



# **Inspiring Speeches of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchithalaivi Amma**

**Vol - II**

## *Introduction*

*“I am by the people  
And I'm for the people”*

*- Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu  
Puratchithalaivi Amma*

*True to the above lines, the Hon'ble Chief Minister  
Puratchithalaivi Amma is ceaselessly working for the welfare  
of the people of Tamil Nadu.*

*The inspiring speeches of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of  
Tamil Nadu delivered on various occasions (04.06.2012  
to 15.4.2013) have been published as a book, “Inspiring  
Speeches of Puratchithalaivi Amma” Vol.II.*

*This book of most valuable importance will inspire the  
readers to be aware of the vision of our Hon'ble Chief Minister,  
the schemes and achievements of the Government.*

*I commend the services of Thiru.J.Kumaragurubaran, IAS,  
Director of Information and Public Relations Department  
and his team for their good work.*



*M. Rajaram, IAS  
Secretary to Government  
Tamil Development & Information Dept.*

Tamil Arasu Special Publication No. 24

May 2013

Free Publication

Published by :  
Director,  
Information and Public Relations Department,  
Government of Tamil Nadu,  
Chennai - 600 009.

Printed by :  
Tamil Arasu Press,  
110, Anna Salai,  
Chennai - 600 002.

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*Speech delivered during the finalization of Annual Plan 2012-2013 for Tamil Nadu at New Delhi (04.06.2012).*



## **TAMIL NADU AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHER STATES**

I am happy to be here today to discuss Tamil Nadu's Annual Plan for 2012-2013, the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan. In the midst of the global crisis and national slow down in industrial growth, I see the 12th Five Year Plan as a great opportunity for

the Nation and for my State, Tamil Nadu, to ensure inclusive growth and poverty alleviation for our people. What we need now is a proactive approach and substantial increase in Government spending. I have, therefore, proposed an outlay of 28,000 crore rupees for the Annual Plan 2012-2013, with an increase of 19 per cent over the outlay of 23,535 crore rupees for 2011-2012. This Annual Plan outlay is proposed in the overall context of the 12th Five Year Plan outlay proposed for the State, of 2 lakh crore rupees, which is more than double the 11th Five Year Plan outlay of 85,344 crore rupees.

You will recall the extreme distress I expressed during the last Annual Plan meeting with regard to the abysmal state of finances in Tamil Nadu at that point of time. The State had a huge revenue deficit of 3,531 crore rupees in 2009-2010 and 2,729 crore rupees in 2010-2011. The fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP breached 3.2% in 2010-2011. Despite the largesse, the average annual growth rate during the first four years of the 11th Plan was only 8.05%, well below the national average. I am now glad to inform you that my Government's prudent fiscal management strategies have reversed this dismal

outlook. The State has returned to a situation of revenue surplus in 2011-2012 and the fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP has been contained at 2.85%. The latest estimates of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) place the economic growth rate of Tamil Nadu for 2011-2012 at 9.39%, much above the national average of 6.5%.

While we are remedying the State's fiscal situation, substantial financial support is required from the Government of India for the raised investment needs of the State's 12th Five Year Plan. Unfortunately, the 11th Plan has shown disappointing trends. The untied funds available to the States for financing their Plans through Normal Central Assistance (NCA) have not increased proportionately and today, these funds constitute a very minor component of the Plan resources of State Governments. I am informed that the declining quantum of NCA has been largely due to more resources being transferred to States through Centrally Sponsored Schemes. I have been repeatedly urging that the proliferation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be checked for several reasons. Not only are States deprived of untied funds that were



available previously, but these Centrally Sponsored Schemes are designed without reference to specific ground realities and the needs of the population within the States that may face relative deprivation. The resulting rigid “one size fits all” guidelines deny a fair share to a progressive State like Tamil Nadu. The eligibility parameters set for schemes like Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana are designed to deny these funds to Tamil Nadu. Another feature of these Centrally Sponsored Schemes that impinge on Centre-State relations is that funds are released directly to the Implementing Agencies, completely bypassing

the State Governments, thus compromising fiscal discipline. I hope the Union Planning Commission will take a firm stand against these practices. Once again, I strongly urge that the NCA should be untied, levels substantially hiked, and all Central assistance should invariably be routed through the State Governments.

I am also informed that proposals for One-Time ACA approved by the Planning Commission for the State's Priority Schemes are being subjected to intense scrutiny, akin to Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This has resulted in extreme delay in release of funds to the State.

Tamil Nadu's growth in the Primary Sector during the 11th Plan period has been disappointing. During the first four years of the 11th Plan, there was an overall negative growth of 0.51 per cent. One of the main priorities of my Government as soon as it assumed charge, was to rectify this situation and our special efforts have yielded encouraging results with the area under food grains being extended by 24 per cent over 2010-2011 and production increasing by as much as 40 per cent. We have proposed to usher in a

Second Green Revolution by enhancing agricultural productivity and multiplying farmers' income. This will require massive investment in the Primary Sector. Recognising this, the Tamil Nadu State Government has allocated 9,942 crore rupees for the Primary Sector in 2012-2013 as against 8,428 crore rupees in 2011-2012 and 5,674 crore rupees in 2010-2011. Plan allocations have also been enhanced by 20% this year.

Agricultural productivity is being enhanced by vigorously promoting crop-specific strategies like System of Rice Intensification, System of Pulse Intensification and Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative. As Tamil Nadu has utilised most of its water resources, my Government is encouraging farmers to take up micro-irrigation in view of its social and environmental benefits. I am glad to inform you that Tamil Nadu is providing 100 per cent subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers and 75 per cent subsidy to other farmers for installing micro-irrigation systems. My Government is also providing interest-free Crop Loans to farmers who repay their loans in time in order to reduce indebtedness in this sector. Farmers face problems of inadequate storage space

and post-harvest losses. My Government, therefore, launched a massive programme to construct modern godowns at a cost of 274.97 crore rupees in 2011-2012. This programme continues in the current year with an investment of 300 crore rupees.

The Hon'ble Deputy Chairman and Members of the Union Planning Commission are aware that Tamil Nadu has little surplus surface water resources. In order to optimise its limited resources, the State has proposed linking of the Cauvery and Gundar rivers at a cost of 5,619.44 crore rupees and linking the Thamiraparani river with Karumeniar and Nambiar rivers at a cost of 453.44 crore rupees. I had specifically requested the Union Government for financial support for these two massive schemes. However, I am disappointed at the lack of response since the alternative access to funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme has also been denied to Tamil Nadu. Again, despite the Union Planning Commission's recommendation for financial assistance to Tamil Nadu under the Flood Management Programme, no funds were released during 2011-2012. I therefore, urge the Union Planning Commission to persuade the Government

of India to abandon this stepmotherly attitude and to secure assistance of 9,090 crore rupees under AIBP for intra-linking of rivers and flood management, for which proposals have already been sent to the Government of India. On our part, we have chalked out an ambitious programme for restoring over 39,000 water bodies in Tamil Nadu to their original storage capacity by converging various schemes.

My Government has also given special emphasis to the hitherto neglected sector of Animal Husbandry. In fulfillment of my electoral promise, the State has successfully launched a scheme of giving milch cows, goats and sheep to poor families in rural areas free of cost. This scheme has supplemented rural incomes, especially of the poor, and has promoted an integrated approach to agriculture and animal husbandry.

The State Government's unprecedented investment and progress in Agriculture and allied Sectors need to be adequately supplemented and supported by the Central Government. The State requires a boost in support, under the National Agriculture Development Programme

(NADP), of not less than 650 crore rupees during 2012-2013 and I urge the Union Planning Commission to recommend this level of assistance under NADP to the State Plan. In addition, I wish to reiterate that the present pattern of financing NADP, by linking it to incremental Plan allocation for the Primary Sector, is unfair to States like Tamil Nadu which have very limited potential for major irrigation projects. This is yet another instance of a ham-handed policy that can hardly serve the Nation's goals for development of agriculture and reduction of inflation.

Sustained high economic growth requires a clear vision, detailed strategy and large scale investment in critical sectors. With this object, I have unveiled a vision document for Tamil Nadu titled "Vision 2023" that targets a double digit growth rate, at least 2% above the national average. Over these eleven years, the State will aspire to a six-fold growth in per capita income, thus taking it to the current level of upper middle income countries. I am also particular that this high economic growth should translate into inclusive development and poverty eradication. Our strategy for this ambitious goal is accordingly, multipronged. We aim to increase the share of manufacturing in the

State's economy, improve agricultural productivity, and focus on improving skills and human resources. We are contemplating a total investment of 15 lakh crore rupees in key infrastructure projects that will trigger and intensify economic growth. We have legislated the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board to provide the institutional mechanism for speedy appraisal and approval of major infrastructure projects. This Board will become the nodal agency for the implementation of all Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects in the State and will monitor all project related activities from conception to execution. I expect that the Central Government will liberally support these projects through viability gap funding. However, considering the scrutiny that these projects will face by the Board, there may not be any need for a parallel evaluation by the Central Government for viability gap funding.

Regarding the economic and social indicators, I am seriously concerned about inter-district and inter-regional growth disparities within the State. In order to correct these regional disparities in sectors like health, education, poverty and unemployment through targeted programmes,

the Tamil Nadu Government has created the State Balanced Growth Fund with an initial outlay of 100 crore rupees this year which will be increased in coming years.

Tamil Nadu is the most urbanised State in the country with 48.45% of its population living in urban areas. The State is grappling with problems associated with urbanisation like solid waste management, liquid waste management, traffic congestion and urban housing. Many of these issues were tackled under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which funded part of the capital needs. However, I am disappointed to note that the Union Government is yet to launch its continuation, namely, JNNURM Phase-II, leaving urban area capital investment programmes under-funded. Further, approvals under the Rajiv Awas Yojana to create slum-free cities need to be expedited. I strongly urge the Union Planning Commission to review the progress in the implementation of these schemes. At the same time, I am proud to mention that the Tamil Nadu State Government is pumping in substantial financial assistance to the urban local bodies. I have launched two mission mode schemes

- the Chennai Mega City Programme for Chennai City and the Integrated Urban Development Mission for other cities and towns, with a combined annual outlay of 1,250 crore rupees. The works taken up in the first year are fast nearing completion.

My Government is giving special attention to Urban Transportation to facilitate intra-city travel and to attract private investment. In addition to expediting the works of the Chennai Metro Rail Project, a global tender has been floated and bids have been invited for the first phase of the Chennai Mono Rail Project at a cost of 8,500 crore rupees. I envisage an integration of all modes of public transport in Chennai City through a common ticketing system to enable seamless travel by users. In order to translate this vision into reality, we have activated the Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (CUMTA). The State is also proposing to take up the development of Mass Transport Corridors.

The Union Government's meagre support to the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) under-estimates the pressing problem of urban poverty. Being closer to the urban poor of the State, my Government has launched the

Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission with an initial outlay of 200 crore rupees. This programme is designed to tackle urban poverty, mainly through providing livelihood security to the urban poor. I strongly urge the Union Planning Commission to persuade the Government of India to address this problem in a mission mode.

It is my desire that people living in rural areas should be provided with quality public infrastructure on par with urban areas. With this object, my Government is implementing a comprehensive rural infrastructure development programme called Tamil Nadu Village Habitation Improvement Scheme (THAI). Through this programme, the State Government has adopted an innovative habitation based approach and will cover all rural habitations over the programme period of five years. Tamil Nadu has also undertaken a large number of rural infrastructure projects in sectors like irrigation, rural roads and water supply, using loan assistance from NABARD under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). However, I am now pained to learn that the rate of interest on RIDF loan has been escalated from 6.5% to 8%, thus

depriving the States of a viable financing option. The economic logic behind this hike escapes me as the RIDF is funded by contributions from commercial banks which have not fulfilled their priority sector lending obligations. Not only does the Reserve Bank enlarge the scope of priority sector lending to suit these commercial banks but this increase in RIDF lending rates now shifts their attention away from the rural poor and farmers, to the comfort of lending to State Governments with assured repayments. I have already brought this matter to the notice of the Hon'ble Prime Minister and I urge the Union Planning Commission to recommend reduction in the rate of interest on RIDF loans.

After I assumed charge as Chief Minister for the second time in 2001, I bailed out the Transport and Power utilities by ensuring financial discipline. I have now repeated this unpleasant and onerous task once again, placing the health of these institutions above all other considerations. This has enhanced the ability of these essential utilities to provide effective and reliable public services at costs well below those prevailing in nearby States. However, the revision of electricity tariffs has imposed a heavy



burden on the State on account of the subsidised tariff for the domestic consumers and free electricity for agricultural pumpsets. For the State's Generation & Distribution Company alone, this subsidy will exceed 4,000 crore rupees in this financial year.

As a result of the gross mismanagement of the Power Sector by the previous DMK Government, my Government is grappling with a severe power crisis in Tamil Nadu. The demand-supply mismatch

of between 3,000 to 4,000 MW represents about a third of the demand. It is estimated that the expected demand by the end of the 12th Plan period will be 18,311 MW whereas the present availability is only around 8,500 MW. Such extreme levels of power shortage are crippling industry, which directly impacts national growth in manufacturing. It is this that has prompted me to request the allocation of the entire 1,000 MW from the Central Pool generated from the first unit of the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant. Bridging this divide also calls for substantial investment in the Power Sector for which I solicit the assistance of the Government of India. It is high time that a concessional funding window is created for large power generation plants to be set up by State Power Utilities. It is absolutely essential that project clearances are expedited on priority basis such as clearance for the Kundah Hydro Project and other new project proposals. Attention on priority basis is also required to finalise Fuel Supply Agreements and coal linkages that will maximise the efficiency of power plants. I hope that the B.K.Chaturvedi Committee will devise a pragmatic revival package for power utilities that reschedules bank loans and defers payments to the Power Transmission Corporation and National

Thermal Power Corporation. I also urge the Union Government to take immediate steps to remove the corridor constraints that hinder evacuation of power from surplus States to deficit States. At this juncture, I must mention that the State is strengthening the transmission network at a cost of 3,573 crore rupees with assistance from the Japan International Co-operation Agency. Proposals for financial assistance for strengthening the evacuation of wind energy and separate feeders for agriculture have also been proposed to the Union Government and I urge the support of the Union Planning Commission in arranging suitable funding.

My Government has also taken initiatives to promote wind and solar energy, and demand management by the replacement of incandescent bulbs with compact fluorescent lamps. My Government has also introduced a Solar Powered Green House Scheme, under which 60,000 green houses with solar lights will be constructed every year for poor families in rural areas at an annual cost of 1,080 crore rupees. I request the Planning Commission to review the guidelines of the National Solar Mission to match State allocation for potential

projects and to promote equitable treatment of States.

Tamil Nadu has been an exemplary State worthy of emulation for its achievements in the Health Sector. The State has launched the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Programme, which provides the poor with health insurance up to an extent of 4 lakh rupees for a period of four years, free of cost. A remarkable feature of this scheme is that Government Hospitals will also provide such services to the insured and retain earnings for the Hospitals' improvement. Tamil Nadu gives the highest free maternity assistance in the entire country at 12,000 rupees per delivery which is linked to the Government's scheme for institutional delivery and immunization of the child. The State has also launched a Menstrual Hygiene Scheme by distribution of Sanitary Napkins free of cost to an estimated 41 lakh adolescent rural girls in the 10-19 age group.

The State has been able to bring about concrete changes in the Health Sector through the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Central Government. I, therefore, welcome the decision of

the Central Government to commence a National Urban Health Mission on similar lines.

The State has accorded the highest priority to education. Every possible incentive is being given for children to successfully complete their schooling. This includes provision of cash incentives to students in higher classes, provision of four sets of uniforms, textbooks, notebooks, learning equipment including Atlases and geometry boxes - all free of cost and in particular, the provision of footwear free of cost. The scheme for providing laptop computers free of cost to all college students and students in Classes 11 and 12, is one of the flagship schemes of my Government and I am sure that this scheme aimed at developing students' skills will be emulated countrywide. These schemes need to be taken up at the national level and Tamil Nadu must be supported financially for implementing these pioneering schemes. I am not satisfied with the flow of central funds into the fields of secondary education and higher education. The allocation under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan needs to be substantially stepped up to meet the goal of universal secondary education.

The ambitious goals of the 12th Five Year Plan can be achieved only when good performers

are adequately rewarded through more funds and flexibility in the implementation of various schemes and programmes. My Government is successfully implementing numerous welfare programmes, some of which I have already highlighted. Some of these schemes share common goals with similar central schemes. This would facilitate the effective implementation of such well grounded popular State schemes if the States could access more central funds.

I wish to conclude by thanking the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman and Members of the Union Planning Commission for hosting this meeting where I could share my views and present the needs of the Government of Tamil Nadu. I request the Union Planning Commission to recognise the herculean efforts made by and the successes of my Government and support our innovative schemes through increased financial assistance for the State Plan.

During 2011-12, Planning Commission provided Rs.160 crores as 30% One Time Additional Central Assistance by the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission which has been matched with 70% State fund as per norms.

This year we expect at least Rs. 250 crore as 30% contribution for the following schemes.

Sewage Management and protection  
of Water Bodies in Chennai city      Rs. 150 crores

Augmentation of Drinking  
Water Supply through formation  
of new tanks & restoring existing  
drinking water sources      Rs.100 crores

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Rs. 250 crores

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The State will supplement this with 70% resources to complete these schemes.

I had personally raised the issue of providing financial assistance to meet the basic needs of local people residing around the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant with the Hon'ble Prime Minister. I had also indicated that a special package of Rs.500 crores may be sanctioned by the Government of India to meet these felt-needs of the local people. The Hon'ble Prime Minister acknowledged the same by saying that the Government of India will take care of these requirements. Accordingly, formal communications were sent to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). Of

Rs.500 crores, a sum of Rs.300 crores will be required for providing housing to 10,000 people living around the Nuclear Power Plant. It has been proposed to spend this amount over next 3 years starting from 2012-2013 with an allocation of Rs.150 crores, 2013-2014 with an allocation of Rs. 90 crores and 2014-2015 with an allocation of Rs.60 crores. The remaining Rs.200 crores will be spent by Nuclear Power Plant under its Corporate Social Responsibility Schemes to meet other basic needs like Fish Landing Centre, Cold Storage Facilities, Motor Boat Repair Workshop etc. The State Government has taken enormous efforts to bring the Anti Nuclear Plant Agitation to an end. This effort by the State Government will benefit the long-term policy on Nuclear Energy of Government of India. Thus the State Government deserves special treatment by the Government of India in this regard. It will not be proper for the Government of India to meet their commitment of Rs.300 crores towards this by adjusting it into the State's already entitled resources. The Government of India therefore should honour its commitments by providing for Rs.300 crores outside the plan exercise.



*Speech delivered at the Sesquicentennial  
Valedictory function  
of the Madras High Court (08.09.2012)*



**ADVOCATE'S WELFARE  
FUND HIKED FROM  
Rs.2 LAKHS TO Rs.5.25 LAKHS**

“அனைவருக்கும் எனது அன்பு கலந்த  
வணக்கத்தை முதற்கண் தெரிவித்துக்  
கொள்கிறேன்”.

I am happy to address this august gathering.  
The City of Chennai has just celebrated its 373rd  
birthday on 22nd August, 2012. This is a fitting

occasion to laud and extol the history and legal heritage of the High Court of Madras which has been and will remain a testament to the country's unparalleled justice dispensation system.

To appreciate the present and dream for the future, we have to be conscious of our past. Chennai's past belongs to this place here - behind Central Station, Wall Tax Road, Esplanade, the Fort St. George, the High Court and the sandy stretch west of Fort St. George.

Even today, children in this City are told about the 1914 World War-I and stories of the German ship Emden bombing Madras on 22nd September, 1914. The bombs were aimed at the Light House in the Madras High Court.

The Madras High Court has inherited a rich tapestry in its legacy of history, architecture and jurisprudence.

The High Court of Madras was established by The Indian High Courts Act, 1861, passed by the British Parliament. The Act authorised Queen Victoria to issue letters patent under the seal of the United Kingdom to erect and establish High Courts of Judicature. The High Court of Madras which saw

its birth then has never looked back since and we are immensely proud to be part of the celebrations marking its 150th year. This celebration not only commemorates the age of this venerable institution but is also a celebration of its glorious history and a tribute to the legal luminaries who have walked the corridors of this great institution.

Justice is a constitutional mandate. The Judiciary is the repository of public faith. The legal system of our country, one of the oldest in the world, is not the creation of one man or of one day but is the cumulative fruit of the endeavour, experience, thoughtful planning and patient labour of a large number of people through many generations. It has altered itself as well as developed over the past few centuries to absorb inferences from the legal systems across the world. The Constitution of India is the fountainhead of the Indian Legal System.

In ancient India, the various sources of law relied upon by the kings of yore were shrutis, smritis, puranas, dharmasutras, dharmashastras, etc.

The Arthashastra and Manusmriti were influential treatises in India, texts that were considered authoritative legal guidance.



Before Madras attained the position of a Presidency in 1665, it had two courts, namely, the Choultry Court and the Court of the Agent and Council. The Company was granted charter by King George I in 1726 to establish “Mayor’s Courts” in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. These courts were converted as the first High Courts through letters patent authorized by the Indian High Courts Act passed by the British Parliament. Through the

centuries, the High Court of Madras has charted its way, metamorphosing into a crucial front in the interpretation and enforcement of law in the State.

I have always been fascinated by the High Court building. It is with great awe that we recall the 12th of July, 1892, when this splendid Indo-Saracenic Court Complex built at a cost of Rs. 12,98,163/- was inaugurated with a 17 gun salute. The Madras High Court building is acknowledged by one and all, as the finest High Court building in the whole of India - an architectural masterpiece. Nothing more fitting can be said of it than - It is a magnificent building with an equally grand judicial heritage. It is a constant reminder of the unbiased and judicious framework within which the High Court of Madras has evolved and the ideals it continues to cherish and uphold.

My Government has always been very sensitive to the needs of the High Court. In March, 2002, an amount of Rs. 56.45 crores was sanctioned for establishing the Court buildings for the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court. The buildings at Madurai were inaugurated on 24th July, 2004.

Ever since my Government took charge again in May 2011, sanctions for Rs.159.82 crores for various court and court related buildings have been issued.

An amount of Rs. 10 crores has recently been sanctioned for an Auditorium and Museum for which I have laid the foundation today.

To nurture and perpetuate our old tradition of having the best legal brains in the Country and to foster high quality legal education, a National Law School at Srirangam has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.100 crores. Preliminary works have commenced.

On this memorable occasion, I would like to pay a tribute to the contributions of all the legal stalwarts like Sir Muthuswami Iyer who became the first Indian judge of the Madras High Court, V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, S.Duraiswami Iyer, Sir V.Bashyam Iyengar, the first Advocate General - the list seems endless. The footprints they have left behind stand out as beacon lights for the generations to come. The strict code of ethics they practised has set the standard to be achieved for all time to come.

In the fast changing socio-economic environment, litigation is on the increase. Litigants expect quick resolutions to their issues. The role of Advocates is very pivotal in ensuring that the litigant public are not put to hardship.

I have great pleasure in announcing an increase of financial assistance under the Tamil

Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5.25 lakhs without any service period restriction in the event of death of an Advocate. A recurring annual Government grant will be given, up to Rs. 4 crores, for the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund.

Judges and Lawyers from Tamil Nadu are renowned for their erudition and scholarship. Several constitutional amendments and illustrious judgements stemmed from this bank of legal acumen. It should be our endeavour to preserve this distinction.

Impartiality is the foundation stone of the administration of justice.

It is imperative that public faith in the country's judicial system is not eroded.

In conclusion, I am tempted to say, "Men may come and men may go, but the High Court of Madras will go on forever."

I wish this function a grand success.

Thank you."



*Opening remarks at the 7th meeting of the  
Cauvery River Authority at New Delhi - (19.09.2012)*



## **DIRECTIVE SOUGHT TO RELEASE WATER BY KARNATAKA**

Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh,  
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Jagadish  
Shettar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Puducherry Shri  
N. Rangasamy, Ministers and Officers of the Central  
and State Governments,

The 7th meeting of the Cauvery River Authority  
has been convened after a long gap of 9 years and

that too only after my persistent efforts and after the intervention of the Supreme Court.

2. Mr. Prime Minister, Tamil Nadu as a lower riparian State has had to endure untold misery to get its lawful and entitled share of Cauvery Water over the years, pitted against a recalcitrant Karnataka which proclaims that it has all the right to Cauvery water till its reservoirs are full.

3. Mr. Prime Minister, I come to this meeting with a sense of déjàvu. This is not the first time that we were made to oscillate between the Supreme Court and the Cauvery River Authority, desperately seeking release of water, while Karnataka fills its reservoirs and irrigates its crops and the Central Government turns a Nelson's eye to the plight of the farmers of Tamil Nadu. The implications of impounding an Inter-State river by an upper riparian State, in utter disregard of judicial pronouncements, will be far reaching and will affect the very roots of Federalism especially if the Central Government behaves like the proverbial Nero who was fiddling while Rome was burning. The Supreme Court in its opinion on 22.11.1991 in the Presidential Special Reference No.1 of 1991 has in its wisdom observed:-

“Though the waters of an Inter-State river pass through the territories of riparian States such waters cannot be said to be located in any one State. They are in a state of flow and no State can claim exclusive ownership of such waters so as to deprive the other States of their equitable share.”

4. Mr. Prime Minister, as you are aware, the River Cauvery is the lifeline of Tamil Nadu which contributes to about 45 percent of the total surface flows of the State and the farmers of the Cauvery Basin entirely depend upon the supply of water from Mettur Dam for cultivation. Cultivation on about 15 lakh acres is totally dependent on the release of water from Mettur Dam. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal had pronounced its Final Order on 5.2.2007 and despite my Government's repeated requests, the Final Order has not yet been notified by the Government of India. Therefore, till the Final Order is notified, the Interim Order of the Tribunal should be considered as the governing regime for all purposes. Indeed, the Cauvery Monitoring Committee has been mandated to meet once in three months to monitor the implementation of the Interim Order of the Tribunal.

5. During the crucial months of June, July, August and September, the Tribunal has mandated a total release of 137 T.M.C. ft. into Mettur Dam by

Karnataka, breaking it down into monthly and weekly schedules. I am saddened to say that this part of the Order is repeatedly violated by Karnataka. Its stand that the total volume of water to be released will be computed at the end of December is inhuman and is a grave injustice to the rights of the lower riparian States. I am also pained to point out that the Government of India does not monitor this crucial aspect of calibrated release of water by Karnataka which has already resulted in the loss of one crop this year. Karnataka has unjustly utilized the water for summer irrigation and impounded all the flows it had received so far and as a result, Mettur Dam could not be opened for irrigation on the normal date of 12th June during this Irrigation Year. We have released water from Mettur Dam only on the 17th of September, i.e. the day before yesterday, to enable our farmers to raise at least one single Samba Crop, in spite of insufficient storage. However, the current situation is extremely critical. Mettur Dam has a storage of about 45 TMC. ft. of water which is barely sufficient for 30 days, whereas the main reservoirs in Karnataka have about 80% of their total gross capacity. If the North-East monsoon plays truant as did the South-West monsoon, the entire hopes and aspirations of the Delta farmers will be dashed.

6. My repeated requests to the Government of India to restrain Karnataka from depleting its



reservoirs for summer irrigation and to ensure the release of water to Tamil Nadu as per the Interim Order have been met with stoic silence. In fact, my letters to you, Mr. Prime Minister, have not been responded to properly, except for one. Is it too much, in a Federal set up, for a Chief Minister to expect a reasonable reply from the Prime Minister?

7. Be that as it may, Mr. Prime Minister, the need of the hour is to order immediate release of water from Karnataka, without any dithering or procrastination, so that the livelihood of our farmers and agricultural labourers is safeguarded.

8. Mr. Prime Minister, the pattern of flows to be ensured monthwise at Mettur has been fixed with reference to the crop water requirements of the downstream States by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and the Tribunal had made this explicit,

when the State of Karnataka raised its objections. Karnataka has not been honouring either the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 25.6.1991 which is in force, or the Final Order of the Tribunal dated 5.2.2007 in toto, but is harping on the purported Final Order selectively. Karnataka has declared in its affidavit dated 24.8.2012 filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court that it has no obligation to release water till December, in utter contempt of the orders of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, and yet the Government of India is a mute spectator to this injustice. Thus, it is evident that Karnataka is holding the downstream States to ransom, declaring that all the waters that flow through its territory are its own and further declaring that it has no responsibility or commitment to cater to the needs of the age old ayacuts that have been developed over the centuries in the downstream State of Tamil Nadu. The failure of Karnataka to ensure the release of the stipulated flows to Tamil Nadu during the crucial months of June to September in every irrigation year adversely affects agricultural operations in the State, besides affecting the total food grain supply in Tamil Nadu and consequently, in the country as a whole.

9. As on 1st February, 2012, the combined gross storage in the 4 major reservoirs of Karnataka was 58.50 T.M.C. ft. It had been drastically reduced to 22.20 T.M.C. ft. as of 1st June, 2012. Karnataka had

utilized about 36.30 T.M.C. ft. of water for summer irrigation, besides utilizing all the inflows during those months, contrary to the orders of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. Having depleted the reservoirs during the summer months, Karnataka then impounds all the waters received in the South-West monsoon period until its reservoirs surplus, thereby creating an artificial drought in Tamil Nadu. We are made to suffer merely because of the geographical fact of being a lower riparian State. During the current year, as on 15.9.2012, Tamil Nadu should have received 122.32 T.M.C. ft. of water at Mettur Dam, as per the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, whereas, we only received 19.40 T.M.C. ft. Consequently, the entire Kuruvai cultivation was thrown into disarray. Even assuming that there is distress in Karnataka, we should have received an additional 48.50 T.M.C. ft. up to 15.9.2012, as per the Distress Sharing Formula devised by the Central Water Commission. There might have been a shortfall in precipitation in Karnataka in June but currently, three of its four reservoirs, namely, Kabini, Hemavathy and Harangi are full and the fourth one Krishnaraja Sagar is fast filling up. I, therefore, expect that the Hon'ble Prime Minister would order release of our due share of water immediately.

10. Sir, an important issue on which a decision needs to be taken in this meeting is about sharing



of water in a distress situation. As you are aware, I have in my letter dated 18.5.2012 written to you about the distress situation that had arisen in Tamil Nadu. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal in its order dated 3.4.1992 had made it clear that if, in future, a situation of distress is caused by diminution in the supply of water for meeting the releases ordered by it, the method of pro-rata sharing of the distress could always be adopted, which has also been reiterated in the Final Order. The Cauvery River Authority in its 3rd meeting held on 10.10.2001 decided to work out an acceptable and equitable procedure for pro-rata sharing of the distress and requested the Basin States to put forward their specific suggestions for consideration by the Cauvery River Authority. Pursuant to this, the Central Water Commission evolved an acceptable and equitable procedure for pro-rata sharing of distress and in the 4th meeting of the Cauvery River Authority held on 27.8.2002, the then Chairman of the Cauvery River

Authority suggested that the Cauvery Monitoring Committee functioning under the Cauvery River Authority should meet and finalise before 15.9.2002 a specific formula for distress sharing. Subsequently, the Supreme Court in its Order dated 3.9.2002 had directed the Cauvery River Authority to finally decide the dispute between the States with regard to the pro-rata sharing of the water by the Cauvery Basin States especially in times of distress. The Distress Sharing Formula evolved by the Central Water Commission and accepted by the Cauvery Monitoring Committee as early as in 2003, is yet to be approved by the Cauvery River Authority. Tamil Nadu has already given its consent to the Distress Sharing Formula. The formula envisages releases on pro-rata basis, based on the flows into the Karnataka reservoirs in a distress year. Since a situation of distress has now arisen, there is an imperative need to approve the Distress Sharing Formula so as to ensure that Karnataka shares the flows it receives in its 4 major reservoirs. I, therefore, urge the Hon'ble Prime Minister that in this meeting itself the Distress Sharing Formula should be approved and the water already due to Tamil Nadu should be ordered to be released forthwith.

11. Mr. Prime Minister, yet another issue which requires immediate consideration by the Cauvery River Authority is about the area under irrigation by Karnataka. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal,

in its Interim Order dated 25.6.1991, has directed that the State of Karnataka shall not increase its area under irrigation by the waters of the River Cauvery beyond 11.20 lakh acres. Karnataka does not furnish details of the project wise annual irrigated area to the Cauvery Monitoring Committee. I, therefore, request you to direct the Government of Karnataka to furnish the project wise area irrigated annually, to monitor whether it has exceeded this stipulation made in the Interim Order which is in force.

12. Mr. Prime Minister, the people of Tamil Nadu expect positive and firm action on your part for the release of water from Karnataka. The Supreme Court on 10.9.2012 had directed Karnataka to release 10,000 cusecs each day till 20th September, 2012. It will also not be out of place to point out here that, as per the Business Rules of the Cauvery River Authority, if consensus is elusive, the Chairperson's decision is final. Therefore, I request you to direct Karnataka to immediately release 48 T.M.C. ft. at the rate of 2 T.M.C. ft. of water every day for the next 24 days which is due to Tamil Nadu in accordance with the Distress Sharing Formula and thereafter continuously, as per the Interim Order of the Tribunal, so that the Samba crop can be sustained in the Cauvery Basin and food crisis in Tamil Nadu is averted.



*Speech delivered at the MoU signing ceremony  
at ITC Grand Chola, Chennai (05.11.2012)*



## **TAMIL NADU EMERGING AS THE DESTINATION OF CHOICE FOR INVESTMENT**

Today marks a Red-Letter day in the annals of the industrialisation of Tamil Nadu. Never before has the State Government signed 12 Memorandums of Understanding on a single day. The Government is signing Memoranda of Understanding with four Fortune 500 companies, namely, Hyundai Motors, Nokia, Saint Gobain and Sanmina-SCI, apart from other majors, namely,

M/s.Sundaram Clayton Ltd, M/s.Tube Investments of India, M/s.Harsha Group of Companies and M/s.Amway India Enterprises Private Ltd. The total investment envisaged in these 12 Memorandums of Understanding is Rs.20,925 crores, that will generate direct employment for 36,855 persons and indirect employment for about 1 lakh persons. On the 14th of May, 2012, my Government signed Memorandums of Understanding for five projects, namely, Daimler India Commercial Vehicles Private Limited, India YamahaMotor Limited, AshokLeyland-NissanMotor Company Limited, EicherMotors Limited and Phillips Carbon Black Limited, with a total investment of over Rs. 5,700 crores with a direct employment potential for about 9,500 persons.

I wish to remind you all that in the post-liberalisation era, Tamil Nadu under my leadership was one of the earliest States to seize the initiative and announce its Industrial Policy 1992 which became the bedrock for the foundation of the growth of the Manufacturing Sector in the State. This Policy heralded a growth that facilitated the automobile industry revolution in Tamil Nadu attracting major companies like Ford and Hyundai. These major automobile projects triggered a radial effect attracting a large number of auto ancillary industries. Today, Chennai is one of the global auto hubs, primarily due to the initiatives taken by my Government between

1991 and 1996. Unfortunately, this momentum was not sustained between 1996 and 2001, when a different Government was ruling the State.

Between 2001 and 2006, my Government took a number of initiatives to give an impetus to industrial development and to create an industry-friendly environment to enable the State to achieve the No.1 position in industrialization in India. My Government brought out a pragmatic and far sighted Industrial Policy in 2003 that had a number of avant-garde features. This policy paved the way for the Electronics revolution in Tamil Nadu, by attracting Nokia, Foxconn, Flextronics, etc. The Nokia project in Chennai has become the world's largest mobile handset manufacturing facility. Today, Chennai has become the leader in India in both automobiles and electronic hardware manufacturing. This success bears ample testimony to the efficacy of the Industrial Policies of 1992 and 2003, introduced by my Government under my leadership. Tamil Nadu's Industrial Policy, 2012 is to be released shortly.

During the period between 2001 and 2006, Tamil Nadu became the most favoured investment destination, as we had arduously built up the competitive strengths of the State. With a comfortable power situation and a vast talent pool coupled with prudent fiscal management, Tamil Nadu was the top-notch winner. According to the Centre for



Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), during the period between September 2001 up to March 2004, Tamil Nadu remained the “numero uno” State, in attracting investments in the Manufacturing Sector.

In a survey titled “Asian Region of the Future – 2005/06” conducted by the FDI magazine, from the renowned Financial Times group, Tamil Nadu was declared as the winner State. Tamil Nadu had edged out the other States and Provinces in other Asian

countries to claim the title, a superbly significant achievement.

When my Government assumed office for the 3rd time, in May 2011, we confronted a dismal fiscal position compounded by chronic power shortage, a characteristic legacy I inherit, from the predecessor Government, every time I form the Government. These challenges had eroded our competitiveness making many investors shy away from Tamil Nadu. I have promised to launch a reinvigorated struggle to alleviate poverty by promoting gainful employment opportunities through rapid industrialization. I have set for ourselves the task of regaining our numero uno position.

The world saw an environment of anxiety and a situation of alternating between Investor optimism and pessimism. Though we are largely away from that situation, we are still not confident of the dynamics. There has been a deterioration in the macro economic picture.

I am happy to say that today, Tamil Nadu has been able to reverse its downward spiral by regaining investors' confidence. It is encouraging to note that investors are displaying their growing faith in the immediate and medium term prospects of Tamil Nadu not to mention the robust outlook for the long term. It will be the endeavour of the State

Government to sustain and stabilize this environment of optimism.

I belong to the category that refuses to get excited over growth projections. I need to see tangible results. In March 2012, I had launched the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 wherein I had unveiled my dream to make Tamil Nadu India's most prosperous and progressive State with no poverty, and where its people enjoy all the basic services of a modern society and live in harmonious engagement with the environment, and with the rest of the world.

In our 'Tamil Nadu Vision 2023', I have set an ambitious growth target for the Tamil Nadu Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) to grow at 11% or more per annum – about 20% more than the expected growth rate of India's GDP over the same period. Given the expected increase in population of 15% over the next 11 years, the increase in per capita income would amount to 6 times over this period. Tamil Nadu is set to increase its per capita income at current prices by 6 times from 73,278 rupees i.e., 1,628 US dollars in 2010-2011, to 4,50,000 rupees i.e. 10,000 US dollars in 2023, in line with the per capita income of Upper Middle Income countries. The Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 places substantial emphasis on inclusive growth by channelling considerable resources to the lowest income groups and ensuring that Tamil Nadu

becomes poverty free. One must bear in mind that these growth targets have been set notwithstanding the current global recessionary trends.

The Vision 2023 envisages a growth strategy encompassing 10 strategic initiatives.

Attracting investment is dependent on providing the right environment to run a business efficiently. While availability of the necessary infrastructure such as power, water, connectivity, port facilities, etc. are the key drivers that attract investments, administrative and procedural issues which result from regulatory and institutional arrangements also play an important role in attracting investments.

The achievement of our Vision 2023 is predicated on devising appropriate strategies to implement various projects and programmes. The Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 has set stretch targets to be achieved, in terms of economic and human development indicators. The Vision envisages infrastructure building to be the tool for delivering growth opportunities. The quantum of investments is of a magnitude not attempted until now by Tamil Nadu, and requires a multi pronged strategy encompassing identification of projects, modes of investment, and the necessary institutional and regulatory structure, etc.



Today, the recessionary trends are resurfacing and threatening to dampen and inhibit global economic prospects.

In June 2012, the reputed global financial services firm “Nomura”, has sharply lowered India’s growth forecast for this fiscal to 5.8%, way below the Government’s projection, saying the country’s monetary and fiscal policies are at loggerheads.

Notwithstanding negative forecasts, Tamil Nadu is targeting 11% growth for our State economy and 14% in the Manufacturing Sector. Conventional wisdom will say that given the current global recessionary trends, these targets are very ambitious. Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above them. There are three kinds of people in the world, the wills, the won’ts and the can’ts. The first, the wills, accomplish everything; the second, the won’ts oppose everything;

and the third, the can'ts fail in everything. I have always believed in not treading the trodden path but instead in blazing a trail where there is none. The only obstacle in the way of our realization of tomorrow, will be our doubts of today. I believe in moving forward with strong faith and conviction.

Success is underlined by responsibility. Success on any major scale requires that one should accept responsibility. In the final analysis, the one quality that all successful people have, is the ability to take on responsibility. I have vowed to take up the responsibility, of making a perceptible improvement in the life of the common people.

Our Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, warrants provision of world class infrastructure. The total investment needed to enable universal access to infrastructure services over the 11 year period is estimated at 15 lakh crore rupees. I am aware that the State Government alone cannot meet the resource requirements. The major part of the financing for infrastructure has to be obtained from non-governmental sources. Investments in the pipeline in Tamil Nadu stand at Rs. 9,25,285 crores in September 2012, as against Rs. 7,50,579 crores at the end of March 2011. This implies that Tamil Nadu has attracted an incremental investment of Rs. 1,74,706 crores during the last 18 months. If we go by past trends, this marks a quantum jump in

investment flows into Tamil Nadu. This includes a substantial amount of investments in Infrastructure projects such as power generation & distribution, road improvement, water supply augmentation, port development, health care, education, etc. All these will substantially improve the quality and reliability of our infrastructure and strengthen our competitive advantages in attracting investments into the Manufacturing Sector.

According to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India publication titled SIA Statistics published in June 2012, Tamil Nadu has attracted Rs.4,01,537 crores of investments in the Manufacturing Sector as against Rs. 3,33,010 crores at the end of April 2011. The Incremental investment attracted by Tamil Nadu in the 14 months period from May 2011 to June 2012 is Rs. 68,527 crores.

This is testimony to the fact that the investment environment in Tamil Nadu is very conducive to growth and expansion. Once again, Tamil Nadu is emerging as the destination of choice for making investments.

While attracting Investments, particularly FDI, my Government firmly believes in being very responsive to its implications. FDI is often a double-edged sword, and the Government needs to handle

it, dexterously. FDI in some fields is purely based on private rationality with the underlying principle “Private gain at social loss”. The recent decision of the Government of India to open up our retail business to FDI is one such example, fraught with the danger of destroying our small business ventures that provide jobs to millions of our people. My Government has already opposed this and declared that we will not permit such FDI in retail in Tamil Nadu.

My Government is currently set to introduce new policy reforms that include a New Industrial Policy, Automobile and Auto Parts Policy, Aerospace Industry Policy, Biotechnology Policy and much more. The Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy 2012 promoting solar and wind power projects has been unveiled on the 20th of October, 2012. All these policies have a number of innovative features that will make Tamil Nadu a leader in these areas. For instance, in the Automobile and Auto Parts Policy to be shortly released, I have set a goal to make Chennai, the World’s largest auto hub.

My Government is committed to catapulting Tamil Nadu onto a higher growth orbit and developing the State to be on par with some of the middle-income countries like Malaysia, Thailand and South Korea. My Government is confident of attracting over 1 lakh crore rupees of new investments, in the Manufacturing Sector, surpassing all records and achievements made so far. I am confident of

making Tamil Nadu the “numero uno” in all spheres of development.

Tamil Nadu is a land of abundant opportunity that places a premium on enterprise and creativity. My Government is committed to creating a hospitable and conducive climate for investment and enterprise. My Government will work hard to improve the quality of governance, at all levels, and remove barriers to growth and competition. I invite you to make use of the investment and business opportunities that Tamil Nadu now offers. I invite you to be active partners of a new vibrant Tamil Nadu and walk with us in finding new pathways of development and progress.

I take great pleasure in inviting Hyundai Motors India Limited, Indo Rama Group of Companies, ADD Industrial Park (TN) Limited, BGR Energy Group Companies, Harsha Group of Companies, Saint Gobain Glass India Limited, Danfoss Industries Private Limited, Nokia India Private Limited, Sanmina-SCI India Private Limited, Tube Investments of India, Amway India Enterprises Private Limited, and TVS Group of Companies to this momentous and iconic Memoranda of Understanding Signing Ceremony. I wish all our partners phenomenal success in these ventures.

Thank you.



*Speech delivered at the 25th Meeting of the  
Southern Zonal Council at Bangalore (16.11.2012)*



## **CONNECT SOUTHERN REGION WITH NATIONAL POWER GRID**

Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde Ji, Hon'ble Chief Ministers, Senior Officers of the Union Government, Chief Secretaries and Senior Officers of the participating States and Union Territory,

I extend my warm greetings and best wishes to all the participants in this meeting, which is being held after a long gap of 5 years. The Union Home Minister is to be appreciated for reviving this forum,

thereby facilitating a free and frank exchange of views between the States / Union Territory in the Southern region, besides crystallizing issues which may later be taken up in a national forum for resolution. The Zonal Councils are purely advisory in nature, constituted in the wake of the reorganization of States in 1956, and it is to be hoped that this Council has not outlived its utility. I do find that there are several common issues concerning the States in the region and there are areas of co-operation that make deliberations in such a forum useful. This effort should be orchestrated towards a meaningful dialogue facilitating mutually beneficial approaches leading to win-win solutions.

The agenda notes have been prepared after deliberations in the Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries. I wish to briefly draw your attention to the subjects that comprise the current Agenda for consideration.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has demanded that in respect of the formula for Central allocation of funds for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development programmes pertaining to Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, the formula may not be changed at present and the status quo may be maintained.

In respect of the issues relating to Fisheries, fishing is one of the oldest and most hazardous occupations in the world. Tamil Nadu has a long coast line of 1,076 kms, covering 591 fishing villages in 13 coastal districts. About 5,200 mechanized fishing crafts and 34,000 country crafts exploit the fishery resources in the continental shelf of 41,412 sq.kms in the State. The Government of Tamil Nadu is formulating many schemes for increasing fish production in the State and enhancing the socio-economic conditions of the fishing community. The following are some of the important issues which need detailed discussion in this august forum.

The Tamil Nadu fishermen who conduct fishing in the deep sea off Andhra Pradesh are often abducted by the Andhra Pradesh fishermen and are released after alleged payment of ransom. After mutual consultations held at the Ministers' level, in 2007, it was decided to issue fishing licenses for regularizing fishing in the disputed waters. No decision has been taken in this regard by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Moreover, the boats of Tamil Nadu enter into territorial waters to seek anchorage or idle berthing only at times of cyclonic storms and inclement weather. Some boats are held by Andhra Pradesh even during idle passage. Such incidents may be avoided in future, as the fishermen cannot take the law into their own hands.

The fishermen of Kanniyakumari district along the west coast conduct fishing in the Arabian Sea using modern fishing techniques and also are hired by the mechanized boat owners of Kerala for conducting fishing for commercially important fish species like squid, cuttlefish and tuna. Due to professional rivalry, the boats and other fishing implements of the Kanniyakumari district fishermen who conduct fishing in Kerala waters have been at times damaged by the Kerala fishermen in the past.

The payment of compensation for boats of a coastal State damaged by the fishermen of another State while fishing and regulating the issue of fishing licenses needs to be discussed for safeguarding the lives and properties of fishermen.

In the Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) Notification recently issued, Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) IV deals with the activities on the seaward side. Many infrastructural facilities like construction of Fish Processing Parks/ Development of Fishing Harbour/Fish Landing Centres etc., which are essential for the fishing industry fall under this zone. There is no clarity and no clear cut instructions in the recent notification for construction relating to these activities. Hence, construction/ improvement of Fish Processing Facilities/ Fish Processing Parks/

Fishing Harbour/Fish landing Centres etc., need to be exempted for the benefit of the fishermen community and the Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) Notification needs to be suitably amended.

The draft MOU on fisheries between India and Sri Lanka has not yet fructified. The fishing rights of the fishermen in their traditional area in the Palk Bay should be protected, as it is their constitutional right to conduct fishing for their livelihood and the Council may discuss the steps to be taken to prevent the occurrence of attacks and incidents of harassment against the Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (Karaikal) fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy.

To reduce the operational cost of mechanized fishing boats and motorized traditional crafts, the Government of India introduced a scheme for reimbursement of central excise duty on HSD oil (High Speed Diesel) supplied to mechanized fishing boats below 20 metres length and registered prior to the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Government of Tamil Nadu is giving exemption from sales tax on HSD oil to mechanized fishing boat owners and hence is eligible to get 100% rebate on the same.

The reimbursement amount has been enhanced by the Government of India to Rs.3.00 per litre of HSD

with a ceiling of 500 litres per boat per month during active fishing months from 2009-2010 onwards. The Government of India has stipulated that the subsidy will be provided to vessels of size less than 20 metres registered before the 10th Five Year Plan which are owned by fishermen in the BPL category. The conditions imposed by the Government of India for the above scheme and the ceiling of rebate for 500 litres only per boat per month need to be relaxed.

The fishermen of all the coastal States have decided not to avail of the subsidy on central excise duty reimbursement unless the conditions imposed in the guidelines are completely scrapped. The amount sanctioned by the Government of India for each State remains unutilized year after year.

According due importance to the quality of life of the citizens, the Drugs Control Organisation of Tamil Nadu endeavours to improve the public medical services in the State. The Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC) Limited was established on 01.07.1994 in Tamil Nadu during my first tenure as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with the primary objective of procuring and supplying drugs to various Government Medical Institutions in the State. Over a period of time, in addition to drugs and medicines, the role

of the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC) has expanded to include the procurement and supply of medical equipment for the use of Government Hospitals. The Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC) adopts the most transparent system of procurement and utmost care is taken to procure quality drugs at most competitive rates by following the procedures as laid down in the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tender Act and Rules 2000. The manufacturing premises are compulsorily inspected for good manufacturing production (GMP) as per the 'Drugs and Cosmetic Act' and for their production capacity. Those who are short listed on technical evaluation and on the inspection of the manufacturing premises are called for price bid opening and negotiations are held only with bidders for finalizing the rates. The Corporation has established a Quality Control Section to ensure the quality of drugs procured. Samples from each batch of supply are drawn and tested in the empanelled analytical laboratories which are selected through the open tender system to ensure the quality of drugs and the drugs which pass quality tests are issued to the Government Hospitals. TNMSC will not compromise on quality. The quality control measures are constantly being upgraded to meet the new challenges in the field and to maintain the

quality of drugs available in the Health Institutions. The TNMSC always maintains four months physical stock in its warehouses and two months stock in the pipeline for all drugs.

Stringent quality control measures and strengthening of drug control measures have to be ensured to enable control of Inter State drug consignment movements.

With reference to Peninsular Tourism trains, I wish to point out that tourism has been a major foreign exchange earner in our economy. It is imperative to underscore the hitherto unknown places of interest. The Southern Zone being blessed with abundant tourist attractions which include beaches, religious centres, historical monuments, hills, wild life, spas, art, culture and architecture require proper showcasing. Train connectivity to important locations, hospitality ambience and amenities on these trains call for amelioration.

With regard to Coastal erosion Tamil Nadu, situated along the South-East of Peninsular India, has a major portion of this coastline starting from Pulicat in the North, and extending up to Kanniyakumari in the South, along the East coast and on the West coast a length of about 40km of the coastline from Kanniyakumari to Erayumanthurai.

Estuaries of ecological importance, major and minor ports, fishing harbours, monuments of international heritage, tourist locations, pilgrimage centres etc. dot the coastline of Tamil Nadu. A considerable length of the Tamil Nadu coast is exposed to erosion and accretion. The three-member expert committee sent by the Government of India to visit the Groynes fields along the coastal line of Puducherry suggested a Short term plan consisting of Groynes after getting Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) clearance to strengthen the sea wall and a Long term plan consisting of green belt development and also to resume the sand by-passing system. The suggestion of the Tamil Nadu Government is to restore and maintain the sand by pass system effectively in Ariyankuppam Port. The coastal structures should be planned in such a way that the adjacent coast is taken care of and the protection measures should be sustainable. One damage control work should not entail damage of any other part. Hence for sustainable maintenance of the coast it is vital to have a combination of hard and soft measures after a detailed correction assessment.

The country is witnessing tremendous development of infrastructure. While prioritising the maintenance of supply of building materials from approved quarries of Tamil Nadu, I wish to inform you that due to the high level of urbanization in

Tamil Nadu, the requirement for building materials is on the increase. However, the Government has noticed that in the districts bordering this State, located in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala, wherever urbanization is on the increase, the construction materials are quarried in the State of Tamil Nadu and transported to those areas. This has caused hardship to the consumers in the State of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the Government amended the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 whereby transportation of river sand across the borders to the neighbouring States was banned. However no such prevention is in place in respect of other building materials.

In the interest of promotion and maintenance of Social Justice, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, and the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, very effectively.

The Addl. Director General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights, at Headquarters, supervises the functioning of the 36 Social Justice and Human Rights units situated in all the Districts and Commissionerates (30 + 6) with the assistance of

11 Zonal Deputy Superintendents of Police. Special Courts have been created for the speedy disposal of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Protection of Civil Rights Act. The Social Justice & Human Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in identifying atrocity prone villages and initiating measures to bring the communities together. I am proud to say that the Government of India has lauded the “method of selection of atrocity prone villages” as adopted by Tamil Nadu and has asked other States to emulate our scientific approach in the identification of atrocity prone villages. State Level and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings have been conducted regularly. The last State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meeting has been conducted on 21.06.2012 under the Chairmanship of the Hon’ble Minister for Finance at the Secretariat in Chennai. In the District Level Vigilance Monitoring Committee Meetings, the performance of Special Public Prosecutors and Prosecution cases etc., have been reviewed by the respective Collectors, Superintendents of Police and other Members of the Committee. The Asian Network for Innovation Training Trust (ANITRA) with the assistance of this wing organized 6 training programmes to create awareness with regard to the implementation of PCR and SCs/STs (POA) ACT.

The Mass Awareness Campaign proposed to cover the total number of 37,854 villages / habitations in the State. Under the Select Village Scheme, one village in each district, where untouchability is not practiced and people live in harmony is selected for assistance. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was given to the selected villages to improve their basic infrastructure. Now I have enhanced the said amount to Rs. 10 lakhs per village.

With regard to the growing concern over Human Trafficking, the Government of Tamil Nadu has played a proactive role in combating trafficking and a holistic approach has been adopted towards the issue, based on the principles of rescue, relief, rehabilitation and re-integration of the victims. The State Government has taken certain pioneering steps in combating the menace of trafficking. Based on the National Plan of Action to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children drafted in 1998, the State Government has constituted a State Level Co-ordination Committee in 2001, by nominating the Chief Secretary as the Chairperson, the Secretary of Social Welfare as Member Secretary and the Secretaries of Finance, Home, Law, the Director General of police and Director of Social Defence as members, besides two representatives from Non-Governmental

Organizations. District Level Advisory Committees have been formed in all Districts with the District Collector as Chairperson and the Superintendent of Police as Vice Chairperson. Village Level Watch Dog Committees have been constituted in 2002 for elimination of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children. A High Level Supervisory Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare has been formed. The State Government is implementing the Ujjawala Scheme (A Government of India scheme for prevention of trafficking) through Non-Governmental Organisations. Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation are the major components of the Scheme. The Scheme is in operation in 8 Districts of the State. Swadhar Homes are functioning in 11 Districts of the State through Non-Governmental Organisations under the supervision of the Department of Social Defence.

Efforts have been stepped up to streamline the investigation of cases of missing persons. 'CHILD LINE', an emergency Toll free No.1098 is operating throughout the State for the benefit of children. In order to strengthen security measures at the Government hospitals to prevent child lifting, security measures which include appointment of security guards, restriction of visitors, ensuring

identity cards for all the hospital staff and installation of CCTV in all maternity wards is being implemented phase-wise. A Committee to draw up the protocol on security measures has been constituted. The State Government has formed a State Commission for Protection of Children Rights (SCPCR), similar to the National Commission for Protection of Children Rights and the committee so formed will select a Chairperson for SCPCR. In all, 40 Anti Human Trafficking Units have been formed in Tamil Nadu to combat human trafficking covering all Districts/ City Commissionerates. The ADGP, CB CID has been designated as the State Level Nodal Officer for Anti-Human Trafficking issues. A State-Level Co-ordination Committee to Combat Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children, headed by the Chief Secretary, has been formed. I have increased the victims assistance fund from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 for each victim who has been rescued from the clutches of traffickers to undertake economic activities for their livelihood and rehabilitation.

A Conference of senior Police and Forest officers of the three States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala was convened by the Inspector General of Police, Intelligence (Internal Security), Chennai, at the office of the Commissioner of Police, Coimbatore City, on 14.09.2012, in connection with instituting

precautionary measures to curtail the activities of CPI (Maoist) in the tri-junction area.

Power development is an important input for the State's Industrial, Commercial and Socio economic growth. Adequate provision has to be made for augmenting power supply to bridge the gap between demand and supply as well as to meet the increasing future demand. Keeping this in view, my Government is giving utmost importance to the power sector in Tamil Nadu.

At present, the demand-supply mismatch is between 3000 to 4000 MW which represents about a third of the State's power demand. It is estimated that the expected demand by the end of the 12th Plan period will be 18311 MW whereas the present availability is only around 8500 MW. To mitigate the power shortage in the State, I have requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister for the allocation of the entire power to be generated from the first unit of 1000MW capacity in the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Project in Tamil Nadu.

It is also pertinent to note that while all other regions namely North, East, West and North East are interconnected as a single grid (NEW grid), the Southern Region has not been interconnected with the National grid. This creates an imbalance between the

Southern Region and the rest of the country, disabling the Southern Region from actively participating in and benefiting from the National Power Market. The geographical location of a particular State should not be a handicap to buying or selling electricity from or to any other State within the country. This problem should be sorted out by the Government of India at the earliest.

To bridge the gap between demand and supply and to make the State power surplus again, a detailed strategy has been drawn up. Action has been taken for a massive capacity addition program by instituting new projects and to expedite the ongoing power projects and the projects which have been sanctioned and are yet to be started.

However, clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Coal linkages are the main issues required to be expedited by the Government of India. The North Chennai Thermal Power Project, a major project, is ready for commissioning but revised environment clearance has not yet been given by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Department. This may be facilitated at the earliest.

The State Government has also taken necessary steps to promote Solar Energy. In order to achieve

energy security as well as to reduce carbon emission, in the public interest, the State has released the Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy 2012, on 20.10.2012. It is proposed to generate 3000 MW of Solar Energy by 2015 and to encourage indigenous Solar manufacturing facilities in this State.

I have set out my detailed views on the subjects included in the agenda in the hope that these deliberations will lead to meaningful solutions to the issues raised and will also facilitate the formulation of new approaches promoting intra regional co-operation. In a federal polity like ours, each State may have a Government formed by a different party, in consonance with the tenets of our vibrant democracy.

In an already complex environment where fast changing socio-economic paradigms demand constant vigil and electric actions, it should be the collective endeavour of the country to chalk out long standing sustainable solutions.

I wish this Council meeting all success.



*Opening remarks during the meeting held with the  
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka  
on Cauvery River Water (29.11.2012)*



**KARNATAKA REQUESTED TO  
RELEASE WATER AS PER  
SUPREME COURT RULING**

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, Ministers  
and Officials of the Government of Karnataka,

We are meeting here as per the suggestion of the  
Hon'ble Supreme Court, which has opined that the

Chief Ministers of both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka should have a meaningful dialogue in the interests of the farmers of both the States.

During the 7th meeting of the Cauvery River Authority held on 19th September, 2012, I pointed out to the Prime Minister that Tamil Nadu should have received a quantity of 137 TMC ft. at Mettur Reservoir during the crucial months of June to September, as per the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 25th June, 1991. I had also brought out the facts that, during this distress year, Tamil Nadu was deprived of its due share of 48.50 TMC ft. up to 15th September, 2012, as per the Distress Sharing Formula of the Central Water Commission. I, therefore, urged the Prime Minister to order release of water every day at the rate of 2 TMC ft. for 24 days, so as to enable the farmers of Tamil Nadu to cultivate at least one single Samba crop on an extent of 14.93 lakh acres, as the Delta farmers had already lost the Kuruva crop. I requested that Karnataka should be advised to release water as per the binding Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 25th June, 1991.

I wish to bring to your notice that the present storage in Mettur reservoir is very alarming and the prospect for bringing the Samba crop to maturity is very bleak. The North-East Monsoon has failed

the farmers of Tamil Nadu. The effective storage available in Mettur reservoir as on 27th November, 2012, is 6.34 TMC ft. only, after accounting for dead storage and domestic water supply requirements. I have come here with the hope that this meeting will justify the faith placed by the Supreme Court in both the States, to find an amicable solution to the present water crisis, and will help alleviate the misery of the farmers of Tamil Nadu.

In the current year, as you are aware, Mettur Reservoir was opened for irrigation only on 17th September, 2012, as against the normal opening in June every year, and water is required to be provided till the middle of February, 2013. The present storage is wholly inadequate and in the absence of releases from Karnataka, a large section of the farming community will be put to immense suffering. Having already lost the Kuruvaï crop, the farmers will not be able to save even the single Samba crop if the water shortage continues.

During this year, the deficit in inflows in the Cauvery basin is as much as 40%, as assessed by the Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC).

As per the Interim Order and subsequent Orders and the Final Order passed by the Tribunal, the distress should have been shared proportionately

by all the party States and consequently, as per the directions of the Tribunal, at least 60% of the water should have been released by Karnataka and received at the Mettur reservoir.

As per the Interim Order of the Tribunal, Tamil Nadu should have received about 167.16 TMC ft. during the period from June to October, against which we have received only about 47.31 TMC ft., the shortfall being about 119.85 TMC ft. However, adopting the pro-rata sharing of distress, as envisaged by the Cauvery Monitoring Committee, in its meeting held on 15th November, 2012, we should have received about 100.85 TMC ft., and there is a shortfall to the extent of about 53.4 TMC ft. at the Mettur reservoir.

As on 27th November, 2012, Tamil Nadu has an effective storage of only 6.34 TMC ft. at Mettur reservoir. As the State is facing an unsatisfactory, inadequate North-East Monsoon, the situation is further aggravated and Tamil Nadu needs at least an additional 65 days of irrigation supply to support the present standing Samba crops on about 14.93 lakh acres. The standing Samba crops in Tamil Nadu are facing a grave situation of total failure.

I would like to draw attention to the statement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, in the

Memorandum dated 19th September, 2012, presented to the Prime Minister in the meeting of the CRA on 19.9.2012, in which it has been stated as follows:

“The pattern of flows in the Cauvery basin indicates that the deficits that occur till the end of September are always made good between October and December. In the last 5 water years, the deficits that occurred before September were cleared with surpluses...”

I, therefore, expect that the deficit of 53.4 TMC ft. will be made good by Karnataka in any case before December, 2012. As an interim measure, I request you to order an immediate release of 30 TMC ft. in the next 15 days.

I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka to consider the plight of the farmers of the State of Tamil Nadu and justify the faith reposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and order the immediate release of 30 TMC ft. in the next 15 days, and to further release 23.4 TMC ft before the end of December, 2012.



*Speech delivered at the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations  
of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly (30.11.2012)*



## **HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER RECAPITULATES HISTORY OF STATE ASSEMBLY**

This year has seen the celebration of the 300th year of the City of Madras, the celebration of the 150th year of the High Court of Madras, and now the celebration of the 60th year of the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly is the sole House of the unicameral Tamil Nadu Legislature.

It has a strength of 235 Members of whom 234 are democratically elected and one is nominated from the Anglo-Indian Community.

The evolution of the Legislature was a slow and steady process, ground and refined through various Acts.

Tamil Nadu was part of the Madras Presidency. Each Presidency had a Governor. By the 'Regulating Act, 1773', the Governor of Bengal was designated as the Governor-General and was the supreme head of all the 3 Presidencies. Simultaneously, the legislative power in the Presidencies was also conceded.

The succeeding 'Charter Act of 1833' concentrated all legislative powers in the Governor-General-in Council and deprived the Presidencies of their power of independent legislation.

The Charter Act, 1853, by enlarging the Governor-in-Council to 12 Members, paved the way for establishing the first legislative body in India.

The Indian Councils Act of 1861 constituted a great landmark in the growth of the Legislatures. The Act restored the power taken away by the Charter of 1833. The Legislative Council of the Madras Presidency was given the power to make laws for 'peace and good Government'.

In 1892, the Indian Councils Act enlarged the functions of the Council. They could discuss the annual financial statement and ask questions. Members were to hold office for two years.

The Act of 1909 (Minto-Morely Reforms) among many other stipulations, increased the strength of the Madras Council from 20 to a maximum of 50.

The Government of India Act of 1919, which was comprised of the Montague-Chelmsford



Reforms, was the inevitable sequel to the long chapter of previous Parliamentary Legislation on the introduction of Representative Government in India.



The Madras Legislative Council was set up under this Act. The Second and Third Councils were formed in 1923 and 1926. The Fourth Council met for the first time in 1930 and its life was extended till the Government of India Act of 1935 came into operation.

The first Madras Legislative Assembly, under the Government of India Act passed in 1935, was constituted in July, 1937, after the General Elections. The Congress Party which

formed the Government resigned in 1939 due to the proclamation of emergency in view of World War II.

The Indian Independence Act, 1947, crystallized the origin and growth of the Indian Legislatures from modest expansions of Executive Councils of the Governor General and the Governors to individual sovereign legislative bodies.

The first Legislature of the erstwhile Madras State under the Constitution of India was constituted on 1st March, 1952, after the first General Elections held in January 1952.

The current State was formed in 1956. Madras State was renamed as Tamil Nadu in 1969 and the Assembly came to be called "The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly".

The present 14th Legislative Assembly was constituted on 16th May, 2011, consequent to the Assembly Elections of 2011 and the AIADMK which won a spectacular majority formed the Government.

The building now housing the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu is the Fort St. George around which the City of Chennai grew. The core of the present Secretariat Building still has parts surviving from 1693 when the original Fort House



was pulled down and the complex metamorphosed into the Fort St. George.

Fort St. George has historically been the seat of the Government since colonial times. During the period between 1921 to 1933, the Madras Legislative Council, the forerunner of the Assembly, met at the Council Chambers within the Fort. In between, temporarily, the Assembly met at the Senate House of the Madras University and in the Banquet Hall (Rajaji Hall) in Mount Road. During the period between 1946 to 1952, it moved back to the Fort St. George. From December 1956 till 2010, the Fort was home to the Assembly. For an extremely brief period, the Assembly functioned in the Omanthurar Government Estate. After the AIADMK's victory in 2011, the Assembly shifted back to Fort St. George.

The Assembly hall is unsurpassed in its grandeur and dignity. This House has resonated with the wit, brilliance and magnanimity of its earlier incumbents.

Many historic unanimous resolutions have been passed in this House. This Assembly has been graced by stalwarts who steered the course of history. It also has a long list of illustrious Speakers who helped preserve the sanctity of the traditions of the House.

The Chair of the Speaker that lends a unique charm to this hall was presented by Lord Willingdon, the Governor of the Madras Presidency, and his wife Lady Willingdon as a personal gift in 1922. Interestingly, Lord Willingdon was the grandson of Speaker Brand of the House of Commons.

The virtues of this beloved Assembly cannot be extolled in a capsule. Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.

This historic function, graced by Your Excellency, the President of India, Your Excellency the Governor and the other dignitaries here, will go down in history as another mile-stone in the saga of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.



*Inaugural address in the conference of the  
Collectors and Police Officers (17.12.2012)*



## **HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER EXHORTS OFFICIALS TO CURB SMUGGLING OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES**

Hon'ble Ministers, Chief Secretary, Director General of Police, Principal Secretary, Home Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments, Senior Police Officers, Commissioners of Police, District Collectors, and Superintendents of Police,

I am happy to interact with all of you at this Second Conference of District Collectors and Superintendents of Police today. I would like to recall my observations made in the First Conference last year where I specifically emphasized that this Government would come out with concrete strategies for creating an environment to realize the aspirations of the people. During this Conference, we will find out whether we have moved in that direction and if necessary fine-tune our strategies for speedier implementation of various schemes thereby ensuring timely benefits to the targeted groups.

2. I would like to reiterate that this Government is fully committed to giving a clean, transparent, efficient and responsive administration. The

people of this State have reposed their faith in this Government by giving us a decisive mandate. This Government is therefore duty bound to ensure that the poor and the downtrodden are given all possible assistance to lead a decent and dignified life.

3. It is well known that a just and fair society prospers the fastest. There is not only economic well being in such a society but also genuine happiness. I have outlined a vision for Tamil Nadu, which encompasses within itself material progress and distributive justice. I rely upon all of you present here today, to convert that vision into a reality. This can be achieved only through exemplary governance.
4. Exemplary and not just good governance is the goal that we have set for ourselves. I have led the State's administration from the front. Eradication of poverty by providing the essential needs of food, clothing and shelter, implementation of social security schemes in a comprehensive manner, development of infrastructure for economic development, improving health care and promoting the well being of the people, and providing a life of dignity to the people with access to education, employment opportunities and growth in an

atmosphere characterised by peace, stability and order have been my watchwords. Maintenance of public order, political stability and a plan for progress that focuses on the greatest good for the greatest number are the prerequisites for such governance. I am proud to say that with regard to these prerequisites we have achieved a lot of progress in the last 19 months. But there are always many more improvements to be made. Exemplary governance will require not mere progress but perfection in every sphere.

5. Law and order has been well maintained in the State. And there are no major issues threatening to affect public stability and order. Left wing extremism is non-existent in Tamil Nadu and religious fundamentalism has not been allowed to rear its ugly head. Instances of communal tension were speedily brought under control and there is an atmosphere of satisfied calm with regard to the corrective measures undertaken. All this has been possible because of the effective co-ordination that exists between the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police in the various Districts.
6. The last 19 months have also seen the unravelling of many sensational and grave crimes that had been committed before. The land grabbing cases

that have been detected are being followed up to ensure that the victims are given back their property. I am happy to inform you that so far 1,627 cases have been registered and properties worth Rs.835.94 crore have been returned to the rightful owners. In a similar fashion, granite valued at Rs.4,000 crore, that was found to have been illegally mined is being confiscated. Further, in cases where granite was mined and sold off illegally, action is being pursued for attachment of properties equivalent to about Rs. 9,783 crore and for securing an early conviction for the culprits. These are just a few examples. Indeed, there are many other cases of crime of a grave nature, which have been unearthed, thanks to the diligence and devotion displayed by the Police Department. This has been possible because the Police administration has been freed from the interference of any kind thus securing for Tamil Nadu the pride of place in the country in this respect.

7. At this juncture, it is necessary for me to emphasise the importance of taking recourse to the preventive sections of the law to bring down the incidence of crime. The District Collectors and the Superintendents of Police should apply the relevant sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in a more effective manner than has

historically been seen. This will instill a greater sense of confidence and security in the minds of the law abiding citizens and instill fear among those intending to commit evil.

8. Let me now draw your attention to a few external threats that merit special attention. Attacks on our fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy, still continue though they have been subdued greatly thanks to the persistent and powerful protests made to the Government of India by my Government. It is however, a matter of great satisfaction that unlike in the past, when the precious lives of many fishermen were lost, not a single fisherman has died on account of this problem in 2012.

We should continue to maintain the same level of vigil and control with regard to our territorial waters so that the rights of our fishermen are not jeopardised.

9. Tamil Nadu is the only State in the country, which provides rice free of cost to the people under the Public Distribution System. There is therefore a temptation to smuggle out rice meant for the Public Distribution System. It must be remembered that the State spends nearly 3,300 crore rupees on providing free rice to its citizens.

Therefore there is a great responsibility cast upon the district administration to ensure that the illegal transportation of rice is not permitted across the State borders.

10. The flow of spurious liquor into the State from neighbouring areas of other States needs to be curbed fully and effectively so that our policy of prohibition enforcement achieves the desired goals of preventing hooch tragedies and arresting the evasion of excise duty on the sale of liquor.
11. Promotion of road safety and prevention of loss of innocent lives on this account is another area which deserves your careful attention. With greater material prosperity and better quality of roads, there is bound to be a tendency for more people to travel and for those travelling to move faster. I had in 2003 introduced the concept of Highway Patrolling in the State by sanctioning 80 vehicles and the necessary complement of staff. Emergency Accident Relief Centres were also started in 2002. It is necessary to rejuvenate these Centres and practise intensive highway patrolling and proper adoption of road safety methods for the occurrence of road accidents to be reduced.

12. While the agenda has extensively dealt with vital issues across various sectors of administration, I would like to highlight at this stage a few of them leaving the rest for your detailed deliberations. As you are already aware, I have released the 'Vision Tamil Nadu 2023' Document in the month of March of this year. I am given to understand that this Document has been well received in the industry circle and has set off a whole lot of expectations on the part of the investors both national and international. In this Document, due importance has been accorded to the primary sectors like Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry. The Government has set for itself an ambitious but doable Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth rate target of 11% for which the primary sector has to grow at 5.1% annually. It is only with this intention in mind that the Government has gone ahead with large investments in agriculture, latest farming technologies and mechanization including creating a chain of godowns to store foodgrains for better realization of the revenue by the farmers. It is imperative that we implement this strategy without giving room for any lapse. Similarly, the Government's Flagship Scheme of distribution of milch cows and goats or sheep to the poor rural households headed by women

calls for the highest priority in implementation. These schemes are aimed at empowering rural women socially and economically. I understand that through the distribution of milch cows and formation of new Milk Producers Co-operative Societies, milk production in the State has gone up appreciably. The Government has already set up a new Tamil Nadu Fisheries University and Fisheries Institute of Technology during this year. All these efforts will result in ensuring a second green revolution and a white revolution for which the Collectors will have to play a pivotal role. The key strategy in the primary sector is a mixed farming system comprising modern agricultural operations; healthy and productive live-stock and sustainable fish farming; and all these put together will enhance the income level of rural households in a sustainable manner.

13. The rise in the prices of essential commodities is a matter of serious concern. To provide food security to the people of Tamil Nadu, this Government has launched the free rice distribution scheme under the universal PDS. Apart from this, other items like dal, edible oil etc., are also distributed under the PDS at subsidized cost. This Government has also taken a novel step of creating a Price

Stabilization Fund of Rs.50 crore last year in order to undertake market interventions to stabilize the prices of essential commodities. All these have cast a huge subsidy burden on the Government. The Collectors should understand the spirit of the scheme and closely monitor its implementation so that the benefits reach the intended beneficiaries. Smuggling of essential commodities should be sternly dealt with. The Collectors should ensure that bogus cards are weeded out systematically. I understand that the Biometric enumeration of people under the National Population Registry is in progress in all the Districts. The AADHAR number will be ultimately incorporated into that database. Once it is completed we should be able to use this data for end to end computerization of the PDS. This will help us to weed out bogus and ghost cards completely and facilitate the Government to issue smart family cards.

14. As you may be aware, the 97th Constitutional Amendment, 2011 has enjoined that the elections to Co-operative Societies will have to be conducted. While necessary consequential Amendments to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 will be brought in by the Government, it is the duty of the Collectors to ensure that law and order is maintained at the

time of the elections to Co-operative Societies in their respective Districts. The list of critical and sensitive areas is already available with the District Administration.

15. 'Health for All' is the Government's goal in the health sector. Towards this goal, the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme with assistance up to Rs.4 lakh and enhanced coverage of diseases has been launched recently. While this scheme has been widely acclaimed by one and all, more efforts are called for to fine-tune this scheme in order to ensure that no person is denied treatment because he or she is poor. Collectors must also keep a sharp eye on vital health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and they should evolve innovative solutions to tackle these problems. The Government has allocated sizeable funds for upgrading various facilities in Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres with special emphasis on creating modern and sophisticated diagnostic centres in major Government Hospitals. The intention of this Government is to provide health care of the highest standard round the clock to every one. Having said this, I would like to draw your attention to the spread of communicable

diseases, like dengue in recent months in the State. The Government has already issued clear cut guidelines on the handling of this emergent situation. The prevention of such diseases is entirely in the hands of the District Administration and I hope you will rise to the occasion and take effective steps to control this vector disease by providing immediate medical care as well as conducting Public Awareness Campaigns involving all stake holders.

16. Implementation of the Right to Education Act has mandated the Government to see to it that no child in the 6 to 14 age group is kept out of school. Already, the Government has been implementing several innovative schemes which include cash incentives to prevent dropping out, scholarships and provision of all material needs of schooling like text books, note books, school bags, uniforms, geometry boxes, atlases, laptop computers, footwear etc., to school children free of cost. All these schemes, I am sure, will help us in realizing the goal of 'Education for All' and also provide quality education to our children. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to providing sanitary facilities in schools, especially for girls, as it is a major impediment to inclusive education. Through periodic inspections, the

Collectors should ensure that schools and hostel buildings are kept clean and tidy with proper drinking water facilities.

17. The Collectors should guide the Rural and Urban Local Bodies in the identification of felt needs and privatization of projects ensuring speedy execution without compromising on the quality. Many urban local bodies are facing problems in identifying land for solid waste disposal. The establishment of Underground Sewerage Systems and effective Solid Waste Management Systems are the key to building clean, garbage free cities and towns. I have directed that Underground Sewerage Schemes should be provided in all the Urban Local Bodies of the State in a phased manner in order to provide better sanitation. On my directions, Detailed Project Reports at an estimated cost of Rs.21,777 crore have been prepared covering Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats. I have sanctioned a sum of Rs.273.96 crore for Solid Waste Management activities under the Mission Mode Programmes including strengthening of infrastructure, procurement of vehicles and equipment. The Collectors should regularly monitor the progress of urban infrastructure schemes and facilitate timely execution by ensuring availability of land, co-

ordination with other line departments and co-operation of all stake holders.

I expect you to pay particular attention to removal of garbage by taking up mass cleaning campaigns. This must be a continuing exercise and a visible feature of our cities and towns.

18. In the 'Vision Tamil Nadu 2023' Document that I released in March, 2012, I envisaged our cities as the nuclei and engines of economic growth. Their infrastructure will be made robust and capable of giving the people universal access to 24x7 piped water supply, safe sanitation, including an open defecation free and garbage free environment. The Government is fully committed to providing all the necessary civic amenities needed to make our cities and towns safe, healthy and environmentally friendly. It is for this reason that I announced two path breaking funding schemes for urban infrastructure development - The Chennai Mega City Development Mission for Chennai and the Integrated Urban Development Mission for all other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats.

In 2011-12 and 2012-13, I have sanctioned Rs.1,000 crore for Chennai City and Rs.1,500

crore for other Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats to upgrade the standards of basic infrastructure like Roads, Street Lights, Drinking Water, Sewerage, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management.

19. A major public health concern impacting the well being of the people is the practice of open defecation. I have announced that Tamil Nadu will be made “Open Defecation Free” by 2015. I have already sanctioned Rs.92.43 crore for the construction of public toilets, repairs of toilets with the provision of water supply and electricity in the urban areas. We must adopt a multi-pronged strategy to ensure the goal of an open defecation free Tamil Nadu. The provision of sufficient numbers of toilets accessible to all, including the differently abled, well constructed and well maintained, must go hand in hand with an aggressive IEC campaign to discourage open defecation. All District Collectors should take up this programme in a Mission Mode and provide the necessary leadership in their Districts to organize all stake holders into a mass movement to root out this practice. The hallmark of this campaign should be community involvement, technological innovation and upgradation of infrastructure.

20. Quick response to natural calamities and effective disaster management will mitigate the hardships faced by the people.
21. Recently, the Government has released the 'Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy 2012', which has been widely appreciated. Tamil Nadu is committed to leading the country by generating 3,000MW of solar power by 2015 through a policy conducive to promoting investments in solar energy production. The Government intends to make the generation of solar energy a people's movement like rain water harvesting. The Vision is to make Tamil Nadu a World Leader in solar energy production which will help the State to achieve energy security and to reduce carbon emission. I request the Collectors to act as catalysts to make solar energy production a successful people's movement.
22. A new scheme called 'New Entrepreneur-cum-Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS)' has been formulated by this Government to assist educated youth to become first generation entrepreneurs from 2012 onwards by giving entrepreneurship training, preparing business plans, and helping them to tie up with financial institutions to set up new business ventures, besides linking them with major

industrial clients. A sum of Rs.100 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for this scheme, out of which a sum of Rs.51.80 crore has already been released as the first instalment. The scheme gives priority to youth from SC & ST and Differently Abled categories. Besides this, under this scheme 50% of the allocation will be earmarked for women beneficiaries. The selection of beneficiaries under this scheme will be done at the District Level by a Task Force Committee headed by the Collector. The District Collectors are requested to give wide publicity to this scheme and ensure its successful implementation through periodical reviews and effective monitoring.

23. The agenda for the meeting is comprehensive covering many key subjects including the maintenance of law and order and the entire gamut of developmental programmes. I have highlighted a few salient points. I hope the deliberations will lead to constructive suggestions. I request the officers to be precise in their presentations. Before concluding my remarks, I call upon all of you to rise to the occasion and help the State to realize its goal set out in the 'Vision Tamil Nadu 2023'.



*Opening remarks at the  
conference of Collectors (18.12.2012)*

**மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர்கள் மாநாடு**

**நாள் : 18.12.2012**



## **MAKE TAMIL NADU NUMBER ONE IN EVERY SPHERE**

Hon'ble Ministers of Government, Chief Secretary, Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments, District Collectors,

We have had a fruitful discussion on the issues concerning the maintenance of peace and order in the State, yesterday. Today we propose to focus on the development agenda that will fuel growth and prosperity for the people of the State. I have been personally focusing on the prime issues concerning the economic development of the State. With the strong bedrock of peace and stability which the State can justifiably be proud of, we can confidently move towards a development agenda that will give Tamil Nadu the numero uno status in growth and development in the country. All economic thinkers are agreed that for ensuring sustainable development, there should be growth coupled with distributive justice. This aspect if given due focus in the sectors of agriculture, industry and services and when propelled by a sound base in education, health



and infrastructure will surely make Tamil Nadu the cynosure of all the States of the country. I am sure that this vision will become a reality if the policies laid down by the Government are successfully implemented in the field. The Collectors have been vested with the task of discharging this important responsibility.

I request you to take this responsibility seriously and perform your duties with devotion and sincerity. The items listed out in the agenda may be now taken up sequentially for a meaningful discussion.



*Opening remarks  
at the conference of Police Officers (19.12.2012)*

**மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர்கள் மாநாடு**  
**நாள் : 19.12.2012**



**HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER  
SEEKS BEST RESULTS IN  
LAW & ORDER,  
CRIME CONTROL etc.,**

**H**on'ble Ministers of the Government of Tamil Nadu, Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary, Home, Director General of Police, Senior Police

Officers, District Superintendents of Police and Delegates of this Conference,

On the first day of the conference of Collectors and Police Officers, we conducted an in-depth analysis of important matters concerning law and order and internal security wherein close co-ordination between the Collector and the Superintendent of Police is required. Now we will be discussing the issues that exclusively concern the Police Department.

Tamil Nadu can justifiably be proud of many firsts in the country, as far as the Police Department is concerned. The scheme of Modernisation of the Police Force was started by me in 1991, way ahead of the introduction of a similar programme by the Government of India in 2001. The concept of All Women Police Stations took shape in my first tenure as Chief Minister in 1992. The Coastal Security Group was started in 1994 again by my Government to intensify vigil along the coastal borders of Tamil Nadu. The Government of India started funding a similar programme 11 years later. The Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was set up in 1991. The Emergency Accident Relief Centres were started in 2002 and the Highway Patrols in 2003 during my

second tenure as Chief Minister. The Boys Clubs which have been now renamed as Boys and Girls Clubs were also started in 2003. Police Canteens have been inaugurated in 2012 during my 3rd tenure as Chief Minister and so have outpatient medical dispensaries for Police personnel and their families. The launch of the project for the construction of 36,000 houses under the “Own Your House” scheme for Police personnel took place in October 2012. The purchase of well equipped vehicles, arms and ammunition and the provision of increased insurance cover, risk allowance cover, uniform allowances and other allowances have been a matter of priority for me. It is with the same concern that I announced the Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade during the Assembly Session in October 2012. Above all, I have ensured an atmosphere of professionalism for policing by keeping it free from nepotism and interference from evil elements outside the Government. In short, all the prerequisites for the functioning of a strong efficient and disciplined Police Force have been satisfied. It is, therefore, expected from the senior Police Officers assembled here, that unparalleled results are ensured in the maintenance of law and order and in the control and detection of crime.



Many Police Officers have contributed well during the discussions on the first day of the Conference. The topics listed out in the agenda for discussion today are thought provoking and meaningful. I am sure that your useful contributions on these topics will enable us to make the Police Force function even better. Now, the agenda will be taken up for discussion sequentially to enable us to proceed towards an outcome that will be fruitful and satisfying.



*Concluding remarks at the conference of  
Collectors and Police officers (19.12.2012)*



**ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE  
HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER  
AT THE CONFERENCE OF  
COLLECTORS AND  
POLICE OFFICERS**

**T**he Conference of Collectors and Police Officers is an important administrative function which the Government performs annually. And I have been conducting these conferences with complete involvement and sincerity.

I am sure that all of you would have noticed that there was a decision taken on every point that was mentioned here by the Collectors and the Police Officers. As a team, we were all actively involved in this brain storming exercise which illumined the way forward.

Everyone assembled here, benefited immensely from this exercise. The Collectors and Superintendents of Police on first day of the Conference, elaborated on the issues concerning law and order and internal security. On the second day a number of issues concerning the development agenda of the Government to uplift the common people were discussed. Today the senior Police officers have stated the prevailing position and sought guidance and support with regard to various operational issues concerning the functioning of the Police Force. These discussions have enabled the officers at State Head quarters to appreciate the field realities better and the Officers functioning in the various Districts have been enabled to acquire a thorough understanding of the policy priorities of the Government. When ideas are stated there are bound to be issues cropping up such as the financial requirements, the need for ensuring regional and social equity, the necessity to identify the means of implementation in a speedy manner etc. I should say that these issues were smoothly ironed out and



meaningful decisions were arrived at. I on my part feel satisfied and confident that the ideas exchanged at the Conference will lead us all to perform better and in a manner that fulfills the needs of the common people.

We must remember that in a democracy the people are the ultimate masters and all of us are here to help them lead a life of dignity, free from want and full of opportunity, and hope. Towards achieving this end several ideas that were discussed have been crystallized into schemes during the deliberations.

I consider this approach to be the path breaking achievement of this Conference.

Now, I am happy to make the following announcements which have emerged as the outcome of the deliberations at this three day Conference.

1. Recharge shafts will be erected in 4,000 places at an estimated cost of Rs.20 crore in Tiruvarur District.
2. Muthupettai in Tiruvarur District will be developed as an “Eco-Tourist Centre”.
3. In all the class rooms in Government Schools from 3rd Std. to 8th Std., District Maps, Tamil Nadu Map, and Map of India have been pasted in Tiruvarur District. This should be emulated in all the other Districts.
4. At present, one day training is given to the beneficiaries, under the free distribution of milch cows scheme. Henceforth, intensive training for three days will be given.
5. Two more mobile vans for PDS will be provided for Kalrayan Hill area of Villupuram District.
6. One post of DEO will be sanctioned for Kallakurichi in Villupuram District.
7. The surplus water from the Harichandra River in Nagapattinam District will be stored in the land available, adjoining the river by constructing a storage structure in 1,000 acres which would serve as a drinking water source.

8. Additional funds will be sanctioned for completing the construction of 7 schools in Nagapattinam District which could not be completed within the sanctioned amount.
9. Engagement of temporary Mazdoors has been sanctioned till December 2012. This will be extended for a further period of 3 months in order to effectively control Dengue and other vector borne diseases.
10. ECO -Tourism will be promoted at Pachamalai Hills in Trichy District.
11. A Milk Dairy will be established at Perambalur catering to the needs of Perambalur and Ariyalur Districts.
12. A separate Highways Division will be established at Perambalur.
13. Funds for developmental works in the Districts will be enhanced from Rs.2 crores to 5 crores for each District.
14. Discretionary Funds allocated to the Collectors will be enhanced to Rs. 10 lakhs.
15. Tenements will be constructed for 6,730 families living in slums in Thiruvallur District.
16. The Government Hospital at Tiruvallur will be upgraded to the standard of a Medical College Hospital.



17. A Trauma Care Centre will be set up on NH-5 in Tiruvallur District.
18. Vehicles will be provided for Deputy Tahsildar cadre Taluk Supply Officers in Vellore District.
19. All expenditure in connection with the Girivalam and other festivals in Thiruvannamalai temple will be borne entirely by the HR&CE Department.
20. A Milk Federation will be established in Thiruvannamalai.
21. A separate Highways Division will be established in Thiruvannamalai.

22. Uniforms given to Children studying in the Schools under various Departments will be similar.
23. For temporary incapacitation on account of HIV, Cancer, T.B. relief amount is given under “உழவர் பாதுகாப்புத் திட்டம்”. This will be extended to those who are undergoing dialysis.
24. One post of Assistant Director, Town Panchayat will be sanctioned for Theni.
25. A Sports Hostel will be established at Theni.
26. MRI Scan facility will be provided at Theni Medical College.
27. A Road will be laid between Chinnamanur and Megamalai in Theni District.
28. An over Bridge at மணியாச்சிபள்ளம் in Erode District will be sanctioned.
29. Avalpoonthurai in Erode District will be developed as a tourist area including Boating and a Park.
30. Government Loan and Subsidy will be sanctioned for a Dyeing Units Park to be established at Karur.
31. A Combined Water Supply Scheme with Cauvery as the source will be provided

- to குளித்தலை, தோகைமலை areas at a cost of Rs. 12.50 crores.
32. Karur General Hospital will be upgraded to the level of a Medical College Hospital.
  33. Various software on Land Records will be linked
  34. 14 additional staff will be sanctioned for the office of Assistant Director, Town Panchayat in Kanniyakumari District.
  35. Provision of Water Supply for Nagercoil Municipality from குழித்துறை River will be sanctioned.
  36. Heritage Office Buildings in Kanniyakumari will be renovated.
  37. Construction of additional 4 floors for the Kanniyakumari Collectorate at Nagercoil at a cost of Rs. 9 Crores will be sanctioned.
  38. All roads in Kancheepuram Town will be repaired.
  39. Over Bridge will be provided at கோழிமேடு and உத்திரமேரூர் in Kancheepuram District.
  40. More street lights will be provided in Kancheepuram Taluk.

41. 56 Roads connecting ECR in Kancheepuram District will be repaired.
42. 15 Borewells with R.O. Plant will be provided at பம்மல், அனகாபுத்தூர் in Kancheepuram District.
43. A District Police Office Building will be sanctioned for Coimbatore District.
44. An A.R. Complex will be sanctioned for Coimbatore.
45. A Dormitory will be constructed at Mettupalayam for Police personnel.
46. Roads leading to Tiruchendur temple will be renovated in Thoothukudi District.
47. Synthetic Hockey Turf will be laid at Kovilpatti in Thoothukudi District.
48. A Combined Water Supply Scheme will be sanctioned covering Kulathur, Karambakudi, Alangudi, Gantharvakottai Taluks in Pudukottai District.
49. The bus stand at Pudukottai will be expanded.
50. The bus stand at Gandarvakottai will be expanded.
51. Necessary buildings and equipment will be provided for the upgraded District Hospital at Ariyalur.

52. A Museum for fossils will be established at Ariyalur.
53. 1 additional post of Deputy Registrar (Dairy) will be sanctioned for Tiruppur District.
54. A mobile PDS Unit will be sanctioned for Tiruppur District.
55. A new building for Kangeyam Taluk Office will be constructed in Erode District.
56. The over bridge at Manchalpattinam on the Vaigai left bank connecting Ilayankudi and Paramakudi will be repaired in Sivagangai District.
57. A bus stand will be constructed at Pillaiyarpatti in Sivagangai District.
58. 1 E.B. Sub-Station at Pottapalayam in Tirupuvanam Taluk in Sivagangai District will be upgraded to 110 KVA.
59. The District Headquarters hospital at Ramanathapuram will be upgraded to the level of a Medical College Hospital.
60. Farm ponds are formed up to a depth of 1 mtr under MGNREGS. Further deepening will be taken up through the Agricultural Engineering Department in Ramanathapuram District.



61. A Unit for Communicable Diseases will be established at Rameswaram Hospital in Ramanathapuram District.
62. 4 Check dams will be constructed across the river Vaigai in Ramanathapuram District.
63. By-pass Road around Parthibanur will be taken up.
64. An Additional Building will be constructed in the Master Plan Complex in Ramanathapuram District for accommodating 35 Departments now functioning in rented buildings.

65. A Railway over Bridge at Tiruthangal Municipality will be sanctioned in Virudhunagar District.
66. A Government Arts and Science College will be established at Sivakasi in Virudhunagar District.
67. A separate Hostel for Boys and Girls will be provided in Sittheri Area in Dharmapuri District.
68. Pennagaram and Morappur Blocks will be bifurcated in Dharmapuri District.
69. The Nursery Farm now under the RD Dept. will be transferred to the Horticulture Dept. in Dharmapuri District.
70. Kirupananda Variyar Higher Secondary School under HR&CE Dept. in Dharmapuri District will be taken over by the School Education Dept.
71. An Arts and Science College for women will be set up at Karimangalam in Dharmapuri District.
72. For children who have dropped out of school, a stipend will be given to the persons who escort them to schools.

73. Woollen clothing will be provided as part of their uniform for children in the Nilgiris and other hill areas.
74. The District Hospital at Udhagamandalam will be upgraded to the standard of a Medical College Hospital.
75. A building will be constructed to house 28 offices functioning in rented buildings in the Nilgiris District.
76. Mixie, Big வாணலி and கரண்டி will be supplied to all Noon Meal centres for making various types of rice and dishes recently added to the menu.
77. For providing parking facility at Kodaikanal, 3 acres of land belonging to the Transport Department will be transferred to the Municipality.
78. A Trauma Care Centre will be established in Palani.
79. Additional Buildings will be constructed for the Dindigul Hospital.
80. Pipe lines for water supply in Aathur area of Dindigul District will be replaced.
81. A Check Dam at Kilkundaru in Kodaikanal will be constructed for augmenting drinking water.

82. Construction of 25 numbers of Grade wall structures in the various tributaries of Cauvery river, channels and drainage to enable restoration of theoretical bed level in order to provide effective irrigation to farmers at an estimated cost of Rs.68.55 crores will be sanctioned.
83. Bus stand for Tindivanam in Villupuram District will be sanctioned.
84. Fly overs will be constructed in Madurai City to reduce Traffic congestion.
85. A Generator will be sanctioned for the water supply scheme at Kinathukadavu in Coimbatore District.
86. New Buildings will be constructed at Coimbatore Collectorate after dismantling some old buildings in the complex.
87. Nellithurai Road in Coimbatore District will be re-laid.
88. Orphans whose parents died due to HIV will be given monthly grant.
89. Post of Accountant and Junior Assistant will be sanctioned for "Uzhavar Paadhukaappu Thittam" in Thoothukudi District.

90. A Government Arts and Science College will be sanctioned for Koilpatti in Thoothukudi District.
91. A mental Hospital will be established at Erwadi in Ramanathapuram District.
92. The Museum in the Nilgiris District will be transferred to 'old stone house'.
93. Two A.R. Platoons for Coimbatore will be sanctioned.
94. CCTV Cameras will be installed at Pillayarpatti, Rameswaram and Erwadi.
95. Earlier instructions of the Government on maintaining of statues of important leaders should be strictly adhered to and the statues should be provided with Grill Fence, lock and key and the key should be with Collector / Superintendent of Police.
96. A DPO Annexe Building for Sivaganga will be sanctioned.
97. A Solar Energy Park will be provided in Ramnathapuram District.
98. Co-ed. Colleges will be started in Kadaladi, Mudukulathur and Tiruvadanai in Ramanathapuram District.

99. Fish processing Parks will be set up in Ramanathapuram District.
100. Ramnad – Thoothukudi Road will be converted as a four lane road and an Industrial Corridor will be developed.
101. An Ultra Mega Power Project will be established in Ramnathapuram District.
102. Four Traffic Police Stations at Musiri, Thuraiyur, Jeeyapuram and Lalgudi in Trichy District will be established.
103. An All Women Police Station for Jeeyapuram Sub Division in Trichy District will be established.
104. 10 Police Stations will be upgraded as Heavy Police Stations and 7 Police Stations will be upgraded as Medium Police Stations in Trichy District.
105. 3 additional A.R. Platoons will be sanctioned for Trichy District.
106. 85 new Quarters for A.R. Police will be constructed in Trichy District.
107. Police Quarters for 3 ADSPs and 5 DSPs will be constructed in Trichy District.

108. A Community Hall and a Canteen Building will be constructed in Trichy District for Police personnel.
109. A Camp Office for S.P., Trichy will be constructed.
110. Data with Transport Department will be made available to the Police Department on real time basis to check stolen vehicles in Check posts.
111. Permission will be accorded to fill up 97 vacancies in the Temple Protection Force with Home Guards in Trichy District.
112. 99 new houses will be constructed to replace the houses fully destroyed in the Dharmapuri caste clashes.
113. The amount sanctioned for 32 Naxal Prone Villages in Dharmapuri District for developmental activity will be enhanced from Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 20 crores.
114. A SIPCOT Industrial Estate will be established in Dharmapuri District.
115. SIDCO Industrial Estates will be established in Pennagaram and Harur Taluks of Dharmapuri District.
116. Funds will be sanctioned to District S.Ps for engaging lawyers in private cases filed against Police Personnel.

117. Cash rewards to Police Personnel will be enhanced from the existing Rs.300 to Rs.600 for individual effort and Rs.1,500 to Rs.3,000 for team effort.
118. Widening of hill roads at Kodaikanal will be undertaken.
119. Mega Tourism Project at Manavanur in Kodaikanal will be taken up.
120. An Additional rope car for Palani Temple will be provided.
121. Administrative building for AR Police will be sanctioned in Dindigul District.
122. Community Halls for the welfare of Police Personnel at Dindigul and Theni will be constructed.
123. Road roko without prior notice of at least 30 days will be banned.
124. Two more Prohibition Check posts and one Mobile Check post at Sirkazhi and Mayiladuthurai areas will be sanctioned.
125. Financial sanction for road accident victims sanctioned under Accident Relief Fund will be simplified as in the case of CMPRF.



126. Two additional A.R. Platoons will be sanctioned for Kanniyakumari District.
127. Separate Police personnel will be sanctioned to man the 37 Inter-state check posts in Kanniyakumari District.
128. A Combined Office Building will be sanctioned for accommodating Police Offices in Kanniyakumari District.
129. One additional Platoon will be sanctioned for Madurai.
130. Repeater Station and 100 Walkie-Talkies will be sanctioned for Usilampatti, Solavanthaan and Melur areas in Madurai District.

131. Wireless sets for Tahsildars and RDOs in Madurai District will be sanctioned.
132. Traffic Police Stations will be sanctioned for Melur, Othakadai and Oomachikulam in Madurai District.
133. In the Elementary Education syllabus, lessons on the creation of a Casteless Society will be included.
134. A collaborative campaign will be taken up by the Education and Police Departments through Best communicators to propagate a casteless society through drama, plays etc.
135. Quarters for DSP (AR), Madurai and Administrative Building for A.R., Madurai will be sanctioned.
136. 2 Motor Cycle Patrol Vehicles each, for 7 Police Stations in Madurai will be sanctioned.
137. Hostel for Police personnel near the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court will be sanctioned.
138. 25% of funds collected as Traffic Fines will be given to Districts as Traffic Contingency Fund from the Road Safety Fund.
139. A new Building will be sanctioned for Madurai City Police Office (CPO).

140. Jurisdiction of City Police will be made co-terminus with the City Corporation in Madurai.
141. 2 Fly-overs one each at Kalavasal Junction and Goripalayam Junction in Madurai will be sanctioned.
142. It will be made mandatory that roads leading to Fire Work units are well maintained to facilitate speedy rescue operations in case of blast.
143. Video Conferencing facilities for Police Officers will be revived.
144. 2 Sky-lifts (101 mtr height) will be sanctioned for the Fire and Rescue Services Department.
145. Blood count equipment for the 3 hospitals in Kancheepuram District will be sanctioned.
146. Police Strength in Manimangalam, Semmangalam and Otteri Police Stations in Kancheepuram District will be augmented.
147. Three A.R. Platoons will be sanctioned for Kancheepuram District.
148. 12 Police Stations bordering Chennai will be upgraded as heavy Police Stations.
149. 42 Kms length of road damaged because of lorries plying from cement factories will be



repaired with a bearing strength of 40 tonnes in Ariyalur District.

150. Pipelines will be laid for 274 hamlets in Ariyalur District.
151. A தரைப்பாலம் (sinking causeway) at மேலராம நல்லூர் in Ariyalur District will be sanctioned.
152. ASIDCO Industrial Complex will be established at Ariyalur.
153. Traffic Police Stations will be sanctioned for Ariyalur and Jeyamkondam.
154. A Traffic Unit will be sanctioned for Namakkal District.

155. Railway over Bridge in SH 79 at Chainage 90/2 in Namakkal District will be sanctioned.
156. A Community Hall for Police Personnel in Namakkal District will be sanctioned.
157. A Textile Park on the Tiruchi – Chennai Highway in Perambalur District will be sanctioned.
158. An Arts and Science College for Women will be established at வேப்பூர் Block in Perambalur District.
159. One Sub-division will be sanctioned in Mangala Medu in Perambalur District.
160. 2 Highway Patrol Vehicles will be sanctioned for Perambalur District.
161. One new Revenue sub – division will be sanctioned for Pudukkottai.
162. A Record Room building will be sanctioned for Pudukkottai District.
163. A Circular road and semi circular road for Pudukkottai will be sanctioned.
164. Two Arts and Science Colleges will be set up at Gandarvakottai and Karambakudi in Pudukkottai District.
165. Two AR Additional platoons will be sanctioned for Pudukkottai.

166. 2 Traffic Police Stations at Alangudi and Ponamaravathi in Pudukkottai will be sanctioned.
167. 3 Fly overs at AVR Round tana, 5 road junction and குறவஞ்சாவடி in Salem District will be sanctioned.
168. Drinking water facilities will be provided for மேச்சேரி and நங்கவள்ளி Blocks in Salem District.
169. Five Mobile Toilets per District for Police personnel engaged in Bandobust duty will be provided.
170. Financial Powers given to the S.P. for sanctioning petty construction will be increased from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs.50,000/-.
171. Kondlampatti, Steel Plant, Veeranam Police Stations and 14 Mother Villages adjoining Salem City will be annexed to Salem City.
172. 56 CCTV Cameras will be sanctioned for Salem City.
173. Construction of Government building for the office of the DIG, Salem, will be sanctioned.
174. A special Socio Economic Development Fund will be sanctioned for Sivagangai and Ramanad Districts as in the case of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts.

175. One Food processing and Training and Research Centre for Sivagangai will be sanctioned.
176. Administrative Building for AR for Sivagangai will be sanctioned.
177. 2 AR Platoons for Sivagangai will be sanctioned.
178. Traffic Police Stations in Devakottai, Ilayangudi, Manamadurai and Singampunari will be sanctioned.
179. Traffic improvement facility at Palli Agraharam in Thanjavur District and 4-way junction will be established.
180. C.T. Scan facility at Thanjavur Medical College will be provided.
181. Palakkarai Bridge in Thanjavur will be reconstructed.
182. Two additional AR Platoons will be sanctioned for Thanjavur.
183. Two modern control rooms with 100 CCTV cameras in Thanjavur and Kumbakonam will be sanctioned.
184. Two Additional Highway Patrols will be sanctioned for Thanjavur.

185. 200 additional quarters for AR personnel will be sanctioned for Thanjavur.
186. DSP camp offices at Orathanadu and Thiruvidaimaruthur in Thanjavur District will be sanctioned.
187. Separate staff for DSP office in Thanjavur District will be sanctioned.
188. Five Police Stations in Thanjavur will be upgraded to Inspector Level Police Stations.
189. A new Bus stand in Karur Municipality will be sanctioned.
190. A Ring road will be sanctioned for Karur.
191. Six Police Stations in Karur District will be upgraded as medium type police stations.
192. Pasupathypalayam Police Station in Karur District will be upgraded to heavy type.
193. One Traffic Police Station will be sanctioned in Kulithalai Municipality in Karur District.
194. For Naxal prone areas, in addition to a one time grant of Rs. 1 crore, a recurring grant of Rs. 25 lakhs per year will be sanctioned.
195. MRI scan facility for Theni Medical College will be provided.



196. Children of Tamilians staying in Kerala Border area will be admitted in the Hostels in Theni District.
197. A Community Hall will be constructed at the Border near Kannagi Temple in Theni District for the use of Police personnel deployed for Bandobust duty.
198. 2 AR Platoons will be sanctioned for Theni District.
199. Installation of sprinklers on the ceilings of Fire Cracker Units will be made mandatory for effectively putting out fire.

200. A Separate traffic unit for Aruppukottai Town in Virudhunagar District will be sanctioned.
201. A separate National Highway Traffic Unit at Rajapalayam in Virudhunagar District will be sanctioned.
202. An AR Administrative Block will be sanctioned for Virudhunagar.
203. Outer Ring road will be sanctioned for Sivakasi Town.
204. AR company will be sanctioned for Vathirairuppu Village in Srivilliputhur.
205. Police Stations at W.Pudupatti and Koommapatti in Virudhunagar District will be upgraded as Inspector manned Stations.
206. Exclusive Road Safety Van for awareness Campaign about Traffic Rules will be sanctioned for Villupuram.
207. One Trauma Care Centre (24x7) for Villupuram Medical College will be sanctioned.
208. One SIDCO Unit at Sankarapuram will be sanctioned.
209. Auroville Police Station will be upgraded as Inspector manned Police Station.

210. CC TV cameras and Burglar alarms will be installed in all Co-operative banks.
211. Two A.R. Platoons will be sanctioned for Villupuram.
212. Administrative building for Home Guards' Office will be sanctioned at Villupuram.
213. Two Traffic Police Stations at Ginjee and Tirukovilur in Villupuram District will be sanctioned.
214. Sea erosion prevention structures in 5 places viz. Vembaar, Veerapandipattinam, Periyathazhai, Kallamozhi, Keelavaipar will be sanctioned.
215. A Water Sports Centre will be established at Manapaadu in Thoothukudi District.
216. A Ship building Yard will be sanctioned for Thoothukudi.
217. Establishment of a desalination plant through PPP mode with industries will be sanctioned for Thoothukudi.
218. Subsidy for conversion of Bottom Trawlers will be increased by 50%.
219. Subsidy for purchase of Scuba Diving Equipment for skin divers will be provided in Thoothukudi District.



220. Three patrol boats will be provided to the Fisheries Dept of Thoothukudi for rescue operations.

221. Administrative Block for A.R. will be sanctioned for Thoothukudi District.
222. Quarters for all 458 personnel belonging to A.R. in Thoothukudi will be sanctioned.
223. Two more highway patrols for ECR Road in Thiruvarur District will be provided.
224. A Guest House at Muthupettai in Thiruvarur District will be constructed.
225. Following amendments will be made to the Goondas Act.
  - i. Instead of habitual offenders, single offence which has the propensity to disturb public order
  - ii. Cyber Crime
  - iii. Confiscation of vehicles
226. The amount for preparation of cases under Goondas Act will be increased from Rs.3,000/- to Rs. 8,000/-.
227. Additional fund of Rs.96.11 lakhs will be sanctioned for the completion of DPO building in Thiruvarur.
228. Residential Quarters for 2 ADSPs and 4 DSPs in Thiruvarur will be sanctioned.

229. Feeding Charges for escorted prisoners will be increased from Rs.35/- to Rs.100/- per head.
230. For expansion of Vellore bus stand, a feasibility study will be undertaken.
231. A Feasibility study for an IT Park at Vellore will be undertaken.
232. Two more A.R. platoons will be sanctioned for Vellore.
233. One Traffic Police Station will be sanctioned for Arakkonam in Vellore District.
234. Quarters for 162 A.R. Police personnel will be constructed for Vellore.
235. A review will be taken up at the district level for Preventive Measures as well as crime related issues.
236. At Thiruvannamalai, the 14 km Girivalam path will be developed by widening it and by providing emergency lanes. A Detailed Project Report will be prepared.
237. Funds will be provided for land acquisition to provide path ways for access to burial grounds of BCs and MBCs in Thiruvannamalai District.
238. 5 acres of land will be allotted for functioning of Permanent Bus stands at Chengam,

Thandarampattu, Vettavalam and Avalakottai in Thiruvannamalai District.

239. Two A.R. platoons will be sanctioned for Thiruvannamalai.
240. DPO, A.R. and S.P. quarters will be sanctioned in the Master Plan Complex, Tiruppur.
241. Two A.R. Platoons will be sanctioned for Tiruppur.
242. Special Units like Finger Print, Photo Units, Dog Squad, Shorthand Bureau, PTB, MFSL will be sanctioned for Tiruppur.
243. Compensation in land acquisition for GAIL Project in Tiruppur will be linked to Market value.
244. Permanent barracks will be constructed to accommodate 2,500 A.R. personnel in Chennai.
245. Temporary pre-fabricated barracks will be provided for TSP Battalion in Chennai.
246. The Police Hospital at Egmore, Chennai, will be upgraded with modern equipment.
247. Exclusive Police Canteen will be constructed for the Chennai City Police at Egmore.

248. An administrative Building will be constructed for A.R. in Chennai.
249. 35 Ambassador cars now used for VIP escorts and convoy in Chennai will be replaced with High Speed Vehicles.
250. Three A.R. platoons will be sanctioned for Tiruvallur District.
251. Sholavaram, Vellavedu, Minjur, Vengal, Sevvapettai Police Stations in Tiruvallur District will be upgraded to the level of Heavy Police Stations.
252. The strength in Tiruttani Town Police Station will be augmented by adding 50 police personnel.
253. Barracks will be provided at Tiruttani in Tiruvallur District.
254. Two TSP companies will be sanctioned for Tiruvallur District.
255. Three Temporary Check posts in Krishnagiri District will be made permanent and necessary structures provided.
256. Traffic Investigation Wing in Krishnagiri District will be augmented by providing additional strength of 1 Sub Inspector and 10 Police Constables.

257. Quarters for Superintendent of Police, Krishnagiri will be constructed.
258. The District Headquarters hospital in Krishnagiri will be upgraded.
259. Parking facility will be provided in Ooty.
260. The strength of Traffic Police Station in Ooty will be doubled.
261. Traffic Police Stations will be sanctioned for Gudalur and Kothagiri.
262. A dormitory will be constructed for Police personnel in Ooty.
263. Four more Highway Patrols will be sanctioned for The Nilgiris District.
264. As the roads in The Nilgiris District are narrow, four units of pick up vans with equipment will be provided for the Fire and Rescue Services Department in the Nilgiris District.
265. Two Quarters for Deputy Commissioners in Coimbatore will be sanctioned. Permission will be granted for converting two Inspectors' Quarters into DC Quarters with some modifications.
266. Buildings will be sanctioned for three police stations in Coimbatore District.

267. Two Heavy duty Tow-away vehicles will be sanctioned for Coimbatore District.
268. One Traffic Investigation Police Station will be sanctioned for Coimbatore City.
269. Two A.R. Platoons for Erode will be sanctioned.
270. Traffic Police Stations will be sanctioned for Perunthurai and Sathyamangalam in Erode District.
271. Ten Additional patrol vehicles will be sanctioned for Trichy City.
272. AR Administrative Building will be constructed in Trichy City.
273. Two Quarters will be sanctioned for Deputy Commissioner in Trichy.
274. Two Posts of Inspector of Crime will be sanctioned for Trichy City Police.
275. Two posts of Deputy Director of Fire and Rescue Services Department will be upgraded to that of Joint Director.
276. A.R. Administrative Building will be constructed for Cuddalore District.
277. A building will be constructed for the Police Hospital in Cuddalore.

278. Administrative Building for AR will be constructed with a compound wall in Ramanathapuram District.
279. Repeater stations will be put up at Tiruvadanai and Kamuthi in Ramanathapuram District.
280. Two Highway Patrols will be sanctioned for Ramanathapuram District.
281. Additional posts of Technical Advisor and Assistant Engineers will be sanctioned for the Police Housing Corporation.
282. The strength in TNUSRB will be augmented with One DIG, One SP, Three ADSPs, Two DSPs and Four Inspectors.
283. One post of Deputy Legal Advisor will be sanctioned for TNUSRB.
284. Twenty five computers with printers and all accessories will be sanctioned for TNUSRB.
285. The post of Senior Legal Advisor in CBCID will be filled up.
286. A District Jail will be sanctioned for Thoothukudi.
287. The Sub-jail at Chengalpattu will be upgraded as a District Jail.

288. Tamil Nadu Special Police Companies will be provided for Madurai and Cuddalore Central Prisons.
289. Funds will be sanctioned for comprehensive maintenance of 7 Central Prisons and sub-jails.
290. A pilot Solar Power Generator Plant will be put up in Puzhal Complex at a cost of Rs. 3 crores.
291. Baggage Scanners will be provided to Central Prisons at Puzhal, Vellore, Cuddalore and Salem at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs each.
292. 918 Quarters for Prison Personnel will be repaired at a cost of Rs.1.8 crores.
293. Video Conferencing facility will be provided in 60 more locations. The defunct facilities in 11 locations will be repaired. All Prisons and Courts will be covered by Video Conferencing Facilities.
294. Rs.30 lakhs will be provided as Revolving Fund to the Tamil Nadu Police Academy.
295. The Old Police Recruit Schools will be sanctioned staff on par with the new Police Recruit Schools.
296. Sanction will be accorded for the purchase of 8,900 chairs for Police Recruit Schools.

297. Rs. 10.14 lakhs will be sanctioned for purchase of utensils for Police Recruit Schools.
298. Rs.98 lakhs will be sanctioned for purchase of equipment for State Disaster Response Force.
299. For those winning trophies in Team events in Police Competitions, a prize amount of Rs.10,000/- will be given for each member of the team.
300. A Sum of Rs.1.75 crores will be provided for purchase of sports calibre weapons and amenities.
301. Pipeline will be laid for Marutham Complex for providing water supply.
302. A building will be provided for the Police Hospital in Vellore.
303. Rs.25 lakhs will be sanctioned for conducting 100 sensitisation workshops on drug abuse throughout the State.
304. One post of Legal Officer will be sanctioned to assist the Superintendents of Police in all the Districts.
305. Instructions in Prison Manual that the classification of prisoner should be intimated to the Prison Superintendent will be incorporated in the Police Standing Order also.

306. Police will be required to send the photographs of the wanted persons to the Prison Superintendents.
307. Co-ordination meetings between the Superintendents of Police and Superintendents of Prisons will be made mandatory.
308. A post of Additional DRO will be sanctioned for 6 months to enable filing of O.A. in Special Courts on attachment orders issued by Government.
309. One post of Legal Advisor will be sanctioned for Economic Offences Wing at the Headquarters.
310. Rs.2 lakhs will be sanctioned for establishing a control room for the Railway Police. A sum of Rs.24,000/- will also be sanctioned towards recurring expenditure.
311. One time grant of Rs.50 lakhs sanctioned for the Socio Economic Development Project for Krishnagiri District will be enhanced to Rs.1 crore.
312. Cyber Safety Practices will be included in the School Curriculum.
313. 14 additional check posts will be sanctioned with a strength of one SI, one Head Constable

- and four Police Constables for each check post for the Prohibition Enforcement Wing.
314. For the existing 29 check posts pre-fabricated structures will be provided. They will be given permanent buildings in a phased manner.
  315. A prohibition 'Help Line' will be sanctioned.
  316. Rs.25 crores will be sanctioned every year for maintenance of Police buildings.
  317. Sanction under investigation charges will be increased to Rs.1.5 crores.
  318. An additional amount of Rs.75 lakhs will be provided towards hire charges of vehicles this year.
  319. All Police personnel will be brought under "Closed User Group" format in the use of mobile phones.
  320. Three Unmanned Aerial Vehicles at a cost of Rs.95 lakhs will be procured from the Anna University for the use of the Police Force.
  321. Adequate VHF sets will be provided to the Police Department.
  322. Lease to the Forest Department where Repeater Stations are located will be reduced to the minimum.

323. A building will be provided for the Special Task Force premises at Sathyamangalam at a cost of Rs.9 crores.
324. Risk Allowance for Special Task Force Personnel will be increased from Rs.2,000/- to Rs.3,000/-.
325. The Food Secretary will write to all Collectors clarifying the legal position on confiscation of vehicles indulging in smuggling of PDS commodities.
326. Extra units will be sanctioned for Food Cell, CID so that there is a unit in each district.
327. The amount for paper work for preventive detention will be enhanced from Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 8,000/-.
328. Extra work allowance will be given to police personnel in the Food Cell.
329. An additional floor over the existing ground floor building will be constructed for the Security Branch CID Office at Marudham complex at a cost of Rs. 81.8 lakhs.
330. Ten explosive sniffer dogs will be added to the existing strength to deal with explosive cases at a cost of Rs. 42 lakhs.

331. 16 Horses will be purchased for Chennai City Mounted Branch.
332. One post of Legal Adviser will be sanctioned for the Chennai Central Crime Branch.
333. Four more posts of Special Public Prosecutors will be sanctioned for the Social Justice and Human Rights Wing.
334. 11 DSP Offices of Social Justice and Human Rights Wing will be provided with furniture, computers and fax machines.
335. Housing Board Flats will be earmarked as quarters for the Collector and District Revenue Officer of Chennai District.
336. Innova vehicles will be sanctioned to District Superintendents of Police, Deputy Commissioners, Range DIGs, Joint Commissioners and Additional Commissioners of Police.
337. The ADSP, Crime, in Districts, and ADSPs in Special Units will be designated as ADSP (Headquarters) and will be delegated with all administrative powers except posting, promotion, punishment and rewards, which will continue with the SPs.

338. Appropriate re-delegation of administrative powers now vested in the DGP to ADGPs and IGPs will be done.
339. Many Collectors have requested for bifurcation of existing Taluks. As per my announcement in the Assembly, a Committee has been constituted to make recommendations on bifurcation of Taluks. Taluks will be bifurcated on receipt of the recommendations of this Committee.
340. The Collectors should pay special attention to opening zero balance accounts for crediting the special incentives granted to students studying in 10th standard to 12th standard in Government and Government Aided Schools.
341. The Collectors should also personally monitor the opening of zero balance accounts and crediting the scholarship amount to this account of the students.
342. Distribution of School bags and educational kits to students will begin from January, 2013. The Collectors should ensure the quality of the material supplied and its prompt and proper distribution before March, 2013.
343. The items in the agenda are focused on helping the common people. For better monitoring of these schemes it will be useful to have regular



field visits by Senior Officers at least once in a month. The system of monthly monitoring which was in existence earlier has almost been discontinued. This will be revived. In a way this will also help to reassert the authority of the Collector since all Departmental Heads will be held accountable at this monthly meeting which will be chaired by a Senior Officer from Chennai and the District Collector.

Now, I am happy to inform all of you that Tamil Nadu has been selected for the 'Krishi Karman Award' for the year 2011-2012, as the best performing State, in total food grain production, in the Category of States with food grain production below 100 lakh MTs by the Government of India.



*Speech delivered at the 57<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the  
National Development Council  
at New Delhi (27.12.2012)*



## **HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER SETS PRIORITIES FOR NDC MEET**

**W**e have assembled yet again for what are turning out to be purely periodic rituals – this time the 57th National Development Council meeting,

which has been convened for the approval of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

1. To be honest, the purpose and intention of such meetings completely eludes me. We are already nearly three-quarters of the way into the first year of the Twelfth Plan. I wonder whether it would be useful to comment on the contents of the 12th Plan Document, since it is very unlikely that any such views would be taken on board. When we assembled last in this forum more than a year ago, many of the Hon'ble Chief Ministers present here and I had made several valuable and useful suggestions on the Approach to the Twelfth Plan. Given that it took nearly 14 months for the final draft of the Twelfth Plan to be prepared, I had a fond hope that at least some of the suggestions made in the last NDC meeting would find their way into the final Plan Document. Unfortunately, when I read the draft Plan Document, I found that no reasonable and legitimate suggestion from the States has been accepted and the big brotherly and undemocratic approach of superimposing on elected State Governments the dubious policies, priorities and programmes of a minority ruling coterie in Delhi has prevailed.
2. We get the impression that the Government at

the Centre is indifferent about reducing poverty. Large scale poverty and inequality persists and even widens with every Plan. The Union Government, far from serving the common man / woman, is conspiring against him / her by hiking the prices of essential commodities and inputs and appears more focused on facilitating the interests of foreign investors. The regime at the Centre, caught up in the daily squabbles of its constituents, in merely trying to survive from day to day, has neither the time nor the inclination to pay attention to the problems of the people of this country.

3. I am constrained to point out that many of the adverse initial conditions faced by the country and the slowdown in growth as we enter the 12th Plan period have been caused primarily by the poor macro-economic management and faulty policy making of the present regime at the Centre. I must compliment the Planning Commission for admitting to such policy failures – both in infrastructure project implementation and in tax related issues in the Plan Document itself. The Central Government has miserably failed in effective economic management of the country and is now forcing the resultant hardship on the people at large.



4. We, in Tamil Nadu, have been particularly hard hit by the attitude of the Government of India. Every single legitimate request of our State has been turned down or ignored and every initiative stymied. We have repeatedly demanded action on critical issues affecting our State but the Centre has failed to take cognizance. I made a request for a package of assistance from the Central Government as soon as I assumed office last year, but till date and even after repeated reminders, the Centre is insensitive to the request made and demands raised.

5. We have established the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board as the nodal agency for developing infrastructure through Public Private Partnership in the State to attract investment. Inadequate support of the Central Government for the State Government's infrastructure initiative and lack of access to Central Government Department lands even for projects like airports, metro-rail and road projects is resulting in delays and cost overrun.
6. The Central Government has been completely ineffective in playing its constitutional role in ensuring that the Final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal is duly notified so that it can be implemented and the rights of Tamil Nadu as a lower riparian State are protected. The Central Government has also failed in protecting the citizens of the country - the fishermen belonging to Tamil Nadu - from attacks across the maritime boundary.

Even a simple request from a State PSU for a Digital Addressable System (DAS) License for Chennai City has not been granted on totally extraneous considerations. The Central Government has ordered that Metros such as Chennai should migrate to telecasting TV Channels in digital mode before the

end of December 2012. Despite repeated representations to the Prime Minister and the concerned Union Minister, the D.A.S. licence is yet to be given to the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation. It is a known fact that the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation caters to the poor and the middle class at nominal costs. This delay is intended to facilitate the switching over of subscribers to a family owned TV network.

The deliberate non-issuance of D.A.S licence to the State Government owned Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation is only to facilitate the business interests of a particular family which forms part of the ruling coalition at the Centre.

This vindictive and discriminative act of the Government of India is highly condemnable and is yet another example of subverting the interest of the common people and the ruling dispensation's perpetual pandering to allies to ensure the survival of the Central Government.

7. As the Central Government remains aloof and disdainfully distant from the people's real needs, there have been efforts to arrogate greater powers by the Central Government for itself, by reducing the role of States which can only

jeopardise the people's welfare. As the elected head of the Government of Tamil Nadu, while I shall continue to demand for the State what should rightfully belong to it, I cannot let down the people by merely waiting for the Central Government to act on various development initiatives. The State aims to forge ahead and we are embarking on many path breaking initiatives. In the Twelfth Plan, our State is poised to reach a higher growth trajectory.

8. I had urged in the last NDC meeting that an ambitious double digit growth target should be set for the 12th Plan. I am disappointed to note that the Plan Document scales down the growth target from 9 per cent in the Approach Paper to 8.2 per cent. We however, have a different objective. Tamil Nadu under my leadership, plans to achieve a double digit growth rate, as it envisions Accelerated, Inclusive and Innovative growth in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Tamil Nadu's economy has shown great resilience and after my resuming office has recorded 7.4% growth in the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan, inspite of the poor performance of the previous Government in the earlier years. This is higher than the national average growth rate despite the global economic crisis and recession.

9. I unveiled the vision document for the State: “Vision Tamil Nadu 2023” in March this year, with three major outcomes that I have envisioned for the State to reach by 2023: First: the per capita income of Tamil Nadu’s residents will reach 10,000 US Dollars per annum (at 2010 prices) – the present median income of Upper Middle Income countries. Second: Tamil Nadu will attain a high standard of social development, with the Human Development Index of the State matching that of developed countries and third: Tamil Nadu would provide to its residents, high quality infrastructure all over the State, comparable with the best in the world. It is against this backdrop that our Twelfth Five Year Plan has been conceived.
10. Financing the Plan is crucial. The Plan Document has adequate evidence on how unfair the Central Government is being to the States. The proportion of Central Assistance to the States for the Plan is down from 24.42 per cent of the States’ aggregate resources in the Eleventh Plan, to 23.08 per cent in the Twelfth Plan. The entire incremental outlay on State Plans as a proportion of GDP is to be raised by the States themselves. Even in terms of the break up of Central Assistance, the share of “Normal Central



Assistance”, which is the untied portion, has been systematically whittled down. The States have been placed at the whim and mercy of petty bureaucrats in different Ministries in Delhi to receive assistance for the many centrally funded schemes, for which funding has been carved out of the State’s share of central plan financing. This confirms what I had already apprehended in my speech at the 56th National Development Council when I said: “The bulk of the outlay on the thirteen so-called flagship programmes was earlier provided to the States as untied ‘Normal

Central Assistance' to finance State determined priorities. With the big brotherly attitude that has come to characterize the Central Government, untied funds have been replaced by the "flagship programmes", consequently treating the elected State Governments as mere local supplicants. In my view, such a design is completely flawed and violative of the spirit of the Constitutional scheme where States, being closer to the people, have been accorded a key role in development related activities."

11. The Plan Document also speaks of one more sham exercise in which the so called Centrally Sponsored Schemes are to be abolished with fund transfer to States. But, undoubtedly, they will be reborn in another guise. After all, the objective of this rigmarole appears to be to keep the States firmly in a supplicant position!
12. While the general approach towards the States is condescending, when one analyzes the data regarding allocations for individual States in the Eleventh Plan, the unfairness displayed towards Tamil Nadu takes one's breath away. Comparing Tamil Nadu's population as per the 2011 census against the resource allocation as the Plan Document does, is an exercise already loaded in advance against a State which was an early

adopter of the national goal of population control. What is even more disturbing is that Tamil Nadu does not receive even the share that it receives as Normal Central Assistance from various centrally funded schemes like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). It is just 4.328 per cent in the fund flow for these schemes against 6.062 per cent population share in the aggregate. Not just does this design of fund flow penalize a better performing State in the country, it actually raises a very serious doubt in my mind that this is the outcome of a sinister conspiracy to consciously discriminate against some States, and in favour of a few, in the matter of fund allocation.

13. A key issue in the generation of resources for the plan is the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). We note the adamant attitude of the Government of India with great anxiety. The legitimate concerns of the State Governments for whom VAT is the main revenue resource have to be taken note of. Compensation for the permanent loss on account of abolition of CST has to be provided in a sustainable and

non-discretionary manner. The Centre should be prepared to consider more radical approaches, including delegating the levy and collection of the substitutes for VAT, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax within a State, completely to the State machinery, with the Central machinery focusing on inter-state taxation, customs duties and direct taxes. Without the Centre creating the requisite atmosphere of trust both in the minds of the States and of other stake holders including small traders, it would be impossible to implement this tax reform measure.

14. The “direct cash transfer” mechanism is being touted as a “game changer” and a panacea for all ills in implementation. This is unjustified and shortsighted and reveals how little the Central Government understands ground level realities. The cash transfer mechanism will not work for certain schemes like the Public Distribution System and fertilizer subsidy, where ensuring availability of food grains and fertilizers is much more crucial to preserve food security than transferring cash. It is almost as if the Central Government is trying to abdicate its responsibility and just throw money around, instead of addressing real issues of availability. For other transfers, like pensions and scholarships, our State has attempted to operate through banks. However, the banking system, which is entirely

under the control of the Central Government, is as yet unequal to the task of providing the crucial last mile connectivity to scheme beneficiaries without imposing hardships and costs on them. Further, the implementation of the “Aadhaar” scheme is getting more and more politicized and the roll out delayed. This will not lead to the desired outcomes.

15. Tamil Nadu with all its constraints has initiated dynamic action for the timely completion of ongoing generation and transmission schemes and to undertake quick gestation schemes in order to become a power surplus State again by 2015. The Financial Restructuring Plan for Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) is a long overdue measure. However, the rigid insistence on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) limits is a major hindrance to its effective implementation. The State also took courageous decisions under my leadership to raise power tariffs after ten years. It shows my Government's firm resolve to tackle the power crisis in the State, which is not of our making, and is the legacy left behind by the previous Government.
16. The Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy, 2012, has been announced with a vision of developing Tamil Nadu as a world leader in Solar Energy by establishing a generation capacity of 3000



MW by 2015. Our Government intends to make Solar Energy a people's movement just as we did earlier with Rain Water Harvesting. I urge the Government of India to support our initiatives financially and with appropriate policy measures.

17. The Transport Scenario in the Plan Document is conspicuously biased in favour of National Highways. The PMGSY focuses only on last mile connectivity. My Government is making unprecedented allocations for the huge network of State Highways, Major District Roads and

other District Roads, but, the Plan Document is silent about these roads. The proposal for a North-South Freight Corridor from Villupuram to Kanniyakumari does not find even a cursory mention in the Plan.

18. The Eleventh Plan performance in the Agriculture Sector for the country has been disappointing with only 2.8 per cent growth in the terminal year. Tamil Nadu however, registered a 7.08 per cent growth for the same year after I assumed office and initiated several farm sector measures with the objective of doubling farmers' income. I have reoriented the Agriculture Sector, ushering in a Second Green Revolution with focus on integrated farming and development of the Animal Husbandry and Dairy sector. The State Government's unprecedented investment in this sector by providing milch cows and sheep and goats to poor families and by organizing farmers' fairs (Uzhavar peruvizha) in all the 16,564 Revenue Villages has resulted in higher growth in the Agriculture Sector.
19. Tamil Nadu has limited irrigation potential. NADP offers only a minor incremental Plan allocation which barely covers inflation. The Central Government's confused and non-transparent implementation of the Nutrient Based Subsidy

Scheme has been detrimental to our farmers. My Government has provided an exemption from VAT on fertilizers and agricultural implements for the first time in the country to reduce the cost burden on farmers.

20. Irrigation is a very important issue. We have repeatedly appealed to the Central Government, in vain, to ensure justice for Tamil Nadu in inter-state river water sharing issues including Cauvery, Pennaiyar, Mullaiperiyar dam and Attapadi dam issues. Time and again, we have been raising the issue of inter-linking of rivers both as a means of enhancing irrigation facilities, flood mitigation and creating a waterways grid and the need for seeing it as a national priority fully deserving of Central support. This has not found any real support from the Central Government. Surprisingly, the 12th Plan Document is also silent on this vital issue. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) has been a very disappointing scheme. It has no thrust on minor irrigation and on water conservation, two critical areas of concern for the 21st century. I demand that this programme be completely recast. The 12th Plan Document suggests pricing of water as a measure of conservation. Water, though a precious resource,

cannot always be priced in commercial terms. In this regard, I expect that the 12th Plan Document should be more realistic instead of making unimplementable theoretical propositions.

21. Sustained economic growth requires a clear vision and leadership and it is my deep concern that growth should translate into inclusive development and poverty eradication. We have adopted a multi pronged strategy of targeted family based interventions on the one hand, and addressing inter-district and inter-regional disparities in the State, on the other, along with increasing employment and employability by improving the share of the Manufacturing Sector and focusing on skill development. The State has introduced the State Balanced Growth Fund to address inter and intra district disparities. We expect more substantial allocations from the Government of India under the Backward Regions Grant Fund, since the Plan Document recognizes that there are districts with high poverty in Tamil Nadu as well. The substantially stepped up and clearly earmarked allocation for Special Area Programmes in the 12th Plan must be equitably distributed to all areas and regions in the country which are in need of assistance and

not be used just to pamper political allies – past, present or potential.

22. Poverty eradication needs to be uppermost in our priorities. The National Rural Livelihood Mission appears to have drawn some key lessons from precursor programmes under implementation. In Tamil Nadu, the urban poor are a large category. We are awaiting the roll out of the Urban Livelihood Mission which is now long overdue. The State has in the meantime decided to go ahead on its own with a State level urban poverty eradication initiative.
23. Even though Tamil Nadu is implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) well, we recognize that the scheme has many flaws. MGNREGS should be used as an instrument to generate skills and employment opportunities in key sectors including agriculture and for asset creation in rural areas. There ought to be a scheme holiday in the peak agricultural season. The scheme should also allow for more flexibility in project selection and mode of operation.
24. The cost of housing has gone up due to inflation but the Centre has not considered this aspect seriously and the States have had to put in an

increasing share to meet the housing needs of the houseless poor and vulnerable sections. There is also an urgent need to revisit the space norms and to step up the unit cost of houses under the Indira Awas Yojana to at least One lakh rupees. Tamil Nadu has taken up the construction of environmentally sustainable green houses with solar power that could be a model for other States to emulate. I call upon the Centre to financially support this novel initiative in the area of clean energy. In urban housing, the Rajiv Awas Yojana and the interest subvention scheme have not been very effective nor attractive and the schemes need revamping.

25. The Plan Document correctly recognizes manufacturing as the key to inclusive growth which would promote employment. However, the 12th Plan target for growth in this sector is relatively modest. In contrast, Tamil Nadu expects to achieve an average growth rate of 10.5% in the Manufacturing Sector. Tamil Nadu continues to be a favoured investment destination as is evident from the recent signing of MOUs with twelve private companies on a single day for an investment of 20,925 crore rupees. These projects alone would generate direct and indirect employment for

nearly 1.35 lakh persons in the coming years. The State also proposes to venture into sectors like aerospace and pharmaceuticals in addition to its existing areas of strength in automobiles, auto components, engineering, leather and textile sectors.

26. Skill development has been identified as a crucial intervention and accorded high priority. The Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission with a Special Purpose Vehicle will be at the vanguard of these efforts to address the skill issue with a flexible approach. Many of the initiatives under this Mission will be in the Public Private Partnership mode. We urge continued Central support for this crucial area.
27. The attacks on Tamil Nadu Fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy is an issue infringing on National sovereignty and should not be ignored. Our requests for the development of deep sea fishing and fishing harbours have not found matching Central assistance.
28. The inordinate delay in the launching of JNNURM Mission-II is a cause of deep concern for us. We would favour a scheme design with substantial flexibility to the States to use their

local knowledge and ingenuity in solving urban infrastructure problems.

29. Tamil Nadu has achieved the target of Universalisation of Primary Education and is now moving to universalising Secondary education. Allocations under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are yet to be released. These so called flagship initiatives should be adequately funded.
30. We hope that the proposed expansion of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) into the National Health Mission will provide the flexibility to absorb the more extensive coverage provided under some of the State schemes including the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Programme in Tamil Nadu.
31. The State is reeling under widespread load shedding. The demand-supply gap is 4,000 MW - the highest in the Southern Region. Failure of the monsoon, coupled with power shortage, has taken its toll on the Agriculture Sector, affecting food production. The Small Scale Industrial Sector is also facing a major problem.

My repeated requests for substantial assistance for Power Sector Investment, ceding

a concessional funding window, finalising Fuel Supply Agreements and coal linkages, removing corridor constraints and strengthening the evacuation of wind energy have elicited no response.

Amongst my various letters on requests for power, my letter dated 23.10.2012 to avail of surplus power in the Northern States to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India elicited only a sermon on transmission constraints, negating our request.

May I now, in this august forum, register my request? Within the State of Tamil Nadu, there are no transmission constraints. The total power generated in the Central Generating Stations in Tamil Nadu by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, 1,890 MW, the Madras Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam, 440 MW, and the joint venture unit between the National Thermal Power Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO), 500 MW, commissioned recently at Vallur near Chennai adding up to a total of 2,830 MW may be allotted to Tamil Nadu. This is requested only as an interim arrangement, for a period of one year, to meet the huge power deficit and to alleviate

the hardship faced by the people, until all the new power projects under construction in Tamil Nadu are fully commissioned, after which, the status quo ante may be restored.

May I again repeat my request that the entire power of 2,000 MW generated from the Koodangulam project, on successful commissioning, be allotted to the State of Tamil Nadu? This is not an unreasonable request, as there is a precedent that I would like to quote. Of the first 2 units of 500 MW each, totalling 1,000 MW, produced at the Central Generating Station at Simhadri in Andhra Pradesh, constructed and operated by the National Thermal Power Corporation, the entire 1,000 MW have been dedicated to Andhra Pradesh. I have addressed the Hon'ble Prime Minister on this issue in my letter dated 25.12.2012 and hope to receive a favourable reply.

Predatory tendencies poaching on the powers and resources of the States notwithstanding, solutions available with the Government of India are wilfully withheld.

The federal nature of our existence demands that the Government of India discharge its obligations to the States.

The State of Tamil Nadu appeals to the Prime Minister of this country to grant our request for power.

32. The energy security of our country is in great danger and is facing unprecedented uncertainties. This is mainly due to the failure of the Government of India to anticipate problems and act in a proactive and co-ordinated manner, to ensure adequate supply of coal, and to provide coal linkages to new power plants. Policy failure on the part of the Government of India is starkly evident for all to see. Domestic coal production is stagnant and cannot meet the requirements of even the existing power plants, leave alone the new plants under construction and about to be commissioned. Power plants for an estimated capacity of 25,000 MW in the country are non-starters for want of clearances to link coal mines. Delay in environmental clearances have affected the speedy execution of coal mining projects and power plants. I urge the Hon'ble Prime Minister to intervene, clear the policy muddle and resolve the co-ordination issues between the Ministries of Environment and Forests, Power and Coal. Lack of adequate inter-regional power transmission infrastructure is another matter of great concern. Power deficit regions like the Southern States are

not able to access surplus power available in the rest of the country. This is mainly because of the lack of long term vision and speedy action to address corridor constraints by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited. I urge the Government of India to accord top priority to the taking up of inter-regional transmission projects on a war footing.

33. The Centre should use the NDC to discuss the issues concerning the States and consult with the Chief Ministers on various issues and give due weightage to their viewpoints rather than treating such occasions as purely ceremonial events intended to rubber stamp a Central Plan. Reasonableness and magnanimity should characterize such interactions rather than a vengeful attitude – where even fully justified requests of the States are not given due consideration. Such a vindictive attitude only shows that the Union Government has lost its direction and wants to leave the State Governments to face public ire. I sincerely hope that in order to meet the expectations of the people at large and the poor in particular, the Union Government recognizes the ground realities at least now and lends its ear to the States' genuine demands. I also hope that our

consistent demand for more flexibility in fiscal devolution and greater freedom in utilizing the funds allocated under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are met.

34. The people's interest should be paramount. Purely political considerations being brought to weigh on the Plan is a grave injustice done to the States and is not conducive to the healthy growth of the Nation. The already inherent imbalances will only get more pronounced. Let me conclude my speech in the sincere hope and belief that the voice of the States would be heard. The NDC should be a forum where the States are called to discuss, debate and evolve mutually beneficial programmes and policies, instead of a meeting place where opinions are sought with monotonous regularity but no action is taken. I sincerely hope that the Central Government takes cognizance of the aspirations of the States and commits more untied funds to allow for flexibility in framing people oriented programmes that result in accelerated, inclusive, innovative and sustainable growth.

VANAKKAM!



*Speech delivered at the Joint Conference of the  
Chief Ministers and Chief Justices  
at New Delhi (07.04.2013)*

**RULE OF LAW  
ESTABLISHES EQUITY  
SOCIAL JUSTICE**

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Union Ministers, Hon'ble Chief Ministers, Hon'ble Chief Justices of High Courts,

India functions as a vibrant democracy today because of the foresight and progressive vision of our great leaders who gave to us the Constitution of India, a document that is the foundation of our democratic polity. This foundation rests securely on the three pillars of our State – the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The doctrine of separation of powers ensures that each pillar functions not in isolation but in a conscious and constant interplay. This interplay ensures that the Constitutional promise of justice, liberty and equality reaches all the citizens of our country. In the vicissitudes of our democratic journey in these last 65 years, the faith we have reposed in the judicial system has been handsomely

rewarded through many landmark verdicts. We, in Tamil Nadu, are keenly aware of this. The relentless battle which I fought for more than two decades and through several fora to win for Tamil Nadu its rights over the Cauvery waters finally culminated in the Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction to notify the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal in the Gazette of the Government of India.

This Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices presents us with an opportunity to consider the various imperatives facing the country in the delivery of justice in line with the expectations of the people, particularly the poor, the marginalized and the vulnerable. Our common goal is to ensure the speedy trial of cases, making litigation affordable to the poor and providing sufficient legal fora to finalise and resolve disputes. We have a sacred duty to ensure that our system of justice is second to none in the world in terms of being trustworthy, transparent and timely.

My Government has consistently ensured that the maximum possible resources are made available to the judicial system to speed up the process of dispensation of justice in terms of infrastructure, staff and other resources. In

the State Budget for the year 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 695 crores has been provided for the Judiciary. In the past two years a sum of Rs. 162.13 crores has been sanctioned for improving the infrastructure required by the judiciary, including construction of court buildings, residential quarters and provision of other infrastructure. Tamil Nadu can proudly declare that out of 857 Subordinate courts functioning in the State, nearly 87.28% are located in their own buildings and only 12.72% are located in rented premises. A sum of Rs.222.44 crores is required for completing the construction of the remaining court buildings. While the State Government has been making adequate provision of funds for the construction of new buildings, I am constrained to point out that the flow of funds from the Central Government has been very paltry. In fact, under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for judicial infrastructure, no funds were released to Tamil Nadu in the years 2010-11 and 2011-12. It was only after repeated follow up that a sum of Rs.19.53 crores was released to the State in the year 2012-13. I strongly urge the Government of India to significantly step up the allocation of funds to Tamil Nadu to a level of Rs.70 crores per annum from the year 2013-2014, to enable TamilNadu to construct

own buildings for all courts in the State by the year 2016.

### **Need for more Courts**

We are also conscious of the fact that for a growing population there is a need to constitute more Courts. In the last two financial years, my Government has ordered the constitution of 105 new courts in all, including 60 Special Courts for land acquisition and motor vehicles accident compensation; 33 Family and Mahila courts; 12 Judicial Magistrate Courts and District Munsif Courts. In addition the Government has ordered the sanction of 90 evening courts over and above the 56 evening courts which are already functioning. I assure this august gathering that my Government will not hesitate to create more Courts according to need.

The creation of more Courts brings with it the need to recruit more judges. Tamil Nadu is committed to fulfilling the Supreme Court's prescription to increase the availability of lower court judges by at least 10 per cent. Accordingly, in Tamil Nadu we have recruited 167 civil judges in the year 2012. This has drastically brought down the number of vacancies in the lower judiciary. A similar recruitment of judges will take place in the year 2013 also.

It is not just sufficient to merely increase the number of posts in the Subordinate judiciary. It is also necessary to enhance their performance by providing them with staff and technical support. Towards this end, 35 posts of Court Managers have been sanctioned by the State Government for assisting in the National Court Management System (NCMS). Consequently, the National Judicial Data Grid will be operational in all the districts of the State within the next one month. Further, under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, 799 Courts have been provided with hardware items such as, computers, servers, UPS, mono laser printers, dot matrix printers, scanners, etc. The State Government has also sanctioned a total sum of Rs.53.84 lakhs in 2012-13, for the maintenance of computers and software being used in the Madras High Court. I have announced that all the prisons in the State and all the criminal courts would also be provided with video conferencing facilities to do away with the need for production of accused for remand hearings. The Registrar General, Madras High Court, mentioned that 12.5 lakh cases are pending now. My Government will take all steps to ensure that the necessary infrastructure and manpower are provided to the judiciary for the speedier and efficient trial of cases.

I have always been passionate about securing the goal of true gender equity in Tamil Nadu. As a result of my efforts, Tamil Nadu is undoubtedly today the leading State in attaining the goal of equality before law for women and has emerged as a State where women feel safe and secure. I recall on this occasion that I had already pioneered the setting up of All Women Police Stations in India more than 20 years ago in 1992. Today, there are All Women Police Stations in every Police sub-division in Tamil Nadu. In 2002, I moved a separate legislation viz., the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women in the Tamil Nadu Legislature, which passed an enactment under which the punishment in cases of sexual harassment was made more severe. The burden of proof to prove innocence was transferred to the accused in cases of death or suicide resulting from sexual harassment.

### **Steps to protect women**

The recent episode in New Delhi of the rape and death of a young woman which shocked the collective conscience of the nation, **impelled me to announce a fresh set of strong measures for the protection of women. I announced a bold and innovative 'Thirteen Point Action Plan'.** Accordingly,

1. Cases relating to sexual violence against women would be treated as grave crimes and

investigation carried out as far as possible by women police personnel and be directly supervised by Deputy Superintendents of Police.

2. The review of investigation of these crimes will be regularly done by SPs and DIGs from the date of registration till the case is concluded.

3. Zonal IGs of Police will review all cases of sexual violence, which are under investigation and pending before the Courts, and submit reports to the Additional Director General of Police (Law and Order) within a period of 15 days.

4. The Goondas Act will be amended to enable taking action against the perpetrators of sexual crimes.

5. Fast Track Mahila Courts will be set up in all the Districts to quickly conclude cases relating to sexual violence and crimes against women.

6. Women Advocates will be appointed as Government Prosecutors in these courts.

7. Steps would be taken to ensure that cases relating to violence against women are heard on a daily basis and concluded expeditiously.

8. The Union Government will be requested to make necessary amendments in the relevant laws to

award deterrent and stringent punishment to sexual offenders.

9. Special Training Sessions on the provisions of laws for the protection of women and proper methods of investigating sexual crimes will be imparted in the Police Training Institutions.

10. The Tamil Nadu Government will bear the entire medical expenses of women subjected to sexual violence and extend necessary assistance for their rehabilitation.

11. An unified Helpline for Women would be set up.

12. The Government has made it mandatory to install CCTV cameras in public buildings. This would also aid in indentifying persons indulging in crimes against women.

13. Police personnel in plain clothes will be deployed to monitor public places frequented by women and tough action would be taken against persons found harassing women.

Tamil Nadu is probably the only State in the country which has ordered the constitution of 42 Mahila Courts to be located in all the 32 districts of the State. Just as special courts are being sanctioned for protecting the welfare of women there is a need to remove the gender bias loaded against women in

Society. And for this, it is necessary that the judiciary is also suitably sensitised. I have urged the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy to provide training on various aspects relating to gender issues periodically.

### **Juvenile Justice Boards**

I am happy to note that juvenile justice is now receiving the importance that it deserves. The Juvenile Justice System in India is governed by the Juvenile Justice Act and relates to the care, protection and rehabilitation of the juvenile who is in conflict with the law. During 2012, my Government has set up a Juvenile Justice Board under section 4 of the Act in every District of the State. In addition, District Child Protection Societies have been formed in all the Districts of the State under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and 1507 child care institutions have been registered under section 34 of the Act. My Government has also constituted the Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

Of late, there is a perceptible tension and intolerance, noticeable in Society, which threatens to make it more confrontationist and belligerent. In order to curb this trend, we must strengthen alternate dispute resolution mechanisms. My Government has sanctioned an Alternate Dispute Resolution

Centre in the High Court premises, which has been constructed at a cost of Rs.4.20 crores. Construction of 29 more Centres in the District Headquarters has also been sanctioned. The system of Lok Adalats and Mega Lok Adalats, another alternate dispute resolution mechanism, has been strengthened in an exemplary manner. In Tamil Nadu, 78,291 cases have been settled by these Lok Adalats during the year 2012. A sum of Rs.701.34 crores has been awarded to the affected parties.

Tamil Nadu will walk the extra mile to strengthen the Lok Adalat System and promote alternate dispute resolution centres. This is evidenced by the fact that the State has already sanctioned Rs.43.41 crores for this purpose in the last two financial years alone. My Government has also specially sanctioned funds for training in mediation to be imparted to judicial officers, advocates and mediators. I am happy to inform this gathering that the sanctioned posts of Secretary in the District Legal Service Authorities have been filled up and so also the posts in the State Legal Service Authority. I also wish to thank the Chief Justice of India for having chosen Chennai as the venue for the All India Meeting of State Legal Service Authorities to be held later this month.

## Use of Tamil in Courts

I would like to take this opportunity to strongly reiterate a longstanding request of the people of my State. Article 348(2) of the Constitution read with Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, clearly envisages the usage of the State official language in judgments, decrees and proceedings of the High Court with the prior concurrence of the President. This practice is already being adopted in four States. However, our repeated requests to authorise the use of Tamil in the High Court of Madras have not been responded to favourably. A recent communication received in January, 2013, from the Department of Official Languages, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, has indicated that the request of the State was considered by the Full Court of the Supreme Court of India in the meeting held on 11.10.2012 and that the Full Court, after due deliberations, reiterated its earlier Resolutions adopted on 07.05.1997 and 15.10.1999 not to approve the proposal. If we are to take the administration of justice genuinely closer to the people, then it is absolutely imperative that the local language is used in the High Court, as is already being done in the State Government and in the State Legislature. I urge

the Government of India and the Supreme Court to reconsider their stand in this matter and fulfill the long standing aspiration and demand of the State to authorize the use of Tamil in the High Court of Madras.

Pointing to the centrality of the legal system, the famous political theorist, Hannah Arendt said “No civilization would ever have been possible without a framework of stability, to provide the wherein for the flux of change. Foremost among the stabilizing factors, more enduring than customs, manners and traditions, are the legal systems that regulate our life in the world and our daily affairs with each other.” Economic growth can be inclusive only if it is tempered by equity and social justice. Equity and social justice can be brought about only by the Rule of Law and speedy administration of justice. I am sure that the purposeful deliberations at this Conference will lead us on the right path, so as to be able to give justice, liberty and equality to all our citizens, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of India.”



*Speech delivered at the Conference of Chief Ministers on  
5<sup>th</sup> Report on “Public Order” of 2<sup>nd</sup> Administrative  
Reforms Commission at New Delhi (15.04.2013)*



## **CLEAR MANDATE TO TAMIL NADU POLICE TO ROOT OUT CRIME**

Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Hon'ble Chief Ministers and other dignitaries attending the Conference,

I thank the Union Home Minister for convening this Conference of Chief Ministers of States on the very important subject of Public Order, and Police Reforms which are so necessary to improve our capabilities to preserve the internal security of the

State. However, I am sorry to note that such an important subject, which has ramifications for the territorial integrity of our country as well as the balance of power between Centre and States, has been treated so lackadaisically by the Government of India. The Government of India received the 5th Report of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission, which focuses on the subject of Public Order, in 2007. They are now being discussed at this Conference nearly 6 years after the submission of the report of the Commission. What conclusions are we to draw from this unconscionable delay, about the Government of India's sense of priority in dealing with an issue of such great importance? What will be the practicality, efficacy and applicability of many of these recommendations in today's context, when events have overtaken the relevance of many of the ARC's recommendations?

2. List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India enumerates the areas of legislative and executive competence of the States. Public Order figures at the very top of List II. Hence, before going into the details of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, it must be clearly underlined that the subjects listed for discussion today fall exclusively within the purview of the States. Hence, no changes should be made

unless a consensus is arrived at, in a manner which is acceptable to all the States.

3. In this context, I wish to recall that, at the Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister in New Delhi in April, 2012, after hearing the clear views expressed by the State Chief Ministers on how internal security is to be ensured, the Union Home Ministry agreed to 'step back' on matters concerning Police and Public Order and mainly support the efforts of the State Governments. I am sure that the same spirit will pervade the deliberations at this Conference also.

4. Public Order implies the absence of violence and the prevalence of an orderly state of affairs in which any citizen can peacefully pursue his / her normal life. Public order is, therefore, synonymous with public peace, safety and tranquillity. Good governance and development hinge largely on the quality of policing. To cite the view of Patrick Colquhoun, the founder of the Thames River Police, the first regular preventive Police Force in England, "Next to the blessings which a nation derives from an excellent Constitution and system of general laws, are those advantages which result from a well regulated and energetic plan of Police conducted and enforced with purity, activity, vigilance and discretion."

5. The maintenance of Public Order varies from State to State. In Tamil Nadu, the clear mandate given by me to the Tamil Nadu Police to proceed against all criminal elements and to take firm and impartial action to protect the innocent, has ensured that the Police have been provided an atmosphere which is free from nepotism and interference so as to enable them to operate freely to uphold the law. This has resulted in Tamil Nadu emerging as a haven of peace and harmony. Communal riots and clashes that threaten many a State in the country are minimal in Tamil Nadu. In view of the Government reaching out to the poor and underprivileged with benevolence and care, extremist elements have not been able to gain a foothold in the State. The State Government has been continuously alert to any situation which threatens to affect law and order. By proper anticipation, planning and intelligence, the Tamil Nadu Police have devised appropriate counter strategies to defuse potentially explosive situations with an eye to ensuring the greater good of the common people.

6. However, I am keenly aware of the potential for improvement in the efforts to maintain Public Order and to effect Police Reforms. I now propose to elaborate on the views of my Government on the various recommendations contained in the Report.

## **A remedy worse than malady**

7. The report of the Commission speaks of the need for a special focus on crime investigation, since there is a complaint that law and order related work is often accorded higher priority, with criminal investigation being given short shrift. However, the proposal of the ARC for creating a separate Crime Investigation Agency under a Board of Investigation, with exclusive officers and staff, is a remedy which is worse than the malady. In Tamil Nadu, in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court, crime investigation and law and order wings have been separately created in every Police Station. However, integration between the two wings at the District level and at the State level is achieved through the institutions of the Superintendent of Police and the State Police Headquarters, respectively. Separating investigation and Police functions into water tight compartments is neither practical nor expedient. Investigation is an integral and inseparable part of policing. The information and insights that a Police officer acquires in the course of routine policing will not be available to a crime investigation agency if the two are to be separated. Similarly, the law and order wing will be hampered in devising crime prevention strategies. The creation of a separate crime investigation agency at the State level, comprising a

Board of Investigation and a Chief of Investigation, not working under the Director General of Police, who is the head of the Police Force, will dismantle the entire Police structure and denude it of its discipline and cohesion. An elected Government at the State level is fully capable of maintaining law and order and ensuring the proper control and detection of crime. Hence, it does not need to abdicate its responsibility and powers to a Board of Investigation, having as its members various representatives who are not accountable to the people. Separating the Police Force permanently into two wings, namely Crime Investigation and Law and Order without any inter-transferability, will fossilise the system and make it wooden headed and rigid, without being responsive to the expectations of the people. The expertise of Police personnel can be developed only by proper training and not by strait jacketing them into walled compartments. Further, the confusion in the report of the ARC is clear from the recommendation that, while cases will continue to be registered at the field level by the Law and Order Police Stations, investigation will be done by a totally different agency. How can co-ordination be achieved in such a situation? Which authority will be answerable to the complainant who will keep knocking on the doors of the Law and Order Police Station in search of justice? Clearly, the

creation of a separate Crime Investigation Agency is an impractical and harmful suggestion which ought to be rejected outright.

8. As far as the recommendation relating to setting up a three tier Police Establishment Committee structure to deal with transfers and promotions, based on the Supreme Court's judgment is concerned, a Police Establishment Board is already in existence in Tamil Nadu and at the District level, Transfer Committees are already functioning. Hence, there appears to be no reason to modify an existing working arrangement which is working well.

9. Prosecution is an essential component of the criminal judicial system and there is no need to interfere with the current practice of appointing Public Prosecutors at the State and District level, by the State Government. Such critical powers, which have a bearing on the control of crime, cannot be entrusted to an extra-constitutional body such as the Board of Investigation, as has been proposed. Little purpose will be served by changing the nomenclature of Public Prosecutors to District Attorneys merely to ape a practice prevalent in some other countries.

### **Attempts to bypass State Governments**

10. The Central Government, of late, has been increasingly attempting to bypass the State

Governments, by reaching out directly to the Municipalities or Panchayats. The federal nature of our political structure needs to be well understood and any recommendation to create a Municipal Police Force is just another misguided step in that direction, which deserves to be rejected outright.

11. We are of the firm opinion that the recommendation of the Commission to create a Municipal Police Force or a Metropolitan Police Force working directly under the Local Body will, in no way, improve the quality of policing. This recommendation of the ARC also appears to be copied from the system obtaining in some other countries and does not appear to comprehend the difficulties faced in those countries, in achieving the necessary co-ordination between many fractured local policing jurisdictions and entities. The Police Department is an important pillar of the administration and the structure should not be dismantled in haste, resulting in chaos and confusion and loss of effective co-ordination.

12. There are a large number of vacancies in the Police Force in various States. The total number of vacancies runs into a few lakhs. I understand that financial constraints are responsible for this sorry state of affairs. In this context, the recommendation in the Report that the recruitment of Constables

should be replaced with Assistant Sub Inspectors will be impractical and unworkable. Assistant Sub-Inspectors will expect at a higher scale of pay to be fixed, compared to Constables, and no State can afford to reduce the number of posts in the Police Force considering the fact that, at present, there is only one Policeman for about 750 citizens. The replacement of posts of Constables with that of Assistant Sub-Inspectors will only increase the financial burden of the State with few tangible, commensurate benefits.

13. Police Reform itself revolves round the cornerstone principles of autonomy in functioning and accountability in performance. The purpose of Police Reforms is to enable the Police to function as an effective, people-friendly and responsive agency. More than a change in static procedure and structural mechanisms, what is needed is a paradigm shift from the ethos of enforcement to the ethos of enablement. Without diminishing the importance of the suggestions and recommendations to enhance Police efficiency through legal, structural and administrative improvements, it is felt that Police Reforms in India should concentrate more on improving the mindset of Police personnel and making them people-friendly. The quality of policing can be improved only through a transparent

recruitment system, by imparting proper training to and sensitization of Police personnel to the needs of Society, enabling the unhindered functioning of the Police Department and by creating support systems which will enable the Police to focus intensely on the core Police functions of maintenance of law and order and the control and detection of crime.

### **Transparent Police Recruitment**

14. Tamil Nadu, under my leadership, has emerged as a progressive State which has been making steady and rapid progress on the path of innovation and Police Reform. My Government has also put in place a fair, transparent and fool proof method of Police recruitment through the Uniformed Services Recruitment Board. Training initiatives to transform attitudes like gender sensitisation workshops for all ranks- from Constable to DGP- have helped to create and sustain enduring change and impact. The training infrastructure in the State includes a modern Police Academy at the State level and a number of Recruit Schools across the State.

15. Some of my recent initiatives to improve the quality of policing in the State include the formation of an Industrial Security Force to attend to the needs of the Public Sector and private institutions for guards and security, and the creation of a Youth

Brigade to attend to the non-core Police functions such as driving of vehicles, delivery of tappals and data entry.

16. The Commission has referred to the gender issue in policing and has recommended that the representation of women in the Police should be increased by affirmative action. This is a concept that I have pioneered in the State of Tamil Nadu. The establishment of All-Women Police stations was initiated by my Government as early as in the year 1992. This scheme was specifically aimed at tackling and giving an impetus to the investigation of crimes against women, more so to respond swiftly to complaints given by women. It has been a landmark achievement in the path of women empowerment in Tamil Nadu and has been a beacon for other States to follow. Tamil Nadu now has All Women Police Stations in every subdivision of the State. As compared to the All India level of representation of women in the Police Force of only about 4.5%, Tamil Nadu has a representation percentage of women of 16.5% in the Police Force. Tamil Nadu tops the list in this respect. There is no doubt that the larger representation given to women in the Police Force in Tamil Nadu has helped to bring down sharply cases of dowry harassment, dowry deaths and sexual harassment in the State and also improve the

climate of gender equality not only in the Police but in Society as a whole.

### **Steps to curb crimes against women**

17. I must draw attention here to the special measures taken by my Government to deal with crimes against the vulnerable sections of Society, particularly women and children. I have announced a bold and innovative Thirteen Point Action Plan, a fresh set of strong measures for the protection of women from crimes. These include much closer monitoring of sexual harassment cases by senior Police Officers by treating them as grave crimes; setting up of Fast Track Mahila Courts in all Districts; appointing women as Public Prosecutors in all such courts; ensuring speedy, day to day proceedings in the trials and providing adequate gender sensitisation training to judicial and Police Officers at all levels to deal with such cases. I have also called for necessary amendments to ensure more stringent punishment in sexual harassment cases and for stronger custodial and bail requirements in the pre-trial period, including invoking the Goondas Act against sexual offenders. Detention of sexual crime offenders under the Goondas Act which provides for preventive detention up to one year has begun to have an effective deterrent effect.

18. The Government of Tamil Nadu pays special attention to the task of sensitising the Police Force on gender issues and problems related to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Social Justice and Human Rights Wing headed by an Additional Director General of Police ensures that prompt action is taken as per the law in the matter of detection and investigation of crimes against the weaker sections.

19. Similarly, protection of children is another area to which I have attached the greatest priority. During 2012, my Government set up a Juvenile Justice Board under section 4 of the Act in every District of the State. In addition, District Child Protection Societies have been formed in all the Districts of the State.

20. Several welfare measures undertaken by me in Tamil Nadu, including better working conditions and better housing for Police personnel in the State, have greatly contributed to a higher morale and esprit de corps, so essential for better delivery of service on the frontline. The Police Force has been provided with health cover, insurance cover, housing facilities, and improved working conditions such as adequate rest, allowances for extra days of work and proper barracks and dormitories to house the Constabulary which is deployed in distant places in times of law and order disturbances.

21. Tamil Nadu has a well oiled Intelligence gathering apparatus with a number of specialised wings to look after various threats to Public Order, such as religious fundamentalism, left wing extremism, infiltration along the coast, anti-social elements aiming to create caste and communal disturbances, threats to VIP security and groups engaged in organised crime involving physical violence and monetary fraud. Our efforts to improve the functioning of the Intelligence Wing will be further strengthened if the Central Government comes forward to provide funds liberally for technological upgradation through the widespread use of computers, CCTV coverage etc., and for the provision of infrastructure such as vehicles, as well as for providing special allowances to motivate the personnel.

22. An effective complaints redressal system already exists in the State as per the Police Standing Orders, to look into complaints against Police Officers. There is also the State Human Rights Commission and the National Human Rights Commission, which are highly vigilant in ensuring that no excesses are committed by the Police Force.

23. Nobody can disagree with the recommendation that there is a need for a well equipped and technically proficient Forensic Sciences Department to aid in crime investigation.

The Forensic Sciences Department of Tamil Nadu which aids in criminal investigation has a proud and long history. Started in 1849, the Wing boasts of 14 specialized units covering areas such as ballistics, DNA analysis, serology and toxicology etc. There is no doubt that our well-equipped Forensic Sciences Department has served us admirably in the task of crime detection.

### **No need to expand CBI powers**

24. We strongly object to the idea of enabling the Union Government to deploy its forces in a State during a law and order situation without a requisition from the State Government. Such an arrangement will run contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. Similarly, the attempt to classify certain offences as Federal crimes, so that the CBI can be empowered to investigate such offences unilaterally, is again not acceptable. We insist that there should be no expansion of the powers of the CBI beyond its present jurisdiction. Extra constitutional bodies such as an empowered committee cannot be permitted to decide on which cases are to be taken over by the CBI from the State Police. Cases should be transferred to the CBI **only with the consent of the State.**

25. The rules of parole and remission followed in the Prison Departments of the various States need to be standardised and made uniform all over the

country. But the decisions on granting parole and remission cannot be left to an Advisory Board. It is the prerogative of the State to decide on such matters, as is the practice obtaining now.

26. To conclude, I would like to reiterate that many of the recommendations of the ARC relating to Public Order have become outdated and are impractical. Most importantly, many of the suggestions seriously infringe upon the powers of the State Executive and the State Legislature. I wish to once again underscore the fact that Public Order is a State subject under the Constitution and that the recommendations of the Commission can at best be guidelines to facilitate better functioning. No attempt should be made to mandate or force the recommendations upon the State Governments by the Union Government. Such guidelines as are acceptable to the States will, no doubt, be acted upon by them by suitably enacting the necessary enabling legislation.

### **More aid needed to modernise Police**

27. All the Hon'ble Chief Ministers present here would agree that, mainly, financial constraints pose a major problem and stand in the way of the efforts of State Governments to modernise and upgrade the Police Force. I request the Union Government to substantially increase the levels of financial assistance for the modernisation of the Police Force. I wish to

point out that the release of funds by the Government of India under the Police Modernisation Scheme to Tamil Nadu has come down drastically in 2012-13. Instead of pontificating about what States need to do in areas that are the exclusive domain of the States under the Constitution of India, the Government of India should come out with a refurbished National plan for the modernization of the State Police Forces and substantially step up the allocation of funds to the States. Every time we come with great hopes of receiving more generous financial assistance for the modernization of the Tamil Nadu Police Force, but are met with only paper promises and platitudes. May we expect a reversal of this trend at least now?

28. While wishing this Conference all success, I look forward to a far greater flow of financial assistance from the Central Government.

The Government of India can rest assured that Tamil Nadu, under my leadership, will be the first to implement measures that will far exceed the guidelines of the Administrative Reforms Commission slated for discussion today, in terms of the professionalization, modernisation, training and welfare of the Police Force so that Public Order continues to be maintained in an exemplary manner in the State".



“ Our goal is high!  
Our vision is clear!  
Our success is destined! ”

- Selvi **J Jayalalithaa**  
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu

