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Class Schedule / Preliminary

Date	Topics	Classes	Test
20/07/2024	Important Officers in Union and Tamil Nadu	1	20-50 Questions
21/07/2024	Frequently in news related topics	1	20-50 Questions
27/07/2024	Tamil Nadu Current Affairs / Scheme (Including policy notes)	1	20-50 Questions
28/07/2024	Union Budget / Tamil Nadu Budget	1	20-50 Questions
10/08/2024	Goals, Terminologies, ISRO Missions, newly announced significant days, Important Operations, Cyclones	1	20-50 Questions
11/08/2024	Latest indices and rankings involving India, significant firsts in India and globally, Person in News, Military Exercise, Books & Authors, Portals	1	20-50 Questions
12/08/2024	Campaigns, Recent Schemes of Union Government, Dictionaries Word of the Year, Historical events from 50 and 100 years ago.	1	20-50 Questions
13/08/2024	Recent notable awards in various fields in Tamilnadu / India - Key summits and conferences	1	20-50 Questions
14/08/2024	Sports related – Environment – Geography – space Technology – Defence technology	1	20-50 Questions
15/08/2024	Basic General Knowledge	1	20-50 Questions

(After Prelims Exam Separate Schedule will be given for mains)

Constitutional - Non constitutional – Heads

President	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Draupadi Murmu (15th president) (16th Election)❖ Draupadi Murmu won the presidential election on July 21, 2022, and became the first tribal President of India and the 15th President of the country with the swearing-in on July 25, 2022.❖ The President of India is the highest office of the land under the constitutional framework of India.❖ The office of the President of India has been envisaged as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ The head of the Indian State❖ The first citizen of India❖ The Titular or nominal or de jure head of the Union Executive❖ The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Armed Forces❖ Articles 52-78 in Part V of the Indian Constitution deal with the Union Executive of India❖ The oath of office of the President is administered by the Chief Justice of India
Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 18th Lok Sabha , 16th Prime minister Narendra Modi• The Prime Minister of India is the head of the government of India.• The Prime Minister leads the executive branch of the government.• The Prime Minister serves a term of five years but can be reappointed indefinitely as long as they retain the confidence of the Lok Sabha.• The first Prime Minister was Jawaharlal Nehru, who served from 1947 to 1964.• The current Prime Minister is Narendra Modi (as of 2024), who has been in office since May 2014.• The Prime Minister heads the Council of Ministers and allocates portfolios to the various ministers.• The Prime Minister is a member of either house of Parliament but must be a member of the Lok Sabha to be eligible for the office.• Article 75 of the Constitution deals with the appointment of the Prime Minister and other ministers.• Article 78 specifies the duties of the Prime Minister towards the President, including informing the President about all decisions of the Council of Ministers related to the administration and legislation.
Vice president	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jagdeep Dhankhar was sworn in as 14th Vice President of India.• The Vice President of India is the second-highest constitutional office in the country.• The Vice President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both houses of Parliament (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha).• The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of Parliament).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Vice President must be a citizen of India, at least 35 years old, and qualified to be elected as a member of the Rajya Sabha.• The first Vice President of India was Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, who served from 1952 to 1962.• The Vice President does not have any specific legislative powers but can cast a deciding vote in case of a tie in the Rajya Sabha.• Article 63 of the Constitution of India states that there shall be a Vice President of India.• Article 64 states that the Vice President shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).• Article 65 details the Vice President's role as acting President in the event of a vacancy in the office of the President.
Speaker (18 th Lokabha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Om Birla –(B. Mahtab as 'Speaker Pro-tem' of the newly-constituted 18th Lok Sabha.)• The Speaker is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha from among themselves.• The Speaker does not vote in the first instance but can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie.• The Speaker certifies money bills and is the final authority on whether a bill is a money bill.• The Speaker has the power to disqualify members under the Anti-Defection Law as per the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution.• The Speaker presides over joint sittings of both houses of Parliament.• The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha was Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar, who served from 1952 to 1956.• The current Speaker (as of 2024) is Om Birla, who has been in office since June 2019.• The Speaker can be removed from office by a resolution passed by a majority of the members of the Lok Sabha.• Article 93 of the Constitution provides for the election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
Leader of opposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha is the head of the largest party in the house that is not in government and has secured at least 10% of the total seats in the Lok Sabha.• The Leader of the Opposition is recognized formally by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.• The position of the Leader of the Opposition was given statutory recognition in 1977 through the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act.• The Leader of the Opposition is a member of various parliamentary committees and panels, including the selection committees for appointments to key constitutional bodies like the Central Vigilance Commission and the Central Information Commission.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Leader of the Opposition is entitled to the same salary, allowances, and benefits as a Cabinet Minister.• The first Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha was Ram Subhag Singh, who held the position in 1969.• The current Leader of the Opposition (as of 2024) is Rajiv Gandhi of the Indian National Congress.• Leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha is Mallikarjun Kharge.• Member of various selection committees responsible for appointing heads of statutory bodies like the Central Vigilance Commission, the Central Information Commission, the CBI, the NHRC, and the Lokpal.
Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha was S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, who served from 1952 to 1962.• The current Deputy Chairman (as of 2024) is Harivansh Narayan Singh, who has been in office since August 2018.• The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the members of the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of India's Parliament) from among themselves.
CAG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first CAG of India was V. Narahari Rao, who served from 1948 to 1954.• The current CAG (as of 2024) is Girish Chandra Murmu, who has been in office since August 2020.• The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an independent authority established under Article 148 of the Indian Constitution.• The CAG is responsible for auditing the accounts of the central and state governments and public sector organizations.• The CAG is appointed by the President of India and can only be removed from office in a manner similar to the removal of a Supreme Court judge.• The term of office for the CAG is six years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier.• The CAG audits all expenditures from the Consolidated Fund of India, the Consolidated Fund of each state, and the Consolidated Fund of each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly.• The CAG also audits all transactions relating to the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts of the Union and the states.• The CAG's reports are submitted to the President or the Governor, who then places them before the Parliament or the state legislature, respectively.• The CAG is also the external auditor of several international organizations, including the United Nations.
Election commission (Known as "Nirvachan Sadan")	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shri Rajiv Kumar (25th) , Chief Election Commissioner and other Gyanesh Kumar and Sukhbir Singh Sandhu• Election commission came into force on January 25,1950• For the first time, two additional Election Commissioners were appointed on 16th October 1989.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Their tenure was very short, lasting until 1st January 1990.• On 1st October 1993, two additional Election Commissioners were appointed again.• Decision-making power in the Commission is determined by majority vote.• The President makes the appointment on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.• They have tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.• They enjoy the same status and receive salary and perks as available to Judges of the Supreme Court of India.• The CEC can be removed from office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.• The Constitution has not debarred the retiring Election Commissioners from any further appointment by the Government.
CVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CVC is 3 member's body. CVC= Praveen Kumar Srivastava• It became a multi-member body in 1998 but was initially established in 1964.• The establishment was based on the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee.• In 2003, the CVC was granted statutory status.• The Commission operates independently and is not under the control of any Ministry or Department.• The CVC is accountable only to the Parliament of India.• The landmark judgment of Vineet Narain & Others vs. Union of India in 1997 was instrumental in conferring statutory status upon the CVC.
LokPal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A.M. Khanwilkar + max 8 members (50% judicial members), 50% reservation to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/Women. selection panel: PM, Speaker, Leader Opposition Lok Sabha, CJI + Eminent jurist (nominated by Prez, on recommendation of first four).• Motto (Do not be greedy for anyone's wealth)• The concept of ombudsman originated in 1809 in Sweden.• In India, former law minister Ashok Kumar Sen proposed the concept of a constitutional Ombudsman in Parliament in the early 1960s.• Dr. L. M. Singhvi coined the terms Lokpal and Lokayukta in 1963.• In 1966, the First Administrative Reform Commission recommended setting up two independent authorities at the central and state levels.• The Lokpal bill was passed in Lok Sabha in 1968 but lapsed due to the dissolution of Lok Sabha.• Since then, the bill has been introduced many times in Lok Sabha but has lapsed.• Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill was introduced in the Indian parliament and passed into law in 2013.

CIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heeralal Samariya• Selection panel: PM+ leader of opposition + Law minister.• The CIC consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and up to ten Information Commissioners, appointed by the President of India.• The term of office for the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners is three years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.• The first Chief Information Commissioner of India was Wajahat Habibullah, who served from 2005 to 2010.• The CIC's decisions are binding and promote transparency and good governance in India.
UPSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manoj Soni has been appointed as the chairman• The UPSC was established on October 1, 1926.• The UPSC operates under the provisions of Article 315 to 323 of Part XIV of the Indian Constitution.• The UPSC is headed by a Chairman and can have up to ten other members, all appointed by the President of India
Chief Justice of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 50th CJI of India D.Y. Chandrachud• Strength of judges in the Supreme Court from 30 to 33 besides the Chief Justice of India.• The CJI is traditionally the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court.• The first Chief Justice of India was Harilal Jekisundas Kania, who served from 1950 to 1951.• The CJI's term is until they reach the age of 65.• The CJI plays a significant role in the appointment and transfer of judges in the higher judiciary, as part of the Collegium system.
Attorney General	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• R Venkataramani, 16th Attorney General of India• The Attorney General of India is the highest law officer in the country.• The Attorney General is appointed by the President of India under Article 76 of the Indian Constitution.• The Attorney General must be a person qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court.• Attorney General has the right to participate in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament but does not have the right to vote.• The Attorney General can be called upon to attend parliamentary committees when necessary.• The Attorney General's term of office is not fixed by the Constitution and holds office at the pleasure of the President.
Solicitor General	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The current Solicitor General of India (as of 2024) is Tushar Mehta, who has been in office since October 2018.• The Solicitor General of India is the second-highest law officer in the country, subordinate to the Attorney General.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Solicitor General is appointed by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, which is headed by the Prime Minister.
NCPCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Priyank Kanoongo• The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is an Indian governmental commission established under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.• The NCPCR was established in March 2007.• The NCPCR can inquire into complaints and take suo motu notice of matters relating to deprivation and violation of child rights, non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children.• The chairperson of the NCPCR is appointed for a term of three years.
NHRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Justice Arun Kumar Mishra ,11th chairman of NHRC.• Justice Ranganath Mishra is the First chairman of NHRC.• autonomous public body constituted on October 12, 1993, under the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA) of 1993.• Chairperson is a retired Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.• The Selection Committee for NHRC comprises the Prime Minister (Chairperson), Speaker of Lok Sabha, Union Home Minister, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, and Leaders of Opposition in both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.
National Minorities Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) was established by the Government of India under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.• The Commission identifies minority communities in accordance with the provisions of the National Commission for Minorities Act, which currently includes Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis), and Jains.• The Chairperson and members of the NCM are appointed by the President of India.• The term of office for the Chairperson and members is three years.• The first Chairperson of the NCM was Justice Mohamed Shamim.• The current Chairperson (as of 2024) is Iqbal Singh Lalpura, who has been in office since September 2021.
Backward class	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was established under the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.• The NCBC was given constitutional status by the 102nd Amendment Act of 2018.• The first Chairperson of the NCBC was Justice S. Ratnavel Pandian.• The current Chairperson (as of 2024) is Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir.

National Commission for Scheduled Castes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• constitutional body established under Article 338 of the Indian Constitution.• initially set up as the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1950 and became a constitutional body following the 65th Amendment Act of 1990.• Bifurcated from the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 2004 by the 89th Amendment Act.• current Chairperson (as of 2024) is Shri Kishor Makwana
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shri Antar Singh Arya (Incharge).• The NCST was created by the 89th Amendment Act of 2003, which bifurcated the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into separate commissions for SCs and STs.• The NCST was established under Article 338A of the Indian Constitution.• The first Chairperson of the NCST was Kunwar Singh, who served from 2004 to 2007.
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a statutory body established on January 31, 1992, under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.• The first Chairperson of the NCW was Jayanti Patnaik.• The current Chairperson (as of 2024) is Rekha Sharma.• The NCW can take up cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and other laws relating to women.• can look into complaints and take suo motu notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women
Cabinet Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Cabinet Secretary of India is the top-most executive official and senior-most civil servant in the Government of India.• The position of Cabinet Secretary was created in 1950.• The Cabinet Secretary acts as the chief coordinator of the central government and the principal advisor to the Prime Minister and the Council of Minister.• The term of office for the Cabinet Secretary is typically two years but can be extended.• The first Cabinet Secretary of India was N.R. Pillai.• The current Cabinet Secretary (as of 2024) is Rajiv Gauba
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acts as the principal advisor to the Finance Minister on all matters related to economic policy, fiscal policy, and financial management.• plays a crucial role in the preparation of the Union Budget, which outlines the government's financial plan for the fiscal year.• The first Finance Secretary of India was V.P. Menon.• The current Finance Secretary (as of 2024) is T.V. Somanathan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Finance Secretary of India signs the one rupee note.
NSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The position of NSA was established in 1998 by the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.• The NSA is appointed by the Prime Minister and holds the rank of a Cabinet Minister.• The first National Security Adviser of India was Brajesh Mishra, who served from 1998 to 2004.• The current National Security Adviser (as of 2024) is Ajit Doval, who has been in office since May 2014.
Foreign secretary	Shri Vinay Kwatra
SEBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Madhabi Puri Buch (First Women),• The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulatory body for the securities and capital markets in India.• SEBI was established on April 12, 1988, as a non-statutory body, and it became an autonomous statutory body on January 30, 1992, through the SEBI Act, 1992.
CBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• established on April 1, 1963, by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It later came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions.• operates under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.• The CBI is headed by a director, who is appointed by a high-powered committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Chief Justice of India or a Supreme Court judge nominated by the Chief Justice.• The first Director of the CBI was D.P. Kohli, who served from 1963 to 1968.• The current Director of the CBI (as of 2024) is Praveen Sood.• has several divisions, including the Anti-Corruption Division, Economic Offenses Division, Special Crimes Division, and Cyber Crime Division.• Its empowered to investigate cases of corruption and fraud involving public officials and government employees under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
NITI Ayog Deputy Chairman	Suman K Bery
NITI Ayog CEO	BVR Subrahmanyam
7 th Pay Commission	Ashok Kumar Mathur
16 th Finance Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• constitutional body established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution.• The Finance Commission is appointed every five years by the President of India.• Arvind Panagariya, Article (280) (1st April, 2026)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Finance Commission's main functions include the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and the states, and determining the principles that should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre.• The first Finance Commission was constituted in 1951, and it was chaired by K.C. Neogy.• The Finance Commission submits its report to the President, who then lays it before both Houses of Parliament.• The Finance Commission's recommendations are advisory in nature and are not binding on the government.
Public Accounts Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) was established in 1921 under the Government of India Act of 1919.• The PAC examines the annual audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) presented to Parliament by the President.• The PAC consists of 22 members: 15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha.• The chairperson of the PAC is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and is traditionally a member of the opposition.• The first chairperson of the PAC was Bhupendra Nath Mitra.
GST Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nirmala Sitharaman• The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council is a constitutional body established under Article 279A of the Indian Constitution.• Constituted on September 15, 2016, to oversee the GST regime in India.• Chaired by the Union Finance Minister.• Members include the Union Minister of State for Finance and Finance Ministers of all states and Union territories with legislatures.• Makes recommendations on GST rates, exemptions, threshold limits, and procedural rules.• Decisions are made by a three-fourths majority, with the central government having one-third of the votes and state governments having two-thirds.
ISRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• S.Somanath• The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the national space agency of India, established on August 15, 1969.• ISRO is headquartered in Bengaluru, Karnataka.• ISRO operates under the Department of Space, which is directly overseen by the Prime Minister of India.• The founder of ISRO is Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, who is considered the father of the Indian space program.• The first satellite launched by ISRO was Aryabhata, which was launched on April 19, 1975, using a Soviet launch vehicle.

UN Representative	Permanent	Ruchira Kamboj
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TamilNadu Who is who?

Chief Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.K.Stalin (After Independence 14th chief minister of Tamil Nadu) (30th chief Minister from 1921)• Chief Minister (CM) is the head of the government of state or union territory with a legislative assembly.• Appointed by the Governor (Article 164(1))• Heads the Council of Ministers (Article 163(1))• Collectively responsible with Council to the Legislative Assembly (Article 164(2))• Can be appointed for 6 months without being a legislator (Article 164(4))• Advises Governor and allocates portfolios to ministers (derived powers)• Article 163 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor
Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• R.N.Ravi• The Governor is the state's constitutional head (acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers) and a crucial link between State and Union governments.• The Governor serves at the President's pleasure.• The standard term is five years.• Appointment: Article 155 - Appointed by the President• Term: Article 156 - Holds office at the pleasure of the President, typically for 5 years• Qualifications: Article 157 - Must be an Indian citizen and at least 35 years old• Conditions of office: Article 158 - Cannot hold any other office of profit• Oath: Article 159 - Must take an oath of office• Executive: Article 154 - Executive power of the state vested in the Governor• Legislative: Article 200 - Can give assent, withhold assent, or reserve bills for President's consideration• Judicial: Article 161 - Can grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment• Ordinance: Article 213 - Can promulgate ordinances during recess of legislature• Emergency powers: Article 356 - Can recommend President's rule in the state

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reports to President: Article 356 - On failure of constitutional machinery in the state
Speaker	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.Appavu• Elected by Assembly members (Article 178)• Deputy Speaker acts in Speaker's absence (Article 180)• Cannot preside during own removal resolution (Article 181)• Decides if a bill is a Money Bill (Article 198)• Regulates Assembly procedure and business (Article 208)• Decisions protected from judicial review (Article 212)
Deputy Speaker	K.Pitchandi
Opposition Leader	Edappadi K.Palaniswami
Chief Secretary	Shiv Das Meena (48 th)
Advocate General	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PS Raman• The Advocate General is the highest law officer in a state in India.• The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor of the state.• The Advocate General must be a person qualified to be appointed as a judge of a High Court• The Advocate General has the right to participate in the proceedings of both houses of the state legislature but cannot vote.• The Advocate General can attend any meeting of the state legislature and any committee of the legislature.• The Advocate General's term of office is not fixed by the Constitution, and they hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.
Chief Election Officer	Thiru. Satyabrata Sahoo
Tamilnadu Election Commissioner	Jothi Nirmala Samy
State Information Commission	Shakeel Akhter
Human Rights Commission	Justice S.Baskaran
State women Commission	A.S.Kumari
TNPSC	_____
Chief Justice of high court	_____

IYACHAMY ACADEMY

INSTITUTION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAM

Tamilnadu state child protection commission	Saraswathi Rangasamy
TN Lokayukta chairman	P.Devadoss.

