

May - 10

TNPSC BITS

- ❖ UNESCO awarded the 2026 UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize to the Sudanese Journalists Syndicate.
- ❖ The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved a ₹1,570 crore ship repair facility project at Vadinar, Gujarat.
- ❖ World Cartoonist Day is observed every year on May 5 to honour cartoonists and their contribution to art, satire, journalism, and social commentary.
- ❖ World Athletics Day is observed every year on May 7 to promote athletics, fitness, and healthy living among youth.
 - The theme for the year 2026 is "Sport: Building Bridges, Breaking Barriers".

TAMIL NADU NEWS

Minority Government in Tamil Nadu

TAMIL NADU ELECTION 2026						
TVK Received More Than a Third of the Votes in the First Election						
Party	Seats			Vote %		
	2026	2021		2026	2021	
TVK	108	0	+107	34.92%	0	+34.92%
DMK	59	133	-73	24.19%	38%	-13.81%
AIADMK	47	66	-19	21.21%	33.5%	-12.29%
INC	5	18	-13	3.37%	4.3%	-0.93
BJP	1	4	-3	2.97%	2.6%	+0.37%
OTH	14	13	+1	13.34%	21.6%	-8.26%

- ❖ The Tamilaga Vettri Kazhagam (TVK) failed to secure the required majority in the Tamil Nadu Assembly to independently form the government.
- ❖ TVK won 108 seats in the 234-member Assembly.
- ❖ Since Vijay was elected from both Perambur and Tiruchi (East), the party's effective strength stands reduced to 107 seats.
- ❖ In 2006, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) formed the government despite winning only 96 seats, with support from allies holding 68 seats.

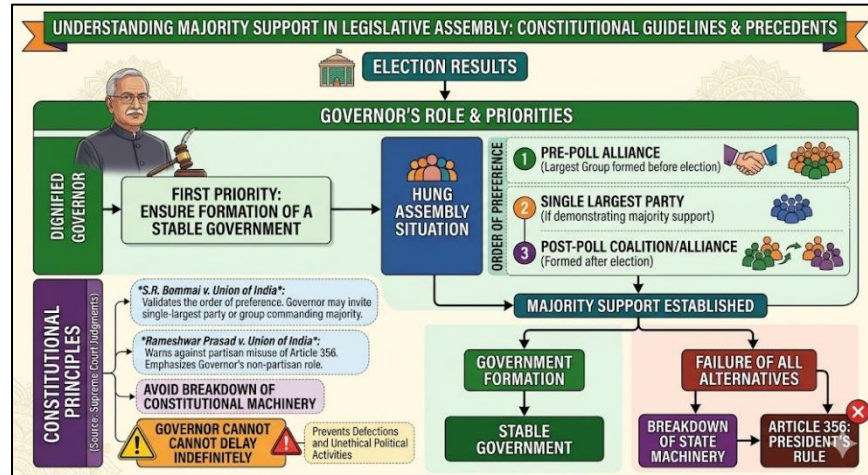


- ❖ DMK allies had submitted letters of support to Governor Surjit Singh Barnala.
- ❖ The precedent of inviting the single-largest party to form the government dates back to 1952.
- ❖ In 1952, the Indian National Congress formed the government in Madras State under C. Rajagopalachari, despite securing only 152 seats in a 375-member Assembly.
- ❖ The Congress strength later increased to 165 members by the time the Assembly was constituted.
- ❖ M.A. Manickavelu Naicker of the Commonweal Party was included in Raja Gopalachari's Cabinet.
- ❖ In July 1979, President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy consulted party leaders after the fall of the Janata Party government led by Morarji Desai.
- ❖ Opposition leader Yashwantrao Balwantrao Chavan expressed an inability to form the government.
- ❖ Subsequently, Charan Singh was invited to form the government.
- ❖ In November 1990, President Ramaswamy Venkataraman sought views from major parties after the fall of the government led by Vishwanath Pratap Singh.
- ❖ After the major parties declined, Chandra Shekhar was invited to form the government.
- ❖ If no party can form a stable government, the Governor may recommend President's Rule and keep the Assembly under suspended animation or dissolve it.
- ❖ The Punchhi Commission recommended that the party or coalition commanding the widest support in the Assembly should be invited to form the government.
- ❖ The Commission suggested preference for government formation in the following order:
 - Pre-poll alliance with the largest support.
 - Largest single party with outside support.
 - Post-poll coalition with all partners in government.
 - Post-poll alliance with some parties in government and others offering outside support.

Majority Support in the Legislative Assembly

- ❖ The Supreme Court of India stated that a Governor's first priority is to ensure the formation of a stable government.

- ❖ The demand that C. Joseph Vijay prove majority support in the Legislative Assembly is based on constitutional principles.
- ❖ A stable government is necessary to avoid a breakdown of constitutional machinery and the imposition of President's Rule.



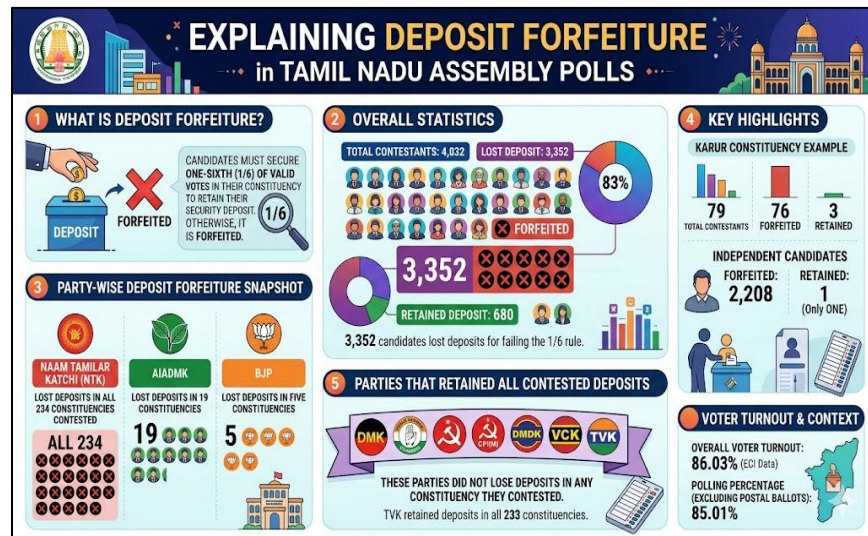
- ❖ Supreme Court judgments have stated that a Governor cannot refuse government formation once majority support is established.
- ❖ The only exception is when the Governor believes that the claimants cannot provide a stable government.
- ❖ The court also observed that a Governor should not wait indefinitely, as it may encourage defections and unethical political activities.
- ❖ The Sarkaria Commission and the Supreme Court supported giving Governors a reasonable time to explore alternatives for government formation.
- ❖ The Constitution does not clearly define the term “reasonable time.”
- ❖ In a hung Assembly, the Governor’s first preference is a pre-poll alliance with the largest number of seats.
- ❖ The second option is the single-largest party if it can demonstrate majority support.
- ❖ A post-poll coalition or alliance becomes the final option for government formation.
- ❖ In the S. R. Bommai v. Union of India judgment, a nine-judge Bench approved this order of preference.
- ❖ The judgment also clarified that the Governor may invite either the single-largest party or a group commanding majority support.
- ❖ The court stated that it does not matter whether the group was formed before or after the election.

- ❖ Failure of all alternatives to secure majority support may lead to constitutional breakdown in the State.
- ❖ In the Rameshwar Prasad v. Union of India case, the Supreme Court warned Governors against partisan misuse of constitutional powers.
- ❖ The judgment referred to the criticism made by the Sarkaria Commission regarding the misuse of Article 356.
- ❖ The Commission observed that Governors had sometimes recommended President's Rule to favour the ruling party at the Centre.
- ❖ Article 356 deals with the imposition of President's Rule in states.
- ❖ Supreme Court judgments have recognised that coalition governments have become common in Indian politics.

Deposit Forfeiture in Tamil Nadu Assembly Polls

- ❖ In the Tamil Nadu Assembly elections held on April 23, 2026 4,032 candidates contested across the State.
- ❖ A total of 3,352 candidates lost their election deposit for failing to secure one-sixth of the valid votes polled in their constituencies.
- ❖ In the Karur constituency, 76 out of 79 candidates forfeited their deposits.
- ❖ Candidates of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) lost deposits in 19 constituencies.
- ❖ Candidates of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) lost deposits in five constituencies.
- ❖ The Naam Tamilar Katchi (NTK) lost deposits in all 234 constituencies it contested.
- ❖ The Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India (CPI), Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)], Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam (DMDK), Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), and Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi (VCK) did not lose deposits in any contested constituency.
- ❖ The Tamilaga Vettri Kazhagam (TVK) retained deposits in all 233 constituencies it contested.
- ❖ Among independent candidates, 2,208 candidates forfeited their deposits, while only one independent candidate retained the deposit.
- ❖ According to the Election Commission of India, the overall voter turnout in Tamil Nadu was 86.03%.
- ❖ Excluding postal ballots, the polling percentage stood at 85.01%.
- ❖ Of the 108 winning TVK candidates, 13 were women.

- ❖ Among the 47 winning All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) candidates, six were women.
- ❖ The only winning candidate of the Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam (DMDK) was a woman.
- ❖ One winning candidate each from the Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)], Indian National Congress, and Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK) was a woman.
- ❖ No women candidates won from the Amma Makkal Munnetra Kazagam (AMMK), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), and Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi (VCK).



NATIONAL NEWS

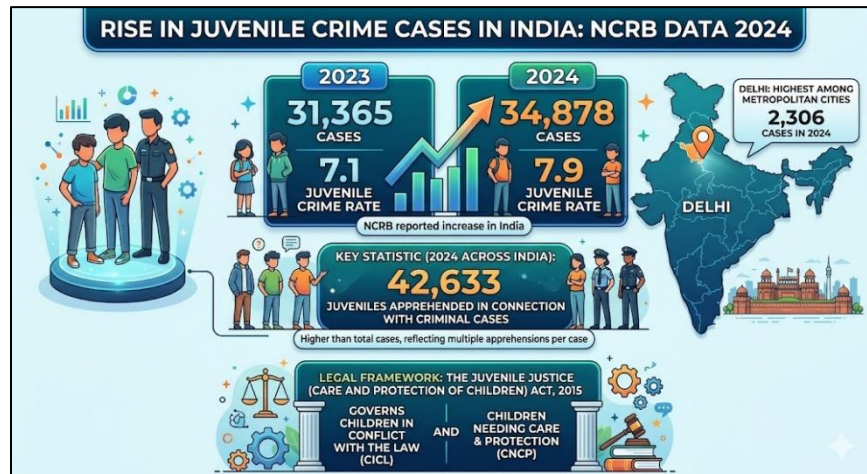
Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

- ❖ The Supreme Court of India expanded the definition of ‘acid attack victims’ under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, to include survivors of forcible acid ingestion.
- ❖ The Court used Article 142 of the Constitution to treat this expansion as a “deemed amendment” until Parliament formally amends the law.
- ❖ The ruling applies retrospectively from 2016, allowing eligible past victims to claim disability benefits and compensation.
- ❖ It ensures access to disability rights, rehabilitation, financial aid, and legal protection for victims, even without visible external injuries.
- ❖ The Court also suggested attaching offender assets for compensation, reversing the burden of proof, and including illegal acid sellers as co-accused.

TYPES OF DISABILITIES INCREASED TO 21 IN ACT

- The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, which overwrote the former Persons with Disabilities Act of 1995, was passed by Parliament in Dec 2016
- The number of disabilities have been increased from seven to 21
- It added acid attack victims, speech and language disability and specific-learning disability among the list of disabilities
- Dwarfism and muscular dystrophy have been indicated as a separate class of specified disability
- The Act also casts the responsibility up on the state governments to take measures to ensure that the disabled persons enjoy their rights equally with others
- Additional benefits such as reservation in higher education, government jobs and reservation in allocation of land have also been provided for such persons
- The new categories of disabilities also include three blood disorders – Thalassemia, Hemophilia and Sickle Cell disease

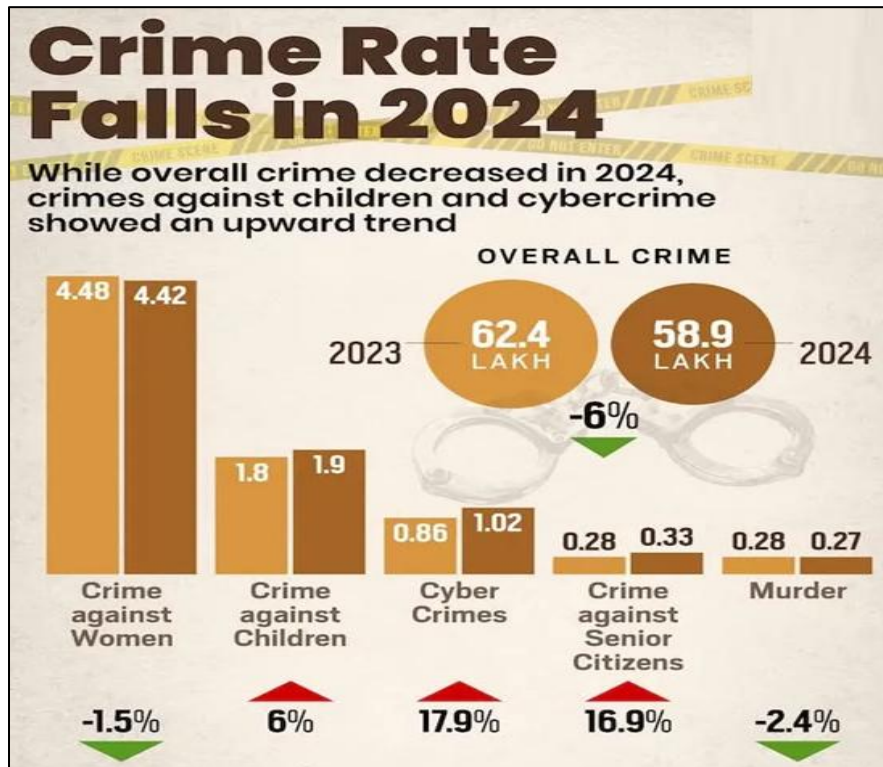
Rise in Juvenile Crime Cases



- ❖ The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reported an increase in juvenile crime cases in India in 2024.
- ❖ NCRB recorded 34,878 juvenile crime cases in 2024 compared to 31,365 cases in 2023.
- ❖ The juvenile crime rate increased from 7.1 in 2023 to 7.9 in 2024.
- ❖ A total of 42,633 juveniles were apprehended across India in connection with criminal cases.
- ❖ The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, governs children in conflict with the law and children needing care and protection.
- ❖ Delhi recorded the highest number of juvenile crime cases among metropolitan cities, with 2,306 cases in 2024.

REPORTS AND INDICES

Crime in India 2024 Report



- ❖ The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) released the “Crime in India 2024” report, highlighting crime trends in the country.
- ❖ India recorded 58.86 lakh cognisable crimes in 2024, showing a 6% decline compared to 2023.
- ❖ Cybercrime cases increased by 17.9%, rising from 86,420 cases in 2023 to 1,01,928 cases in 2024.
- ❖ Cyber fraud accounted for 72.6% of all cybercrime cases registered in the country.
- ❖ According to the report, India recorded 1,70,746 suicide cases in 2024, with daily wage workers forming the largest affected group.
- ❖ Drug overdose deaths increased by 50% in 2024, with Tamil Nadu reporting the highest number of such deaths in the country.

IMPORTANT DAYS

World Thalassaemia Day – May 8, 2026

- ❖ World Thalassaemia Day was observed on May 8, 2026, to spread awareness about thalassaemia and the importance of early diagnosis.

- ❖ Thalassaemia is a genetic blood disorder in which the body cannot produce healthy haemoglobin properly.
- ❖ In India, around 3 to 4 out of every 100 people are silent carriers of the thalassaemia gene.
- ❖ If both parents are carriers, there is a 25% chance that their child may be born with severe thalassaemia.
- ❖ The 2026 theme is “Hidden No More: Finding the Undiagnosed, Supporting the Unseen.”

