripalani
13	North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam, Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee	Gopinath Bardoloi
14	Excluded and Partially Excluded Area (other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee	AV Thakur
15	Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
16	Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
17	Drafting Committee	BR Ambedkar

PREAMBLE

The PREAMBLE to the Indian Constitution (as amended in 1976) reads:

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic, and political LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all **FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby ADOPT, ENACT and GIVE TO OUR SELVES this Constitution.

Facts

- ❖ Identity card of the Constitution: N A Palkhivala
- ❖ Preamble is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly
- ❖ Preamble is not a source of power to legislature not a prohibition upon the powers of legislature
- ❖ It is non-justiciable



- ❖ The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, which has added three new words— Socialist, Secular and Integrity—to the Preamble

Purposes of the Preamble:

- ❖ The Preamble sets out the main objectives of the Constitution.
- ❖ It establishes India as a Sovereign, Democratic, Republic.
- ❖ It aims to secure justice - social, economic, and political; liberty of thought, expression, faith, and worship; equality of status and opportunity; and promote fraternity, ensuring dignity, unity, and integrity of the nation.
- ❖ The Preamble serves as a legitimate aid in interpreting the Constitution and elucidating vague aspects.

Sovereign Republic:

- ❖ The Preamble establishes the ultimate sovereignty of the people of India on whose authority the Constitution rests.
- ❖ India is a Republic, with the President as the head of the Union, elected indirectly by the people's representatives for a fixed term.
- ❖ India's membership in the Commonwealth does not compromise its independent and sovereign status.

Democracy:

- ❖ India adopted representative parliamentary democracy, with universal adult franchise for participation in governance.
- ❖ Political democracy is complemented by the pursuit of social and economic democracy, aiming to bridge the gap between rich and poor.

Socialism:

- ❖ The word 'socialist' was added to the Preamble through the 42nd Amendment.
- ❖ Socialism in India aims at eliminating inequality in income, status, and standard of living, and promoting a mixed economy.
- ❖ 1991 reforms: Diluted socialist character of state

Secularism:

- ❖ The term 'secular' was inserted in the Preamble in 1976, although the Constitution always upheld the idea of a secular state.



- ❖ India's secularism ensures equal treatment of all religions, freedom of faith, and protection against discrimination based on religion.

Justice:

- ❖ The Preamble seeks social, economic, and political justice.
- ❖ Social justice aims to eliminate discrimination based on birth, caste, race, sex, or religion and provide equal opportunities for all citizens.
- ❖ Economic justice focuses on bridging the gap between the rich and poor, ensuring equitable distribution of wealth and resources.
- ❖ Political justice ensures equal opportunity for all citizens to participate in the political system.
- ❖ Social Justice + Economic Justice = distributive justice

Liberty:

- ❖ Democracy in India is closely connected with the idea of liberty.
- ❖ The Preamble guarantees freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship, protected by the Fundamental Rights.

Equality:

- ❖ The Preamble calls for equality among citizens, regardless of caste, race, sex, or religion.
- ❖ Political equality is ensured through universal adult franchise, while social and economic equality is promoted through various provisions.

Fraternity:

- ❖ Fraternity signifies a spirit of brotherhood, unity, and integrity among the people of India.
- ❖ The Constitution seeks to promote fraternity by ensuring equal rights for all and preserving the dignity of each individual.
- ❖ Dimensions: Civic, Economic and Political
 1. Civic: Art. 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18
 2. Political: Art. 320 (UAF) and Art. 325
 3. Economic: Art. 39 (DPSP)

Significance of the Preamble:



- ❖ The Preamble specifies the source of authority, system of government, objectives of the political system, and the date of the Constitution's adoption.
- ❖ It is not directly enforceable in a court of law but aids in interpreting the Constitution and understanding its spirit and intent.

Explanations of the Preamble:

- ❖ Sovereign Republic: Establishes the ultimate sovereignty of the people of India, making it a Republic with elected leadership.
- ❖ Democracy: India adopts a representative parliamentary democracy with universal adult franchise.
- ❖ Socialism: Aims at economic justice, equitable distribution, and the elimination of inequality in income and status.
- ❖ Secularism: India is a secular state, guaranteeing freedom of religion and impartiality towards all religions.
- ❖ Justice: Social, economic, and political justice are sought to ensure equality and fairness.
- ❖ Liberty: The Constitution guarantees freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship.
- ❖ Equality: Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, irrespective of caste, race, sex, or religion.
- ❖ Fraternity: Promoting a sense of unity, dignity, and oneness among the people of India.

Is Preamble a Part of the Constitution?

- ❖ The preamble of an Act is not recognized as part of the Act because it is not enacted and adopted in the same manner as the acting provisions.
- ❖ However, the preamble of the Indian Constitution was enacted and adopted by the same procedure as the rest of the Constitution.
- ❖ In the *Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclaves* case, the Supreme Court observed that "the preamble is not part of the constitution."
- ❖ Later, in the *Keshavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala* case, the court recognized the preamble as part of the Constitution, and the observations in the *Berubari Union* case were deemed incorrect.

Significance of Preamble:



- ❖ The preamble serves as a valuable aid in the construction of the provisions of the Constitution, occupying the same position as other enacting words or provisions.
- ❖ It provides the source of authority, system of government, objectives, and the date of the Constitution's adoption.
- ❖ While not directly enforceable in a court of law, the preamble aids in interpreting the Constitution and understanding its spirit and intent.

Cases related to Preamble:

- ❖ **Berubari Union Case (1960):** The Supreme Court held that the preamble is not part of the constitution and is not enforceable in a court of law. It can be used to interpret the provisions of the constitution, though.
- ❖ **Golaknath Case (1967):** The Supreme Court held that the basic structure of the constitution cannot be amended by the parliament. The preamble is considered part of the basic structure and thus cannot be amended.
- ❖ **LIC of India Case (1995):** The Supreme Court held that the preamble is an integral part of the constitution, but it is not directly enforceable in a court of law. It can be used for interpreting provisions but cannot strike down valid laws.
- ❖ **S R Bommai and Others v Union of India, 1994:** The court clarified that the secularism mentioned in the Preamble means the state will have no religion of its own, and all individuals are entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to practice and propagate their chosen religion equally.

The Union and Its Territory

Articles 1 to 4 under Part-I of the constitution

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Provisions</u>
Articles 1	Name and territory of the Union
Articles 2	Admission or establishment of new States
Articles 3	Formation of new States and alteration of areas boundaries or names of existing States
Articles 4	Laws made under Articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the first and the Fourth schedules and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters.

India as a Union of States:

- ❖ India, or Bharat, is a Union of States as per Article 1 of the Indian Constitution.



- ❖ The expression 'Union of India' includes states that share powers with the Union.
- ❖ The 'territory of India' comprises the entire area under Indian sovereignty.

Admission and Establishment of New States:

- ❖ Article 2 empowers Parliament to admit or establish new States on terms it deems fit.
- ❖ New States can be formed by separating territory, uniting existing States, or uniting territories to parts of States.
- ❖ Parliament has discretion in setting terms and conditions for new States.

Reorganization of States:

- ❖ Article 3 allows Parliament to form new States, alter State areas, boundaries, or names.
- ❖ The President's recommendation is required for introducing a Bill under Article 3.
- ❖ State Legislature's views are sought, but the President isn't bound by them.

Acquired Territories:

- ❖ Territories acquired by India through purchase, treaty, cession, or conquest are part of India's territory.
- ❖ Acquired territories were administered by the Government of India, subject to Parliament's legislation.
- ❖ Goa, Daman and Diu, and Sikkim are examples of acquired territories becoming Union Territories and States.

Cession of Indian Territory:

- ❖ No cession of Indian territory can occur without a constitutional amendment.
- ❖ Settlement of boundary disputes does not constitute cession of territory.
- ❖ The terms of agreements between two States determine whether a territory becomes part of another State's territory.

Evolution of States and Union Territories:

Dhar Commission (1948):

Reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.

JVP Committee (1948):



Formally rejected language the basis for reorganisation of states

Fazl Ali Commission (1955)

September 1955 and broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of states. But, it rejected the theory of 'one language-one state'

New states that came into Existence New states that came in to Existence after 1956

- ❖ 1960 : Maharastra , Gujarat from Bombay
- ❖ 1963 : Nagaland Haryana, Chandigarh and HP from Punjab
- ❖ 1966 : Haryana, Chandigarh and HP from Punjab Province Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya.
- ❖ 1972 : Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya.
- ❖ 1975 : Sikkim (36 CAA) Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa akhand and Jharkahand
- ❖ 1987 : Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa
- ❖ 2000 : Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkahand
- ❖ 2014 : Telangana
- ❖ 2019- The former State of Jammu and Kashmir was officially created into a Union Territory on 31 October, Union Territory of J&K and Union Territory of Ladakh.

UNION GOVERNMENT or CENTRAL GOVERNMENT?

Original Intent of Founding Fathers:

- ❖ Article 1 of the Indian Constitution states that India, known as Bharat, shall be a Union of States.
- ❖ The Constitution's original intent emphasized the concept of a Union of States.
- ❖ B.R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, used the term "Union of States" deliberately to emphasize that India's federation was not a result of an agreement and that no State had the right to secede from it.
- ❖ The idea of an "indestructible" Indian Union was emphasized to prevent secession of States.

Absence of "Central Government" Terminology:

- ❖ The term "Centre" or "Central government" is not used in any of the 395 Articles, 22 Parts, or 8 Schedules of the original Constitution.
- ❖ The Constitution only refers to the "Union" and the "States," each with its executive powers.

Union Government Structure:



- ❖ The executive powers of the Union are exercised by the President, acting on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister.

Usage of "Centre" Terminology:

- ❖ Despite the Constitution's lack of reference to the "Central government," the courts, media, and States commonly use the term "Centre" to denote the Union government.

Definition in the General Clauses Act:

- ❖ The General Clauses Act, 1897, provides a definition for the "Central government."
- ❖ For practical purposes, the "Central government" is considered to be the President after the Constitution's commencement.

Constitutional Implications:

- ❖ The use of the term "Central government" as defined in the General Clauses Act raises questions about the constitutionality of centralizing power.
- ❖ The original Constitution intended a Union of States, and the absence of the term "Central government" reflects a focus on decentralized governance

Citizenship

Constitution and Citizenship

Part II (Article 5-11) of the Indian Constitution defines citizenship and few ways of acquiring it.

Article 5	Right of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan- Notwithstanding anything in Article 5, a person who has migrated to the territory of India from the territory now included in Pakistan shall be deemed to be citizen of India at the commencement of this Constitution.
Article 6	Right of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan- Notwithstanding anything in Article 5, a person who has migrated to the territory of India from the territory now included in Pakistan shall be deemed to be citizen of India at the commencement of this Constitution
Article 7	Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan Notwithstanding anything in Article 5 and 6, a person who has after the first day of



	March, 1947, migrated from the territory of India to the territory now included in Pakistan shall not be deemed to be citizens of India:
Article 8	Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India Notwithstanding anything in Article 5 person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (as originally enacted), and who is ordinarily residing in any country outside India as so defined shall be deemed to be a citizen of India
Article 9	Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizensNo person shall be a citizens of India by virtue of Article 5, or be deemed to be a citizen of India by virtue of Article 6 or Article 8, if he has voluntarily acquired the Citizenship of any foreign State
Article 10	Continuance of the rights of citizenship- Every person who is or is deemed to be a citizen of India under any of the foregoing provisions of this Part shall, subject to 4 the provisions of any law that may be of this part shall, subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament, continue to be such citizen.
Article 11	Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by lawNothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matter relating to citizenship.

Citizenship Act, 1955

The Citizenship Act, 1955 is an Act of the Parliament of India that provides for the acquisition and determination of Indian citizenship. The Act came into force on 30 December 1955.

1. **Acquisition of Citizenship:** The Act provides for various ways through which a person can acquire Indian citizenship. These include birth, descent, registration, naturalization, and incorporation of territory.
2. **Citizenship by Birth:** A person born in India on or after 26th January 1950 but before 1st July 1987 is considered a citizen of India by birth. Additionally, a person born on or after 1st July 1987, but before 3rd December 2004, is also a citizen if either of their parents is a citizen of India at the time of their birth. Since 3rd December 2004, a person born in India can acquire citizenship only if at least one of the parents is a citizen of India or if one of the parents is an illegal migrant.



3. **Citizenship by Descent:** Persons born outside India on or after 26th January 1950 but before 10th December 1992 can acquire citizenship by descent if their father was a citizen of India at the time of their birth.
4. **Citizenship by Registration:** Certain categories of persons can apply for citizenship by registration. These include persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in India for at least seven years, persons married to Indian citizens and living in India for at least five years, and minor children of Indian citizens.
5. **Citizenship by Naturalization:** Foreigners who have lived in India for a specified period and fulfill other criteria laid down in the Act can apply for Indian citizenship by naturalization.
6. **Renunciation and Termination of Citizenship:** The Act also provides for renunciation of Indian citizenship by individuals who acquire foreign citizenship. Additionally, the government has the authority to terminate the citizenship of a person if it is acquired through fraudulent means or disloyalty to the country.
7. **Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI):** The Act introduced the concept of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) for people of Indian origin who are citizens of other countries. OCI provides certain rights and privileges but not full political rights.



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Date	Subject & Topics	Sources to Read	Activities
17 08 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Historical Background, Making of the constitution, Preamble of the constitution; Union & Its territory; Citizenship	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
18 08 2023	Indian Polity Philosophy of the constitution – FRs, DPSPs and Duties	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
19 08 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Amendment of the constitution ❖ Emergency provisions ❖ Parliamentary system ❖ Federal system ❖ Basic Structure	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
20 08 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Centre- State relations ❖ Inter -state relations ❖ President, vice – president.	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
21 08 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Parliament	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
22 08 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Prime minister and Council of ministers ❖ Cabinet committees ❖ Parliamentary committees and Forums	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
23 08 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23.	❖ TNPSC Website	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
24 08 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 1 – Polity (100 Questions)		
25 08 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Division of Ancient History and Sources ❖ Indus Valley Civilization	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
26 08 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Early Vedic and Later Vedic Phase. ❖ Vedic Literature	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.

27 08 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Buddhism and Jainism	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
28 08 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Gupta age – Political, social, economic and culture	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
29 08 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Science and technological developments during the ancient India ❖ Ancient India Philosophy	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
30 08 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Sangam period ❖ Age of three empires	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
31 08 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Pallava's – Political, Social, Economic and cultural aspects.	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
01 09 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Cholas – Political, Social, Economic and cultural aspects.	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
02 09 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23	❖ TNPSC Website	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
03 09 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 2 – History And Culture of India (100 Questions)		
04 09 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Supreme court ❖ High court	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
05 09 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Subordinate courts ❖ Public Interest litigation/ Judicial Review ❖ Tribunals ❖ Recent Supreme court Judgements	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
06 09 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Governor ❖ State Chief minister and council ❖ Special Provisions for some states	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
07 09 2023	Indian Polity ❖ State Legislature ❖ Union territories ❖ Scheduled and Tribal areas	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
08 09 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Local government ❖ PanchayatRaj	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.

09 09 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Rights based bodies – NHRC, NCSCs, NCSTs, NCBCs, NCW, NCM	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
10 09 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Constitutional Bodies – UPSC, FC, CAG, GST Council, Election Commission	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
11 09 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Corruption Related act and bodies ❖ Right to Information ❖ Empowerment of women ❖ Consumer protection forums, ❖ Human rights charter.	❖ Indian Polity by Laxmi Kanth. ❖ SCERT textbooks ❖ Current Issues on these topics.	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
12 09 2023	Indian Polity ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23	❖ TNPSC Website	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
13 09 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 3 – polity (100 Questions)		
	History And Culture of India ❖ Delhi Sultanates	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
14 09 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Mughals – Administrative, art & architecture, Social and economic aspects	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
15 09 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Bhakti and Sufi Movement	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
16 09 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Vijayanagara Period ❖ Other regional kingdoms of Medieval period.	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
17 09 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Characteristics of Indian culture ❖ India as a Secular State	❖ Tata Mgraw Hill GS Manual Arihant or Lucent GK ❖ SCERT textbooks	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
18 09 2023	History And Culture of India ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23	❖ TNPSC Website	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
19 09 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 4 – History And Culture of India (100 Questions)		
20 09 2023	History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ History of Tamil Society	❖ K.K Pillay ❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
21 09 2023	History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ Tamil Literature Special Focus on Sangam , Epics, Bakthi Literature	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.

22 09 2023	History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ Tamil Literature Special Focus in contemporary (Poems, Poets,Short stories , Novel, Journal Etc)	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
23 09 2023	Thirukkural: ❖ Significance as a Secular literature ❖ Relevance to Everyday Life ❖ Impact of Thirukkural on Humanity	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
24 09 2023	Thirukkural: ❖ Thirukkural and Universal Values - Equality, Humanism, etc ❖ Relevance to Socio - Politico - Economic affairs ❖ Philosophical content in Thirukkural	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
25 09 2023	History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle ❖ The South Indian Rebellion (Poligari , Maruthu Brothers Etc) ❖ The Vellore Mutini ❖ Congress & Famous leaders from Tamilnadu, Kamaraj, Rajaji, V.O.C Bharathi Etc ❖ Role of women in freedom struggle.	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT Reference ❖ History of Tamilnadu K.Rajayana ❖ Tamilnadu in Freedom Struggle (Ma.Po.Sivagnanam)	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
26 09 2023	History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ Non Brahmin Leaders ❖ Justice Party, ❖ Growth of Rationalism - Self Respect Movement ❖ Various leader's Like Lakshmi Narasu Chetty, Ayodhidasa pandithar, W.P.A soundarpandian,Etc.	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
27 09 2023	History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ Dravidian Movement ❖ Principles of Dravidian Movement ❖ Contributions of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
28 09 2023	History And Culture of Tamilnadu ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23	❖ TNPSC Website	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
29 09 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 5 – History And Culture of Tamilnadu (100 Questions)		
30 09 2023	Development Administration in Tamil Nadu ❖ Human Development Indicator Basic ❖ Tamilnadu Human Development report 2017 ❖ Demographic changes in Tamil Nadu ❖ Inter-district Variations	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gender Inequality Index in Tamilnadu ❖ Comparison with Other states 		
01 10 2023	Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In Aspect of Economic Development since 1921 ❖ In Aspect of Social Progress like removal of caste name ❖ Changes in Poverty, Population Control, Education, Development of Infrastructure ❖ Protection of Language & Culture ❖ How the Social reform paved for Inclusive Growth ❖ Non Brahmin Movement ❖ Justice Party & Communal Representation ❖ Chempakam Durai Raj case ❖ MGR Approach on Reservation ❖ 76th Amendment ❖ Women Welfare oriented ❖ Welfare as Politics (Freebies) ❖ Schemes for All Sections of the Society (women , Transgender, etc) ❖ Non Brahmin made into Priest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
02 10 2023	Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Policy Notes of Health ,Education, Rural , Tamil Development ❖ Recent Schmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ TN Govt Website 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
03 10 2023	Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Economic trends in Tamil Nadu ❖ Industry Department policy Notes ❖ Agriculture Department Policy Notes ❖ Recent Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ TN Govt Website 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
04 10 2023	Development Administration in Tamil Nadu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Health Care Institutions in Tamil Nadu ❖ Women and Child Health ❖ Quality Dimension of Healthcare Delivery ❖ Tamil Nadu in health indicators Comparing with Other States ❖ Literacy rate ❖ Welfare Measures to Increase Literacy rate ❖ Education Select Indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.

	❖ Higher Education in Tamil Nadu- An Overview		
05 10 2023	Development Administration in Tamil Nadu ❖ Tamilnadu Geography ❖ Minerals in Tamilnadu ❖ Distribution and production of - cement, sugar, cotton, automobile and paper. ❖ General distribution and production. Power resources: Hydel, thermal, atomic and wind power	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
06 10 2023	Development Administration in Tamil Nadu ❖ E- Governance Initiative of TN govt in Various Department ❖ TN geographical Information System ❖ Tamilnadu E- Governance Agency ❖ Common Service centre & E- District ❖ e-Governance Policy 2017	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
07 10 2023	Development Administration in Tamil Nadu ❖ Achievements of Tamil Nadu in various fields. ❖ Tamilnadu Budget Highlights ❖ Various NITI ayog Reports ❖ Current Issues related to Various Index with Reference to Tamilnadu	❖ Iyachamy Academy notes ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
08 10 2023	Development Administration in Tamil Nadu ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23	❖ TNPSC Website	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
09 10 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 6- Development Administration in Tamil Nadu (100 Questions)		
10 10 2023	Indian National Movement ❖ Indian Renaissance ❖ Various Socio religious movement and Its Contribution	❖ Spectrum or Dr K Venkatesan ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
11 10 2023	Indian National Movement ❖ Pre congress associations ❖ Birth of Congress ❖ Moderate phase	❖ Spectrum or Dr K Venkatesan ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
12 10 2023	Indian National Movement ❖ Extremist Phase; Revolutionary terrorism of 20th century. ❖ Tribal movements of 19th and 20th century – Causes, spread and consequences	❖ Spectrum or Dr K Venkatesan ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
13 10 2023	Indian National Movement ❖ Gandhian phase – upto Quit India Movement	❖ Spectrum or Dr K Venkatesan ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.

14 10 2023	Indian National Movement ❖ Transfer of power ❖ Role of press and Nationalist literature ❖ Important INC Sessions	❖ Spectrum or Dr K Venkatesan ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
15 10 2023	Indian National Movement ❖ Peasant struggles and working-class movements ❖ Rise of communist ideologies ❖ Communal organisations and their role in freedom struggle ❖ Growth of education.	❖ Spectrum or Dr K Venkatesan ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
16 10 2023	Indian National Movement ❖ Role of Women in Freedom struggle ❖ Various charter and councils act. ❖ Important Governor Generals and their contribution	❖ Spectrum or Dr K Venkatesan ❖ SCERT	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
17 10 2023	Indian National Movement ❖ Emergence of leaders	❖ Notes will be given	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
18 10 2023	Indian National Movement ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23	❖ TNPSC WEBSITE	Daily prelims 50 questions
19 10 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 7- Indian National Movement (100 Questions)		
20 10 2023	Indian Economy ❖ Macro and Micro economy ❖ National Accounts ❖ Human Development ❖ characteristics of Indian economy ❖ GDP calculation ❖ Human Development	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
21 10 2023	Indian Economy ❖ strategy of planning in India ❖ plan models and years, and target , Themes ❖ achievement of planning ❖ National Development Council ❖ NITI Ayog	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
22 10 2023	Indian Economy ❖ Budget ❖ Component of Budget ❖ Taxation ❖ Budget – 2023 – Highlights ❖ Fiscal reforms ❖ GST	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books ❖ Budget Documents	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
23 10 2023	Indian Economy ❖ Monetary Policy ❖ measures of money supply in India ❖ functions of commercial bank ❖ functions of central bank ❖ methods of credit control (key rates , repo, reverse repo , bank rate)	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.

	❖ banks established in India ❖ Inflation and Deflation		
24 10 2023	Indian Economy ❖ Money Market – Instruments ❖ Capital Market – Instruments ❖ Finance Commission	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
25 10 2023	Indian Economy ❖ Poverty – concept, measurements, trends, strategy, Indices ❖ Inflation ❖ Unemployment – Measure, trends, strategy.	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
26 10 2023	Indian Economy ❖ External Sector – Balance of Payments ❖ Foreign exchange reserves ❖ Public Debt – Concept and trends.	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
27 10 2023	Indian Economy ❖ Land reform and tenants reform (act and provision) ❖ Significance of agriculture in Indian economy ❖ Green revolution ❖ Important agriculture schemes ❖ MSP and Food Security ❖ Price Policy for Agriculture	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
28 10 2023	Indian Economy ❖ Industrial growth ❖ Various type of Industry and its spread ❖ Industrial policy ❖ Important Schemes ❖ Public sector Enterprises ❖ Disinvestment	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
29 10 2023	Indian Economy ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23	❖ TNPSC Website	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
30 10 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 7- Indian Economy (100 Questions)		
31 10 2023	Geography Of India ❖ India – Geographical extent ❖ Indian Rock system ❖ Indian Physiography ❖ Indian Soils	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
01 11 2023	Geography Of India ❖ Drainage system ❖ Indian Monsoons ❖ Climatic regions ❖ Natural vegetations	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
02 11 2023	Geography Of India ❖ Infrastructure ❖ Air, Road , Water, others	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
03 11 2023	Geography Of India ❖ Demography	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims

	❖ Causes-Growth- Explosion ❖ Impact ❖ Government Measures ❖ Population Policy		questions Test.
04 11 2023	Geography Of India ❖ Human Geography ❖ Linguistic Diversity ❖ Ethno Diversity ❖ Important Tribals and Their Spread	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
05 11 2023	Geography Of India ❖ Disaster Management ❖ Types of Disaster (earth quake , cyclone etc) ❖ disaster-prone areas ❖ flood and drought Management ❖ Disaster management act and Policy	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
06 11 2023	Geography Of India ❖ Climate change ❖ Green Energy ❖ Environmental issues and Convention	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
07 11 2023	Geography Of India ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23	❖ Lucent Arihant GK ❖ SCERT Books	Daily Prelims50 questions
08 11 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 8- Geography Of India (100 Questions)		
09 11 2023	Mental Ability ❖ Simplification	❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
10 11 2023	Mental Ability ❖ Percentage	❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
11 11 2023	Mental Ability ❖ Highest Common Factor (HCF) ❖ Lowest Common Multiple (LCM).	❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
12 11 2023	Mental Ability ❖ Ratio and Proportion.	❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
13 11 2023	Mental Ability ❖ Simple interest ❖ Compound interest	❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
14 11 2023	Mental Ability ❖ Area	❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
15 11 2023	Mental Ability ❖ Volume	❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
16 11 2023	Mental Ability ❖ Time and Work.	❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question	Daily 50 Prelims

			questions Test.
17 11 2023	Mental Ability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Logical Reasoning ❖ Puzzles ❖ Dice ❖ Visual Reasoning ❖ Alpha numeric Reasoning ❖ Number Series. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
18 11 2023	Mental Ability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SCERT ❖ TNPSC old Question 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
19 11 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 9- Mental Ability (100 Questions)		
20 11 2023	General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scientific Knowledge and Scientific temper - Power of Reasoning - Rote Learning Vs Conceptual Learning - Science as a tool to understand the past, present and future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Notes will be given 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
21 11 2023	General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nature of Universe ❖ General Scientific Laws ❖ Mechanics Properties of Matter, ❖ Force, Motion and Energy ❖ Electricity ❖ Magnetism, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SCERT Books 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
22 11 2023	General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Everyday application of the basic principles of Mechanics, ❖ Light ❖ Sound, ❖ Heat, ❖ Nuclear Physics, ❖ Laser, Electronics and Communications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SCERT Books 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
23 11 2023	General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Elements and Compounds ❖ Acids, Bases, Salts ❖ Petroleum Products ❖ Fertilizers, Pesticides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SCERT Books 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
24 11 2023	General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Classification of Living Organisms ❖ Evolution, Genetics, Physiology, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SCERT Books 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
25 11 2023	General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nutrition ❖ Health and Hygiene ❖ Human diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SCERT Books 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
26 11 2023	General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ecosystem ❖ Bio Diversity ❖ Biogeochemical cycle ❖ Red data book ❖ Wild life ❖ Pollution ❖ Important pacts (international) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SCERT Books 	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.

	❖ Important Act & policy (National Level)		
27 11 2023	Science & Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Defence technology ❖ Electric vehicles, Hybrid vehicles. ❖ Quantum mechanics, computing ❖ Information & communication technology ❖ 4th Industrial revolution technologies ❖ Space technology ❖ Nano technology ❖ Bio Technology 	❖ SCERT Books	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
28 11 2023	General Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Previous year Question paper Exam Held in 2022-23 	❖ TNPSC Website	Daily 50 Prelims questions Test.
29 11 2023	Sectional Test (ST) 10- General Science (100 Questions)		

Grand Revision Tests

Date	Portion Details
04 12 2023	History, Culture of Tamilnadu – January 2023 Current affairs
07 12 2023	Development Administration in Tamil Nadu- February 2023 Current affairs
10 12 2023	General Science – March 2023 Current affairs
13 12 2023	Geography Of India – April 2023 Current affairs
16 12 2023	History And Culture of India – May 2023 Current affairs
19 12 2023	Indian Polity - June 2023 Current affairs
22 12 2023	Indian Economy – July 2023 Current affairs
25 12 2023	Indian National Movement – August 2023 Current affairs
27 12 2023	Mental Ability - September 2023 Current affairs
30 12 2023	Current Affairs Full till Exam
	Model Test - 1
	Model Test - 2

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