



Inspiring Speeches of
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Puratchithalaivi AMMA
(2011-2014)

Special Publication No. 48

Tamilarasu

May 2015

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

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

Introduction

*"People are with me
And I'm with the people"*

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

True to the golden words of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchithalaivi Amma, she ceaselessly works towards the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu.

The inspiring speeches of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchithalaivi Amma, delivered on various occasions (05.07.2011 to 21.02.2014) have been published as a book, 'Inspiring Speeches of Puratchithalaivi Amma'.

This book which is of most valuable importance will inspire the readers and give them an idea of the vision of the people's chief, Puratchithalaivi Amma, and the novel schemes and achievements of the Government which follows in the path envisioned by her.

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.*

INDEX

Sl. No.	Content	Page No.
1.	Speech delivered at the National Council Meeting of the Confederation of Indian Industry - (05.07.2011)	01
2.	Speech delivered during the meeting with the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission - (06.07.2011)	14
3.	Speech delivered during the National Executive Committee Meeting of FICCI - (05.09.2011)	27
4.	Speech delivered during the Valedictory function of the 11 th All India Police Rifle and Revolver/Pistol Shooting Competition - (08.09.2011)	39
5.	Speech at the course of the meeting of signing MoU between JCCI and the Guidance Bureau - (22.09.2011)	48
6.	Introductory Remarks during the first meeting of the State Planning Commission - (11.10.2011)	56
7.	Speech Circulated in the 56 th Meeting of the National Development Council - (22.10.2011).....	60

Sl. No.	Content	Page No.
8.	Convocation address at the 22 nd Convocation and Inauguration of Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University - (03.11.2011).....	87
9.	Inaugural Speech at the Conference of Collectors and Police Officers - (13.11.2011).....	95
10.	Concluding Speech at the Conference of the Collectors- (14.11.2011).....	106
11.	Inaugural Speech at the Conference of Police Officers- (14.11.2011).....	118
12.	Concluding Speech at the Conference of Police Officers - (14.11.2011).....	123
13.	Speech delivered at the CONNECT 2011 - (21.12.2011).....	135
14.	Speech at the course of the meeting of signing MoU between Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance & Export Promotion Bureau and Japan External Trade Organisation- (10.01.2012)	148
15.	Speech delivered during the inaugural function of the plant of Toshiba JSW Turbine & Generator Pvt. Ltd.- (12.02.2012)	153

Sl. No.	Content	Page No.
16.	Presidential address at the release of 'Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 Document' - (22.03.2012)	161
17.	Speech delivered at the conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security- (16.04.2012)	171
18.	Speech delivered at the inaugural function of Daimler Commercial Plant - (18.04.2012)	184
19.	Speech delivered during the Special Platinum Celebrations of the I.O.B. - (27.04.2012)	194
20.	Speech delivered at the Meeting of the Chief Ministers on National Counter Terrorism Centre - (05.05.2012)	205
21.	Speech delivered at the Celebration of 76 th Utkal Dibas - (11.05.2012)	222
22.	Speech delivered during the finalization of Annual Plan 2012-2013 for Tamil Nadu at New Delhi - (04.06.2012)	229
23.	Speech delivered at the Sesquicentennial Valedictory function of the Madras High Court - (08.09.2012)	251

Sl. No.	Content	Page No.
24.	Opening remarks at the 7 th meeting of the Cauvery River Authority at New Delhi - (19.09.2012).....	258
25.	Speech delivered at the MoU signing ceremony at ITC Grand Chola, Chennai - (05.11.2012)	268
26.	Speech delivered at the 25 th Meeting of the Southern Zonal Council at Bangalore - (16.11.2012).....	280
27.	Opening remarks during the meeting held with the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka on Cauvery River Water - (29.11.2012).....	297
28.	Speech delivered at the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly - (30.11.2012).....	302
29.	Inaugural address in the conference of the Collectors and Police Officers - (17.12.2012).....	309
30.	Opening remarks at the conference of Collectors - (18.12.2012)	326
31.	Opening remarks at the conference of Police Officers - (19.12.2012).....	329

Sl. No.	Content	Page No.
32.	Concluding remarks at the conference of Collectors and Police officers - (19.12.2012).....	333
33.	Speech delivered at the 57 th Meeting of the National Development Council at New Delhi - (27.12.2012)	378
34.	Speech delivered at the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices at New Delhi - (07.04.2013)	404
35.	Speech delivered at the Conference of Chief Ministers on 5 th Report on “Public Order” of 2 nd Administrative Reforms Commission at New Delhi - (15.04.2013).....	416
36.	Speech delivered at the Conference on Internal Security at New Delhi on 05.06.2013	433
37.	Speech delivered during the finalisation of Annual Plan for Tamil Nadu for the year 2013-2014 with the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission on 10.06.2013 at New Delhi	457

Sl. No.	Content	Page No.
38.	Chief Minister Press brief in Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi on 10.06.2013	481
39.	Speech delivered during the Launch of the Diamond Jubilee Year of the Cancer Institute, Chennai on 12.06.2013	483
40.	Convocation Address delivered at the 155 th Annual Convocation of the University of Madras on 17.08.2013	497
41.	Convocation Address delivered during the Silver Jubilee Convocation of the Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University on 20.08.2013	508
42.	Speech delivered during the Inaugural Function of the Alternative Disputes Resolution Centre and Laying Foundation Stone for Construction of Administrative Block of Madras High Court on 20.08.2013.....	519

Sl. No.	Content	Page No.
43.	Speech at the Sixteenth Meeting of the National Integration Council at New Delhi on 23.09.2013.....	528
44.	Speech delivered at the valedictory of the Indian Cinema Centenary Celebrations held at Chennai on 24.09.2013	544
45.	Speech delivered at the inaugural function of the World Chess Championship, 2013 at the Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium, Chennai on 07.11.2013	549
46.	Convocation Address delivered at the 34 th Convocation of the Anna University on 22.11.2013	559
47.	Inaugural address at the Conference of the District Collectors and Police Officers on 11.12.2013	569
48.	Opening remarks at the Conference of District Collectors held on 12.12.2013	587
49.	Opening remarks at the Conference of Police Officers held on 13.12.2013	590

Sl. No.	Content	Page No.
50.	Concluding remarks at the Conference of Collectors and Police Officers held on 13.12.2013	594
51.	Speech delivered during the meeting with the 14 th Finance Commission held at Chennai on 16.12.2013	638
52.	Hon'ble Chief Minister's reply regarding Power situation in Tamil Nadu to Dr. Sudipto Mundle, Member of Fourteenth Finance Commission - 16.12.2013	655
53.	Speech Delivered at the Valedictory function of the 4th All India Police Commando Competition held on 27.01.2014 at Chennai.....	660
54.	Speech delivered during MoU signing Ceremony on 21.02.2014 at Hotel ITC Grand Chola, Chennai	671


- - -

*Speech delivered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister
Selvi J Jayalalithaa
at the National Council Meeting of the
Confederation of Indian Industry
at Chennai on 5.7.2011*



'TAMIL NADU WILL BE YOUR IDEAL PLATFORM TO GENERATE WEALTH'

I am happy to be with you today on the occasion of the National Council Meeting of the CII. It is hardly 50 days since my Government assumed charge. The development agenda of the Government of Tamil Nadu envisages a great role for the captains of industry.




I understand that the origin of the CII dates back to 1895 when 5 engineering firms, all members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, joined hands to form the Engineering and Iron Trades Association (EITA) that underwent a transformation over time and emerged as the most visible business association in India. CII has been our active partner in fostering business in Tamil Nadu.

I am glad to know that CII has chosen the theme "**Business for Livelihood**" for the year 2011-12. This converges the fundamental themes of spreading growth to disadvantaged sections of society, building skills for meeting emerging economic compulsions, and fostering a climate of good governance.

My Government has the common man as the focal point and improving his standard of living is the central theme of our economic policy.

The famous British economist, Lord Nicholas Kaldor once said that the success of any economic system depends ultimately on the mind-set of the people who make the crucial decisions of a nation's life. All those who have accomplished great things have had a great aim, have fixed their gaze on a goal which was high, one which sometimes seemed impossible to



achieve. This applies equally to successful industrialists like you, who have achieved great accomplishments in your own fields as well as to persons like us who head Governments with the people's mandate. Together we need to strive to improve the life of the common man and make our great Nation an economic powerhouse.

According to various forecasts and projections, the medium and long term prospects of India look very promising. Jim O'Neill of Goldman Sachs propounded the famous BRIC thesis in 2001. Goldman Sachs argues that the economic potential of BRIC nations, namely, Brazil, Russia, India, and China is such that they could become the four most dominant economies by the year 2050. The BRIC thesis, defended in the paper "Dreaming with BRICs: The Path to 2050", recognizes China and India, respectively, as becoming the dominant global suppliers of manufactured goods and services while Brazil and Russia would become similarly dominant as suppliers of raw materials. This report predicts a massive rise in the size of the middle class in these nations. In 2025, it is calculated that the number of people in BRIC nations earning over \$15,000 per capita may reach over 200 million. According to Goldman Sachs,



if India continues to maintain the growth rate of over 8.5%, the Indian GDP is set to surpass Canada by 2015, Italy and France by 2020, UK and Germany by 2025 and Japan by 2030. By 2030, India is set to become the third largest economic powerhouse and by 2050, India's GDP will be very close to that of the United States. India is set to claim its rightful place in the global economic arena. To sum up, the medium and long term prospects of India appear very encouraging.

However, at present, notwithstanding high growth rates, we still have the problem of poverty and inequitable distribution of income and wealth. I am as always, deeply concerned about this high incidence of poverty.

In 2000, the UN General Assembly had set eight goals for development, known as Millennium Development Goals, to be achieved by 2015. They are: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, combat HIV and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and develop global partnership for development. All these are extremely important development targets. In the Millennium Development Goals

(MDG), the most important issue is the issue of defeating poverty and making life better for a larger number of people. In 2001, when my Government assumed office, I adopted these Millennium Development Goals as our charter and initiated a number of policy reforms. I announced a 15-point programme to alleviate and eradicate poverty which was my dream. A dream becomes a reality when action is taken towards its achievement. As a result, there was a significant improvement in poverty reduction. According to a study by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative published in 2010 using a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) that was computed based on 2005-06 data, Tamil Nadu made significant progress in poverty reduction and was ranked ahead of states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, etc. My dream is to totally eradicate poverty and unemployment in Tamil Nadu. These goals are more ambitious than even the Millennium Development Goals. We are confident of achieving MDG targets before 2015. Growth and good governance are essential to realize this vision.

Sir Winston Churchill while delivering a speech at Harvard University in 1943 said and I quote: "**The empires of the future are the empires of the mind**".

When my Government took over, I had set for ourselves a goal of making Tamil Nadu the "numero uno" among Indian states. I hold this vision very dear to me and I am confident that my Government will achieve poverty eradication.

Traditionally, Tamil Nadu has been in the vanguard of industrialised states with a strong presence in the manufacture of engineering and auto components, textiles, leather, sugar etc. In the pre-liberalisation era before 1991, the industrialisation programme was heavily dependent on the licenses granted by the Central Government and the investment of Central PSUs. However, in the post-liberalisation era, since July 1991, with the dismantling of the License Raj, the States had to take the initiative to foster the pace of industrialisation. In this environment, taking cognizance of the prevailing spirit of competition among the various States in attracting investments, Tamil Nadu was one of the earliest to seize the initiative and announced its Industrial Policy 1992 that became the cornerstone and laid the foundation for the growth of the Manufacturing Sector in the State. This policy facilitated the automobile industry revolution in Tamil Nadu by attracting major projects like Ford, Hyundai and BMW. These major automobile projects triggered

a multiplier effect by attracting a large number of auto ancillary industries.


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 industrialisation in India, the State 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. Chennai has become the leader in India in both automobile and electronic hardware manufacturing. This success bears ample testimony to the efficacy of the Industrial Policies of 1992 and 2003 introduced by my Government, during my two earlier tenures as Chief Minister.

In a survey titled "**Asian Region of the Future - 2005/06**" conducted by fDi magazine, a specialist global foreign/ inward investment title from the renowned Financial Times (FT) group, Tamil Nadu was declared the winner state. Tamil Nadu had edged out the other states and provinces in other Asian countries to claim

the title. Tamil Nadu took the first place followed by New South Wales in Australia. **fDi** magazine ranked Tamil Nadu first in the all-important category of "Best FDI Potential". This is a significant achievement accomplished by my Government.


According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), Tamil Nadu was a front-runner in attracting investments in manufacturing. According to CMIE, during 2001-2003, Tamil Nadu was a top ranking State in attracting investments in the Manufacturing Sector. It remained as one of the leading states in manufacturing till 2006. However, subsequently, in recent years, the performance of Tamil Nadu in attracting investments declined. My Government which took over recently is launching a reinvigorated struggle to boost the pace of industrialisation in Tamil Nadu.

The Union Planning Commission is currently formulating the XII plan to be launched from 2012 to 2017. During the XI plan, the average growth rate of our GDP is estimated to be 8.2%. The discussion paper on the approach to the XII plan indicates that the desired growth rate is 9.0% to 9.5%. This would warrant at least 11% to 12% growth in the Manufacturing Sector during the XII plan period, implying the need to step up the



investment flows into industry and infrastructure. Therefore, one of the immediate tasks before our Government is to improve the investment climate of Tamil Nadu and make our State the most favoured investment destination. **Lord Keynes** famously observed that, and I quote: "**Investment is an act of faith**". Ever since my Government took over, I am witnessing a very enthusiastic response from the Corporate world in making investments in Tamil Nadu. It is, therefore, encouraging to note that investors are once again 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 my Government to sustain and stabilize this environment of optimism. On this occasion, I invite you to repose faith in Tamil Nadu. Our Government is committed to renewing the people's faith in good governance and in a socially just and equitable process of development.

Globalization has opened vast vistas of opportunities for Tamil Nadu and to reap greater benefits from globalization, the central challenge lies in improving the investment climate - that is, in providing sound regulation of industry, including the promotion of competition, overcoming bureaucratic




delay and inefficiency and improving the quality of infrastructure. My Government effectively responded to this need in 1991 and 2001 and we will continue to do so. **"If we don't change, we don't grow. If we don't grow, we aren't really living"** said **Gail Sheehy** and our Government strongly believes in this axiom. My Government was one of the open-minded State Governments which initiated the reform process in the early nineties.

Let me again reaffirm my Government's commitment to providing an enabling environment conducive to the growth of the Corporate Sector in our State. My Government is aware of the many challenges industry faces, like the infrastructure deficits. We will do everything possible to help industry overcome these challenges. I am aware of the nervousness in some sections of the corporate sector, arising out of some recent unfortunate power cuts. During 2001-2006, Tamil Nadu had a comfortable power situation. I take this opportunity to assure you that my Government is seized of this issue and we are taking efforts on a war footing to correct the situation. Very soon, we will be able to make our State a power surplus State once again.

While the 20th century economy was driven by capital accumulation, manufacturing technologies and labour power, the 21st century is defined by knowledge and human capital. It is now commonplace to say that the 21st Century will be the "**Knowledge Century**". What exactly do we mean when we say this? I believe that this proposition implies that it is not military power or economic power that will in fact determine a nation's place in the world now in the making, but it is its "brain power". In this setting, Tamil Nadu is ideally positioned with abundant intellectual and human resource capital and is emerging as a "Knowledge driven" economy in the new Millennium.

Tamil Nadu has a rich capital of human resource endowments capable of meeting the needs of modern industry. The State ranks first with an annual turnout of nearly 1,92,000 engineering graduates and an equal number of trained polytechnic students offering immense scope for the establishment of knowledge based industries and services. Tamil Nadu is the most "technically powerful knowledge State" in the country, especially after Anna University has become the world's largest technical university comprising about 500 engineering colleges. Abundant availability of



skilled manpower at relatively lower wage costs, coupled with harmonious and peaceful industrial relations confer distinct advantages on Tamil Nadu, making the State, the most preferred investment destination.

Tamil Nadu is a leading State in India when it comes to the Manufacturing Sector and this is chiefly because of the steadfast existence of the automobile and component industry. Chennai is a promising pitch for vehicles and auto parts exports and this City produces practically everything that moves - from bicycles to battle tanks and everything in between, including motorcycles, cars, tractors, earth-moving equipment, trucks and even rail road coaches. Chennai is set to emerge as one among the Top Five Global auto clusters. My vision is to make Chennai the world's largest auto cluster.

My Government proposes to bring out a "**Vision Document 2025**" that will meet your expectations. This Document will contain clear-cut policies for promoting investments in infrastructure like power, ports, ship building etc. There will be special emphasis on Renewable Energy like solar power.

I take this opportunity to exhort the galaxy of industrialists who have gathered here to invest in

TamilNadu. Tamil Nadu will be your ideal platform to generate wealth. We believe opportunities are meant to be exploited. Prosperity is everybody's business. The concerns are common between us. The State has a vision, which is to generate economic activity and add to the quality of life. This can happen only if all of us convert potential into opportunities and opportunities into prosperity.

Economic development starts with your first move. The State Government will act as a catalyst in fulfilling your dreams. This is a State that delivers and we need active partners who can see growth both in the old and the new economy and participate in the generation and propagation of wealth.

Our Government is committed to making Tamil Nadu a new growth model among Indian States. I invite you all to be active partners in realizing my vision of making Tamil Nadu Number One among the Indian states in all spheres of development.

I wish this National Council meeting all success.

ThankYou.



*Speech delivered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister
Selvi J Jayalalithaa,
during the meeting with the Deputy Chairman,
Union Planning Commission on 6.7.2011
at Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi for finalization of
Annual Plan for Tamil Nadu for 2011-12*




**WE NOW LOOK FORWARD
TO PROACTIVE AND
SUBSTANTIVE SUPPORT FROM
THE UNION PLANNING
COMMISSION AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TO ENSURE THE STATE'S
PROSPERITY IN THE FUTURE**

First of all I would like to thank Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwaliaji for his kind words of welcome and for his greetings on the occasion of my taking over as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for the third time.

I am happy to be here today to discuss and to finalise Tamil Nadu's Annual Plan for the year 2011-12, the final year of the State's Eleventh Five Year Plan. My discussions here today have an element of déjà vu. Ten years ago, I had the opportunity of meeting the esteemed Members of the Union Planning Commission when I headed the State, which was in a fiscally weakened condition as it is today. The outstanding debt of the State today has climbed to Rs.1,01,541 crores in addition to the outstanding debt of the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Company (TANGEDCO) of over Rs.40,000 crores. The State will not, therefore, be in a position to achieve the stipulations of zero revenue deficit and fiscal deficit below 3 per cent.

My new Government has been elected on the basis of its commitment to enhancing the standard of living of the people by considerable investment in agriculture, industry, and basic infrastructure. I am sure that these steps will enhance the State's comparative investment attractiveness to the position



it enjoyed during my earlier tenure as Chief Minister. These investments, efforts to achieve revitalization in critical sectors, and the reintroduction of good governance will become fundamental to leading the State successfully through an ambitious Twelfth Five Year Plan from 2012-2017.


Dr. Ahluwalia, you will, no doubt appreciate the efforts taken by my Government during my previous tenure in office and the successes achieved in bringing about fiscal order. We now look forward to proactive and substantive support from the Union Planning Commission and the Government of India to ensure the State's prosperity in the future.

The last four years of the Eleventh Plan have shown fluctuating growth in Agriculture and slackness in Manufacturing. Only a rapidly growing Services Sector yielded the overall growth in GSDP of 11.30% in 2010-11. During the first two years of the Plan, Agriculture showed negative growth and even recoveries in later years will not enable achievement of the modest target of 4 per cent. Moreover, poor performance in Agriculture and Industry implies low employment opportunities.

In the Agricultural Sector, the high production of 2006-07 was not sustained and production fell during 2007-08 and 2008-09, partly due to aberrant weather events despite the relatively normal overall rainfall. Added to low growth in the Industrial Sector, this led to poor overall growth performance of the State's economy. During 2008-09, the rapidly developing global slowdown which peaked in this period led to negative growth in the Industrial Sector. Industrial revival in the next year resulted in a high growth in GSDP of 8.96 per cent. Last year, 2010-11, showed growth in the Services Sector, enabling an overall growth dropping growth in the Industrial Sector, but a high growth in the Services Sector, enabling an overall growth of 11.3 per cent in the State's economy. A variety of subsidies and a substantial increase in social welfare benefits mark this period during which inflationary impacts on food prices seriously affected the people's welfare. This occurred despite a 20.3 per cent estimated expansion in gross cropped area in 2010-11 and 13.6 per cent higher foodgrains production. Consumers paid high prices for food while also facing poor employment opportunities because of the slow growth in Manufacturing.

These outcomes during the Eleventh Plan may well be attributed to the sharply reduced shares in outlay for the Agriculture, Energy, and Transport sectors. My Government has, therefore, strategised in the short-term to invest substantially in these sectors in order to revitalize Agriculture, to provide the basic infrastructure assurances that can restore Tamil Nadu's attractiveness to investors, and also improve the amenities that are basic to livelihood and dignity of the rural and urban poor. I have also commissioned the preparation of 'Vision 2025 Document for Tamil Nadu' to identify and remove bottlenecks in development, to prioritize critical infrastructure projects, and to intensify efforts towards the unalloyed objective of positioning Tamil Nadu as the country's leading State.

In accordance with this assessment, the State has prioritized the Primary Sector which absorbs most of the rural workers who constitute 63 per cent of all workers in the State. We have planned a crop-specific strategy in Agriculture for paddy, pulses, sugarcane and cotton and to incentivise changes in cropping towards high-value crops. For this purpose, the State will invest heavily in micro-irrigation to conserve scarce water, precision farming and



farm mechanisation to support technologies such as the System of Rice Intensification (SRI). We will create and promote effective backward and forward linkages of quality inputs, godowns, cold storage facilities, market facilities and agro processing industries.

The State has been recently advised of the Meteorological Department's projection of below normal monsoon rains in the country. Our efforts are to put in place systems that can alleviate the vagaries of the monsoon. My Government intends to promote local production to offset demand-supply mismatches. In addition, I have constituted a 'Price Stabilisation Fund' to finance co-operatives for direct procurement of select commodities from the market and sell them to consumers whenever prices rise abnormally.

The criticality in agriculture production arises from Tamil Nadu's acute levels of water scarcity. I had, even a decade ago, identified the need for a Peninsular River Water Grid. To begin with, however, it is necessary to inter-link the Cauvery River with the Agniar, South Vellar, Pambar, Manimuthar, Vaigai and Gundar river basins lying within the State. I had, during the course of my discussions with the


Hon'ble Prime Minister on 14th June, requested Central Government support for this project's estimated cost of Rs.4,000 crores.

The State intends to make a determined push for growth in the Manufacturing Sector and for sustaining growth of the Services Sector. Shortages of power badly affected industrial growth and turned away investors during the past 5 years. I have initiated immediate action to quickly revamp the Government-owned power generating stations and to maximize wind power evacuation. I am also putting in place a strategy for expediting projects in the pipeline, introducing efficiency and strict monitoring in distribution so as to anticipate growth in demand, ensure uninterrupted supply to industry and improve supply quality to all user sectors. Tamil Nadu has always been a leader in renewable energy and we intend to develop a policy for promoting renewable energy. One component of this policy is for establishing ten Solar Energy Parks generating 3000 MW at a cost of Rs.45,000 crores for which also I had requested support under the National Clean Energy Fund during my meeting with the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

We have recognized that the key to economic development is effective planning and execution

of infrastructure projects for power, roads, urban facilities and housing coupled with supportive policy. It is also necessary to reduce industrial density around cities and disperse industry for which rural infrastructure must not prove inadequate. My Government has established an Urban Development Mission for all Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats and will aim to improve rural amenities to match urban standards. We plan to make Chennai a world-class city. Fundamental to this objective and to raise livability in the city, given the rapidly rising traffic intensity, my Government has proposed to introduce, at an estimated cost of Rs.16,650 crores, a Monorail System integrated with MRTS and Metro Rail for a virtual Door-to-Door transport facility for Chennai. This will also raise the modal share of public transport from 27 per cent to around 46 per cent eventually. All these massive investments are expected to attract private partnerships with the Public Sector. We hope that the Central Government will extend financial support to these initiatives.

We consider capacity building of our students and workers as basic to these efforts. For this purpose, I have set the objective of transforming our universities into




world class institutions. Our network of institutions will focus on skill development and for improving the employability of the educated unemployed to meet the demand created by industry and services. We consider that promoting computer use by distributing laptop computers to 68 lakh students will set the pace to achieve these policy objectives although the cost is estimated at Rs.10,200 crores over five years. I, therefore, request the Union Planning Commission to recommend its inclusion as an important scheme for support under the National Mission on Education.

Within the Social Sector, the State Government has raised the pension amount for the aged and other categories from Rs.500 to Rs.1,000 per month, of which only Rs.200 is currently funded by the Centre. Most importantly, only three categories are Centrally supported while five other categories of differently abled, destitute widows, destitute agricultural labourers, deserted wives and poor, aged spinsters, continue to be denied support. We request the Planning Commission to consider Tamil Nadu's experience in this area and to recommend the increase of pension and its extension to these other categories.

The Hon'ble Members are aware of the rapid gains in health indicators for the State. The ongoing National Rural Health Mission and the State's own World Bank funded Health Systems Project have provided preventive and curative health services in various parts of the State. When the National Urban Health Mission is introduced, a significant gap will be filled. However, patients needing critical treatment and who are referred to tertiary institutions, suffer due to inadequate facilities. Further, the district hospitals which play an important role in providing treatment are handicapped by the lack of high-quality diagnostic equipment. We estimate that Rs.2,300 crores will be required over the next two years to fulfil these needs.

As an effort to green Tamil Nadu, the State has expanded the Indira Awas Yojana. Our feedback suggests that the house plinth area of 210 sq. ft. under IAY is cramped and inadequate. Therefore, the State proposes to launch a 'Solar Powered Green House Scheme' for a 300 sq. ft. house with stand-alone solar energy power supply at a cost of Rs.1.80 lakh per house. The additional annual Central share that will be needed over IAY funds is estimated at



Rs.1,125 crores besides about Rs.300 crores for solarising one lakh of such houses every year. I request the Union Planning Commission to consider the merits of this programme and the message that it conveys of India's seriousness in pursuit of green objectives.

The State has accessed External funding for as many as sixteen projects and this year, we have proposed an outlay of Rs.1,933.39 crores. The projects taken up are largely for infrastructure by way of roads, urban development, health, afforestation, irrigation, water supply and for empowerment & poverty alleviation. The State's own internal resources have been stretched to the utmost and we have been hard pressed to identify resources of Rs.23,000 crores for this Annual Plan. Trend estimates based on growth achieved over the last four years suggest that the State would achieve an overall GSDP growth of 8 to 8.5 per cent over the Eleventh Plan period as against the target of 9 per cent.

An important segment of the resources for the plan is the Normal Central Assistance to be finalized today and of which 30 per cent is grant component. This grant portion was tentatively set at last year's level of Rs.547.52 crores pending

these discussions. The share of NCA is, therefore, sharply down to 9.1 per cent of last year's outlay and appears set to slide further. NCA has remained a stationary and lately, declining resource in its long history. However, now, nearly all major sources of revenue including most service taxes are held by the Central Government. Therefore, to meet the pressures of local governance at the State level, borrowings become necessary and the fiscal strain compromises the ability of the State Government to invest in developmental needs. We request the Planning Commission to recommend the increase of the NCA levels to at least 20 per cent of the Annual Plan Outlay, with a grant component of 50 per cent by revision from the present level of 30 per cent. On this basis, the Planning Commission could urge the Central Government to alter the NCA and accordingly boost the State's resource position and capability to take up programmes that can yield dynamic growth. As the present Annual Plan Outlay is Rs.23,000 crores, we request that the NCA may be raised accordingly to Rs.4,600 crores.

I have tried to give an overview of the State's perspective and plans for growth and development

over the Annual Plan period and its important stage for taking off energetically into the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The projects proposed by my Government will require substantial resource assistance from the Central Government. This is in addition to our need of Rs.1,00,000 crores as Special Assistance for debt relief. I further request the Planning Commission to recommend our requests for Special Project Assistance and Debt Alleviation.

I would like to thank the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Dr.Montek Singh Ahluwalia,for his consideration in previous years by way of grant of Additional Central Assistance. I express the hope that a substantial increase will be granted to us, given the circumstances in which the State is now placed.

I am happy to have been given this opportunity to share my perspectives on the road map for Tamil Nadu with Dr.Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and his team and request your co-operation.




*Speech delivered by the
Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa
during the National Executive Committee Meeting
of FICCI at Chennai on 5.9.2011*



**I INVITE YOU ALL TO BE
OUR PARTNERS IN REALIZING
MY VISION OF MAKING
TAMILNADU THE BEST
AMONG INDIAN STATES**

I extend a very warm welcome to all of you here today and I congratulate the National Executive Committee of FICCI and its President Mr. Harsh Mariwala and Senior Vice President Mr. R.V. Kanoria



for organizing the National Executive Committee meeting in Chennai. I take this opportunity to present before you the changing face of resurgent Tamil Nadu under my Leadership.

I must, at the very outset, compliment Indian business and enterprise for showing enormous resilience in an increasingly integrated and competitive global economy.

Orison Swett Marden, founder of the U.S. based "Success" magazine said and I quote: "All who have accomplished great things have had a great aim, have fixed their gaze on a goal which was high, one which sometimes seemed impossible" - unquote. This applies to successful industrialists like you, who have great accomplishments to your credit in your own fields, as well as to persons like me who head governments with the people's mandate. I am indeed delighted to address this gathering of select industrialists.

The economic reforms of the 1990s unleashed the creative and entrepreneurial spirit of Indian industry. Our country has witnessed high growth rates notwithstanding the recent global melt down. According to various forecasts and projections, the medium and long term prospects of India look very

promising. Warren Buffet once said and I quote: "In the business world, the rearview mirror is always clearer than the windshield"- unquote. However, we need to have a clear vision of what lies ahead of us. While a low GDP rate has been forecast for the world, the perceived growth for India is 8.2%.


Tamil Nadu looks to the future with confidence and with hope. My Government is confident of successfully facing domestic and international challenges to achieve a robust and inclusive growth rate. We are also better placed now than at any time in the recent past to push the reform process forward. I believe we have a bright future. In the coming months and years, I hope to see a decisive change in the pace of our progress to become the number one State in India.

The Union Planning Commission in its Approach paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) has indicated an ambitious growth target of 9% to 9.5%. The Farm sector is targeted to grow at 4% while Industry needs to grow between 11% and 12%. I always firmly believe that Tamil Nadu should be a trend-setter. As Zig Ziglar the famous American author said and I quote: "Your attitude, not your aptitude, will determine your altitude"- unquote. My Government is therefore aiming to exceed the

national average growth rates and make Tamil Nadu grow faster than the rest of India. In fact, we had done this in the past and an encore is not far off.

Between 1991 and 1996 and during 2001 to 2006, Tamil Nadu under my leadership effectively responded to India's call for speedier economic growth in the face of global competition. In 2005-06, Tamil Nadu under my Government clocked an overall growth rate of 13.3% and the Manufacturing Sector had registered a growth rate of 14.6%. However, these growth rates dipped in successive years. I am very confident of repeating double digit growth rates in the next five years. I firmly believe that optimism is essential for achievement and it is also the foundation of courage and true progress.

Investment, I have often said, is an act of faith based on expectations and forecasts. I firmly believe that any rational expectation for Tamil Nadu must be an optimistic one. This does not mean that there will be no ups and downs along the way. Nor can we rest on our laurels. There are challenges ahead, obstacles to surmount and compromises to be made. Yet, we must work even harder to sustain the momentum of the growth process. While expressing optimism, it is not my intention to understate the problems at hand.




I am aware that there are several immediate and medium term problems that worry our people and in particular, our industry. I can assure you that we are aware of the problems and have been addressing them. This is a responsive and participative Government.

There is no doubt that poverty remains a major challenge, and I am as always deeply concerned about the high incidence of poverty. We need to do much more to improve the standard of living of the poor. To this end, the economy has to grow fast enough to create new job opportunities faster than the growth of the labour force. Our goal is inclusive and sustainable growth.

Inadequate infrastructure is a major constraint on our performance and we are determined to overcome it. Our infrastructure has not kept pace with economic development and this presents a major challenge. We need much more investment in Infrastructure sectors such as power, roads, railways, ports and airports.


Various research reports indicate that while total infrastructure stocks increase by 1 per cent with each 1 per cent increment in per capita GDP, household access to safe water increases by 0.3 per cent, paved roads by 0.8 per cent power by 1.5 per cent and



tele communications by 1.7 per cent. Infrastructure productivity will determine how India will cope with the increasing pace of urbanization, globalisation and technological innovations in manufacturing and logistics. Environmental issues and poverty reduction too, depend heavily on the productivity of the infrastructure sector.

When my Government took over, I had set a goal for ourselves to make Tamil Nadu the number one among Indian States. To achieve this objective, we have to provide adequate and reliable economic infrastructure services at reasonable cost with sustainable financing and pricing policies because the prospects for Tamil Nadu's social and economic development depend crucially on the performance of infrastructure.


Well-laid infrastructure goes a long way in creating a success story. It is an already acclaimed fact that judicious spending on infrastructure bears a high correlation with economic development and we faithfully adhere to this principle. We have rightly recognized the need to develop infrastructural facilities concentrating on major areas like roads and power. To make this feasible, my Government invites public-private partnerships. My Government has



recently constituted the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board under my Chairpersonship. I hope this institutional arrangement will create a congenial environment for facilitating speedy implementation of critical infrastructure projects that will drive the growth of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors.

I have always believed in the policy of continuous improvement and relentless pursuit of a noble goal. Anatole France once said and I quote "Existence would be intolerable if we were never to dream" - unquote. I dream of making Tamil Nadu the best State in the country. The process will be outlined in our soon to be released "VISION 2025" document.

To make my vision a reality, my Government is initiating a number of innovative policy measures. In the Indian context of populous States, Industry cannot march ahead unless there is robust all round growth in the Primary Sector, particularly in Agriculture. This is a must for aiming at a much more spectacular growth target in the Secondary Sector, particularly in the Manufacturing Sector. It is with this basic understanding that I have chalked out a new strategy for rapid growth in the Primary Sector. Our target is to achieve 4% growth in this Sector. My Government is committed to the revival




of the Primary Sector through comprehensive new programmes. My Government has planned to take up several measures to achieve the 'SECOND GREEN REVOLUTION' which will be a mission dedicated to the people of Tamil Nadu. We will usher in this second green revolution to improve agricultural production by addressing the productivity gap and through value addition. We have also set for ourselves an ambitious goal of two to three times increase in farmers' per capita income within five years. This we intend to achieve through effective dissemination and adoption of advanced technology to increase productivity of crops; farm based interventions for mixed farming and by convergence of schemes to ensure integrated farm development.

Education plays a critical role in breaking the vicious cycle of poverty. Education, especially Higher Education, builds capacity in our people. It enables people not merely to subsist, but also provides the basis for a better quality of life. It is also one of the important Millennium Development Goals. Tamil Nadu has emerged as a Leader in technical education with the largest annual turnout of engineering graduates, diploma holders from

Polytechnics and skilled operators from ITIs. The vision of the Government of Tamil Nadu in the realm of Higher Education is to make institutions of higher education emerge as centres of innovation, excellence and development. The major focus is on Quality. The mission is to provide world class quality education, while opening the portals of higher education to students from rural and backward areas and marginalized families. To this end, my Government will ensure that students will not suffer any deprivation - from uniforms, textbooks and shoes to geometry boxes and laptop computers; every possible facility is to be reached to them as tools to help them realize their full potential. The message I want to convey to you is that there will be no skilled manpower shortage in Tamil Nadu.


I am aware of the nervousness in some sections of the corporate sector arising out of some recent unfortunate power cuts. During 2001-2006, Tamil Nadu was a power surplus State. I take this opportunity to assure you that my Government is seized of this issue and we are taking efforts on a war footing to improve the power situation. Already there are clear signs of improvement. Very soon, we will be able to make our State power surplus again. By the end of 2012, the capacity addition



will be 4640 MW. My Government has planned to undertake a massive capacity addition of 23140 MW of power to the existing installed capacity of 10237 MW during the next five years. Of this, 15140 MW will be through thermal energy, 5000 MW through wind energy and 3000 MW through solar energy.

Employment generation is an important pillar of any strategy for inclusive growth. I believe that while we continue to focus on agriculture and accelerate its growth, we must also focus on creating far more jobs in manufacturing. Manufacturing is the engine of our growth. Manufacturing has to be the sponge which absorbs people who need to move out of agriculture in pursuit of higher incomes. I believe that we cannot skip the manufacturing stage of development and go from an agrarian economy directly to a services and knowledge-based economy.

Tamil Nadu is recognised globally as a favoured investment destination with immense potential for manufacturing. The strong foundation for this was laid by my Government during 1991-96 and 2001-2006. Tamil Nadu has emerged as the largest hub for the production of automobiles and auto components, electronic hardware, engineering, textiles and leather, etc.



To revitalize our Manufacturing Sector, my Government is committed to launching a package of Second Generation Reforms with a view to promoting rapid growth in the Manufacturing Sector.

My Government will very soon come out with a New Industrial Policy 2011 that will have many avant garde features. Besides, my Government is formulating sector specific policies for automobiles and auto components, bio-technology and pharma. My Government is committed to providing an investor friendly Industrial Policy and creating an environment conducive to production and manufacture. I invite investors to Tamil Nadu- the land of great opportunity endowed with immense potential and reiterate the commitment of my Government to establishing a strong & vibrant Tamil Nadu as a new growth model in India.

Our re-oriented strategy of development focuses on a strong policy and regulatory leadership by the Government, dynamism and competitive efficiency of the private sector and enthusiastic participation of the people through local democratic institutions.

Opportunities are knocking at your doors and it is for you, the captains of industry, to exploit these. We can be a player in the world league in automobiles,

in electronic hardware, in agro-processing, in textiles and garments, in pharmaceuticals, in chemicals and petrochemicals and in leather and footwear. Our Government is committed to bringing about a new surge of investment in all these areas by encouraging enterprise and creativity.

Walter Bagehot, a British author said: "The greatest pleasure in life is doing what people say you cannot do". I firmly believe in achieving what is generally perceived as impossible.

This State will be the catalyst in fulfilling your dreams. This is a State that delivers, and we need partners who can see growth both in the old and the new economy, and participate in the generation and creation of wealth. I invite you all to be our partners in realizing my vision of making Tamil Nadu the best among Indian States.

I wish this National Executive Council meeting of FICCI all success.

Thank You.



*Speech delivered by
the Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa,
during the Valedictory Function
of the 11th All India Police Rifle and Revolver /
Pistol Shooting Competition at Jawaharlal Nehru
Indoor Stadium, Chennai on 8.9.2011*



**I WAS THE PIONEER
IN BRINGING ABOUT THE
SCHEME OF MODERNIZATION
OF POLICE FORCE AS A
REGULAR NATIONAL SCHEME**

It gives me great pleasure to preside over the Valedictory Function of the 11th All India Police Rifle

and Revolver / Pistol Shooting Competition held over the last five days.

I understand that the Shooting Competition was earlier part of the All India Police Duty Meet and has come to be conducted as a separate exclusive event since the year 2000. I recall that in the year 1991 the All India Police Duty Meet was conducted in Chennai and on that occasion, I instituted a new Trophy. As the elite Para Military Forces who are better equipped than the State Police teams cornered the laurels, I presented a Silver Cup to be awarded to the Best State Police Shooting Team. I am happy to learn that the Tamil Nadu Police team won this trophy in the years 2000, 2004 and 2009 and I am very happy that I was able to present this Trophy to the Tamil Nadu State Police Team again today.

Guns have been an integral part of Police equipment for centuries. However, decades ago, the use of weapons by the Police was restricted to either drill on the parade ground or for dispersal of stone-throwing mobs. Muskets spraying buck shots adequately served the purpose then. They were hardly lethal though they served to disperse mobs and stopped brick hurling. Accuracy of firing was not imperative.

Today, the scenario has metamorphosed into not mobs hurling bricks but mobsters wielding AK 47s. We cannot let the Police be outgunned and overwhelmed. The recent memory of a video clipping showing a gunman in Chatrapathi Shivaji Terminus in Mumbai firing indiscriminately with an AK 47 on 26/11, while a brave constable tried to return fire with a .303 rifle is still green. Unable to make any impact, he finally flings a chair at the gunman.

When I became Chief Minister for the first time in 1991, I realized that the Tamil Nadu Police did not have the weaponry to combat militancy and terrorism. Our Policemen carried muskets and .303 rifles of Second World War vintage. These were weapons fit only to be displayed in a museum as exhibits. On the other hand, the militants possessed ultramodern, sophisticated fire arms for which our Police had no answer. It was against this background that I went to Delhi, met the then Prime Minister Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, the then Home Minister Mr. S.B Chavan, the then Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and pressed for funds for Modernization of the Police to the extent of Rs.30 crores. The Government of India gave some funds and our State Government also made a

substantial contribution. It was this initiative that paved the way for the provision of sophisticated weapons like AK 47 and MP5 as part of Police Modernization along with Modern vehicles, a Digital Microwave Communication Network System etc. and soon after seeing the modernized, well equipped Tamil Nadu Police Force, other States followed suit seeking funds for better equipping their respective State Police Forces. Now, the Scheme of Modernization of Police Force has come to be taken for granted by all States. I am proud to say that I was the pioneer in bringing about the Scheme of Modernization of Police Force as a regular National scheme for equipping the Police with the latest, most sophisticated aids, arms and ammunition.

The acquisition of sophisticated weapons is only half the story. Of equal importance is the ability to handle these weapons effectively. Firing has to be precise and accurate so that the terrorist is either gunned down or overpowered, leaving innocent people unharmed. Shooting down the hostage-takers is not good enough if the hostages also get killed in wild firing or in cross-fire. Marksmanship therefore becomes important. Apart from this, a Policeman also has to be able to distinguish the terrorists from

the hostages and innocent bystanders. The ability of the rescuer to take a decision in a fraction of a second will make the difference between life and death for hapless people caught in the middle.

Theodore Roosevelt said and I quote: "A vote is like a rifle: its usefulness depends upon the character of the user" - unquote. If voters are discerning, they elect good and able people to power. If a terrorist holds a rifle, he will use it to harm Society. When a Policeman holds it, he can use it for the public good, to protect the weak and to prevent disorder. But the Policeman must be discerning like the wise voter. And he must be capable.

Using a fire-arm, especially a sophisticated one, needs skill which can be cultivated only by constant practice and hard work. It is in this context that this competition assumes importance. It is not a mere sporting event where the tussle is for medals and trophies and personal glory. It is a preparation to equip the Police to face hard reality when confronted with terrorism.

A story in the Mahabharata brings out the importance of concentration and the ability to focus on a target. Dronacharya set up an archery competition and hung a wooden bird on a tree. He

told the students to aim at the eye of the bird. He called the first student - Yudhishtira to take aim. Yudhishtira plucked an arrow from the quiver, placed it on the bow, and pulled the string. "What do you see?" Drona asked. "I see the sun, the clouds, the trees," Yudhishtira replied as he released the string. The arrow missed its mark and landed yards away from the tree. Another student Ashwathama took his position. "What do you see?" Drona asked. "I see the bird, its legs, the twigs on the branch on which the bird sits, the small mango behind the bird, the leaves surrounding the bird, a small worm on the branch that approaches the bird", said Ashwathama. The surrounding crowd was amazed. The other disciples could barely see the bird and nobody else had the powerful eyesight to spot so many other minor details that Ashwathama spotted. As he released the string, the arrow shot forward and landed near the roots of the tree.

Finally it was Arjuna's turn. As he took aim, Drona asked him the same question: "What do you see?" Arjuna said, "I see the eye of the bird." Did he see the tree? No. Did he see the branch? No. Did he see the bird? No. He saw only the round, black eye of the bird. As he released the string of his bow, his arrow pierced the centre of the eye of the wooden bird.

The hallmark of a good marksman is this kind of concentration, to the exclusion of everything else except that which needs to be focused upon. I am sure that participation in competitions like these will help develop the requisite concentration and skills in our Police Men and Women.

We must also remember that firing is one skill that can kill. It needs to be practiced, not in a casual or light hearted manner, but with the greatest care and caution, almost with reverence. The Firing Range Drills will also help to nurture this habit. Keeping in mind the adage, "Practice makes perfect", in 2002, I ordered the setting up of a Firing Range at Othivakkam by transferring 221.95 acres of land. I am happy to learn that this All India Police Rifle and Revolver / Pistol Shooting Competition was held in this range.

I am also happy to learn that 9 women participated in this year's Shooting Competition. I wish to recall on this occasion that I was the first to start All Women Police Stations in 1992, as a policing enterprise of women, by women, for women. I wish to point out that it was under my direction that the Women Commando Unit, the first of its kind in the country was raised in Tamil Nadu.

The life of a Policeman or a Policewoman is not a bed of roses. When they leave home in the morning, there is no guarantee that they will return home alive at night. It is not that this threat exists only when there is a terrorist attack. Even in normal times, I keep getting reports about Policemen regulating traffic at an accident spot, getting run over and killed, leaving their loved ones in distress. My eyes moisten whenever I read the lines of Lord Tennyson in 'The Charge of the Light Brigade' and I quote:

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die." - unquote.

This is the plight of the men serving in the Armed Forces who wield firearms, in defence of the Country and its people, who are always ready to sacrifice their lives and become martyrs for the cause of the Nation. This is equally true of the Men serving in the Police Force who are the guardians of the citizens.

I have no doubt that given the resources and encouragement, the Tamil Nadu Police can match and excel any other police force in the world. I am sure that in the near future, the Tamil Nadu Police will be the benchmark for policing.

I learn that while this All India Police Rifle and Revolver / Pistol Shooting Competition tests the ability to use service fire-arms used by the Police as part of their profession, another event called All India Police Sports Shooting Championship has been introduced since 2007. This is a Championship on the pattern of Olympic shooting games and it needs special fire-arms like rifles or pistols of .177 or .22 bore. As these are not available with the State Police now, I propose to sanction the necessary funds to buy these weapons and ammunition to enable the State Police Team to compete in these events too and develop their marksmanship skills.

I congratulate all those who have won medals and trophies in this competition. They should strive to sharpen their skills constantly and use them whenever the need arises.

I hope all of you had a pleasant stay in Chennai and that you will return to your homes with fond memories of the competition and your visit to Chennai.

I wish you success and glory.




*Speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister
Selvi J Jayalalithaa
at the meeting of signing an MoU
between JCCI and the Guidance Bureau to
facilitate Japanese investments in
Tamil Nadu - (22.9.2011)*



**I INVITE JAPANESE
INVESTORS TO TAMIL NADU,
THE LAND OF ABUNDANT
OPPORTUNITY**

"On behalf of my Government and the people of Tamil Nadu, I am delighted to meet the Japanese delegation and extend a warm welcome to all of you.

India and Japan have historical and cultural ties. Our relations have been marked by mutual goodwill, amity and respect. This legacy continues




intact into the modern era, which has seen our bonds strengthen based on our shared values of freedom, democracy and the rule of law.

Buddhism and the intrinsically-linked Indian culture had a great impact on Japanese culture and resulted in a natural sense of amicability between the two Nations. Ancient records from Nalanda University in India describe scholars and pupils who attended the school from Japan.

By 2030, India is set to become the third largest economic powerhouse. By 2050, India's GDP will be very close to that of the US. India offers a huge market potential for Japanese companies. Japanese companies expect India to emerge as their third most important trading partner after the US and China, in the next three years. According to a survey by the Japanese External Trade Organization (JETRO), the increasing interest in India is due to its large market and the macro-economic strength that have helped it minimize the impact of the financial crisis.


Within India, Tamil Nadu has been identified as one of the States with the most potential for Japanese investments. Recognizing the potential, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI),



Government of Japan and Government of Tamil Nadu have signed a Bilateral economic co-operation agreement to foster economic relationships between Tamil Nadu and Japan.

Besides, the Japanese External Trade Organization (JETRO) has signed an Economic Co-operation MoU with the Guidance Bureau of the State Government. Apart from JETRO, the Government of Hiroshima Prefecture as well as Mizuho Bank have also signed such co-operation agreements with the Guidance Bureau. A few other prefecture Governments like Kanagawa and Aichi prefectures have also evinced interest in signing Co-operation agreements with Tamil Nadu. All these bear ample testimony to the importance given to promoting economic co-operation between Tamil Nadu and Japan.

Currently, Japan is ranked as the 6th largest investor in India with an FDI inflow of US \$ 5.51 billion during April 2000 to April 2011. Japanese FDI accounts for 4% of India's total FDI received during the above period. India and Japan signed the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation in 1960 that facilitates FDI flows from Japan to India. Tamil Nadu has emerged as a major recipient of Japanese FDI.



I understand that at present, in Tamil Nadu, there are about 248 Japanese companies. This however, does not include the representative offices of another 60 Japanese companies. Today, Chennai has the largest number of Japanese companies accounting for almost 30% of the total number of Japanese companies operating in India. Also, Chennai has become the home for about 700 Japanese expatriates.


Japanese companies are expressing a keen interest in the manufacturing sector. Tamil Nadu is a leading State in India in the manufacturing sector and this is chiefly because of the steadfast existence of the automobile and component industry. Chennai is a promising pitch for vehicles and auto parts exports and this city produces practically everything that moves - from bicycles to battle tanks (B to B) and everything in between including motorcycles, cars, tractors, earth-moving equipment, trucks and even rail road coaches. Chennai is set to emerge as one of the Global Top Five auto clusters.

We are confident that Chennai will emerge as the world's largest auto cluster. The auto sector accounts for about 60 per cent of Japanese foreign direct investment in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu has a number of competitive advantages to offer to Japanese investors. While Japan has skilled labour scarcity, Tamil Nadu with its rich capital of human resource endowments, is capable of meeting the needs of Japanese industry. Today, Tamil Nadu is the most "technically powerful knowledgeState" in the country. Abundant availability of skilled manpower at relatively lower wage costs, coupled with a harmonious and peaceful industrial ethos in the State, offer distinct advantages making Tamil Nadu the most preferred investment destination.

A favourable investment climate and relatively cost-effective and high quality infrastructure offer the ideal platform for foreign investors to establish their production base. Site evaluation studies of Nokia, Nissan, Daimler, World Bank, Ford, Hyundai, Saint Gobain, Stanchart, Xansa, etc., have found that Tamil Nadu is the destination of Choice for Japanese investors.

Apart from Manufacturing, Japanese companies are evincing interest in investing in infrastructure projects also. The Joint Steering Committee consisting of the Government of Tamil Nadu and METI, Japan, has identified a



number of infrastructure projects for co-operation. These include:


Promotion of new Industrial Parks and Japanese Industrial Townships. Since Japanese companies have identified Ennore Port as the gateway, there is potential for promoting one more Japanese Industrial township near Ennore.

To attract more Japanese companies, particularly medium sized companies, the Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed to establish a Japanese Industrial cluster near Chennai. I invite Japanese companies to participate in this initiative.

The Energy sector is yet another potential area particularly in renewable energy. Japan can take advantage of the huge potential for solar power generation in Tamil Nadu. Solar Power Parks can be promoted by Japanese Infrastructure companies in southern Tamil Nadu.

One of the infrastructure initiatives proposed by METI, Japan, is the promotion of a Fuel Corridor concept that includes power projects and off-shore coal & LNG handling.

My Government is currently planning to establish a Petroleum, Chemicals & Petrochemicals




Investment Region (PCPIR) between Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. This is a very major infrastructure initiative of my Government to attract investments in chemicals and petrochemicals. We invite Japanese companies to invest in this PCPIR.

Japanese interest in the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is also being deemed as a forerunner to big re-export oriented manufacturing investments in India. Considering the economic benefits of such a corridor, the Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed a Chennai-Bangalore Corridor of Excellence. METI has shown interest in this project.

Waste Water treatment and desalination are other very attractive investment opportunities in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu has 23 minor ports. My Government has announced a Policy framework to encourage Private sector participation to upgrade minor ports. Some of the minor ports like Kolachel offer excellent potential for development as major ports.

My Government is very keen to scale up bilateral co-operation between Tamil Nadu and Japan



by implementing some of the above mentioned Infrastructure initiatives.

My Government is aware of the infrastructure problems, particularly, the connectivity bottlenecks to Ennore Port currently faced by Toshiba and Nissan. On this occasion, I want to assure you that my Government is taking efforts to solve these Ennore Port connectivity related issues to the satisfaction of Japanese investors.

My Government considers Japan as a very important partner. There is enormous potential for co-operation between Tamil Nadu and Japan. My Government will extend its full support to attract more Japanese FDI both in Manufacturing and Infrastructure. I invite Japanese investors to Tamil Nadu, the Land of abundant opportunity!"




*Introductory Remarks of the Hon'ble Chief Minister
Selvi J Jayalalithaa
during the first meeting of the
State Planning Commission
held at Secretariat, Chennai on 11.10.2011*



**WE SHOULD AIM TO BRING
TAMIL NADU TO THE
FOREFRONT AS THE
BEST STATE IN THE COUNTRY**

I am happy to preside over the First meeting of the State Planning Commission today.

The Vice-Chairperson and the Members are distinguished professionals in their fields of specialization and the State Government looks forward to listening to their ideas and their contributions to innovations in policy formulation,



scheme development and in implementation strategies.

I would like the Members to take into consideration some of the opportunities and constraints that confront the State in identifying and tackling the challenges in the backlash of the global financial crisis.

My Government is determined to achieve a higher level of sustainable economic growth which will benefit all sections of Society. During the Eleventh Plan, Tamil Nadu set itself an average growth target of 9%. But, the growth rate in the Primary and Secondary Sectors are disappointing and below the National average. As a result, the State economy could achieve a cumulative growth of only 7.8% in the first four years of the Eleventh Plan. The economic growth in the State is being propelled by the Service Sector only. Service Sector-led growth will not be sustainable in the long run. There is, therefore, a need to make the Primary and Manufacturing Sectors, the main drivers, for achieving higher growth. Critical bottlenecks in infrastructure development should also be addressed to sustain higher growth in the Service Sector so as to achieve an overall growth of above 10% in the coming years. Economic growth also needs to be more inclusive and reduce urban-rural disparity.

The first four years of the Eleventh Plan registered an overall negative growth of 0.51% in the Primary Sector. There needs to be greater focus on reviving the Primary Sector. This Government has set for itself an ambitious target of 115 Lakh Metric Tonnes of foodgrain production during 2011-2012 as against last year's production of 85.35 Lakh Metric Tonnes. Agricultural production can be improved by addressing the productivity gap and through value addition. We have also set for ourselves a goal of increasing the farmers' per capita income by two to three hundred per cent within five years. My Government proposes to achieve this through effective dissemination and adoption of advanced technology to increase productivity of crops, farm based interventions for mixed farming and by convergence of schemes to ensure integrated farm development.

Considering the rapid erosion of incomes caused by inflationary trends in the economy, which has particularly impacted the vulnerable sections of Society, my Government is providing an adequate Social Security Net. To help raise the living standards of the economically weaker sections, my Government is implementing various economic and welfare schemes. The objective is that in due course, the poor should be able to achieve a higher standard of living with their own income.

Our current emphasis therefore is on a farm-based and habitation-based approach to planning, scheme development and implementation.

I expect that the new Tamil Nadu Village Habitation Improvement Scheme (THAI) will prove to be a paradigm shift in this direction and will lead to the creation of amenities in villages of standards comparable to urban areas and improve the standards of living of the rural people who continue to constitute a major share of our State's population. Other significant initiatives are the Monorail project for Chennai and the formation of a Satellite Town at Thirumazhisai; the Green Housing Programme in rural areas; Provision of Laptop Computers to School and College Students; Creation of Centres of Excellence in Universities of Higher Education; Augmenting power supply and providing adequate infrastructure.

I hope that the Planning Commission will be able to draw up an Approach Paper for the Twelfth Plan that adequately strategises the needs of the State over the next five years. We should aim to bring Tamil Nadu to the forefront as the best State in the country.

Thank you.



*Speech of the
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Selvi J Jayalalithaa
circulated in the 56th Meeting of the
National Development Council held at
New Delhi on 22.10.2011*



**THE GRANT ELEMENT IN
NORMAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE
FOR NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY
STATES MUST BE INCREASED
TO AT LEAST 50 PER CENT**

Hon'ble Prime Minister,
Hon'ble Deputy Chairman of the Union
Planning Commission,

Hon'ble Union Ministers,

Hon'ble Chief Ministers,

Hon'ble Lieutenant Governors,

Senior Officers of the Union and the States,

I understand that the 56th National Development Council Meeting has been convened to discuss and approve the approach to the 12th Five Year Plan.

At the outset, I would like to place on record my strong feeling that the National Development Council Meeting is being convened more as a ritualistic exercise rather than to achieve any tangible outcome.

The Central Government seems to be hell-bent on penalizing non-congress Governments. This Government at the Centre does not seem to understand that the people living in the States under non-congress Governments are as much citizens of India as those in the States where the Congress Party is in power. Even the genuine needs and requests of the people are not met by the Central Government. Despite repeated requests for special assistance, funds are not provided to Tamil Nadu while a special package has been given to West Bengal for the only reason that the present ruling party in West

Bengal is an ally of the ruling party at the Centre. This only indicates that step motherly treatment is given to non-congress Governments.


Several measures proposed by the Central Government in recent months are all fascist and anti-democratic in nature. In the garb of preventing communal violence, the Central Government has planned to introduce the Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011, which is only a blatant attempt to totally by-pass the State Governments and concentrate all powers in the Central Government, thereby rendering the State Governments absolutely powerless and totally at the mercy of the Centre. It is also an attempt, rather, a subterfuge, by the Centre to keep the State Governments under the constant threat of dismissal perhaps because of the Central Government's limited capability to use Article 356 of the Constitution in view of the "Bommai Judgement" of the Supreme Court of India.

By trying to bring a GST Bill without allaying the apprehensions of the States, the Central Government is trying to usurp the power to levy VAT which is now with the State Governments. VAT, which is a critical source of revenue for the

States, is now under threat. We anticipate huge revenue losses in the implementation of GST and our experiences with the compensation mechanisms for VAT implementation and CST abolition leave us seriously handicapped. In its that the aspirations of our people are realized and the expectations of many around the world, that India will emerge as a major global economy, are not belied.

We are meeting at a juncture in global economic history that is fraught with uncertainties, but at the same time pregnant with possibilities. The balance of global economic power is decisively shifting eastwards and as a part of this process, India can and should emerge as a leading economic power. Firm and deft macro economic management has to be combined with adroit and innovative strategies to ensure that the trend reaches its logical conclusion and India takes its rightful place at the high table.

The Approach Paper notes that while the overall growth in the Eleventh Plan period has been fairly satisfactory, it has slowed down in some States, including Tamil Nadu. Against the growth target of 9% in the Eleventh Plan period, the



State is likely to achieve an average growth of 8% in the first four years, and that too largely on a growth rebound in 2010-11. The performance in the Agriculture and Manufacturing Sectors has been particularly disappointing in the first four years of the Plan. Therefore, my Government, which assumed office only recently, in May 2011, has accorded the highest priority to accelerating growth and making up for lost time. As the growing present form, the proposed GST is an assault on the fiscal autonomy of the States which is difficult to accept.

In the matter of a Common Entrance Test for Professional Courses also, the Centre seems to be obstinate without caring for local conditions and the views of the State Governments. There is constant interference in the Education Sector by the Central Government.


Even attacks on fishermen belonging to Tamil Nadu in the Palk Bay by Sri Lanka are not looked upon as acts of aggression against India. This issue is merely looked upon as a minor problem concerning Tamil Nadu alone. The Centre seems to think that the lives of fishermen belonging to Tamil Nadu are worthless and do not call for any

potent action. Against this background, I am afraid that no useful purpose is going to be served by convening this National Development Council Meeting.

The Planning Commissions Approach Paper **"Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth"** highlights many of the challenges facing India in sustaining strong economic growth.

But, it lacks clear direction and strategies. While we embark on the 12th Plan, we need to introspect on our failures in implementing the 11th Plan and design appropriate strategies to overcome such problems so expectations and aspirations of the public have to be met, we need to work with greater focus and determination. Hence, I would strongly advocate a more ambitious growth target for the 12th Plan, and 10% growth in the 12th Plan should be the minimum target to aim for. However, certain instances that have occurred in the recent past do suggest that this goal is not going to be easy to attain.

Price rise is an area where the policies and actions of the Central Government have miserably failed and are even counter-productive. Price levels, particularly those of food and fuel, have been rising continuously heaping untold misery on the people. Not only has the Government of India failed to



arrest this trend, it has actually contributed to the burden of the people through repeated increases in the prices of petroleum products including petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG.

For instance, in the period from 2004 to 2011, the price of diesel was increased 13 times raising the price from Rs.29.30 per litre to Rs.43.80 per litre. Similarly, the price of petrol was increased 19 times raising it from Rs.41.25 per litre to Rs.67.22 per litre. The LPG Cylinder price was increased from Rs.249.02 to Rs.404.40 in the same period.

If fuel prices are increased so many times, how do you expect inflation to come down? Yet, the Government of India never fails to advise the States to forego their SalesTax in order to control prices.

Growth that creates some winners and many losers exacerbates socio-economic tensions, and strains the social fabric of the Nation. Inclusive growth should ensure balance across States, regions within States, rural and urban areas and across classes and communities.

A continual focus on such balance in Tamil Nadu has ensured equity in outcomes and kept the State relatively free of conflict and tension. In this context

I find the lack of emphasis in the Approach Paper on a direct attack on poverty, particularly in urban areas, reflective of the apathy of the Government of India towards issues that really concern the common people. Here, I would suggest family based interventions to squarely and comprehensively address poverty.

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 so-called "flagship programmes", consequentially treating elected State Governments as mere local supplicants. In my view, such a design is completely flawed and violative of the spirit of the Constitution wherein States, being closer to the people, have been accorded a key role in development related activities. It is not out of place to mention here that the Government of India is completely out of touch with ground realities and such schemes formulated with rigidity are not at all effective in fulfilling the aspirations of the people.


Such schemes provide little support to those States which have already invested their own

resources to provide basic infrastructure. Tamil Nadu has already electrified its villages and connected habitations up to the norms of the **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana** and the **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** and hence is deprived of financing under these schemes. Similarly, present guidelines exclude a water starved State like Tamil Nadu which has little scope to further tap its surface water potential from accessing any financing under the **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme**. In the Twelfth Plan, ideally, the practice of providing untied funds must be restored. If not, at the very least, the guidelines of the programmes must be modified to make a broad sectoral allocation allowing greater flexibility to the States to implement schemes based on local needs and capacity differentials.

The second issue relates to the rigidity of operational guidelines in Social Sector Programmes which create a number of operational difficulties for States that offer more expanded coverage and higher levels of benefits. Schemes like the **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana** and **Indira Gandhi Maternity Benefit Programme** have been taken up by the Government of India covering a smaller area and lower levels of benefit than corresponding State Government schemes. In such cases, the Government of India,

instead of allowing the States to dovetail the Central Scheme funds with State funds and confer more benefits than the Central schemes, insists that even progressive States with proven track records in scheme implementation should follow "one size fits all" guidelines. If the Central Government wants to help rather than hinder, then the level of assistance under the National Programmes should be enhanced. For instance, my Government in Tamil Nadu has recently increased the monthly Social Security Pension from Rs.500 to Rs.1000. The Government of India must enhance the pension under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which still provides for a pension of only Rs.200 per month, fixed many years ago.

In most of the flagship programmes, Central funds are released directly to a large number of implementation agencies at the State and District level to their bank accounts, outside the Government system. This is a deliberate attempt to by-pass the State Governments and this violates the spirit of democratic decentralization being preached often by the Centre. The direct release of Central funds to such Special Purpose Vehicles outside the budgetary system dilutes financial control, accountability and weakens monitoring, while increasing the



administrative burden of the State Governments. The right approach would be to release Central funds to the State Governments and allow for expenditure from State budgets.

There are some concerns with the **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** scheme (MGNREGA). In some parts of the country the need for the creation of rural infrastructure is greater while the MGNREGA scheme tends to emphasize wage payments without a corresponding focus on asset creation. Innovative mechanisms to establish rural industries and create durable on-farm assets and declaring the peak agricultural season as a scheme holiday period under the MGNREGA can be permitted to enhance the quality of fund utilization.

The **Indira Awas Yojana** needs to keep pace with growing aspirations. The house plinth area of 207 sq.ft. is clearly inadequate, as is the funding. In Tamil Nadu, we have launched a scheme for construction of green houses with a plinth area of 350 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs.1.80 lakh per house to create environmentally sustainable housing with solar power. We are currently constructing IAY houses in Tamil Nadu at a cost

of Rs.1 lakh per house supplementing the GOI financing of Rs.33,750 with a State Government share of Rs.66,250 per house. The Government of India should step up the Central share and revisit the space norms immediately.

Poor agricultural growth has several implications including depressing rural incomes, widening rural urban disparity, causing persistent food inflation and rendering food security fragile.

I have a serious doubt as to whether the Government of India really intends to accord due priority to the Primary Sector, which continues to employ the largest segment of our population. Due to the messy policy of the Government of India, the prices of agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizers like DAP, potash and urea are sky rocketing. Our repeated requests to the Government of India for maintaining adequate supply of inputs like DAP and Potash have gone unheeded. This has serious implications for enhancing crop productivity. I wonder whether the goals of the 12th Plan will ever be realized if this attitude, reflecting the callous insensitivity of the Government of India, towards promoting the Agricultural Sector continues.

The Approach paper notes that a technology intensive approach is the prime mover of productivity enhancement in agriculture where natural resources are fixed. In Tamil Nadu, we intend to leverage front end advanced technology to more than double the farmers' per capita income in the next five years. Tamil Nadu will intensify the implementation of technology oriented schemes like **System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI); protected cultivation and precision farming for vegetables and high density planting for horticultural crops.** Tamil Nadu has launched mixed farming initiatives including the distribution of 60,000 milch animals to rural families and four goats or sheep each to seven lakh rural landless agricultural labourers' families over the next five years. The State Government's efforts to strengthen economic infrastructure in rural areas like modernising and integrating agricultural markets, intensive farm mechanisation, promoting food processing and other agro based industries to sustain growth in agriculture and allied sectors should be liberally supported by the Centre, if the Government of India really intends to sustain agricultural growth at a higher level.

The funding pattern of the **National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP)** which provides funds based on incremental plan allocation seriously affects the interests of the States with low potential for major irrigation projects since they would receive limited additional Central financing. We would prefer the more conventional financing pattern with sharing of expenditure, or the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) model of sectoral allocation with flexibility to the States, so that the key priorities at the State level in the Agriculture Sector can be financed. May I remind you that Agriculture continues to be a State subject under the Constitution?

Investment in water management is a critical element in achieving improved outcomes in agriculture, particularly in a water starved State like Tamil Nadu where irrigation is entirely dependent on the monsoon. After several unsuccessful appeals to the Government of India to implement the Peninsular River Water Grid connecting the Mahanadhi, the Cauvery and the Gundar, the State Government has decided to take up the works from its own budgetary resources for linking the rivers within the State at a cost of Rs.4,000 crores.

It is ironical that such an initiative of national importance, fully deserving Central support, has not found mention in the Approach Paper.


Fisheries is another key sector and has received inadequate attention in the Approach Paper. For coastal States, marine fisheries are very important and in Tamil Nadu, this occupation has become a life and death struggle for our fishermen. To our dismay, repeated attacks on Tamil Nadu fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy are continuing, despite many representations made by me to the Centre. We are deeply disappointed with and distressed by the Centre's indifferent attitude and the failure to take effective steps to prevent such attacks. As a matter of fact, such attacks are acts of aggression against the Indian Nation. Inaction on the part of the Union Government constitutes abdication of its responsibility. I had specifically sought Central support for a package of measures to address the issues of the fishermen and to develop deep sea fishing which is underexploited due to infrastructure constraints.

This includes the construction of new fishing harbours and rehabilitating existing harbours, promoting deep sea fishing through mechanised boats

and deep sea tuna long liners, establishing mid-sea fish processing parks, etc. We are very disturbed by the lack of any response. At least in the near future we should see a favourable response to these situations

Poor quality of infrastructure slows down economic activity and output, and is the biggest impediment to realizing a more ambitious growth target. Provision of infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the Government. With private enterprise bringing in resources and technical expertise in many areas, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) will also be an important mechanism to address financing and implementation issues. The Government of India has circulated a new draft PPP policy framework, which unfortunately reads more like an extract from a college textbook and less like an operational policy document. My Government's approach is to map out the infrastructural needs of the State, sectorwise, through a **Tamil Nadu 2025 Vision Document** and thereafter select projects for the Public Sector or PPP based implementation, depending on their appropriateness for either mode. A clear policy framework for PPPs will also be spelt out by my State shortly. We also look forward to the early activation of the much awaited Infrastructure Debt Fund.


Ensuring adequate supply of quality energy is a key challenge. The Approach Paper emphasizes greater energy efficiency as a mechanism to moderate the energy demand without jeopardizing growth. But, the push towards energy efficiency should not focus only on rational energy pricing while ignoring measures to reduce the inefficiency in energy utility companies. There are limits to raising energy prices in an inflationary context. Investment in generation capacity has to continue and projects already announced, including the Ultra Mega Power Plants, need to be completed expeditiously. The Approach Paper discusses the issues relating to coal linkages, both of domestic and imported coal. However, no clear and viable solutions have been identified. Many major projects already announced are still languishing for want of coal linkage. The Government of India must satisfactorily resolve this issue on a high priority basis. States like Tamil Nadu face a severe power shortage, which inhibits industrial growth. Many of the Central Generating Stations are also not achieving their targeted generation. The Centre has not come out with any worthwhile, super critical power plant project in recent times. Even the plants announced earlier are either non-starters



or delayed badly. All these problems only create a greater crisis in the State power supply position. In our experience, the Government of India often pays only lip service. My request to provide a special allocation from the Central unallocated power pool, to compensate the shortage from Central Generating Stations (CGS) or loss due to delayed commission of CGS has not evoked any response from the Government of India. If this is the state of affairs, how can we dream of achieving higher growth in industry? The Government of India should respond to such emergencies positively, at least in future.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is planning major investments in Solar Energy. But, we find that the scope of the National Solar Mission is too restrictive and limited to incentivizing private investment for bundling with unallocated power from the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). Greater incentives for grid connected renewable energy and direct capital subsidy and soft loans to utilities to augment renewable energy must be provided. To that extent, the 12th Plan should flexibly approach the issue of promoting Solar Energy.


Transport infrastructure requires considerable upgradation.



The efforts in this direction have been plagued with implementation issues in the recent past. Road transport network needs renewed focus and superior implementation. Expanding the coverage of high capacity freight corridors to Peninsular India is urgently required. Unfortunately, the Central Government is not being fair and non-Congress ruled States, in particular, are getting only step-motherly treatment in matters of allocation of such major projects.

The poor state of Port Infrastructure is an area of serious concern. The congestion in Chennai Port is seriously hurting exporters and other industrial units that rely on the Port. The Government of India must take urgent measures to resolve these issues. Central support should be provided to further develop Ennore and Tuticorin Ports and other minor ports including Colachel, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam.

As the country becomes more and more urbanized, the challenges of providing quality urban infrastructure are becoming more acute. Project formulation, conceptualization, financing and implementation are all challenges. Tamil Nadu has met these challenges through innovative means



including the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund which was a model for the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The JNNURM-II must provide, in addition to enhanced funding, greater technical support and upgradation of implementation capacity, particularly for waste water and solid waste management.

Tamil Nadu has traditionally been a strong Manufacturing Centre with many internationally competitive industries in the Automotive and Engineering Sectors, Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services located in the State. However, Manufacturing saw a poor growth of 4.4 per cent against the target of 9.2 per cent in the first four years of the Eleventh Plan. I am determined to take all possible measures to restore Tamil Nadu's pre-eminent position in Manufacturing, as this would offer quality jobs to the aspiring youth of the State. Our approach would include the development of Industrial Growth Corridors in hitherto non-traditional areas in the Southern part of the State, upgrading infrastructure through the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board and enhancing the supply of skilled labour. The 12th Plan should solidly support such initiatives.


Environmental concerns have affected industrial growth in the State. Tiruppur, which is one of the largest textile export hubs in the country, has virtually been brought to a standstill due to concerns about effluent discharge from dyeing units. Technological upgradation of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants in the area is needed to ensure zero liquid discharge. I have taken an unprecedented initiative to resolve the issue and assured Rs.200 crores as an interest free loan to the Common Effluent Treatment Plants for their upgradation. Further assistance may also be needed to enable the dyeing industry to be relocated on a more decentralized basis to reduce their environmental foot print.

The Approach Paper mentions India's "demographic dividend" which can sustain growth over the next 20 to 30 years. I would caution that a more nuanced view is required. In some parts of the country, including Tamil Nadu, where the small family norm found more ready acceptance earlier, the demographic dividend is limited. Hence, it is very crucial that precious human resources are not wasted but are developed and deployed to realize their full potential. The demographic momentum should inspire urgency and not complacency. In this regard, we should remember that our failure

to upgrade our manpower skills which hampered the growth of the Manufacturing Sector in the earlier Plan Period should be taken as a lesson for the future.

It is in this context that some of the recent initiatives of my Government have to be viewed. The scheme for distribution of free lap top computers to all students in classes XI, XII and in undergraduate classes is a massive effort to bridge the digital divide and ensure that students, regardless of their economic background, are computer literate and capable of creating a Knowledge Society. This would become the world's largest Government effort to provide laptop computers to students. I have already requested the Government of India to be a partner with the State Government in this bold initiative and share a portion of the cost. However, the Central Government that talks of supporting innovation has not responded so far, which is not surprising, since "no response" is the customary response of the Centre to all requests made by Tamil Nadu.

Skill development is an important focus area of the Government. The limitations of the National Skill Development Programme have led to under-



utilisation of existing infrastructure in ITIs in the States, and more focus on financing Private Sector initiatives, some of them of doubtful efficacy. This has impelled Tamil Nadu to launch its own Skill Development Mission with strong industry linkages for training and skill development. Our emphasis will be on flexibility to ensure that students going to vocational streams can eventually link up with the academic stream and realize their aspiration to obtain technical degrees through "learn while you work" programmes. The Centre should refocus the National Skill Development Programme to make it more practical by incorporating such initiatives to produce the desired outcome.

In the Health Sector, Tamil Nadu has exceeded the 11th Plan target in the total fertility rate which has been brought down to 1.7 against the targeted 1.8. But, in other indicators including Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, malnutrition in children and anemia amongst women, we are yet to reach the targeted levels. This calls for redoubled efforts in the 12th Plan. I would like to raise some serious concerns regarding the neglect of some critical areas in the Health Sector strategy of the Government of India. Tertiary health care hospitals,

District / sub-district Headquarters Hospitals and Urban Primary Health Centres lack funding under Government of India initiatives. The Twelfth Plan should remedy this aspect.

The Approach Paper draws attention to publicly financed health care. However, the approach of the Government of India has been rigid with the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) being the only template available for Central support. Many States have designed schemes with better coverage and benefits, but receive no Central assistance. This unnecessary rigidity needs to be removed and States with schemes having better coverage than RSBY should be made eligible for Central assistance towards the cost of premium.

I now turn to the issue of resources for the Twelfth Plan. A very large proportion of the Plan is to be actually financed and implemented by the State Governments themselves. The Approach paper appears to gloss over this aspect. Some of the policy suggestions in the paper leave us concerned about the ability of the States to generate resources. A key issue is the proposed hurried implementation of the Goods and Services Tax. Tax on the sale of goods is the only buoyant source of revenue that

the States still have and their control over the levy and collection of the tax has been a significant factor enabling some States, including Tamil Nadu, to raise adequate resources to finance their budgets and plans. This critical source of revenue is now under threat by the proposed implementation of GST.

The resource projections in the Approach Paper indicate that what is left over as Central support to the States for their plan expenditure is a relatively small 18% of the aggregate. This is completely out of sync with the level of direct responsibilities for governance that the States have to bear, being closer to the people. In the Eleventh Plan period, some of this support was pre-empted for Central flagship programmes. This approach is unfair. The support to State Plans must be stepped up substantially and should be untied. Further, the grant element of the Normal Central Assistance has stayed static at 30 per cent for many years. This was fixed at a time when the capital - revenue composition of the Plan Outlay was 70:30. With increasing Social Sector expenditure which is revenue in nature, the composition of plan expenditure has changed. Hence, the grant element in Normal Central Assistance for non-Special Category States must be increased to at least 50 per cent.

There have been indications that there would be constraints on the availability of financing from other official external sources. While the proportion of external aid to plan outlays has been declining, such assistance continues to play a catalytic role and is important to support new initiatives in key sectors. Hence, the Government of India must ensure that such concessional aid continues to flow to the States.

This is an occasion for candour. The National Development Council is a forum to consult with State Chief Ministers, as equal partners in the process of development, on issues of concern to the Nation.

I am not sure that the Government of India recognizes the States as partners, leave alone equal partners, and respects their viewpoints. These meetings at best are ritualistic and are exercises in futility. When the Centre turns a deaf ear even to reasonable requests of the States, like restoration of the kerosene quota to mitigate the sufferings of the poor, or additional power to tide over a crisis situation, such meetings only cause frustration to the States and their people. Simultaneously, there are attempts by the Centre to weaken the States with too much interference

thereby reducing them to the status of glorified Municipal Corporations. The Union Government is continuously proving that it is completely out of sync with ground realities and is far removed from the man on the street. In the final arithmetic, the Government of India seems to have lost direction and it is left to the State Governments to face the public ire. I sincerely hope that this hopeless situation will change for the better in times to come and we should be able to discharge our duties and responsibilities towards the poor and the people at large.

VANAKKAM!



*Convocation Address delivered by the
Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa
at the 22nd Convocation and Inauguration of
Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Tamil Nadu
Dr. MGR Medical University held in
Chennai on 3.11.2011*



**IT IS OUR ENDEAVOUR TO
PROVIDE QUALITY MEDICAL
FACILITIES TO EVERY
STRATUM OF SOCIETY**

It is my privilege to deliver the Convocation Address on the occasion of the 22nd Convocation of the Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University. This is the third time I am participating in the Convocation of this august University. I am glad to learn that this

University, which is named after our beloved Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. MGR, has grown to become the second largest Medical University in India. It is also a matter of pride that this University has been responsible for regulation and maintenance of high standards of medical and allied health education in our State.

Good health plays a pivotal role in the all round development of Society. Only a healthy population can contribute meaningfully to the overall economic growth of the Country. Our State is committed to building a healthy society. It is our endeavour to provide quality medical facilities to every stratum of society. Our focus is also on preventive health care and holistic delivery of facilities to the people. Based on vital health indicators, Tamil Nadu is a front runner among the various States of India. The State is fast emerging as a good public health model for the rest of the country, especially in maternal and child care. 99.8% of all deliveries in the State are conducted in institutions by qualified and trained personnel. Various policy initiatives which were introduced by my Government between 2001-2006, such as 24 hour delivery care service in Primary Health Centres, upgradation of one

Primary Health Centre in each block to a 30 bedded hospital with modern equipment, provision of emergency maternity and neonatal services in Government Hospitals; Birth Companion Programme and maternal death audit have been responsible for the consistent excellent performance of Tamil Nadu in this field.

A new initiative, the "Hospital on Wheels Scheme" will be launched by my Government to provide health care services at the doorstep in remote and far flung areas of the State. The existing 385 Mobile Medical Units will be strengthened with additional man power and lab facilities and medical teams will visit remote villages based on a fixed tour programme.

The State has always given prominence to the empowerment of women and children. As evidence of this priority, a number of health programmes focusing on women's welfare have been announced for implementation. The existing Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme has been strengthened to provide enhanced maternity assistance of 12,000 Rupees up to two deliveries for poor women. This scheme not only assists in ensuring the welfare of the


mother, but also in providing immunisation to the new born. A new scheme for reducing reproductive tract infections in women by improving menstrual hygiene is being introduced under which rural adolescent girls will be given free supply of sanitary napkins.

Having recognized that health care in small urban towns needs urgent attention, my Government has decided to strengthen the primary care in these areas by opening 75 new Urban Primary Health Centres for the benefit of slum dwellers and the downtrodden sections of the population.

The people of Tamil Nadu, especially the poor and lower middle class, depend on the Government Hospitals for their healthcare needs. The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project has been used to upgrade the infrastructure available in the Taluk and District Hospitals so as to improve the services available to the public. Utilizing the funds allotted to the Project in the second phase, diagnostic services in all the District Head Quarters Hospitals will be upgraded with additional supply of diagnostic, therapeutic and life saving equipment. It is also proposed to set up state-of-the-art computer aided laboratory

facilities in all the districts under the Public Private Partnership mode in a phased manner.


My Government is committed to providing quality tertiary care to the people, especially to the poor and those living below the poverty line. A Super Specialty Hospital has already been set up with a modern Trauma Block in the Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College Hospital in Salem, and the establishment of a similar Specialty Hospital in the Government Rajaji Hospital at Madurai is in progress. It is now proposed to upgrade the Tiruchi Annal Gandhi Government Hospital as a Super Specialty Centre at a cost of 100 crore rupees. This Centre will meet the health care needs of this part of Tamil Nadu to an appreciable extent. To top all these efforts, my Government has decided to establish a Multi Super Specialty Hospital in the unutilised "A" Block building and, also a new Medical College in the "B" Block building constructed in the Omandurar Government Estate, Chennai. The proposed Multi Super Specialty Hospital will be thrown open to the public after carrying out suitable modifications to the building, appointing specialists and super specialists, nurses and technicians and procuring



state-of-the-art medical equipment. This hospital will have all facilities on par with those of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi.

To further supplement the services available to the public, this Government has since formulated a new insurance scheme called the "Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme" which will be launched shortly. In the new scheme, the coverage and sum assured will be One lakh rupees every year for a total period of four years i.e., 4 lakh rupees for each family, and the ceiling of One lakh rupees will be raised to 1.5 lakh rupees for certain identified procedures. The number of procedures covered will also be increased. The cost of diagnostic tests and medicines up to five days after discharge including travel expenses will form part of the insurance package. An effort will be made to intensify the involvement of Government Hospitals under the new scheme.

My Government is fully confident that the various measures proposed to be undertaken now in the health sector would definitely propel Tamil Nadu into the premium position in the Country



in the provision of free quality health care to the entire population. However, these measures will not succeed unless adequate well trained medical and paramedical manpower is available in the State.

Thanks to good infrastructure in the public and private sectors Tamil Nadu has made significant progress in medical, dental and allied health education. This University is playing a major role in maintaining the quality of education by providing regulatory support. I am happy to know that this University is in the process of using sophisticated marking and examination analysis computer programmes to ensure that assessment is fair reliable and transparent in medical and paramedical graduate and post graduate courses.

Keeping pace with the latest advances in the medical field, as the plethora of medical conditions in health care is becoming broader, the need for specialists in sub specialties and super specialties is growing. Medical Graduates are forced to go abroad to obtain specialized training in their chosen field. This University is one of the first Universities in India to offer Fellowship Programmes in Medical, Surgical and Dental

sub and super specialties in order to make such specialized training available within the State and Country, which is a laudable initiative.

I extend my warm congratulations to the eminent practitioners of medicine who have been awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) and the recipients of the Life Time Achievement Award. Let me also take this opportunity to congratulate not only the prize winners but all the graduates of this University. Service to humanity is service to God. I request all the graduates today to extend their selfless service to the people, especially to the rural population of the State, and let their noble service reach the poorest of the poor, irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

The new graduates must remember that they should use their education productively to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and the needy. I look forward to whole hearted support from all the graduates present here today, as well as the entire medical fraternity in achieving the objective of making Tamil Nadu the top ranking State in health care in India.

Thank You.




*Inaugural speech of the
Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa
at the Conference of Collectors and Police Officers held
at Secretariat, Chennai on 13.11.2011*



**IT IS MY DREAM THAT
EVERYBODY IN TAMIL NADU
SHOULD GET EVERYTHING**

I am happy to interact with all of you at this conference of District Collectors and Superintendents of Police today. It is our endeavour to set a working tradition and define the orientation of this Government in the service of the people in the




years to come. The deliberations in this conference will be crucial to delineate concrete strategies for creating an environment to realise the aspirations of the people. Every time I assume the responsibility of governing the State, systematic efforts are made by my Government to streamline the administration and instill social, economic and fiscal discipline. This has always been the hallmark of administration in my Government.

This Government is resolved and committed to giving a clean, transparent, efficient and responsive administration.

The people of Tamil Nadu have reposed their faith in me and given a decisive mandate to fulfill their expectations. Several electoral promises made by me have been translated into various schemes and programmes. It is my dream that everybody in Tamil Nadu should get everything. This Government will ensure that the poor and the downtrodden are provided with the necessary assistance to lead a decent and dignified life.

The objective of this Conference is to primarily focus on effective maintenance of Law and Order; efficient delivery of public services; speedy and




inclusive economic growth; building infrastructure and accelerating economic development and putting the State on a faster trajectory of growth.

We have embarked on a course of putting down anti-social elements and rowdies. Swift and stringent action against land grabbers has restored confidence in the State Government and in the Police among the general public. This action will be followed up by enabling the restoration of lands and properties to the original owners through due process of law.

The Tamil Nadu Police have an excellent track record of performance during my earlier tenures. After my Government assumed charge, I have given a free hand to the Police to handle all issues without any fear.


With the growing reach of terrorism and naxalism, there are multiple sources of threat to our Society. I have always sought to ensure that extremism is countered effectively and is not allowed to foster divisive tendencies within the fabric of our Society. I am sure that, as custodians of the law and order machinery of the State Government, the Police will undertake sincere efforts to ensure a peaceful environment in Tamil Nadu. Keeping these



destructive influences under check is a pre-requisite for the State to move forward on the path of development at an accelerated pace. Our intelligence network should be strengthened to keep a constant vigil on extremism and fundamentalism. While enforcing the law, we should not underestimate even small incidents, as such incidents may have the potential to create communal or caste disturbances. I am confident that all of you will be highly alert and prevent such incidents by displaying your adroitness in handling such complex issues.

The necessity to improve the professional competency and technical capability of the Police Force in order to discharge their duties efficiently cannot be overlooked. The Police personnel have to be trained periodically, equipped with sophisticated arms, communication and logistic equipment for quick and accurate response. As in the past, I accord top priority to this.


Good governance is the sine qua non of effective administration. Corruption is the biggest hindrance to achieving the goal of good governance. As District Heads, Collectors have the onerous task of cleaning up the system and improving service delivery. People expect and deserve a corruption free service



delivery system. The district officials are the fulcrum of all Government services. Their efficiency or the lack of it reflects on the Government. I expect all the District Heads to live up to the expectations of the people.

The agenda elaborately deals with various issues which are the focus of this Government. I would like to highlight only a few of these items leaving the rest for your detailed deliberations. Agriculture, Local Body Administration, health, education, welfare measures, particularly, welfare of the SC & ST and BC and MBC continue to be our priorities. This Government will fully focus on key issues such as eliminating poverty, bridging the rural-urban divide in infrastructure and income gap, achieving gender equity, skill building and employment generation.


Despite the implementation of several programmes and spending crores of rupees on the Agriculture Sector, the income level of farmers is not registering any perceptible improvement. The GDP contribution of the Agriculture Sector is still low, compared to the percentage of population depending on agriculture. Therefore, my Government accords the highest priority to the Primary Sector. The focus



is on improving productivity by adopting scientific agronomic practices; popularizing better water use efficiency; farm mechanization and strengthening the post harvest infrastructure and agro based industries to give a fillip to the Agriculture Sector. The initiative taken by this Government in these areas will certainly ensure a second green revolution, for which the Collectors have to play a pivotal role.


I expect that all of you will involve yourselves sincerely in implementing all these schemes, working closely with the farmers, and ensure that we realize our goal of tripling the income of our farmers in 5 years. Our flagship programmes like distribution of milch cows, goats and sheep to poor families will strengthen the mixed farming system in the rural areas and assure sustainable income to rural households. With regard to the Fisheries Sector, Collectors of Coastal Districts should actively involve themselves and monitor the schemes launched for promoting deep sea fishing, strengthening infrastructure like construction of fishing jetties, fish processing parks etc.

The rise in prices of essential commodities is a serious concern. To provide complete food security to the people of Tamil Nadu, this Government



has launched the free rice distribution scheme under the universal PDS. In order to insulate the poor and downtrodden people from the adverse impact of price rise, rice, dal, edible oil, etc., are distributed at subsidized cost. This scheme is being implemented by the State Government at a huge subsidy cost. The Collectors should understand the spirit of the scheme and closely monitor its implementation so that the intended benefits reach the beneficiaries. Pilferage and leakage should be stringently dealt with. The Collectors should ensure that bogus cards are weeded out periodically and prevent the diversion of essential commodities.


Education and family health care are the pre-requisites for building social capital. Every District Collector should work towards achieving higher levels of performance in comparison with other best performing States and other districts within our own State. They should adopt the best practices followed elsewhere to improve efficiency of health services. Universal health care is possible only if the District Administration is responsive and ensures the delivery of services effectively. There is an alarming increase in the level of diseases like cancer, diabetes,



heart diseases, etc. Various schemes implemented under the Health Department should be monitored closely and the infrastructure in the rural and urban areas should be strengthened appropriately to tackle such problems. A new Health Insurance Scheme is to be launched shortly. Till such time, medical claims of the public who were covered under the earlier health insurance scheme are being settled through the Department. It should be our common goal to ensure that Government Hospitals are kept clean and hygienic and doctors and other health staff are motivated to render selfless service.

I believe that every child should be given the opportunity to access education. My Government has, therefore, formulated several innovative schemes to reduce drop out rates even at the higher secondary level. To ensure that rural and the poorer urban children are not deprived of the facilities available to the well-off children, this Government is supplying educational aids and laptop computers. This is to create a level playing field for the youth of the entire State.


The expectations of the people are the prime forces driving this Government. Various facilities and basic amenities like toilets, drinking water, hostel



buildings and school conditions should be inspected by the Collectors regularly to ensure that these are well maintained and create a conducive atmosphere for the children to perform well. Sanction has been accorded for the construction of hostels for SC, ST and Backward class students. The Collectors should ensure that these are completed in time and also that quality is assured. Wherever land is a constraint, the Collectors should ensure that lands are identified and handed over for construction.

The process of election to Local Bodies has been completed and the newly elected representatives have assumed charge. Let me remind you that these functionaries are responsible to the people and have to function as a bridge between the Administration and the people.

I, therefore, request the Collectors and district officials to ensure that there is co-operation and co-ordination in the Local Bodies. The Collectors should guide the local bodies in the identification of felt needs and prioritization of projects and ensure that the works are executed in time without compromising on the quality. The focus in Local Body administration would be on providing



drinking water, solid waste management, provision of roads and connectivity. Villages have become dumping yards for garbage and waste of all kinds, creating an unhealthy environment. A concerted drive and determined initiative by the Collectors would go a long way in cleaning up the villages and towns.

Quick response to natural calamities and effective disaster management would mitigate the hardships faced by the people. Now that we are in the middle of the monsoon period, the district administration should be responsive and well equipped to meet the challenges thrown up by emergency situations.

While appreciating your efforts in handling the recent floods effectively by taking up relief and temporary restoration works, permanent restoration measures have to be taken up after the monsoon is over and completed quickly.

Enrolling all eligible people under various social security programmes should be a very diligent exercise. The success of the schemes and distribution of benefits largely depends on the efforts taken in the selection of beneficiaries, especially in schemes such

as Marriage Assistance, Old Age Pension schemes and other such Social Security Schemes.

The agenda for the meeting is well set out covering many key subjects including the maintenance of law and order and the entire gamut of developmental programmes. I have only highlighted a few salient points. I hope the deliberations result in a constructive and co-ordinated exercise for better follow up. I request the officials to be precise in their remarks. Before concluding my remarks, I call upon you to rise to the occasion and be part of the system which I head to set an example which will exemplify the standards of good governance, so that our administration will be looked up to as a model worthy of emulation by other States.

VANAKKAM.




*Concluding Speech of
the Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa
at the Conference of the Collectors held
at Secretariat, Chennai on 14.11.2011*



**WOMEN'S HEALTH, HYGIENE,
EDUCATION, AND INCOME
GENERATING PROGRAMMES,
WARRANT THE COLLECTORS'
PERSONAL ATTENTION**

The two days of interaction with the district heads, have given me a fair idea of the canvas in which you are operating.

I have been watching the bureaucracy from 1991. It is part of my knowledge, that the civil service, is a




well trained body of service deliverers, characterized by the 3C's - Candour, Conscience and Compassion. I have seen stalwarts, who turned around ailing companies, who worked magic in the districts. The civil servants are the steel frame work of governance - the repository of the longevity of tradition. This frame work has ensured smooth transitions of governments-a continuity, in conformity with the Constitution. Somewhere along the journey, a disconnect has crept in. A complacency has taken over, for which there may be many active and passive reasons.

The hall mark of good governance is a strong and connected network. I believe that Collectors are the baton holders in my team.

I have great faith in my Collectors. The process of governing has now become complex. Let me reiterate that the aspirations of the people are high, and we have to fulfill them. I feel you will rise to my expectations.

The Prime focus in my Government is on agriculture. All inputs have to be seasonal. For example, it is a criminal waste to distribute fertilizers, after the need ceases to exist. Collectors have to have an intelligent analysis and synthesis of issues.



A buoyant agricultural sector checks migration, restores peace and happiness, ensures food security, and creates vibrant villages.

My personal pet subject is children and youth. I passionately believe that every child should be given an opportunity to acquire education, enjoy good health, a reasonably decent childhood, and that every child should be equipped to become a meaningful and valuable asset of Society.

Collectors should be very sensitive to the environment of schools, hostels and food served in the hostels. There is a plethora of beneficial programmes in various departments. The Collectors should be fully conversant with the objectives of the programme and the target groups. You should integrate the programme, and see to it that there are no inter-departmental hiccups. A multiple delivery system has to work with precision. No individual difference should escalate into institutional levels. Thousands of crores are spent annually - yet we are still short of achievements. The spirit of any good welfare scheme has to metamorphose into achieving the actual goal and realisation of benefits. Completion of schemes in terms of statistics alone will be inadequate.

Women should be a special target group - women's health, hygiene, education and income generating programmes warrant the Collectors' personal attention.

Please remember that women and children are very vulnerable. We cannot afford to be lax in ensuring their support system.

You must ensure that the PDS shops are well stocked, and that there is equitable distribution. Many Rural Development programmes have to be monitored on a weekly basis. Women's sanitary complexes are aimed at providing basic facilities, to ensure health and dignity.

The distribution of milch animals is to strengthen the backyard economy of the women. The distribution of mixies and grinders is again only to spare them daily back breaking drudgery. It is imperative that drinking water should be made available, if not at the doorstep, at least nearby. The TWAD Board lays numerous kilometers of waterlines. Monitoring is essential.

While the Collectors concentrate on the maintenance of law and order and other magisterial functions, overseeing developmental programmes is of equal importance.

I would also like to draw your attention to the Government lands available. It is disturbing that Government wealth is the first casualty, poached upon by unscrupulous elements. Temple lands/ local body lands / Government of India poramboke lands - every kind of land, in fact, needs vigilant and intelligent monitoring.

Constant monitoring would deter diabolical designs. Such uncared for lands lend themselves to the spawning of slums, and will stall development programmes.

My aim is to ensure that all needy families in the State, are provided with houses. The aim may be of gigantic proportions --and daring. Nevertheless, I am determined to see it through.

Human development indicators have to be consciously achieved. Environmental concerns warrant our attention. Sophistication and transparency in administration will liberate the system from many ailments. The Delta Collectors should come up with innovative post-harvest measures to tackle food grain wastage, theft and diversion.

The Coastal District Collectors should be well versed in the schemes of the Fisheries Department.

Collectors in and around Chennai should be involved in environmental concerns-such as garbage dumping yards, back waters pollution, protection of water bodies, to mention a few.

I plan to have a monthly video-conference with groups of Collectors. I would like to be shown the Noon-Meal Centres, S.C., B.C. Hostels, Sanitary Complexes, Village roads, PDS shops, and any other aspects, which the Collectors may like me to see.

I value the thoughts, ideas and proposals of the District Collectors.

I will now make a list of announcements which were put forth as requests by the Collectors.

List of Announcements

1. The work on the upgradation of the Mettupalayam Road, Trichy Road, Avinashi Road, Pollachi Road and Sathyamangalam Road will be taken up.
2. Flyovers at Ukkadam, Athupalam and Western Ring Road are sanctioned.
3. Fishermen in Ramanathapuram District will be permitted to go for multi-day fishing in deep seas, as against the present system, of

permitting only single day fishing, according to the token system.

4. Restoration of 42 kms, of highly damaged road, in Ariyalur District, will be taken up for restoration.
5. The design of roads in high density vehicles corridor in the Districts will be studied.
6. Construction of a flyover near Arulmigu Mariamman Temple in Erode will be taken up.
7. Widening of the road near the CSI Church in Erode District will be taken up.
8. The possibility of opening a new route to Ooty via Karamadai will be explored.
9. A Truck terminal will be set up to decongest the roads in Thoothukudi District.
10. The feasibility of widening and relaying the Periyakulam to Kodaikanal Road will be examined.
11. An Institute of Fisheries Technology, affiliated to the Fisheries University being established at Nagapattinam, will be set up,

in Tiruvallur District, to impart Vocational Training Courses related to the Fisheries Sector.

12. In order to improve administrative efficiency and service delivery, the Ponneri Revenue Division will be bifurcated, and a new Division, comprising Ambattur and Madhavaram Taluks, with Headquarters at Ambattur, will be created.
13. The Burns Ward at Sivakasi Government Hospital will be upgraded.
14. The share of fund contribution from the HR&CE Department towards the conduct of the Maha Deepam Festival in Thiruvannamalai will be enhanced from the present level of 50% to 70%.
15. Chitra Pournami will be declared as a Religious Festival.
16. A Flyover at CMC Junction in Vellore District will be sanctioned.
17. A Ring Road for Vellore will be taken up.
18. A Training Unit will be established for training the personnel working in the fireworks manufacturing Industry at Sivakasi.

19. The Construction of a bus body chassis unit in the outskirts of Namakkal in PPP mode will be taken up.
20. When our fishermen are reported missing in the high seas. Helicopters will be hired on need basis for effective search and rescue operations.
21. Sophisticated high speed boats will be provided to the Coastal Security and Marine Police for search and rescue operations.
22. Additional Water Supply will be provided to the city of Thoothukudi.
23. An Integrated Bus stand will be set-up in Thoothukudi.
24. A Fly-over will be provided at the VVD junction in Thoothukudi.
25. Self Help Groups will be trained to segregate plastic waste and make pellets for use in laying plastic-mixed Bitumen Roads.
26. SMS based attendance system for School Teachers will be introduced in all Districts.
27. A Master Plan complex for Cuddalore District is sanctioned.

28. Solar Energy systems for new Government Hostels will be provided.
29. To enable desilting of channels before the release of Mettur water in June, administrative sanction will be issued in January every year instead of in the month of May as was done until now.
30. Integrated desilting operations and removal of water hyacinth will be undertaken in Tiruvarur District to enhance the water flow in channels.
31. A 12 Km long Link Road will be provided to Vathal Hills, under the THAI Scheme. The Tourism Department will develop this as a tourist spot.
32. To help the Horticulture Farmers of Krishngiri, Aavin will examine the purchasing of the excess Mangoes and processing it as Mango Milk Shake for supply to Noon Meal Centres.
33. A High-level Bridge across Maruthayar in Ariyalur District is sanctioned.
34. All maintenance works of Tanks, Channels etc., will be taken up in January,

immediately after the Mettur Dam is closed, so that they will be in good condition before the opening of Mettur Dam in June.

35. To help small-onion farmers, action will be taken to include small onions in the National Horticulture Mission.
36. The Regulatory Market in Perambalur will be strengthened by providing additional funds.
37. The District Hospital at Tiruvallur will be upgraded to provide Trauma Care so that accident victims need not be referred to Stanley Medical College Hospital which is 60 Km away, as is being done now.
38. The minimum age limit prescribed for the Differentlyabled persons to get pension is 45 years. This will be reduced to 18 years.
39. A post of P.A. to Collector (Legal Matters) will be created in all the Districts.
40. Laptop Computers with printers will be provided to all the Village Administrative Officers for better service delivery to the people.

41. Korampallam Tank in Thoothukudi District will be desilted and the bunds will be strengthened.
42. As some revenue villages in Kanniyakumari District are very large, these villages will be reorganized.
43. PWD will take up investigation for taking up anti-sea erosion measures in Kanniyakumari District.

The various requests of the Collectors are all agreed to in principle. The concerned Secretaries will undertake to ensure that necessary action is taken for orders to be issued quickly.

After interacting with all of you, for the last two days, I feel confident that you will bring in the speed and efficiency that I expect to the Administration. The efficient delivery of benefits and the maintenance of law and order will testify to the success of your tenure.

I wish you all the best.

Thank you.



*Inaugural speech of
the Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa
at the Conference of Police Officers
held at Secretariat, Chennai on 14.11.2011*



**IT IS OUR COLLECTIVE
ENDEAVOUR TO ENSURE THAT
THE COMMON MAN REPOSES
UNSHAKABLE FAITH IN
THE POLICE**

I am happy to address this session of Police Officers. This is a dialogue between you and me. You have worked with me together in earlier tenures.

I have a fair knowledge of most officers of the Tamil Nadu Police.

I continue to hold the same expectations from you as I did before.

The Police Force is the visual symbol of the State's authority and it is our collective endeavour to ensure that the common man reposes unshakable faith in the Police.

Our main thrust has been on creating a safe and peaceful environment for the people of the State.

I must congratulate you on your splendid response to the complaints of land grabbing and for restoring peace in many homes. Major law and order incidents have so far been, by and large, adeptly handled.

I must also convey my relief at the timely detection of the IED planted near Thirumangalam on the eve of Thiru L.K. Advani's visit, thereby averting a major disaster.

I would like to draw your attention to the following:

- 1) Hardcore criminals and rowdies who are yet at large. This menace has to be tackled.
- 2) Danger to life and property is still a hydra-headed monster, which has to be put down. Incidents of elderly women being killed, children being kidnapped etc., have to be tackled with an iron hand. Women related offences have to be strictly reduced to NIL.
- 3) Chennai City is witnessing a large number of chain-snatchings, incidents of breaking into commercial establishments and other daring robberies. While this is also one dimension of a problem in Society arising out of unbridled greed, the Police, nevertheless, have the duty of preventing such acts by constant vigil and effective policing.
- 4) Another aspect which is causing me great concern is the number of fatalities in road accidents. This senseless loss of life causing great misery to families can certainly be brought down. Stringent action against

the twin dangers of drunken driving and reckless speeding is imperative.

I am happy to note that illicit distillation and distribution of spurious liquor has come down. There needs to be greater co-ordination between the local Police, the Prohibition Enforcement Wing and the Revenue Authorities in the collection of intelligence, conducting of raids and booking of culprits.

The anatomy of crime has undergone a great change with criminals being more sophisticated than the Police. It requires constant updating of skills and knowledge on the part of the Police to deal with such crimes. This calls for concerted efforts in training and orientation.

As Head of the Government, I believe that I have your undivided co-operation in the perfect maintenance of law and order, effective prevention of crime and diligent detection of violence against Society.

I believe that your objectives are in consonance with the objectives I have set for myself and for the State.

I believe that the Tamil Nadu Police Force has an identity which is unique to itself and the potential

to help the State to reach the numero uno position in the maintenance of law and order and allied policing work.

I have never stinted on welfare measures for the Police and you know very well that I have always been ready to stand by you.

While there are many issues right from Cyber Crimes to white-collar offences and a host of other (contrary to law) activities, due to paucity of time and also to make more time available to you, I have limited myself to setting out the priorities of my Government. We are all stake-holders in the same system and I wish you all the best in your tenures and look to you for meaningful co-operation and efficient execution of your duties.

Thank you.



*Concluding Speech of
the Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa
at the Conference of Police Officers
held at Secretariat, Chennai on 14.11.2011*



**I EXPECT DISCIPLINE,
ADHERENCE TO LAW AND
DEDICATION TO DUTY ON
YOUR PART**

I have always aimed to make Tamil Nadu numero uno in all facets of administration and development. Proper maintenance of public order



is essential for this to happen. People must be able to live in a peaceful environment.

After I took over as Chief Minister, in my present tenure, my main thrust has been on creating a safe and peaceful environment. Control of rowdyism and any other form of criminal, anti-social or anti-national activity is essential. I am happy to note from the account given by the Collectors, Superintendents of Police and Commissioners that this has received top priority and apart from preventive detention laws, security proceedings have also been effectively used.

Action against land grabbers is one facet of this drive. It is gratifying to note that many land grabbers have been brought to book and that possession has been restored to the rightful owners. I would like to mention, in this context, that investigation in these cases should be foolproof and clinching evidence should be presented in court. The ultimate success of these cases will depend upon the success in prosecution and the final outcome.

While processing land grab cases, you should also examine whether cases involving forgery, impersonation or acquisition of title by means of false documents could be referred to the Registration

Department for cancellation of the documents and bogus title.

During these two days, we have debated on a wide spectrum of topics ranging from Boys Clubs to Internal Security. District Collectors and Police Officers expressed their views and also put forth many useful suggestions on law and order.

I would like to emphasize certain points for effective maintenance of public order and internal security. Communal and caste clashes can disrupt normal life and affect the Community at large. It is, therefore, essential that officers keep a close vigil over sensitive spots and keep a lookout for building up of tension. Escalation of trouble can be pre-empted. One day spent in peace making could save ten days of labour in peace keeping.

Threats to internal security arise from left-wing extremism and religious fundamentalism. The fact that the State has been free of naxalite violence should not lull us into complacency. Particular care should be taken about the possibility of left-wing extremists trying to operate from hilly and forest areas especially on State borders.

On the religious fundamentalist front, a watch should be maintained on the groups and individuals

who have come to notice in the past for violence or for fomenting communal hatred.

A point that was stressed during the discussions was the need to prevent pilferage and leakage of explosives. Inspection of explosive shops should not be routine but should be done in a conscientious manner to detect any diversion. If explosives are seized in any instance, you should not stop with prosecuting the person found in possession of the material. Endeavour to find out the origin or source of the material so that the licensee who was responsible for illicit diversion is brought to account.

Road safety is a major concern for all of us. The number of people killed in road accidents has increased by 50% over the last ten years. I had formulated the Highway Patrol Scheme in 2003.

I had also inaugurated Emergency Accident Relief Centres to attend to victims of road accidents. Efforts should be made to reduce fatalities.

Many officers have asked for augmentation of highway patrols. It should be your endeavour to see that these patrols are effective and serve their intended purpose of minimizing accidents and saving precious lives.

It is gratifying to hear that illicit distillation has declined. However, cases of detection of rectified

spirit smuggling are being reported now and then. It is essential that a close watch is maintained for such smuggling from neighbouring States.

Welfare of women and children in Society is a subject close to my heart. I am happy that there was discussion on the topic of crimes against women and children. Some requests were also made for additional All Women Police Stations. As part of the mandate to protect the weaker sections, you should strive to effectively combat crimes against women and children. Mobile Counselling Centres must be made functional and effective once again.

I am always concerned about the welfare of every Constable on every beat. I have announced a number of measures after I assumed office in May this year, including enhancement of insurance amount from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2 lakhs; formation of out-patient units with dispensaries in District Armed Reserve and TSP Battalions; enhancement of night duty allowance for Railway Police; enhancement of risk allowance; increase in feeding charges for Police Constables in Chennai City-to name just a few.

I have also endeavoured to improve the infrastructural facilities and other resources for the

Police Department, so that the Force is able to work effectively and efficiently. On my part, I will spare no effort to create a modern effective and efficient Police Force. I expect discipline, adherence to law and dedication to duty on your part.

Unnecessary use of force or death in custody are to be avoided at all costs. Corruption should not be tolerated and the personal conduct of officers should be impeccable.

The image of the Government is linked to the image of the Police, which is the visible representation of administration for the common man. I hope the Tamil Nadu Police will scale greater heights and be a role model for other Police Forces.

I am now making some new announcements.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. At present, complainants, particularly women who are victims of crimes are not provided seats and are made to stand in the Police Stations. Therefore, all the 1492 Police Stations in the State will be provided with 10 PVC chairs each at a total cost of about Rs.1 crore. My Government will be the first in the country to take this initiative of providing chairs to the people who visit Police Stations.

2. An Integrated Traffic Management System for Chennai City will be introduced under BOT under the PPP annuity model to upgrade traffic management in the City to International Standards.
3. In view of the increase in traffic accidents and consequent fatalities, as many as 10 District Collectors and Superintendents of Police requested for an increase in the number of Highway Patrol Units for their respective Districts. I have decided to sanction additional Patrol Units after detailed examination of gaps based on revised norms. Further, old Patrol Vehicles and equipment that have outlived their utility will be replaced.
4. Anti Land Grab Cells will be formed in Karur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvannamalai Districts.
5. All Women Police Stations will be formed at Ulundurpet in Villupuram District and Gummidipoondi in Thiruvallur District.
6. Basic amenities like water supply and power will be ensured at the check posts on State borders. In due course integrated check posts will be set up with sophisticated equipment including information technology gadgets.

7. New buildings will be constructed for District Police Offices at Thanjavur, Tiruppur and Ariyalur.
8. AR complexes will be constructed in Ariyalur, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Trichy and Tiruppur.
9. The newly formed Ariyalur District does not have an Armed Reserve of its own and has to depend upon Perambalur District Armed Reserve for its requirements. Three platoons will be sanctioned for Ariyalur and one platoon will be diverted from Perambalur so that Ariyalur has four platoons strength of Armed Reserve.
10. As Tiruppur is growing in size and population and is beset with problems of migrant labour and traffic congestion, the need for a Commissionerate is acutely felt in order to improve the standard of Policing. It has, therefore, now been decided to form a Commissionerate at Tiruppur.
11. At present, one Deputy Commissioner is in charge of both Crime and Traffic in Coimbatore City. In order to improve traffic management,

- a post of Deputy Commissioner, Traffic will be sanctioned for Coimbatore City.
12. Traffic Police Stations are sanctioned for Perambalur and Vathalagundu in Dindigul District and Sholavaram, Gummidipoondi and Uthukottai in Thiruvallur District.
 13. As a measure of crime control, it is felt that CCTV units should be installed in all commercial establishments and places where large gatherings congregate. It is proposed that installation of CCTV will be made mandatory as a condition of licence under relevant provisions of Municipal, Panchayat Rules.
 14. Barracks with capacity to accommodate 500 personnel each at Kamudhi and Thiruvannamalai will be constructed for police personnel who are often drafted for bandobust duty in these places. Separate barracks will be constructed for men and women in these places.
 15. The E-Challan System for spot fining has been found to be successful in Chennai City. This will be introduced in the other five Commissionerates. It will also be tried on pilot basis in Kancheepuram District.

16. Police Guest Houses will be constructed at Villupuram and Thiruvannamalai for officers who visit these places for bandobust, meetings, inspection or court attendance.
17. An Anti-Naxalite Wing will be formed in Theni.
18. Training period will be reverted to the earlier period of 7 months.
19. The allocation for the Boys Club will be enhanced from Rs.66000/- to Rs.75000/- per year for all the Boys Clubs.
20. The Members of the Boys Clubs will be permitted to use Corporation / Government School Buildings after school hours for learning skills.
21. Boys Clubs will be sanctioned for the Districts of Ariyalur, Tiruppur and Dharmapuri.
22. The solatium of Rs.25000/- now provided from the Victim Assistance Fund to the families of those who die in Road accidents will be enhanced to Rs.50000/-. Similarly the amount paid to the grievously injured will be increased from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.30,000/-.

23. Posts of Sweepers will be sanctioned for all the Police Stations and Police Buildings where posts of Sweepers have not been sanctioned.
24. Financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- will be sanctioned for the victims rescued from the clutches of traffickers to undertake economic activities for their livelihood and rehabilitation.
25. An amount of Rs.2 crores will be sanctioned for the activation and proper running of Village Vigilance Committees, especially to enable them to meet once every month.
26. At present, the wards of Police Personnel are granted scholarship up to Rs.20,000/- per year from the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolence Fund. Henceforth, the hostel fees will also be allowed raising the amount to Rs.25,000/-.
27. Construction of Residential Quarters for I.G. Central Zone and S.P., Ariyalur are sanctioned.
28. 1000 computers at an estimated cost of Rs.5 crores will be provided to all the District Police Offices, City Police Offices and the DGP's Office.
29. CBCID units will be sanctioned for Tiruppur and Ariyalur Districts.

30. One post of Scientific Officer and one post of Grade-I Scientific Assistant will be sanctioned for CBCID.
31. The scale of rounds for firing practice for the Police Personnel will be increased to 50 rounds. The firing practice will also be given twice every year instead of annually at present.
32. Suitable accommodation will be provided for Commando Trainees.
33. Risk Allowance and Insurance cover will be provided to the Bomb Disposal Personnel on the same scale as Commando Personnel.
34. A Bomb Model Room-cum-Class Room will be constructed at an approximate cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

I have tried to fulfill all your requests as far as possible and if there are any requests that have been left unfulfilled, it means that they are under consideration or they will be fulfilled at the time of Annual Budget presentation next year.



*Speech delivered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister
Selvi J Jayalalithaa at the CONNECT 2011
held in Chennai on 21.12.2011*



TAMIL NADU HAS EMERGED AS THE DESTINATION OF CHOICE FOR INVESTORS

Good afternoon to you all.


First of all I must thank Mr. S. Ramadorai for his most inspiring and encouraging address. He has told us all very clearly that Tamil Nadu has the potential to become a global leader in many sectors and that Chennai has all the attributes needed to become a global city and he has also laid out a road map for us to follow to achieve

these goals. I request him to please send us a copy of his speech so that we may implement all his brilliant suggestions.

I still remember the first edition of CONNECT launched in the year 2001 which I inaugurated. I participated in this event again in 2002, and yet again in 2005. This underlines the importance that my Government accords to this event and to the promotion of the Information Technology industry in Tamil Nadu.

I am glad to participate once again in this annual event jointly launched by the Government of Tamil Nadu and CII. CONNECT is one of the Flagship events of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the CII. It is a premier annual Conference-cum-Exposition on Information and Communication Technology that has been attracting world-wide participation.


I am delighted to know that the theme of this 2011 edition of Connect is "Towards Innovation and Emerging Entrepreneurship - Tamil Nadu leads the way". I congratulate the organizers for choosing this theme, which is very relevant in the present context.



Technological revolutions sometimes bring unexpected opportunities for countries. India, a relative laggard among developing countries in terms of economic growth, seems to have found such an opportunity in the IT revolution as an increasingly favoured location for customized software development. India's success in software has led to speculation about whether other developing countries can emulate its example, as well as whether this constitutes a competitive challenge to software industries in the developed world.


Today, the whole world lauds the dazzling performance of India in Information Technology. IT provides the unique opportunity to India to overcome the Nation's historical disabilities, created by its colonial legacy in the past. IT is now enabling us to catch up with the developed world. It is considered as a great leveller that can bridge the "North-South Divide" in this highly polarized world of "haves and have-nots".

It is now common place to say that the 21st Century will be the "Knowledge Century". Peter F. Drucker, the famous Management Guru said: "Today knowledge has power. Knowledge



controls access to opportunity and advancement". Throughout the developed world, we have moved from "man power" to "mind power". We have moved from the use of physical muscle to the use of mental muscle. Knowledge becomes power when we put it to use. Intellectual capital is the most valuable of all factors of production. What exactly do we mean when we say this? I believe that this proposition implies that it is not military power or economic power that will in fact determine a Nation's place in the world now in the making, but its "brain power". Brain power should of course be reflected in a country's economic competitiveness. IT prowess is synonymous with the brain power that places India in the vanguard position. Truly, the 21st century belongs to us.


Before I proceed with the rest of my speech, I would first like to commend the role played by our IT industry and our IT professionals in bringing India on to the world map, and being counted as one of the knowledge powers of the world. This is not an achievement, which came about overnight. This is the result of years of investment enterprise and hard work-by individuals, by academic institutions, and by IT enterprises.



The rise of India as an economic power, particularly as an IT power, figures today in the discourse of all seminars, conferences and writings, all over the world. Whereas, the economic development of India has been multifaceted the role of IT in breaking traditional mindsets about India's capabilities; our ability to make world-class products; and to compete on an equal footing is truly remarkable and it is probably the single biggest reason for India today occupying so much "Mind Space" among the investment community in the world. Our Indian IT enterprises have risen to the challenge and proved that they are indeed globally competitive. Our share of world exports has gone up because of IT. India has to be more economically engaged with the world.

The service sector has been the most dynamic sector of the Indian economy. Not only has it been growing much faster than the other sectors but it has enabled the Indian economy to be less dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon. It has also been one of the most important contributors to the growth of our trade.

According to A.T. Kearneys Global Services Location Index 2011, India is ranked First among




50 nations with an overall score of 7.01; followed by China with a score of 6.49. According to A.T. Kearney India has emerged as the Leader both in terms of "Financial attractiveness" as well as "People's skills and availability".

Today, India has emerged as the fastest growing and one of the largest IT markets in the Asia-Pacific according to an IDC study. While China excels in manufacturing, India is far ahead of China in the field of IT. A study report of McKinsey on China's software outsourcing sector revealed that it will be many years before China poses a threat to its continental rival India in this arena. This commendable performance of IT has given all of us a sense of pride in the international forums.

The Indian information technology (IT) industry has played a key role in putting India on the global map. Thanks to the success of the IT industry, India is now a power to reckon with.


Over the past few years, the Indian information technology (IT) and IT enabled Services (ITeS) industry has been on a steady growth trajectory. The IT industry alone has played a pivotal role in placing



India on the world map, as a major, knowledge-based economy and outsourcing hub. The major sub-segment that entails Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), is re-inventing itself and experiencing a paradigm shift from being a volume-oriented proposition to a value-oriented proposition by expanding its scope of services and providing substantial high-end solutions in the areas of Data Analytics, Legal Process Outsourcing, etc.

The IT-BPO sector in India had aggregated revenues of 88.1 billion US Dollars in FY2011, generating direct employment for over 2.5 million people, as the industry continued its journey on the core themes identified for the next decade - Diversification, Transformation, Innovation and Inclusion. The share of the IT-BPO industry in the total Indian exports (merchandise plus services) increased from less than 4% in 1998 to 26% in 2011.

According to a report prepared by McKinsey for NASSCOM, called 'Perspective 2020: Transform Business, Transform India' released in May 2009, the exports component of the Indian industry is expected to reach 175 billion US Dollars in revenue by 2020. The domestic component will contribute




50 billion US Dollars in revenue by 2020. Together, the export and domestic markets are likely to bring in 225 billion US Dollars in revenue, as new opportunities emerge in areas such as public sector and healthcare, and as geographies including Brazil, Russia, China and Japan opt for greater outsourcing.

Today, the IT-BPO sector has become one of the most significant growth catalysts for the Indian economy. In addition to fuelling India's economy, this industry is also positively influencing the lives of its people through an active direct and indirect contribution to various socio-economic parameters such as employment, standard of living and diversity among others.

To sum up, the Indian Information Technology Sector continues to be one of the sunshine sectors of the Indian economy showing rapid growth and promise.

Within India, Tamil Nadu has carved out a pride of place. Not long ago, the popular perception of Chennai was that it is a coffee loving conservative city. From this perception, Chennai has now transformed itself into the San Jose of India with state-of-the-art IT parks. Chennai has indeed come a long way. With



one new company coming up every week, Chennai is all set to become the country's IT capital. Many major players have already set up shop here and many more are willing to join the bandwagon.

Tamil Nadu has a rich capital of human resource endowments capable of meeting the needs of modern industry. The State ranks primary with an annual turnout of nearly 1,92,000 engineering graduates and an equal number of trained polytechnic students offering immense scope for the establishment of knowledge based industries and services. Tamil Nadu is the most "technically powerful knowledge State" in the country, especially after Anna University has become the world's largest technical university, comprising about 500 engineering colleges. I understand that Anna University produced about 25 per cent of India's engineers and nearly 10 per cent of the world's engineering graduates. Abundant availability of skilled manpower at relatively lower wage costs coupled with harmonious and peaceful industrial relations, confer distinct advantages on Tamil Nadu making the State the most preferred investment destination.

IT has powered the transformation of Tamil Nadu into a modern economy, clearly


making it India's eastern gateway to the World, not just South Asia. Tamil Nadu has emerged very strong as a global leader in some specific verticals of the ITES sector. These are Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), Health Systems Management, Computer Aided Designing (CAD) and Computer Aided Engineering (CAE). In 2010-11, Software exports from STPI units in Tamil Nadu have touched 42,100 crore rupees. If we include exports from IT SEZ units, it is estimated to be above 50,000 crore rupees. Though the IT revolution started some time ago in the country, it was in Chennai that the IT and BPO sectors set the stage for yet another revolution that accelerates self-sustenance in rural India. I am glad that apart from Chennai, other Tier II cities in Tamil Nadu have significantly improved their export performance.

Within our Software exports, the focus is primarily on the High-end of the value-addition spectrum. About 49% of Tamil Nadu's IT exports constitute System and Application software, while BPO constitutes only 12%. This is a clear reflection of the climb-up in value-chain and maturity achieved by the IT industry in Tamil Nadu. This is the saga of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu and Chennai have become the destination of choice for

IT investments. At present, Tamil Nadu has over 1,800 software & ITES exporters, including over 210 foreign wholly owned subsidiaries and MNC companies in Software development. The World Bank's only back-office outside Washington is in Chennai. Apart from this, Chennai is the hub for international financial institutions, like Stanchart, Citibank, ABN Amro Bank, etc., who all have very large scale operations in Chennai catering to the Asia-Pacific region.

Tamil Nadu offers a reliable communication infrastructure, which is considered as the back-bone of the IT industry. Chennai is the landing point for two submarine cables that link Chennai with the rest of the World. The total bandwidth available is over 13.52 terabits per second, the largest any Indian city has at present.

Tamil Nadu has been rated as a "Leader" State in e-readiness and e-governance. Information Technology today is recognized as an effective tool for catalyzing the activities in efficient governance and in developing human resource. The ubiquitous mouse has a special place in the Indian psyche. It is revered as the vehicle of Lord Ganesha, the remover of all obstacles. Today, in the arena of Governance, its Pentium powered avatar reigns supreme in the hands of an increasingly literate janata. As the era of Digital Economy evolves the concept of good Governance assumes greater significance.



Today, Tamil Nadu has emerged as the destination of choice for investors. Several independent studies have rated the investment climate in the State highly. It is therefore no surprise that Tamil Nadu has become a major recipient of foreign investments. Tamil Nadu remains as one of the top three destinations in attracting FDI in India. It is, therefore, 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. On this occasion, I invite you to have faith in Tamil Nadu. The State Government is committed to renewing the people's faith in good governance and in a socially just and equitable process of development.

As Mr. Orison Swett Marden said: "Success is not measured by what you accomplish, but by the opposition, you have encountered and the courage with which you have maintained the struggle against overwhelming odds." I have a vision or a dream to make Tamil Nadu numero uno in terms of all round development. Dreams come true when you act to turn them into realities. A goal properly set is halfway reached. Leadership is the capacity to translate vision

into reality. As Mr. Tommy Lasorda said: "The difference between the impossible and the possible lies in a person's determination".

To achieve this dream, my Government proposes to bring out a New Information Technology & ITES Policy that will engender many avant-garde features. This will catapult Tamil Nadu to the numero uno position. My Government is committed to providing an investor-friendly Industrial Policy framework to provide a healthy and productive environment. I invite investors to Tamil Nadu- the land of great opportunity endowed with immense potential and reiterate the commitment of my Government to establishing a strong and vibrant Tamil Nadu as a new growth model in India.

In Tamil Nadu, the opportunities are immense. This Government believes in being pro-active and being an enabler. We would like to be a State with the right attitude towards investors. Tamil Nadu is a State that delivers and we need partners who can see growth both in the old and the new economy and participate in the generation and creation of wealth.

Once again, I congratulate the organizers of Connect 2011.

Thank You.



*Speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister
Selvi J Jayalalithaa at the meeting of signing
MoU between Tamil Nadu
Industrial Guidance & Export Promotion Bureau
(Guidance Bureau) and Japan External Trade
Organisation (JETRO) for setting up a
Business Support Centre at
Chennai to Support Japanese Companies
planning to invest in the State of
Tamil Nadu, at Secretariat, Chennai on 10.1.2012*



**MY GOVERNMENT IS
COMMITTED TO PROVIDING
HIGH CLASS INFRASTRUCTURE
IN THE STATE AS IT IS THE
BASIS OF ALL GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT**

I extend a warm welcome to you all.

It gives me immense pleasure to be present here today to witness the important event of the signing of Memoranda of Understanding between JETRO and Ascendas on the one side and the Guidance Bureau of the Government of Tamil Nadu on the other.

As you are all aware, the people of Tamil Nadu have a tradition of adopting and accommodating anything that is new and positive, be it in the field of arts, literature, culture and science and technology. It is common knowledge that people from this part of the country had trading relations, even centuries ago, with China, Rome and many South East Nations.

I understand that Cultural exchanges between India and Japan began as early as in the 6th century with the introduction of Buddhism to Japan from India. Linguistic Scholars who studied Japanese and Tamil have found that there are some similarities between the two languages. Researchers claim that many Tamil and Japanese words bear phonetic and semantic resemblances. According to Professor Tsutomu Kambe of Japan, "There are more than 500 Tamil words in the Japanese language".


With such rich traditional linkages behind us, it is but natural that we strive to build on it to take our economic, cultural and social relations to the next

higher level. In this connection, I consider today's signing of the MoU with JETRO in the presence of the Japanese Minister for Economy and Trade very significant and indicative of the commencement of a new epoch.

Japan, being the sixth largest investor in India, looks upon Tamil Nadu as one of its most favoured States for investment. We have some of the major Japanese business houses in Tamil Nadu like Toshiba, Nissan, Mitsubishi, Komatsu and Asahi Glass apart from 286 small and medium Japanese industrial units. I am glad to note that 35% of Japanese industries in India are located in our State.

The Government of Tamil Nadu and Japanese institutions have a strong relationship endorsed by MoUs signed by the Guidance Bureau, the Single Window Agency of the Government, with the Mizuho Bank, Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO), Government of Hiroshima and Japan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (JCCI) for investment and trade promotion related facilitations.

I assure you that my Government will extend its full support to the existing and new Japanese units. We welcome businessmen from Japan with a warm heart and a kind and positive approach. Proactive steps are being taken by us towards making Tamil Nadu regain its top position in the country.



A New Industrial Policy will shortly be announced by this Government, which will not only be investor friendly but also be aiming at balanced and sustainable growth.

During my meeting with the Japanese Ambassador to India, Mr. Saiki at Chennai on 8th September, 2011, it was suggested that a new framework of dialogue should be evolved to cover a broad range of issues such as social developmental issues, cultural and educational exchanges, improvement of investment climate and business environment including infrastructure etc., in a comprehensive manner, to strengthen the overall relationship between Tamil Nadu and Japan. I am happy to announce that I have accepted this suggestion and recently ordered the constitution of a Joint Working Committee (JWC) for this purpose. The Working Group already constituted will report the outcome of its discussions to the JWC and the decisions taken by the JWC will be followed by the Working Group.

My Government is committed to providing high class infrastructure in the State as it is the basis of all growth and development. Particular emphasis will be laid on improving the quality of roads and bridges. Recently, I have sanctioned 1,900 crore rupees under the Comprehensive Road Infrastructure Development Programme of the State's Highways Department.

Further, to address the specific need of Japanese Industries for improving the infrastructure around Ennore port, I am glad to inform you that the State Highways Department is undertaking a study to form a separate road called the Northern Port Access Road. The Ennore Port authorities are also taking steps to complete the dredging work expeditiously.

Developing the infrastructure and improving the connectivity between Chennai and Bengaluru are high on the agenda of both the State and Central Governments. A Comprehensive Integrated Master Plan will soon be drafted to work on it.

With all these positive steps that we have taken and in an atmosphere of trust and co-operation, I am confident that the people of Tamil Nadu and Japan will prosper and flourish. It is my desire that the relationship and understanding should extend from the field of economy to the fields of art, culture, social and educational exchanges also.

To end, I would like to recall the words of William James, 'The greatest discovery of our generation is that human beings can alter their lives by altering their attitudes of mind. As you think, so shall you be.'

Thank you.



*Speech delivered by
the Hon'ble Chief Minister **Selvi J Jayalalithaa**,
during the inaugural function of the
Plant of Toshiba JSW Turbine and
Generator Private Limited
at Manali, Chennai on 12.2.2012*




TAMIL NADU IS THE MOST "TECHNICALLY POWERFUL KNOWLEDGE STATE" IN THE COUNTRY

I am delighted to participate in this inaugural function of the factory of Toshiba JSW Turbine and Generator Private Limited. At the outset, I congratulate the management of Toshiba and JSW for establishing this state-of-the-art facility for the manufacture of super critical turbines and generators in Tamil Nadu.

I understand that Toshiba-JSW has so far invested about 650 crore rupees and currently employ about 370 persons and that this plant will fabricate super critical turbines and generators with capacities up to 1000 MW. The use of super critical and ultra-super critical technologies in power plants will help reduce the coal requirement of electricity generation. India is currently facing a problem of inadequate domestic manufacturing capacity for super critical turbines and shortage of power equipment, thereby delaying the implementation of power projects. Given this context, the plant of Toshiba-JSW assumes considerable importance. The inauguration of this plant marks yet another milestone in the annals of economic co-operation between India and Japan.

India and Japan have historical and civilisational ties going back in time. Our relations have been marked by mutual goodwill, amity and respect. This legacy has remained unbroken till today, well into the modern era, which has seen our bonds strengthen, based on our shared values of freedom, democracy and the rule of law.

India and Japan have a long history of cultural exchanges, primarily as a result of Buddhism which spread indirectly from India to China and then to Japan.



Cultural exchanges between India and Japan began early in the 6th century with the introduction of Buddhism to Japan from India. The Indian monk Bodhisena arrived in Japan in 736 AD to spread Buddhism and performed the eye-opening of the Great Buddha built in TMdai-ji. Buddhism and the intrinsically-linked Indian culture had a great impact on Japanese culture, which still continues to be pervasive.

In modern times, Japan has emerged as an important partner nation both in terms of trade and investment. Japan and India had agreed to establish "Japan-India Global Partnership in the 21st Century."

According to AT Kearney Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index 2012, India is currently ranked the second most attractive nation for FDI following China.


India offers a huge market potential for Japanese companies. Japanese companies expect India to emerge as the second most important trading partner after China in the next three years. According to a survey by the Japanese External Trade Organization (JETRO), the increasing interest in India is due to its

large market and the macro-economic strength that has helped it minimize the impact of the financial crisis.

India and Japan have entered into a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement **(CEPA)**. This Agreement is the most comprehensive of all the agreements concluded by India in so far as it covers more than 90% of trade, a vast gamut of services, investment, IPR (Intellectual Property Rights), customs and other trade-related issues. With this, I am sure, Indo-Japanese economic relations will grow by leaps and bounds.

Within India, Tamil Nadu has been identified as one of the States with the most potential for Japanese investments. Recognizing the potential, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Government of Japan and Government of Tamil Nadu have signed a Bilateral Economic Co-operation Agreement to foster the economic relationship between Tamil Nadu and Japan.

Besides, the Japanese External Trade Organization (JETRO) has signed an economic Co-operation MoU with the Guidance Bureau of the Government of Tamil Nadu on 10th January, 2012.



Apart from JETRO, the Government of Hiroshima Prefecture as well as the Mizuho Bank have also signed such co-operation agreements with our Guidance Bureau. A few other prefecture Governments like Kanagawa and Aichi prefectures have also evinced interest in signing Co-operation agreements with Tamil Nadu. All these bear ample testimony to the importance given to promoting economic co-operation between Tamil Nadu and Japan.

Currently, Japan is ranked as the 5th largest investor in India with an FDI inflow of 7.18 billion US dollars during April 2000 to September 2011. Japanese FDI accounts for 4.8% of India's total FDI received during the afore-mentioned period. India and Japan signed the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation in 1960 that facilitates FDI flows from Japan to India. In recent times, Tamil Nadu has emerged as a major recipient of Japanese FDI.


I understand that there are about 1,422 Japanese companies having operational bases in India. Of these, 286 are located in Tamil Nadu. Today, Chennai has the largest number of Japanese company bases accounting for almost 20.11% of the total Japanese

company bases operating in India. Also, Chennai is now home to about 700 Japanese expatriates.

At present, some large Japanese companies are considering substantial investments in Tamil Nadu. My Government will soon sign MoUs with these companies. I am glad that Japanese investors are increasingly looking at Tamil Nadu as an attractive investment destination.

Japanese companies have been evincing interest mainly in the Manufacturing Sector. Tamil Nadu is a leading State in India in this sector, chiefly because of the steadfast existence of the automobile and component industry. The auto sector accounts for about 60 per cent of Japanese foreign direct investment in Tamil Nadu. I am confident that Chennai will emerge as the world's largest auto cluster.


Tamil Nadu has a number of competitive advantages to offer to Japanese investors. While Japan has skilled labour scarcity, Tamil Nadu with its rich capital of human resource endowments, is capable of meeting the needs of the Japanese industry. Today, Tamil Nadu is the most "technically powerful knowledge State" in the country. Abundant



availability of skilled manpower at relatively lower wage costs, coupled with harmonious and peaceful industrial relations, are some of the distinct advantages that Tamil Nadu offers, making the State the most preferred investment destination.

A favourable investment climate with relatively cost-effective and high quality infrastructure offer the ideal platform for foreign investors to establish their production base in Tamil Nadu. Site evaluation studies of Nokia, Nissan, Daimler, World Bank, Ford, Hyundai, Saint Gobain, Stanchart, Xansa, etc., have found Tamil Nadu to be the "destination of choice" for Japanese investors.

Apart from Manufacturing, Japanese companies are evincing interest in investing in infrastructure projects also. The Joint Steering Committee consisting of the Government of Tamil Nadu and METI, Japan has identified a number of infrastructure projects for co-operation. These include: Promotion of new Industrial Parks and Japanese Industrial Townships, Logistics Parks, Chennai-Bengaluru Corridor of Excellence, Waste Water Treatment and Desalination, etc.



My Government is very keen to upscale bilateral co-operation between Tamil Nadu and Japan by implementing some of the afore-mentioned Infrastructure initiatives.

My Government is aware of the infrastructure problems, particularly, the connectivity bottlenecks to Ennore Port currently faced by Toshiba and Nissan. On this occasion, wish to assure you that my Government is taking steps to solve these Port connectivity related issues expeditiously.

My Government considers Japan as a very important partner. There is enormous potential for co-operation between Tamil Nadu and Japan. My Government will extend its full support to attract more Japanese FDI both in manufacturing and infrastructure. I invite Japanese investors to invest in Tamil Nadu, the Land of abundant opportunity!

Once again, congratulate Toshiba-JSW and wish the Company a very prosperous future.

Thank You.



*Presidential Address of
the Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa
at the release of
"Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 Document"
in Chennai on 22.3.2012*



**LET US ALL BUILD A STRONG,
VIBRANT, PROSPEROUS
AND WEALTHY TAMIL NADU
WHERE OUR PEOPLE WILL
LEAD A VERY HAPPY AND
CONTENTED LIFE**

I am delighted to participate in this function and release the "TamilNadu Vision2023" document today. I consider today's function as an important landmark

in the economic history of Tamil Nadu. When my Government took over in 2011, I had set the goal of making Tamil Nadu "numero uno" among the Indian States. Like Martin Luther King who had a great dream about the USA, I also have a dream or vision for Tamil Nadu. In my dream I envision a Tamil Nadu where no youth remains unemployed, where Poverty is totally eradicated, where every citizen has access to all basic amenities such as health care, education, water supply and sanitation, and above all, where all the people of the State enjoy prosperity, security and peace. I have a dream wherein Tamil Nadu emerges as the numero uno in all economic and social indicators and emerges as the Knowledge Economy in the new millennium. This Vision 2023 document articulates my dream and sets certain tasks to be accomplished.

Good leaders create a vision, articulate the vision, passionately own the vision, and relentlessly drive it to completion. Vision gives you the impulse to make your own art work. Vision entails a task to accomplish.

Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President of the USA, once said and I quote: *"You are not here merely to make a living. You are here in order to enable the*

world to live more amply, with greater vision, with a finer spirit of hope and achievement. You are here to enrich the world, and you impoverish yourself if you forget the errand".

Leaders must invoke an alchemy of great vision. Leadership is the capacity to translate vision into reality. Where there is no vision, there is no hope.

My Vision is to set Tamil Nadu on a high growth trajectory and to secure for all its people the benefits of rapid economic growth. It is in this context that we have embarked, for the first time in Tamil Nadu, on the preparation of a Vision Document for the State as a strategic plan for achieving overall development. The goals and themes of the vision are determined as clearly perceivable outcomes that will impact the lives of the common citizens in the most direct manner. We are setting for ourselves certain ambitious growth targets to be achieved within the next 10 years.

The vision for Tamil Nadu for 2023 is to become, by then, 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. The sweep of Vision 2023

is daring, and seeks to be an aspirational statement for the people and my Government to catapult the State into the league of developed regions of the world and to the top of the league plateau of Indian States.

The world is going through a major realignment of economic power. Industrialised countries are slowing down due to recessionary conditions, emerging market economies are gaining weight and regionally, India is gaining stature. As a progressive State in India, we stand to gain. Victor Hugo, the famous French poet, playwright, novelist and essayist once said and I quote: *"No power on earth can stop an idea whose time has come"*. I want to say that the emergence of Tamil Nadu as a major economic power happens to be one such idea.

Over the next 11 years, Tamil Nadu, given its factor endowments and combination of strengths and opportunities, will aim to increase its GSDP at a growth rate of 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. Several countries in Asia, in particular, Thailand, Malaysia and China have grown at around 7% to 10% per annum for more than 20 years during the 1980s and later. Considering the fact that several countries in Asia and a few States in India have consistently grown at high rates, the aspiration for Tamil Nadu to make its economy grow at over 11% per annum in real terms over the next 11 years is an achievable goal. Even more so when we consider that, during 2005-2006, Tamil Nadu clocked an impressive growth rate of 13.95% and the Manufacturing Sector registered an all time high growth rate of 15.10%. Although this growth momentum decelerated in subsequent years, there is no reason to believe that we cannot reclaim the high growth path. I am confident that Tamil Nadu will be able to increase its per capita income at today's prices by 6 times to reach 4,50,000 rupees or 10,000 US dollars in 2023, in line with the per capita income of Upper Middle Income countries.

Along with a high rate of economic growth, Vision 2023 also seeks to simultaneously reduce inequality of incomes across the State. 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. TamilNaduVision2023 resolves that by 2023 nobody in Tamil Nadu will be left behind.

My Vision is to provide piped and pressurised water to all our citizens and ensure that all of them, i.e. 100% of them have access to safe sanitation before the end of 2023. Open defecation will be completely eliminated in the State. My Vision is to create a slum free and hut free Tamil Nadu by constructing 25 Lakh affordable houses for the poor, achieve universal secondary education, and increase enrolment in colleges (including vocational education) to over 50%. The State should be criss-crossed with high-speed, safe multi-lane highways and every district should have high quality roads before the end of 2023.

My Vision is that every household, every village, every industry or commercial establishment in Tamil Nadu should get uninterrupted power with stable quality. To ensure the long term energy security of our State, my Vision is to build 20,000 MW of additional power generation capacity in the next 10 years.

The single most important resource for the success of Vision 2023 is the availability of trained, knowledgeable and skilled manpower in Tamil Nadu. Vision 2023 envisages training and equipping 20 million persons with skills over the next 11 years. I recognise the need to establish ten or more top of the league institutions as Centres of Excellence in various fields that will attract the best talents from across the globe.

Food Security and the Second Green Revolution constitute an important part of our overall Growth Strategy. After a robust growth of 8-10% during the period 2000-2005, the Agriculture Sector witnessed negative growth during 2007-2008 and 2008-2009. My Vision is to achieve substantial improvement in agricultural productivity by introducing scientific agricultural methods and building an institutional network to support the continued adoption of the same.

Vision 2023 envisages developing ten world class cities in Tamil Nadu (essentially existing towns whose infrastructure is to be upgraded significantly) which will become the nuclei and engines of economic growth, thereby facilitating regional and balanced development across the State.

All these initiatives warrant substantial investments. We project an overall investment requirement of 15 lakh crore rupees. I am aware that the State Government alone cannot meet the resource requirements. A substantial portion of the financing for infrastructure has to be mobilised from non-governmental sources, including Private Sector organisations, banks, and Foreign Direct Investment. The Government will play the central role of a procurer of infrastructure services on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and will facilitate private investment and service delivery in the Infrastructure Sector. Under the PPP mode, the Government will play the role of a change agent and will originate infrastructure projects in line with Vision 2023, and will also focus on the important functions of regulation and overall governance.

To attract Private Sector participation in infrastructure building, we need to improve the standing of Tamil Nadu with regard to the investment climate which is one of the key planks of Vision 2023. While Tamil Nadu already enjoys a good position in India from the perspective of investment flows, Vision 2023 envisages Tamil Nadu becoming one of the top three destinations for investment in Asia,

and also emerging as the most attractive State for investments in India. Attaining one among the top three positions in Asia would be tantamount to benchmarking Tamil Nadu with countries such as South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia, which are ranked 8,17 and 18 respectively in the world by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in its study on 'Ease of Doing Business'.

My Government will nurture a culture of responsive and transparent Governance that ensures progress, security and equal opportunity to all stakeholders. The Government's role will focus on planning, effective regulation and facilitation while the Private Sector would be welcomed more and more in the area of service delivery. My Government will fully reap the benefits of the use of Information and Communication Technology in Government with an ambitious e-Governance policy. Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 is an aspirational and ambitious statement that aims to propel Tamil Nadu to realise and attain her potential along multiple dimensions of economic prosperity, social progress, inclusiveness, cultural plurality and environmental sustainability. These are stretch targets -intended to inspire and challenge. But I am confident that, with unstinted and

undaunted effort, and with your co-operation, we will achieve these targets.

Leaders establish the vision for the future and set the strategy for getting there; they cause change. They motivate and inspire others to go in the right direction and they, along with everyone else, sacrifice to get there. James Allen, a British philosophical writer and a poet, in his best known work titled "As a Man Thinketh" said and I quote: *"Dream lofty dreams, and as you dream, so you shall become. Your vision is the promise of what you shall one day be; your ideal is the prophecy of what you shall at last unveil"*.

On this occasion, I wish to assure the people of Tamil Nadu that I will not rest or give up till I realise my cherished dream or Vision outlined in this Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 Document. I invite you all to participate in achieving my Vision and in making it a reality. I share this vision with you and invite you all to walk with me on the path towards attaining it. Let us all build a strong, vibrant, prosperous and wealthy Tamil Nadu where our people will lead a very happy and contented life.

Thank You.



*Speech delivered by
the Hon'ble Chief Minister
Selvi J Jayalalithaa
during the Conference of Chief Ministers on
Internal Security at Vigyan Bhavan,
New Delhi on 16.4.2012*



**TODAY, TAMIL NADU
BECKONS PEOPLE FROM FAR
AND WIDE AND ASSURES ITS
RESIDENTS AN ATMOSPHERE
CHARACTERISED BY STABILITY,
PEACE AND ORDER**

Hon'ble Prime Minister and dignitaries participating in the Conference today, Public order and Police are subjects that top the list of items under the State List of the Constitution. The founding fathers of our Nation clearly delineated the functions of the Central and State Governments, and accordingly made Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies the law making Institutions for the smooth performance of these functions. It is in this context that the subject of internal security must be understood, and appreciated.

This Conference on internal security seeks to address a host of issues such as the Crime and Criminal tracking network system, Modernization of the Police Force, Border Management, Coastal Security, preventing the circulation of fake Indian currency notes, strengthening of the Intelligence Wings and separation of Criminal Investigation and Law and Order.

Tamil Nadu, under my leadership, has taken the lead in the implementation of all Police schemes. At the same time, I wish to emphasize that Conferences of this nature should address major problems confronting the Nation and strive to find solutions

for them. They should not be confined to an audit of the funds released to the States. The results achieved in maintenance of internal security should count much more than the mere statistics that the agenda notes seem to be focusing upon.

I now proceed to dwell upon major issues concerning internal security. The maintenance of public order is the primary test of internal security. Where people are provided an atmosphere of public tranquillity, such a State is indeed a haven of peace. I am proud to inform this august gathering that Tamil Nadu has seen no instances of disruption of peace and public order in the last 11 months of my tenure. Communal riots and clashes that threaten many a State in the country are absent in Tamil Nadu. In view of the Government reaching out to the poor and needy with benevolence and care, the left wing extremist elements have not been able to gain a foothold in the State. With sustained Police vigil and no labour unrest the State provides the right climate for investors and level playing fields for men and women to participate equally in employment and development. The Government has been constantly alert to any situation threatening to affect law and order and through proper anticipation,

planning and intelligence has devised appropriate counter strategies to defuse any potentially explosive situation with an eye on ensuring the greater good of the common people. Smuggling of essential commodities has been curbed with an iron hand and any interference in the process of law taking its own course is not tolerated.

Each State evolves its Police working methodology in consonance with the dictates of its people and its needs. Given the changing socio-economic scenario in the State and the changing profile of crime, the development of specific sets of skills, orientation and equipment is the need of the hour. For example, the rise in cyber crime, and fake currency notes would not come under the purview of traditional policing. Capacity building and amelioration of skills makes infusion of funds imperative. Sadly the funds from the Government of India are continuously being curtailed.

The leverage and operational magnitude of the State is sought to be kept under control by tightening finances. We are getting accustomed to this formula being repeated in almost every aspect of revenue accrual from the Centre. The constant

attempts to reduce States to the level of glorified Municipal Corporations heavily dependent on the Centre for funds is a travesty of the federal nature of our existence. This attitude is disturbing and the implication of such exercises is not conducive to either State or National growth.

There can be no uniform pattern in policing in the country as each State has its own distinct cultural communal, social and economic aspects.

A strong, efficient, well equipped and disciplined Police Force is the only answer to meeting the challenges posed by anti-social elements threatening to disrupt law and order. Considering the multifarious functions of State Governments and their limited potential to raise resources, the Government of India should come forward to provide liberally for strengthening and modernizing the Police Force. With all the avenues for raising financial resources being taken away one by one by the Central Government, the State Governments are finding it increasingly difficult to make both ends meet. Against this background, it is condemnable that the funds provided for modernizing the Police Force are reduced year after year. For

example, the Central share in the modernization of the Tamil Nadu Police which was Rs.75.75 crores in 2007-08 has come down to a mere Rs.42.27 crores in 2011-12. In contrast, my Government sanctioned Rs.357 crores for Police Modernization in the last financial year itself. There is a Tamil proverb that says "The farmers who wield the plough are the ones who supply the men for the fighting forces". Similarly, without the support of strong State Governments (financially and administratively) there can never be a victory in the fight against terrorism.

I notice that in the agenda notes there is a reference to three incidents of terrorism in recent months. Our Police Force has been raised, encouraged and motivated by stalwarts like Sardar Patel, India's 1st Home Minister. There is no doubt that we will be able to vanquish terrorism, if we join hands and work together in a spirit of participation and co-operation and support each other's efforts instead of trying to lay down a pyramidal structure that arrogates to itself the right to dictate to the State Police Force from the Intelligence Bureau and other allied establishments. The members of the Police Force, whether they function in the State or in

the I.B. or CBI, are recruited by the same agency, namely, the Union Public Service Commission and receive identical training in the National Police Academy. Trying to intimidate and browbeat the States through top down structures particularly when 'Police' is a State subject is not acceptable. In other words, there are continuous veiled attempts by the Centre to weaken the States with too much interference which is detrimental to the national interest.

Endeavouring to encroach on State powers either by creating parallel authorities monitored from the Centre or vicarious operations of State police powers through creation of Centre monitored caucuses within the States, as was envisaged in the Railway Protection Force, National Counter Terrorism Centre etc., to say the least, are contraventions of the Constitutional provisions which accord the Police priority status in the State list.

The Coastal Security Group was first formed by me in Tamil Nadu in 1994 with the objective of preventing smuggling and to detect and block intrusion of anti social elements into Tamil Nadu by the sea route. Tamil Nadu, under

my leadership, was the first State in the country to set up physical infrastructure in terms of Marine Police Stations, Out posts and Check posts, under Phase-I of the Coastal Security Scheme. Under Phase-II, 30 Marine Police Stations, 20 boats, 12 jetties, 30 Four Wheelers and 60 Two Wheelers have been recently sanctioned. Sites for 30 Marine Police Stations have been identified and construction is due to start soon. I have also sanctioned 12 All Terrain Motor Cycles and 12 All Terrain Jeeps from State funds.

I am afraid there is an emerging pattern wherein the powers vested with the States are sought to be abrogated without the attendant responsibility, either by the passage of bills or issuance of notifications. Lack of consultation with the States and failure to take the States into confidence is a cogent commentary on the system of Governance in the Centre.

In this connection, I would like to say that the on going joint naval exercise off the coast of Tamil Nadu in the Bay of Bengal, with US Nuclear Powered warships participating, has been decided unilaterally by the Government of India without taking the local State Government into confidence.

This fact has already been brought to the notice of the concerned authorities in the Government of India by my officers. As you will agree, such joint military exercises create panic reactions among the uninformed local public and consequently the local State Government is taken by surprise, caught fully unaware. This is not all. Adding insult to injury, the Central Government did not permit the Consul- General of the U.S. Consulate, Chennai and senior Indian Navy Officials based in Chennai to meet me as the constitutional Head of the Government. This implies that the Central Government has scant respect for constitutionally elected State Governments. In future, I hope the Central Government will follow the principle of prior consultation with the State Governments, whenever such important decisions are taken by the Central Government. No doubt, it is a pre-arranged exercise according to the prescribed tenets under covenant between two Countries. Even so, is it too much to expect to be kept informed?

With regard to the CCTNS there was a recent communication from the Hon'ble Minister of State about the need to adhere to the time

schedule prescribed for completing the project. I wish to say that my State will complete the project well ahead of schedule. We have finalized the System Integrator and commenced the project from 4th November 2011. The feasibility survey for network connectivity has been completed and the web enabled version is being developed along with the Citizens Portal. The State Government, after finding that the Government of India was not receptive to the CCTNS being extended to the special units of the Police Force such as the Economic Offences Wing, Anti Idol theft Wing, etc., has decided to provide Rs.9.96 crores from its own funds for this purpose.

Separation of crime investigation from the Law and Order Police Wing as provided for in the Supreme Court Judgement on Police Reforms is indeed the right way forward. This is necessary to ensure speedier investigation, better focus and well trained professionalism in crime detection. The State will examine the connected issues and take immediate steps in this direction. However, here I wish to add a word of caution that such large scale changes can only be implemented gradually, since

the common people should become familiar with the changing structures.

There can be no two opinions about the need for strengthening the intelligence wings of the Police. At present, the strength for the State Intelligence Wing is being drawn from the regular Police strength and separate training is being given to them. They continue to serve in the Wing as long as they are willing, depending upon their performance and availability of vacancies at the time of promotions. They get their promotions along with their batchmates in the other Wings and local Police based on their seniority. Service issues such as, separate recruitment, training, promotion, lack of co-ordination between them and local Police, etc., would make things difficult and complicated if a separate dedicated cadre is created. Further, the officers and men, who are being drawn from various Branches in the Police Force are better placed to contribute to intelligence gathering and analysis due to the experience they gain from other branches. However, there is an imperative need to provide certain incentives to the personnel of the Intelligence Wing for attracting and retaining

the cream amongst the Police Force. At present in Tamil Nadu, the personnel in the Intelligence Wing up to Additional Superintendent of Police have been sanctioned 10 per cent of their basic pay as incentive, as "Special Pay" and the system is functioning smoothly. I request the Government of India to reimburse the special incentive paid to the Intelligence Wing.

The Police Force in Tamil Nadu is fully geared up to face any eventuality and solve problems with alacrity and confidence. The smooth resolution of complex problems that surfaced in 2011-12 bears testimony to this. Various protests, either at Koodankulam or at the site of the Mullai Periyar Dam have been tactfully and successfully handled, protecting all segments of Society. The Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant was successfully re-opened without any bloodshed or disturbance to law and order. The disturbances provoked by some unruly elements along the Tamil Nadu-Kerala border were successfully quelled. Land grabbing and exploitation of the common people by the land mafia which was a scourge prevailing particularly in major cities such as Chennai, Madurai and Trichy has now become a thing of the past.

We have received 34,703 complaints of land grabbing in various districts and lands worth Rs.758.04 crores have been retrieved so far. We have also sanctioned 25 Special Courts to try land grabbing cases.

The last eleven months have thus seen a total transformation in the functioning of the Police Department and the resultant effects on Society are there for all to see. Today, Tamil Nadu beckons people from far and wide and assures its residents an atmosphere characterised by stability, peace and order.

Every time, I visit the capital, I come with great hope of receiving assistance for Tamil Nadu which till now has eluded us. Hope, however, springs eternal. I wish this Conference all success and look forward to some meaningful decisions being taken today.

Thank you.

Vanakkam.



*Speech delivered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister
Selvi J Jayalalithaa during the inaugural function
of Daimler Commercial Vehicles Plant
at Oragadam on 18.4.2012*




**OUR GOVERNMENT IS
COMMITTED TO MAKING
TAMIL NADU A NEW GROWTH
MODEL AMONG INDIAN STATES**

I am happy to participate in this inaugural function, of the Daimler Commercial Vehicles plant today. At the outset, I congratulate Daimler, for choosing Chennai, to establish this impressive facility. I am glad to know that, out of 27 global Daimler Truck Plants, the Oragadam Plant is the third largest, outside Germany, and one of its Hub plants.

I understand that, Daimler has so far invested, about 2500 crore rupees, in this facility. To encourage Daimler to invest more, my Government has approved, an attractive package of support, to Daimler. Daimler has now scaled up, its investment commitment, to 4000 crore rupees, as against its original investment plan, of 3000 crore rupees. I wish "Bharat Benz" a big success.


Few inventions have influenced, the world's development, as deeply as the invention of the automobile. Benjamin Franklin once said and I quote, *"Drive thy business or it will drive thee". This aptly applies to Daimler.* The pioneers of automobile manufacture, in the 19th century, were Gottlieb Daimler and Carl Benz. Well over a century ago, when horse drawn modes of transport, were the only known ways of personal mobility in the world, Gottlieb Daimler and Carl Benz came up with a revolutionary idea - an idea that laid the foundation for the future of transportation. I understand that, they introduced the world to motorised movement. Small opportunities are often, the beginning of great enterprises. At present, Daimler is ranked 24th among the Fortune Global 500 companies.



The presence of Daimler here strengthens Chennai's reputation, as the Detroit of India.

Today, India is the world's second fastest growing, auto market, and boasts of the sixth largest automobile industry after China the US, Germany, Japan and Brazil. India surpassed every other country in 2011, including China in sales of commercial vehicles repeating its feat as the world's fastest growing truck and bus market for the second successive year in a row. According to a study by the UK-based global financial advisory firm - Rothschild India would become the third largest auto industry in volume after China and the US by 2015. With increasing industrial production and the growing spending power of Indian middle class households the country is expected to make it to the top five markets in the cars and commercial vehicles segment by 2020. Within India, Chennai is emerging as Asia's Automobile Capital City.

Traditionally, Tamil Nadu is known for automobile manufacturing. Starting in 1840, Simpsons pioneered India's automobile industry- it produced rail coaches, motor cars, diesel engines, and steam passenger buses. In 1948, Ashok Leyland was started for the assembly of



Austin cars. The Integral Coach Factory (ICF) was established in October 1955. In the 1960s, the TVS Group established, a number of auto component manufacturing plants. This marked the first wave, of the automotive revolution in Tamil Nadu.

In the post liberalisation era since July 1991, with the dismantling of the License Raj, the States had to take the initiative to accelerate and foster, the pace of industrialisation. In this setting, taking cognizance of the prevailing competitive environment, among the various States in attracting investments Tamil Nadu was one of the earliest to seize the initiative and announced its Industrial Policy 1992 that became the cornerstone which laid the foundation for the growth of the Manufacturing Sector in the State. During 1991-96, during my first tenure as Chief Minister, my Government triggered the second wave of the automobile revolution in Tamil Nadu by attracting Ford as well as Hyundai. These major automobile projects, had a radial effect attracting a large number of auto ancillary industries. Again during 2001-06, my Government attracted BMW. These automobile projects created a "brand equity" for Chennai as the most attractive destination for automobile industrial projects.

Today, Chennai has emerged as India's largest automobile and auto components manufacturing and exporting hub in India. With 6 major car projects namely, Ford, Hyundai, BMW, Renault, Nissan and Mitsubishi-HM, Chennai is now emerging as one of the Top 10 Global Automobile manufacturing centres. Chennai will have an installed capacity to produce 1.3 million cars and about 3,60,000 commercial vehicles each year. This translates to an output of 3 cars every minute and one Commercial vehicle every 75 seconds.

Tamil Nadu has the largest auto components industry base. Currently, Tamil Nadu accounts for about 35% of India's production capacity. After my Government assumed office last year in 2011, there has been an overwhelming response from investors. Our Government will soon sign MoUs, with a number of companies, including both vehicle and components manufacturers.


Abundant availability of skilled manpower in Automobile Engineering; excellent Port logistics; availability of reliable infrastructure; and above all, a favourable investment climate and pro-active Government support are the primary reasons for making Tamil Nadu the home of automobile

manufacturing. I have a vision of making Chennai the Global leader in automobile and components manufacturing.

Recently, my Government announced Vision Tamil Nadu 2023. My Vision is to set Tamil Nadu on a high growth trajectory and to secure for all its people the benefits of rapid economic growth. Over the next 11 years, Tamil Nadu, given its factor endowments and its unique combination of strengths and opportunities will aim to make its GSDP grow at 11% or more per annum- about 20% more than the expected growth rate of India's GDP over the same period. Several countries in Asia in particular, Thailand, Malaysia and China, have grown at around 7% to 10% per annum for more than 20 years during the 1980s and later. Considering the aspiration, to increase real incomes, by six times, and the fact that, several countries in Asia, and a few States in India, have consistently grown at high rates the aspiration for Tamil Nadu is to make its economy grow at over 11% per annum in real terms over the next 11 years so that Tamil Nadu becomes the most prosperous State in India. My goal is to make Tamil Nadu,"numero uno" in all spheres of development.

Some critics always raise the doubt - "Is this possible?" Leaders make things possible. Exceptional leaders make them inevitable. When people doubt me, I make them believe, with my success. Success is the best revenge. A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty. The reason most people never reach their goals is that they do not define them or ever seriously consider them as achievable. Winners can tell you where they are going; what they plan to do along the way; and who will be sharing the adventure with them. History is written by those who are victorious.

Success does not happen, overnight. It is the result of continuous endurance and hard work. People who have tasted success would like to taste it again and again. Success is a combination of thoughts, words and deeds. Luck has no role to play in success. Only hard work pays. Aristotle once said, *"It is possible to fail in many ways, while for success, it is possible only in one way"*. Hurdles and failures are the stepping stones to success and from failure to failure we have to proceed with unquenched enthusiasm and zeal to attain success in our endeavours. Arnold Glasgow gives the simplest



route to success. He says and I quote, *"Do what's right the right way at the right time"*. If one advances confidently in the direction of one's dreams and endeavours to live the life which one has imagined one will meet with success.

My Government places substantial emphasis on holistic and inclusive growth by channelling considerable resources to the lowest income groups and ensuring that Tamil Nadu becomes poverty and unemployment free which is my ultimate goal.

Let me tell you the secret that has led me to my goal. My strength lies solely in my tenacity. I wear courage and perseverance, as my talisman and my difficulties disappear and obstacles vanish. Trust me, it works. I find no real satisfaction in life without challenges to conquer, obstacles to overcome and goals to achieve. Human progress is neither automatic nor inevitable - Every step towards the goal of justice requires sacrifice, suffering and struggle; the tireless exertions and passionate concern of dedicated individuals. All labour that uplifts humanity has dignity and importance and should be undertaken with painstaking excellence.

To make my vision a reality, my Government is initiating a number of innovative policy measures.



My Government is currently finalising a set of policy reforms that will translate my vision into reality. The New Industrial Policy, 2012 will accelerate the pace of growth of the Manufacturing Sector to 14%. Our Government will soon announce, Industry-specific policies for Automobiles and the Auto Components industry; Biotechnology; the Aerospace industry; and Renewable energy, with special focus on solar power generation etc.

Let me again reaffirm, our Government's commitment to providing an enabling environment conducive to the growth of the corporate sector in our country. Our Government is aware of the many challenges that our industry faces like the infrastructure deficits. We are doing everything possible, to overcome these infrastructural challenges. The heart of my Vision 2023, is the provision of world class infrastructure. My Government aspires to lay 2000 km of 6 and 8 lane expressways and 5000 km of 4 lane highways before the end of 2023. To ensure the long term energy security of our State my Vision is to build 20,000 MW of additional power generation capacity in the next 10 years.

Karl Marx once said and I quote *"when ideas capture the minds of men, they become a material*

force in society". I have this vision of making Tamil Nadu, a "Global Manufacturing hub" and my Government is actively engaged in accomplishing this mission. My Government is confident of achieving this vision through better governance.

Our Government is committed to making Tamil Nadu, a new growth model, among Indian States. I invite you all, to be our partners, in realizing my vision of making Tamil Nadu, the *numero uno* among Indian States in all spheres of development.

Once again, I congratulate the management of Daimler for establishing this impressive manufacturing facility in Tamil Nadu. My Government assures its full support and co-operation to Daimler to make it a big success. I am sure, Daimler's success will enthuse many German firms to invest in Tamil Nadu.

Thank you.



*Speech delivered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister
Selvi J Jayalalithaa during the Special Platinum
Celebrations of the Indian Overseas Bank
held at Chennai on 27.4.2012*




**ENSURE THAT EVERY VILLAGE
IN THE STATE IS PROVIDED
WITH A BANKING
CONNECTION**

I have great pleasure in participating in the Special Platinum Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Overseas Bank this afternoon. When Shri. Narendra called on me last December, he informed me that the

bank had a network of 854 branches in Tamil Nadu. As a challenge to Shri. Narendra and his team, I offered to inaugurate the 1000th branch of the bank in Tamil Nadu. Little did I expect that they would rise to the challenge so magnificently and in less than 6 months establish 150 new branches in the State. I heartily congratulate Shri. Narendra and his team on this splendid achievement.


The Tamils have a hoary tradition of indigenous banking. The mercantile community of ancient Tamil Nadu which was extensively involved in overseas trade was well aware of banking operations such as lending, fixation of interest rates and a rudimentary payment system. It was out of this great tradition of indigenous banking that the Indian Overseas Bank was born in 1937 at a very difficult time in history. The Great Depression of the 1930's caused the prices of primary commodities, India's main exports at that time, to fall heavily. This was followed by the drain of distress gold from India. The Reserve Bank of India was set up in April, 1935 to secure monetary stability and operate the country's currency and credit system. The Indian Overseas Bank was the first major Bank to be incorporated in this era of organized banking.



That the initiative was taken by the Late M.Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar when he was hardly 30 years old, is a fact that deserves to be remembered with pride and gratitude. It is indeed a matter for celebration that the small bank that he pioneered has grown into a huge global organization serving millions of Indians across the country and abroad.

The Indian Overseas Bank is no stranger to me. I have seen it grow before and after nationalization. I am also one of your customers. The Indian Overseas Bank maintains its prominent position in Tamil Nadu with the largest network of branches and lead responsibility in ten major districts. I am also happy that the Bank is taking the lead in inclusive banking to reach out to remote villages, Women's Groups, Self Help Groups and the tribal population in the State. I am indeed happy to note that the Indian Overseas Bank's efforts at financial inclusion with tribal groups in the Nilgiris have already won two national level awards.


For a bank which was set up during the Great Depression, the Global Financial Crisis of 2008, which led to the rediscovery of the charm of plain vanilla retail banking, was an opportunity. A bank



like Indian Overseas Bank, large enough to be stable and secure, but small enough to be nimble and innovative can truly expand the scope and reach of the financial system in Tamil Nadu.

Finance is the life blood of the economy and a key to ensuring sustained and inclusive economic growth and welfare is to increase the access of greater and greater numbers of households to financial services- in terms of savings, deposits, payment services and credit. As more and more people need financial services, banks are increasingly taking on the characteristic of a public utility service- not very different from electricity, water supply or telephones.


From the economic development perspective as well, savings are important as it would ensure that savings are channelled into productive investments by banks and financial institutions and not invested in unproductive assets. At present in India only about 50 per cent of household savings are in financial assets, while the balance is in physical assets. Of the financial savings of households, 42 per cent are deposits with commercial banks. 61.2 per cent of the households in India have deposit accounts as per the Reserve Bank of India's data for



2010-2011. This underlines the important role that commercial banks have to play in increasing the share of financial savings and in spreading financial inclusion, which is no longer a policy choice but a policy compulsion. The challenge is that out of the unbanked adult population of 2.5 billion in the world, 395 million or almost one-sixth are in India.

Internationally, countries with a large proportion of the population excluded from the formal financial system also show higher poverty ratios and higher inequality. The main instrument for sustainable and inclusive growth is employment and access to credit which in turn contributes to self-employment and poverty reduction. The fact that only 9.9 per cent of households in India have credit accounts underlines the scope for greater expansion of credit linkages. The ratio of private credit to GDP at around 33 per cent in India is much lower than in many advanced countries where it is in excess of 100 per cent. The banking system has to view this as a great opportunity and a challenge.

In terms of the inter-state comparison of financial inclusion, according to a study by NABARD, Tamil Nadu ranks seventh overall in the country in




the financial inclusion index. In a situation which does not offer economic warranty or guarantee, a strong elastic financial system is the matrix on which income generating programmes have to be anchored. In line with my dream for the State to become the numero uno State in India, I exhort all the bankers present here to redouble their efforts to raise Tamil Nadu to the number 1, ranking in the financial domain.

The use of technology offers one way in which to expand the reach of banking and it is now recognized that India's emphasis on mobile phone based banking, greater reach of ATMs and the banking correspondent model can show the way forward to expand the reach of the financial system. I would urge the banks in Tamil Nadu to leverage technology and reach out to more people.

A crucial dimension of financial inclusion and an area where the Government welcomes the banks' participation is in the payment mechanism. Banks have been collecting taxes on behalf of the Government for long. Now we have started making payments also through the banks. The Government of Tamil Nadu would like to ensure that all the social

security pensions are disbursed through banks. The process has begun, but needs to expand rapidly to cover all recipients. Similarly the disbursement of wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act should also be done entirely through the banking system. The high volume of pension, wage and scholarship payments in Tamil Nadu represents huge business opportunities for banks. Hence, what I suggest is a win-win proposition. I subscribe to the view that banks and the Government share a symbiotic relationship. Banks expand business, while helping in hassle-free and leakage proof delivery of important Government services.

In the Budget Speech for 2012-2013, the State has also announced the launch of the Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System. Once this system is in place, the transaction of Government business through banks including the manual effort currently involved in Government receipt and payments systems, should be fully automated. A seamless integration of the electronic systems of Government and the banks should be achieved to ensure ease in transactions and greater customer satisfaction and I request the banks to fully



co-operate with the State Government in implementing the system.


Tamil Nadu already has a good base in the organization of Self Help Groups, which have emerged as agents of socio-economic transformation in rural areas. We need to accelerate this movement and the State has already placed it at the forefront of the poverty reduction strategy. We have expanded the effort to cover urban areas as well with the launch of the Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission in the Budget for 2012-2013. The co-operation of the banks in implementing this scheme is imperative.

My Government has always accorded the highest priority to the Agriculture Sector and I have vowed to usher in the second Green Revolution in Tamil Nadu. Productivity enhancing investment in agriculture is crucial and I urge banks to ensure that the flow of credit to the Agriculture Sector continues unimpaired. The targeted credit flow to agriculture is 48,584 crore rupees including 17,010 crore rupees of term loans, which represents a substantial step up over the target of 31,017 crore rupees, including 7,518 crore rupees as term loan in 2011-2012. I understand that the 2011-2012 targets

will actually be exceeded and I would urge banks to similarly exceed the targets for agricultural credit in 2012-2013.

Tamil Nadu is on the threshold of a new era of economic and social development. But this will not happen by itself. We need to dream and think big. In the recently released Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, I have envisioned a prosperous and inclusive Society for Tamil Nadu in the foreseeable future. The Vision 2023 document has set some very ambitious but realizable goals in front of us. The main challenge is to put in place the necessary infrastructure for the envisaged growth. The Vision Document has identified the infrastructure requirements and has projected an outlay of 15 lakh crore rupees over the next 11 years.

The underlying assumption of the Plan is that the private sector will make a very substantial contribution to the expected investment. In this context the role of banks and financial institutions to effectively mobilize and channelize such investment is critical. I appreciate the fact that IOB was one of the first to pledge its support for implementing the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023. The association of such



valuable partners is the key to realizing the Vision and I urge the banks to play a proactive role in funding investment, and in particular infrastructure projects in the State adequately, expeditiously and efficiently.

My Government is now giving final touches to industry-specific policies for various industries including automobiles, auto components, biotechnology, aerospace and renewable energy with special focus on solar power generation soon. We hope to achieve 14% growth in Manufacturing. I appeal to the banks to work in tandem with the Government to achieve the goals of the new industrial policy.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is another area wherein, the State has had a historical advantage. But, of late, the growth of this critical sector has slowed down. The Government has decided to launch the New Entrepreneur-cum-Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) from 2012-2013 to train budding entrepreneurs and handhold them through the process of incubating their new ventures and obtaining assistance from financial institutions. I look forward to support from the IOB and other Banks to ensure the success of this initiative.

You are all aware that Tamil Nadu is a key knowledge hub of the country. It has a huge advantage in higher education and soft skills. The banks should not only support the students with liberal education loans but also proactively come forward to finance start-ups when they finish education.

I am very well aware that performance not only brings accolades but also the expectation of even better performance in the future. The Indian Overseas Bank has risen to many challenges. May I now offer another challenge to Indian Overseas Bank? As the Convener of the State Level Bankers Committee for Tamil Nadu, I really hope that Indian Overseas Bank will continue its good work and inspire other Banks to ensure that every village in the State is provided with a banking connection and Tamil Nadu becomes the numero uno State in the country in financial inclusion.

I wish the Indian Overseas Bank, the very best in the future.

Thank you.




*Speech delivered by the
Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa
at the Meeting of the
Chief Ministers on National Counter
Terrorism Centre on 5.5.2012
at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.*



**THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM
CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY
WAGED ONLY IN A SPIRIT OF
CO-OPERATION**

Hon'ble Prime Minister and dignitaries participating in the Conference, today.

The Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security that was held on 16th April, 2012, ended on a note of optimism for the State Governments with the



promise of the Ministry of Home Affairs agreeing to step back in areas concerning Public Order and the Police. I am sure that the meaningful discussions will be faithfully recorded and action taken in a manner consistent with the sentiments expressed by the Chief Ministers.

This Conference of Chief Ministers has been convened for the purpose of discussing the issues concerning the National Counter Terrorism Centre. The National Counter Terrorism Centre was notified through an office memorandum of the Ministry of Home Affairs on 3.2.2012. The order seeks to define the organisation functions, powers and duties of the National Counter Terrorism Centre and spells out that the objective behind the move is to have a single and effective point of control and co-ordination for counter terrorism measures. The order is said to have emanated from a review of the architecture of counter terrorism capabilities in the country.

However, it is surprising that neither the order of the Ministry of Home Affairs constituting the National Counter Terrorism Centre, nor the agenda note circulated to us mentions the gaps and deficiencies in the architecture of counter terrorism capabilities that necessitated the formation of the

NCTC. The prelude to the order speaks about the recommendation of a Group of Ministers made in the aftermath of the Kargil War suggesting that a Multi Agency Centre be established in the Intelligence Bureau. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission recommended that personnel for the Counter Terrorism Centre should be drawn from different intelligence and security agencies, instead of confining the selection to the personnel of the Intelligence Bureau alone. This, in my view, is the first indictment made about the inability of the Intelligence Bureau to co-ordinate with various State Intelligence Agencies. Instead of rectifying this, the Ministry of Home Affairs proposes to establish an Operations division of the National Counter Terrorism Centre in the Intelligence Bureau and also equip the Additional Director, Intelligence Bureau with the powers of the Designated Authority under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. This is not only irregular, but also not reflective of the views of the group of Ministers and the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Section 2.2 of the Office Memorandum of the Ministry of Home Affairs states that the Head of the National Counter Terrorism Centre shall be an officer from the Intelligence Bureau of the rank of an


Additional Director and that the core staff of the National Counter Terrorism Centre shall be drawn from the personnel of the Intelligence Bureau. Officers of other agencies such as RAW, DGMI, NCB etc., who will be taken on deputation to the National Counter Terrorism Centre will not be allowed into the core team and can only function in the outer ring. By this, it is implied that they only enjoy secondary status. Further, there is not even a mention of taking officers on deputation from the State Intelligence Agencies, from State cadres. The National Counter Terrorism Centre is thus going to be dominated only by the Intelligence Bureau and the manner in which the staff is sought to be selected for the National Counter Terrorism Centre provides the ammunition for rifts among the various Intelligence Agencies, which is in itself clearly a regressive step. In my letter to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 17.2.2012, I had clearly mentioned that the exercise of intelligence gathering is greatly dependent on the State Police networks, since many of the Central Agencies are unfamiliar with the local language, terrorist activities, etc. Therefore, sharing of intelligence in a co-ordinated fashion is the right way forward. Confining the core group selection to the Intelligence

Bureau personnel, and providing a second grade status to other agencies, such as Military Intelligence and the Research and Analysis Wing and excluding the State Cadres entirely is going to spell doom and greatly diminish the level of operational capabilities. A caste structure in a Counter Terrorism outfit with the Intelligence Bureau personnel uppermost in the hierarchy is the best recipe for strengthening the hands of terrorists.

The Multi Agency Centre was set up in 2001, but its powers and functions were defined only in December 2008.¹ It is an institutional mechanism for synergising the network between the Central and State agencies. Even when the powers and functions of the Multi Agency Centre were defined in December 2008, the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission was available and hence that has already been taken into account. No new study or review has been conducted either by a Group of Ministers or by the Cabinet Committee after that. There is no recommendation with regard to rectifying any deficiencies that may have been perceived in the functioning of the Multi Agency Centre. At least, no such study or recommendation has been communicated to us. In the circumstances, we deserve an answer to the question that emerges: What were

the deficiencies noticed in the Multi Agency Centre mechanism that led to the formulation of a Counter Terrorism outfit in the proposed form of the NCTC?

The State Governments were not consulted at all before the NCTC was notified. Infact, my Government did not even receive a copy of the order. It was the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaikji, who shared his copy with me. Such is the casual attitude displayed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which borders on absolute disdain for the Tamil Nadu State Government. The fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs did not deem it fit to even send a copy of the order to the State Government reveals the utter contempt the Central Government has for the State of Tamil Nadu. Counter Terrorism is a serious matter and any mechanism that is developed should take into account the views of all the stake holders, namely, the various Central Intelligence Agencies and the State Governments. And there cannot be one nodal centre sitting in the Ministry of Home Affairs, whose nod is required before any counter terrorist response is undertaken. Unfortunately the words, "The Standing Council shall ensure that NCTC is the single and effective point of control and co-ordination of all counter terrorism measures" seems to imply that all other agencies



can now wash their hands of any responsibility with regard to counter terrorist initiatives and that they should only play second fiddle to the personnel at the Centre. Nothing can be more damaging to the fight against terrorism. Our record against terrorism has shown that failures have occurred mainly in bringing about co-ordination between various intelligence gathering agencies. The counter terrorism strategy should address this fundamental point. The Kargil War exposed the chinks in intelligence gathering in the border areas. The blasts in Mumbai in 2008, again displayed our weakness in the collection of information from the common people about occurrences of infiltration. Ironically, this Counter Terrorism Centre seeks to accumulate more powers under itself and distance the other stake holders. This will only strengthen the enemy.

There must be a system of encouraging frequent interaction with the common people living in the border areas and coastal areas, if any intelligence of substance and merit is to be collected. For this, schemes for the development of the coastal areas and border areas should be expanded. And economic incentives for any information that is provided should be given generously. The Central Government can provide funds for this through

the State Intelligence Agencies, who will then be enabled to redouble their efforts in this regard. Moreover, a general view seems to have gained ground in the Ministry of Home Affairs that very little of actionable intelligence is provided by the States. This figured in the agenda notes circulated to us for the Conference held on 16th April, 2012. It must be understood that a lot of intelligence is collected and immediately acted upon by the State Police themselves. It is then communicated to the Central agencies for purposes of record later. It is not necessary for the State Police to take directions from a Central agency before taking action against an unlawful agency to prevent terrorist activity. If the Ministry of Home Affairs desires that in response to terrorist activities, any action should be taken only after receiving their directions then, I am afraid I can only say that they have no knowledge of practical administration.

I am sure that the Hon'ble Prime Minister is concerned about the fiscal deficit situation and the deteriorating balance of trade. The consequent downgrading by the credit rating agency, Standard and Poor, has categorised the global outlook on the Indian Economy as negative. The time has come for the Government of India to concentrate on setting

its own house in order rather than spending time advising the State Governments on principles of administration.

Chief Ministers of States have their feet firmly on the ground and do not keep holding press conferences after a terrorist attack explaining the reasons for their failure. We are proactive and prevent such occurrences. Instead of encouraging us and providing liberal financial assistance, the Ministry of Home Affairs wants to belittle us and treat us like pawns on a chess board, who can be moved around at will. This is not only a counter productive idea but also seriously violative of the Constitution. I wish to ask this fundamental question: Who will be responsible for the loss of innocent lives that may occur during the course of an operation dictated from the Intelligence Bureau? Who will answer the local people, allay their fears and soothe their feelings? Therefore, even imagining, that there can be an Operations Division under the Intelligence Bureau, independent of the State Police and armed with the powers of arrest and seizure, is preposterous and reveals a total lack of understanding of ground realities.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Narendra Modi ji, during his speech at the


Conference on 16th April, alluded to the growing distrust between the Centre and the States and pointed out how certain actions by certain Ministries are widening this gulf even more. The National Counter Terrorism Centre is one such initiative. It is aimed at creating a quick response Operations Wing of the Intelligence Bureau, since it has no faith in the abilities of the State Governments to apprehend terrorists whenever intelligence is made available. Does the Ministry of Home Affairs feel that their officials are more capable and more virtuous than the Police Personnel in the States? Does it feel that the Intelligence Bureau is more trustworthy than the Research and Analysis Wing or the Directorate General of Military Intelligence? Does it feel that State Governments cannot be trusted with certain confidential information? This feeling of distrust has to be dispelled. Nothing tangible can be achieved by setting up an Operations Division in the Intelligence Bureau equipped with the powers of arrest and seizure. Arrest and seizure are a part of the process of investigation, as per Police practices, and anybody with even a rudimentary understanding of this will not attempt to separate, arrest and seizure from investigation.

From the above, it should be clear that there cannot be a National Counter Terrorism Centre

in the manner proposed. The standard operating procedures provide lame excuses for the justification behind the Office Memorandum, and are only worthy of outright contemptuous dismissal by all right thinking persons. If terrorism is to be fought effectively, a nodal mechanism in the States should co-ordinate with the nodal Central Agency on matters of counter terrorism. A Rapid Action Counter Terrorist Force needs to be created in every State, which will function under the nodal State Agency. On receipt of information, the nodal State Agency should activate the appropriate force to organise the operation in the manner best suited. State Governments should be given liberal financial assistance by the Centre for raising a Counter Terrorist Force fully equipped with modern weapons and training. This would be, in my opinion, the appropriate strategy for counter terrorist operations.

In the context of actions of the Ministry of Home Affairs creating greater distrust between the Centre and the States, I wish to advert to another recent initiative, namely that of bringing amendments to the BSF Act. The BSF is a security force meant to safeguard the borders of India. Its jurisdiction is now sought to be extended to the interior areas ostensibly for the purpose of assisting the States

in maintaining public order. But the devil, as is to be expected, lies in the details. Once the amendments are cleared, there will be nothing to stop the BSF from carrying out arrests anywhere in the country under any of the Central Acts, including the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. While all the Chief Ministers are labouring so hard to fend off an Operations division in the Intelligence Bureau armed with the powers of arrest and seizure, the seemingly harmless amendment to the BSF Act seeks to achieve a similar objective through the backdoor without stating it in so many words. The Ministry of Home Affairs should alter its approach and come up front with its proposals in a clean and transparent manner. The State Governments could consider supporting the Government of India provided the amendments only provide for the deployment of the BSF in the interior areas, based on the request of the concerned State Government and only for the purpose of maintaining public order. They should not be permitted to enforce any of the Central Acts in the interior areas, as is sought to be done, on the sly, through the amendments. But even in that case, a few issues still remain. There is already the Central Reserve Police Force available for assisting the States in maintaining Public Order. When that




is the case, why is the CRPF not being strengthened with additional recruitment? Does the Government have no faith in the abilities of the CRPF? Why is the BSF, which is already strained at the border areas being sought to be brought to the interior? All these questions remain unanswered.

Speaking on behalf of the State Governments, I can confidently say that all of us have the highest commitment to maintaining the unity and integrity of the country and to upholding its sovereignty. But we are afraid that any concurrence given based on good intentions will be misused for achieving certain goals that are aimed at weakening the States and usurping more powers for the Centre.

One such instance is the National Investigation Agency. The Agency was set up in December 2008, soon after the Mumbai bomb blasts. The National Investigation Agency Act provides for the Central Government to direct the Agency to investigate and prosecute an offence under any of the specified Acts in the schedule. And this includes the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

The National Investigation Agency Act, 2008, is an instance of a brazen attempt at encroachment upon the powers of the States.



This Act empowers the Central Government to constitute a special agency called the National Investigation Agency for investigation and prosecution of offences specified in the Schedule to the Act.


The Central Government may also suo motu direct NIA to investigate an offence.

Where any direction has been given for NIA to investigate an offence, the State Government and the Police shall NOT proceed with the investigation and shall forthwith transmit the relevant documents and records to the agency.

This is an extraordinary measure, enabling the Centre to take over investigation in cases within the domain of the State.

A comparison of NIA with CBI is very revealing. The CBI derives its powers under the Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act.

The concurrence of the Tamil Nadu State Government given in 1989 for DSPE taking up cases under a Central Act with the enforcement of which the Central Government is concerned was withdrawn by the State in 1992.



Under these circumstances, if the CBI is to take up investigation in any other case, it must be with the specific concurrence or on the request of the State Government.

These healthy traditions and conventions and legal requirements regarding the separation of powers of the Union and the States are being trampled upon. The NIA has now been given the powers to take up cases without the concurrence of the State Government or even suo motu.

This is clearly a case of the Centre usurping the powers of the State. The very fact that a new agency called National Investigation Agency has been set up, when there is already a specialized agency in the form of CBI, shows that the Centre wanted to bypass the restrictions imposed by the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act.

The way things are evolving with the creation of the NIA and NCTC and the proposed amendments to the RPF Act and the BSF Act, we seem to be headed towards an autocracy consisting of a "Government of the Centre, by the Centre, for the Centre".

After the NIA was setup, what do the results show? Even today the country wishes to know why the trials in certain sensational acts of terrorism have

not been concluded, and why the perpetrators of crimes have not been successfully convicted. With such a track record, does the Ministry of Home Affairs want to have one more instance of failure in the NCTC as it is now proposed? In my view, even the National Investigation Agency deserves to be wound up, if it cannot show any results. The proposed NCTC needs a total overhaul and for this I suggest that a smaller sub-committee of Chief Ministers be setup.

The NCTC, as has now been notified, should be kept in abeyance, as already advocated by me in my letter to the Hon'ble Prime Minister earlier, till the sub-committee of Chief Ministers gives its report. As a matter of fact, any discussion on NCTC is infructuous as long as the notification of NCTC is in force.

The fight against terrorism can be successfully waged only in a spirit of co-operation. The proposed NCTC has met with a lot of opposition from many States. Even Congress ruled States expressed misgivings in the Conference convened by the Union Home Secretary.

Hence, as stated by me earlier, the office memorandum on the constitution of the NCTC should be kept in abeyance and a sub-committee

of Chief Ministers constituted to devise an effective counter terrorist strategy. The Hon'ble Minister of State, Home Affairs, may represent the Ministry in the Committee. Once the recommendations of the sub-committee of Chief Ministers are available, it will be advisable to chart out the way forward based on that. I do hope the Central Government will appreciate the points raised by me and display a sense of statesmanship.

Let me conclude by saying that I have come here today with the earnest hope that a meaningful discussion will help India to formulate an effective counter terrorist strategy. I believe, like all right thinking Indians do, that we must come together in this national effort. We are a great Nation and should strive for a place of leadership in the World. It is only by securing our people from terrorist threats that planned and stable economic development will be possible. Let us therefore dedicate ourselves to this national cause by echoing the sentiments expressed in the National Pledge. "India is my country and all Indians are my brothers and sisters, in their well being and prosperity alone lies my happiness".

Thank you.



*Speech delivered by the
Hon'ble Chief Minister **Selvi J Jayalalithaa**
at the Celebration of 76th Utkal Dibas held at Centenary
Auditorium, University of Madras,
Chennai on 11.5.2012*



WE ARE, IN OUR HEART AND SOUL INDIAN

On this occasion, I would like to convey my heartiest greetings, to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik ji, and all the people of Odisha, on the Utkal Dibas. It is indeed a pleasure, to be part of this magnificent event, which marks the commemoration of the birth of Odisha, as the first separate linguistic State.

My association with Odisha goes a long way back. Going down memory lane, I recall with pleasure, Shri Biju Patnaik ji's visits to Tamil Nadu. I had the privilege of hosting him thrice, when we were both Chief Ministers. Shri Naveen Patnaik ji was a colossus who strode the political firmament in his time, and left indelible footprints on the political environment in Odisha. I am happy today to host Shri Naveen Patnaik ji, the illustrious son of an illustrious father. Shri Biju Patnaik was a father figure to me. Shri Biju Patnaik ji left behind a legacy of respect, co-operation and mutual affection that continues in the bond I share with his son, Shri Naveen Patnaik ji, who is like a brother to me.

This day is a celebration of the pristine glory and sublime aesthetic expression of art and culture, of the State of Odisha. It is a tribute to the visionary leaders of the Utkal Sammilani like Gourab Madhusudan Das, Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati, Pandit Nilakantha Das and Bhubanananda Das, among others, who fought relentlessly to form a politically separate State, under British rule, on the 1st April, 1936, in culmination of the aspirations of the people of Odisha. Celebrations like these emphasise the need to recognize the

State's own culture while ushering in an era of modernity. It is a tradition that needs to be nurtured, enlivened and encouraged.

Over the ages, Kalinga was known to have a geographical identity and military presence. The cultural and civilisational links of Tamil Nadu with Odisha, can be traced back to the days of the Chola Empire. The Cholas have left behind a lasting legacy in both the States of Tamil Nadu and Odisha, by their marriage with the Ganga dynasty, and the resultant Chodaganga Dynasty in the Odisha region, which flourished under their rule. Their patronization of art, architecture and literature extended as far as the islands of Cambodia and Indonesia. Odisha has maintained her political vigour with successive powerful ruling dynasties and achieved a distinction of her own, within the wider intricacies of Indian civilization.

Such exquisite historical links are shared by both Tamil Nadu and Odisha and it is indeed a matter of great pride and pleasure to be associated with a State which shares a historic and legendary heritage as rich as that of Tamil Nadu.

Our code of conduct is a refined sophisticated way-of-life handed down from generation to generation through our 5000 years old civilization. Earlier, every time, when there was a lament that our culture has disintegrated beyond salvage, I used to feel worried. I am now convinced that the essence of who we were and who we are, continues unsullied -we are, in our heart and soul-INDIAN.

I thank Shri Naveen Patnaik ji for the many kind words of appreciation he uttered about many schemes being implemented by our Government in Tamil Nadu. In particular, Shri Naveen Patnaik ji mentioned the Rain Water Harvesting Scheme which has brought about a revolution in water conservation in Tamil Nadu. He also mentioned the Mamata Scheme to help expectant mothers in Odisha. We have a similar scheme in Tamil Nadu called Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Scheme. Under this scheme, 12,000 Rupees is given to each woman. This amount is divided into three parts. 4,000 is given as a pre-natal assistance, 4,000 is given at the time of delivery and 4,000 is given for post-natal care. So I am happy to note that our two Governments think alike, we think alike and we are implementing similar schemes in both our great States.

In the present system of multi-level governance, operating within a federal structure like that of India, harmonious relations with other States are indispensable. As the world keeps getting metaphorically smaller, it is impossible to imagine that States can survive or sustain themselves on a stand alone basis. There is a definite and very high level of inter - dependence emerging in a situation wherein we need to act together, and prosper together, by a certain well understood system of bilateral relations, under which the outcomes would lead to a larger collective benefit. This statement is easily made but requires a massive effort to be realized.

A question thus arises as to where and how one could begin to further the cause of inter-state co- operation, because the future belongs to co-operation and not isolationism.

The areas which come into the mental radar would include water, environment, transport, tourism, agriculture and law and order. Law and order, especially, becomes an important matter, in the wake of terrorist activities, drug trafficking and general maintenance of public order. Regional inter-state co-operation has been the 'touch-stone' of development indices and the Indian States are not isolated from each other's growth impulses.

Odisha stands out as a beacon light for growth and advancement paving the way for a stronger and progressive Nation. Shri Biju Patnaik was a father figure to the entire populous of Odisha. While he was there, every person in Odisha felt here is someone who cares for me, who cares for us. Similarly I congratulate Shri Naveen Patnaki ji for inspiring the same degree and level of confidence in the people of Odisha for here is the Chief Minister who really cares about his people. My Government is committed to thrusting Tamil Nadu into the top legion of economic growth as envisaged in our Vision Document 2023". Tamil Nadu and Odisha share similar trends in statistics, of sustained growth in the Industrial Sector as well as in the Agricultural Sector. It is, therefore, imperative to understand that growth transmitting linkages need to be established between our two States. I am sure that Tamil Nadu and Odisha will emerge as partners in all spheres of development.

To sum up, this auspicious occasion is indeed a milestone which we will look back upon with justifiable pride, in the future. It heralds a new beginning in the chapter of inter-state relations and this is a journey on which we will embark with a spirit of resolve. In the

words of Stephen Covey, the famous American author, "Synergy is the highest activity of life; it creates new untapped alternatives; it values and exploits the mental, emotional, and psychological differences between people".

I am happy to have been given the opportunity of laying the foundation stone for the new Odisha Bhavan in Chennai. We have given five grounds of land in Velacherry for this project and I assure the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha that my Government will do everything possible to expedite the construction of this Odisha Bhavan. I hope it is completed very soon and I hope that Shri Naveen Patnaik ji will make another visit to Chennai and give me the opportunity of hosting him again, when he comes to inaugurate the Odisha Bhavan and I hope I will be invited to participate in this function also.

So, to sum up, brothers and sisters, let us be guided, not by the forces of disintegration, but by those that are making concerted efforts for the consolidation and unity of the States and consequently, of our great Nation.

Thank you, Vanakkam.



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

Rs. 250 crores

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)*



**ADVOCATES' WELFARE
FUND HIKED FROM
Rs.2 LAKH TO Rs.5.25 LAKH**

“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 HAS GAINED INVESTORS' CONFIDENCE

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 YamahaMotorLimited, 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



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 3,000 MW 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**

Hon'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**

The 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 Udthagamandalam 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, Ilaiyangudi, 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 Thiruvudaimaruthur 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 57th Meeting of the
National Development Council
at New Delhi (27.12.2012)*



HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER SETS PRIORITIES FOR NDC MEET

We 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
5th Report on "Public Order" of 2nd 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".



*Speech delivered at the Hon'ble
Chief Minister's Conference on Internal Security
at New Delhi on 5.6.2013*




**CHIEF MINISTER BEMOANS DRASTIC
FALL IN CENTRAL FUNDS FOR
MODERNISING POLICE**

“Hon’ble Prime Minister,
Hon’ble Home Minister,
Hon’ble Chief Ministers of other States,
and other dignitaries,

We are all gathered here today for the Annual Chief Ministers’ Conference on Internal Security. The first and most vital function of the State is

the maintenance of public order and peace in Society and ensuring the protection of its citizens. The trajectory of development and growth is inextricably intertwined with the internal security situation in the Country. Unless there is peace and tranquillity, we cannot have social and economic growth. This is a universal truth of which we are all aware. However, it is a matter of great disappointment and regret that in spite of the vital importance of the subject, the Conference on Internal Security is treated by the Government of India as a mere ritual. It is routinely convened each year to discuss an almost unchanging Agenda that fails to keep up with the emerging situation and makes no attempt at achieving a real breakthrough on pressing issues of concern.

All the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of the States are keenly aware of the need for modernization of the Police Force, strengthening Coastal and Border Security, strengthening the Intelligence machinery and developing Police training infrastructure. Year after year, Chief Minister after Chief Minister vociferously exhorts the Government of India to significantly step up the allocation of funds for the modernization of the State Police Forces. However, funding from the Government of India remains



extremely low and inadequate and even shrinks from year to year. Growing crimes and criminality, terrorism and other threats to the integrity of the Nation, are most effectively met by utilizing modern technology which in turn requires massive increases in funding. While States like Tamil Nadu are investing in this area, the Government of India can no longer shy away from its responsibility and must significantly enhance funding.

The maintenance of Internal Security in the country is an exercise that requires functional co-operation and understanding between the Central Government and the State Governments and presupposes a relationship based on equality - the States are equal partners with the Centre in protecting the Nation from internal strife. However, the Government of India is increasingly taking unilateral steps and creating top down structures and parallel authorities that encroach upon the constitutional domain of the State Governments. This is an ill-informed and counter-productive approach best illustrated by the ham-handed manner in which the National Counter Terrorism Centre has been sought to be established, an issue to which I shall return later in my speech.

Let me now dwell upon the major issues concerning Internal Security as detailed in the Agenda. So far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned, I am proud to inform this august gathering that Tamil Nadu has largely been free of communal, left wing extremist, and religious fundamentalist violence. This is largely because I have provided a free hand and uncompromising support to the Police Force in maintaining law and order. Public order is well maintained in the State, making it a haven of peace and tranquillity.

My Government has made it clear that it will not spare anyone who tries to whip up communal passions and create caste tensions and the Police have been given a clear mandate to curb such activities with an iron hand. The ability of the Government to understand and effectively articulate the just and fair sentiments of the people of the State on critical issues has been one of the important reasons for the proper maintenance of public order in the State.

Although persistent attempts have been made by Maoists to strike roots in the State, they have not been allowed to gain a foothold thanks to ceaseless vigilance particularly in the tri-junction area between Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala where some

intelligence inputs indicated that Naxalites were likely to try to establish their presence. Similarly, firm action has been taken to quell the activities of some front organizations espousing left wing extremist ideology and attempting to build up a mass base. Tamil Nadu has also been free of religious fundamentalist violence.

While the Sri Lankan Tamil militancy problem is no longer a serious concern in our State, there are still about 67,000 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in 110 camps and about 35,000 other Sri Lankan Tamils living outside the camps. The human problem of Sri Lankan Tamils being treated as second class citizens in their own land in post ethnic conflict Sri Lanka, is a major emotive issue in the State. The Government of India's insensitive handling of the issue as well as its inability to protect Indian fishermen, pursuing their livelihood in the Indian Ocean, from being regularly subjected to murderous attacks by the Sri Lankan Navy is a serious problem. I have repeatedly written to the Prime Minister protesting against the unprovoked, dastardly, murderous attacks upon and arrests of innocent Tamil Nadu fishermen in pursuit of their traditional livelihood on the high seas. These continuing attacks by the Sri Lankan Navy, and the lack of a suitable and effective response by

the Government of India, have agitated the entire fisherfolk community in Tamil Nadu, and this impinges upon the internal security environment in the State.

I have repeatedly addressed the Government of India to try to seek a permanent solution to the problem by getting back Indian sovereignty over the island of Kachatheevu, and its surrounding area which was permanently ceded to Sri Lanka in 1974 without the requisite mandate of Parliament.

I, therefore, use this forum to again urge the Government of India to take effective steps to:

1. Prevent unprovoked, murderous attacks on Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy.
2. Retrieve Kachatheevu and its surrounding area as a permanent solution to this vexatious issue.
3. Press for the redrawing of the International Boundary Line.


There is a reference in the Agenda to the setting up of a separate cadre of investigation within the Police Force as a measure of professionalization. The proposal to set up a separate crime investigation agency under a Board of Investigation with a separate cadre of Officers and men is an ill-conceived remedy which is worse than the malady.

In Tamil Nadu, in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court, separate Crime Investigation and Law and Order wings have been 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 by creating a separate cadre is neither practical nor expedient. This is why I also opposed the proposal in the report of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission to create a Board of Investigation as an entity separate from the Police.

Tamil Nadu also has several specialized investigation units to investigate crimes including the Economic Offences Wing, the Idol Wing, the Commercial Crimes Investigation Wing, the Anti Land Grab Cells, Cyber Crime Cells and Video Piracy Cell. The expertise of Police Personnel can be developed only by proper training and not by strait jacketing them into artificially created compartments. Police Officers who have the aptitude for investigation and who have been trained to specialize in any of the above specialized wings, can be assigned investigative work, irrespective of

normal tenure and depending on need. Hence, we see no merit in the suggestion to create a separate cadre for investigation.

A strong, efficient, well equipped and disciplined Police Force is the only answer to meeting the challenges posed by anti social elements who try to disrupt law and order. All the Hon'ble Chief Ministers who are present here today would agree that, mainly, it is financial constraints that stand in the way of the efforts of State Governments to modernize and upgrade the Police Force. I request the Union Government to substantially increase the levels of financial assistance for the modernization 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. I am also disappointed to note that the Central share in the scheme of modernization, which was 75%, has been brought down to 60%, and the State Government's share increased to 40%, placing a much higher burden on the finances of the State Government.** In contrast, realizing the imperative need to improve the infrastructure, mobility and weaponry of the Police Force, my Government has sanctioned Rs.619



crores in the last financial year. I, therefore, urge the Government of India to 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.

Mega cities have unique problems. They are often business capitals or financial hubs or IT capitals with a large presence of foreigners, foreign companies and diplomatic missions and people from several States of India. This makes them naturally attractive targets for terrorist attacks, requiring policing in these cities to be qualitatively different from other cities with emphasis on prompt response from the Police, which requires high mobility, high tech communication, surveillance cameras etc. Needless to say, Special Central Assistance is required to meet these costs. It has been indicated that the Central allocation of Rs.88.47 crores for Chennai, will have to be matched by the State on a 60:40 ratio, involving an expenditure of Rs.58.98 crores over a two year period, placing a heavy burden on the State's resources. **Considering the importance of mega cities from the national point of view, we are of the view that the Centre must bear the entire cost of modernization.**

Development of forensic capabilities is very important for scientific investigation and to ensure

effective prosecution of crimes. Tamil Nadu has a strong Forensic Science capability with laboratories at the State, Regional and District levels. In this connection, I suggest that one of the areas that the Government of India should focus on is the creation of a national level database of fingerprints which can be accessed by investigating officers. It is a sad reflection on the state of affairs that hardly 1000 cases are detected all over India on the basis of fingerprint technology. I may mention here with some pride that over 50% of these detections are contributed by Tamil Nadu. I am convinced that by the setting up of a National online database of fingerprints which is shared by the Police Forces of all States, there will be a quantum jump in the detection of crimes. A National project to be implemented in mission mode in computerized finger print applications is the need of the hour. I also suggest that bringing in the necessary legislation to enable the building up of DNA data bases should be given top priority by the Government of India.

The Tamil Nadu Police Technical Services Wing looks after the communication / electronics and IT network of the Police Force in the State. I am proud to state that the Tamil Nadu Technical Services Wing has established TETRA based modern

control rooms in Salem and Tirunelveli. Upgradation of 2 Mbps to 34 Mbps leased line to the Central Server at State Headquarters has been established so as to enable more Police stations to log in concurrently to the Central Server. Provision of 500 more broadband connections to Police Units throughout the State has been undertaken at a cost of Rs.40 lakhs. All Police Stations and important Police Units have been provided with broadband internet connectivity. A Network connectivity survey has been conducted throughout the State, covering all Police Stations and Special Units for the establishment of the CCTNS project. Web based application software like CCTNS Tracker and SB CID DSR software have been developed.

The CCTNS has been successfully implemented in four pilot Districts in the State and is under implementation in the remaining Districts. I am glad to state that implementation in the State is well ahead of time. I strongly suggest that there should be more flexibility in the implementation of the CCTNS and States should be encouraged to develop their own applications and decide their priorities, instead of trying to standardize Police Station records and practices by a centrally driven initiative. Basic protocols can be laid down for sharing of

information, but it should be left to the States to design and implement computer projects.


Tamil Nadu has a well oiled Intelligence gathering apparatus with a number of specialised wings to look after various threats to public order. The Tamil Nadu State Intelligence wing is an effective and highly professional body which participates in the Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre by promptly acting on the information received by it and by sharing relevant information with the central agencies through this mechanism. The professional capabilities and strengths of the anti-terrorism and anti-militancy network of the State intelligence wing have been recognized nationally.

As in the case of criminal investigation, the Government of India has mooted the idea of a separate cadre for intelligence. I am of the view that such a move would be divisive and counterproductive. The gathering of intelligence is a highly sensitive operation and the need for surveillance even within the intelligence unit to monitor integrity is continuous. The existing system of deputation from the main force into the intelligence unit has the advantage of choice and the opportunity to monitor internal efficiency and integrity. Such flexibility

will be unavailable in an independent cadre. 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 wide spread use of computers, CCTV coverage etc., for provision of infrastructure such as vehicles and for providing special allowances to motivate the personnel. **We have incentivized service in the Intelligence Wing by providing a special pay of 10% of basic pay to personnel in the Intelligence Wing up to the rank of Additional Superintendent of Police in order to attract the best talent. My request to the Government of India made last year at this same Conference has still not been acceded to.** I wish to reiterate that the Government of India should reimburse the special incentive paid to the Intelligence Wing by the State Government.

I now come to the contentious issue of the constitution of the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). At the Conference held on the subject on 5th May, 2012, I had exhaustively conveyed the opposition of my Government to the formation of the NCTC based on a number of very valid, tenable and legal arguments, the least of which was that none of the State Governments

were consulted before the unilateral notification of NCTC, which in itself was a totally undemocratic act on the part of the Government of India. Serious doubts exist about the operational effectiveness of a Central Agency totally manned by officials of the Intelligence Bureau, armed with powers of arrest and seizure. The Ministry of Home Affairs proposal revealed a total lack of understanding of ground realities and a big brotherly attitude that sought to make a mockery of all democratic norms and attempted to reduce democratically elected State Governments to the status of pawns on a chessboard. The exercise of intelligence gathering is greatly dependent on State Police networks and any exclusive Central agency, shorn of any understanding of the local languages, and locally established crime syndicates partnering with terror networks, could be a sure recipe for disaster at the operational level. The turf war between the Intelligence Bureau and the Centre's own agencies like R&AW, the Directorate General of Military Intelligence are only too well known. Creating a further layer of contradictions through a dysfunctional structure would be counter-productive. Any National Counter Terrorism Institution can ill afford to work in isolation from



the State Police. I had also raised the question of accountability to the innocent local people whose lives could stand compromised by a centrally operated action of which none, including the State Police, had a clue. These unanswered questions challenged not only the wisdom of a unilaterally constituted, centrally administered and manned structure, but also the very effectiveness of such an elitist isolated force, with unfettered powers over the lives and liberties of the people. Based on my cogent and vehement arguments which were endorsed by the overwhelming sense of outrage and protest by a majority of the Chief Ministers who attended the Conference, it was indicated that the constitution of the NCTC would be kept in abeyance until the matter was re-examined so as to devise an effective counter terrorist strategy.

In my letter dated 28.12.2012, I had conveyed to the Prime Minister that no proactive step should be taken to set up the NCTC without consultation with the States and to communicate to the States the draft of any proposal that may be prepared for the setting up of such an Institution at the National level to combat terrorism. The finalization of any such initiative should be done only after completion of the democratic process of consultation with all the States.

The full contours of such a National Institution to counter terrorism have still not been shared with the State Governments. There are unconfirmed reports that the NCTC will now be constituted outside the Intelligence Bureau. I fail to understand why the Centre persists in dealing with such a sensitive matter in such an insidious fashion, treating the State Governments as though they are adversaries to be suspected rather than partners, and continues trying to establish the Counter Terrorism Centre by stealth rather than in a spirit of co-operation and transparency and in partnership with the State Governments. Surely, in a federal democracy like ours, democratically elected State Governments are as interested in the territorial integrity and unity of the Country as the Union Government? The Government of India should shed the mantle of suspicion and distrust and seek the active co-operation of all the State Governments as its equal partners in our fight against the common enemy --- Terrorism.

I would like to reiterate what I already stated in the Conference to discuss NCTC on May 5, 2012. If terrorism is to be fought effectively, a nodal mechanism in the States should co-ordinate with the nodal central agency on matters of counter terrorism.

A Rapid Action Counter Terrorist Force needs to be created in every State, which will function under the nodal State Agency. On receipt of information, the nodal State Agency should activate the force to organize appropriate operations. State Governments should be given liberal financial assistance by the Centre to raise such a force fully equipped with modern weapons and training. This would be, in my opinion, the appropriate strategy for counter terrorist operations. I am confident that all the Chief Ministers here will unhesitatingly endorse such a well designed, effective and democratically conceived measure to establish a structure that will effectively guard and protect India and all Indians from terror.

Tamil Nadu has a long coast line of 1076 km. The Coastal Security Group was established in Tamil Nadu in 1994, well before the Government of India's scheme of coastal security, which came into effect only in 2005. Patrolling along the coast and filtering at check posts has been done by the CSG in Tamil Nadu to prevent possible infiltration from the sea route and also to prevent smuggling of contraband, especially explosives. Coastal Village Vigilance Committees have also been an important component of Coastal Policing in

Tamil Nadu. So far, we have set up 12 Marine Police Stations, 12 Out Posts and 40 check posts and procured twelve 12-tonne boats and twelve 5-tonne boats. 30 more Marine Police Stations and 12 jetties and twenty 12-tonne boats have been proposed. Out of a sum of Rs.107.36 crores allotted by the Centre, only Rs.23.79 crores has been released so far. We had also proposed that All Terrain Vehicles may be supplied to the Marine Police Stations. However, since the Government of India did not agree, we went ahead and sanctioned 24 All Terrain Vehicles at a cost of Rs.1.56 crores. We consider that, in view of the sensitive nature of the Tamil Nadu Coast, the Government of India should come forward to sanction the purchase of All Terrain Vehicles for the Tamil Nadu Coastal Security Group in larger numbers.

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 wish to record here that my Government 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 totaling 200. The proportion of women in the Police Force at 16.5 per cent is the highest in the country. The punishment in cases of sexual harassment was made more severe and the burden of proof to prove innocence was transferred to the accused in cases of death or suicide resulting from sexual harassment under the amendments to the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislature by my Government in 2002.

Impelled by the need to have an even stronger legislative basis to protect women from sexual violence, I have recently announced a fresh set of strong measures for the protection of women, a bold and innovative **‘Thirteen Point Plan’**. Accordingly,

1. Cases relating to sexual violence against women would be treated as grave crimes and investigation would be 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 take up review of all such cases relating to sexual violence which are under investigation and pending before the courts and submit reports to the Additional Director General of Police.

4. The Goondas Act will be amended to take strong action against perpetrators of such crimes.

5. Fast Track Mahila Courts will be set up in all 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 legal provisions to accord stringent punishment to sexual offenders.

9. Special Training Sessions on the provisions of legislations 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. A 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 identifying 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. These measures, I am confident, will guarantee a safe and secure environment for all women in the State, including women in the workplace.

The quality of Policing can be improved only through a transparent recruitment system, by imparting proper training to Police Personnel, permitting 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 control and detection of crime. Tamil Nadu as a progressive State has been making steady and rapid progress on the path of innovation and Police reform. The Tamil Nadu 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.

I have taken up several welfare measures to ensure better working conditions and better housing for Police Personnel in Tamil Nadu contributing to a higher morale and esprit de corps essential for better delivery of service on the frontline. The Police Force has been provided with health cover, insurance cover, housing facilities, canteens and improved working conditions such as adequate rest, allowances for extra days of work and proper barracks and dormitories to house the constabulary, deployed in distant places in times of law and order disturbances.

After the Police, Prosecuting Machinery and the Courts, Prisons are the fourth major institution involved in the administration of justice as they lodge the offenders during the period of trial and conviction. I ordered the construction of a large, high security prison complex to house 3000 prisoners at Puzhal in 2003. We have modernized and upgraded security in prisons by putting in place X-Ray baggage scanners, conducting anti-sabotage checks by utilizing a dedicated dog squad and maintaining a high level of vigil. Video conferencing facilities to connect courts with prisons were first set up by me in 2004. These facilities have now been extended to cover 45 locations connecting all Central Prisons and Special Prisons in the State with 306 courts. It is my Government's intention to cover all courts and all jails in the State with video-conferencing to reduce the need for travel of prisoners improving security and reducing costs. Many novel measures have also been undertaken for the welfare of the prisoners and to protect their human rights.

To conclude, there is, in modern Indian Society, a perceptible telescoping tension and intolerance, which threatens to make it more confrontationist,

belligent and prone to overt acts of violence. These have thrown up major challenges to the Police Force in maintaining law and order and compromising the internal security environment of the State. Such a situation warrants not only a major increase in the number of Policemen per 1000 persons in the population, it also requires a huge increase in the investment on modernization of the Police Force in terms of equipment, mobility, weaponry as well as more sophisticated technological aids in crime detection as well as surveillance. It also demands that the Government of India recognize that the maintenance of law and order and Police are State subjects in the Constitutional scheme and that the States should be treated as equal partners in a system where co-operation between State and Centre should prevail over narrow political considerations. The territorial integrity of our Country and the unity of our Nation are too valuable to be sacrificed at the altar of short term political gamesmanship. The effort must be to share intelligence, information, and resources between the States and by the Centre with the States, so that the war against the common enemy, Terror, Fundamentalism and Extremism **can** and **will** be won by us, **together.**"

*Speech delivered during the finalisation of Annual Plan
for Tamil Nadu for the year 2013-2014
at New Delhi on 10.6.2013.*



‘ROUTE DIRECT CASH TRANSFERS THROUGH STATE GOVERNMENTS’

Hon’ble Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia,

Hon’ble Minister of State for Planning and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Rajeev Shukla,

Hon’ble Members of the Union Planning Commission,

Hon’ble Finance Minister of the Government of Tamil Nadu,

Senior officials of the Planning Commission,
and Officers of the State Government,

I am here to discuss the Annual Plan for the year 2013-2014 as Tamil Nadu progresses on the path of rapid economic growth with distributive justice that my Government has always chosen to tread. In 2012-2013, the State had to overcome many challenges including a still anaemic global economic recovery a domestic national economy struggling to overcome policy paralysis and a severe drought with all Districts except Chennai being declared as drought affected. All these factors did impact the growth performance of the State and the GSDP growth rate in 2012-2013 was 4.14 per cent with agricultural growth being particularly hard hit. However, through steadfast resolve and continued commitment, we have sustained levels of investment and expenditure so as to ensure that a platform is laid for much higher growth in the remaining years of the 12th Five Year Plan. With the sustained and focused efforts that my Government is taking across all sectors, the State would still be able to achieve the proposed 11 per cent GDP growth target for 2013-2014.

2. My Government has striven hard to ensure that adequate resources are raised for the numerous development programmes and the social safety net that my Government has designed and effectively

implemented for the people of Tamil Nadu. Even in 2012-2013, notwithstanding a shortfall in releases of Central Assistance, we are confident of achieving the Annual Plan outlay of 28,000 crore rupees in full and perhaps even exceed it. I would therefore like to assure the Union Planning Commission that the Annual Plan target of 37,000 crore rupees proposed by my Government for 2013-2014 is backed by adequate resources. Under my stewardship, Tamil Nadu has maintained the proud record of always finding resources to fully perform and even exceed our Annual Plan outlay. Let me reiterate that we will ensure that this record will be met yet again.

3. I am disappointed to note, however, that in spite of the State's own efforts to mobilize resources to finance its Plan, the Central Government's support to the State Plan has not been in line with the promises made. This, in fact, is evidenced by the huge 20 per cent cut made in the Plan expenditure in the Revised Estimates for 2012-2013 in the Union Budget. I am constrained to observe that announcing high plan allocations and subsequently reducing them, not only undermines the credibility of the entire planning and budgeting process, but also adversely affects scheme implementation and the States' finances. In 2012-2013, the Central Government budgeted a release of 3473.48 crore rupees as Plan Assistance to Tamil Nadu.

But finally, only 2762.14 crore rupees was released. In spite of this, I am confident that Tamil Nadu will over-achieve the Annual Plan outlay of 28,000 crore rupees by filling the gap with the State's own resources.

4. I understand that a Group of Ministers has recently made certain recommendations regarding the restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Additional Central Assistance Schemes, including the merger of 170 schemes into 79 schemes. This appears to be a watering down of the recommendations of the B.K.Chaturvedi Committee and calculated to reduce the scale of Central assistance to the States. I urge the Deputy Chairman to ensure that at least these recommendations of the Group of Ministers are implemented quickly so that Centrally Sponsored Schemes do not further pre-empt the untied sources available to States to finance their own initiatives. I also understand that more flexible State specific guidelines are being proposed. While this is a welcome move, I suggest that as a measure of greater trust that the Central Government should place in the State Governments, All funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be released only to the Consolidated Fund of the States and not to other special entities at the State or District level.

5. I must refer here to the many people unfriendly measures taken by the Government of India that

have made life harder for the urban and rural poor who are already reeling under the impact of inflation and adverse seasonal conditions. I have strongly protested against the repeated increases in diesel prices, the reduction in allocation of kerosene for Tamil Nadu, certain provisions of the Food Security Bill, the removal of the levy system for sugar, all of which have serious consequences on the real incomes of the people. The State Governments are closest to the people and my Government's priority is to shield the people against the devastating impact of such ill advised measures. Understandably, this has thrown a greater burden on the State's finances. The Government of India should consult and heed the State Governments' views on such key livelihood issues which have a direct impact on the people's welfare.

6. The Centre's attempts to thrust ill designed schemes upon the State continue despite public and official protests by us. The latest example of such unilateralism is the much hyped Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. The Government of India launched the scheme with virtually no consultation with, or feedback from the State Governments. Tamil Nadu is not opposed to Direct Benefit Transfer per se. In fact, **the Government of Tamil Nadu has already adopted the mechanism of direct cash transfer through bank accounts of the beneficiaries for schemes which involve**

conditional cash transfers like Scholarships, Maternity Benefits and Social Security Pensions even before the Central roll out. Our objection to the move of the Government of India and the Union Planning Commission is based on three very sound grounds.

7. **First**, we are strongly opposed to any move to monetize and transfer in cash the subsidy element of food grains and kerosene under the Public Distribution System and supply of fertilizers and other inputs to farmers. In such cases it is not just the quantum of subsidy but the access to and timely availability of commodities that are critical concerns. Food and energy security cannot be compromised.

8. **Second**, we are strongly opposed to the executive overreach by the Government of India and the attempt to insidiously bypass the State Governments through the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. The Union Planning Commission has issued a series of instructions and guidelines on a number of conceptual and operational issues relating to Direct Benefit Transfer with virtually no consultation with the State Governments. Clearly, the Union Planning Commission is overstepping its advisory and allocational mandate and taking on an executive role. State Governments are expected to place their field machinery at the disposal of the Government of India and are reduced to becoming mere bystanders.

The entire approach divorces authority from responsibility and accountability and is violative of the spirit of federalism and democratic decentralization.

9. **Third**, is the more practical issue of the design of the 25 schemes currently identified for the Direct Benefit Transfer roll-out. Many are schemes where both the Centre and the State share the costs. Some Central schemes are just belated attempts to replicate State schemes. For example, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Suraksha Yojana draws inspiration from a Tamil Nadu scheme, namely, the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Scheme, under which I have provided a much higher benefit of Rs.12,000/- and a wider coverage. In many scholarship schemes, States meet the committed portion of the cost and the Centre reimburses the additional costs. Here, a clear demarcation of Central and State shares beneficiary-wise, is not possible. Therefore, in all such cases, direct release by the Government of India will lead to duplication of efforts and waste of resources. I personally feel that it would be administratively prudent to leave the implementation to the States as is being done now instead of trying to centralize it to the Ministries at New Delhi.

10. I would like to put forward an alternative win-win proposal on the assumption and the hope that the intention of the Government of India

is to ensure efficient delivery of benefits to the people. The Government of India should route its funds through the State Government which is already progressively switching over to the bank mode of disbursement for all beneficiary oriented schemes. The Government of India can monitor implementation more rigorously because the data will be seamlessly available for scrutiny. This would not only make the roll out of Direct Benefit Transfer faster but will also enable the inclusion of large schemes like the disbursement of Social Security Pensions. As I have been emphasizing time and again in various fora, the Government of India should treat the State Governments as equal partners in the march towards inclusive growth and development.

11. As the Commission is aware, my Government has revived the State finances from the doldrums in which we found them in May, 2011. Recently, we presented our third consecutive revenue surplus Budget. Continuing on the path of development, I have proposed a Plan size of Rs.37,000 crores for 2013-2014, which is 32 per cent higher than the Plan size of 2012-2013. This Annual Plan outlay has been proposed in the overall context of the Twelfth Five Year Plan's outlay of 2.11 lakh crore rupees. While 49.3 per cent of Plan expenditure will be on social services like health and education, the outlay for

infrastructure sectors like transport and energy has been increased substantially. In terms of resources, 91 per cent of the Plan will be financed through the State's own resources supported by budgetary borrowing and we expect that 9 per cent of the Plan outlay will be met through Central Assistance. I request the Central Government to ensure that it meets this very modest share of Tamil Nadu's Plan financing commitment this year. I am hopeful that last year's disappointment will not spill over into this year.

12. Let me now briefly discuss the efforts that my Government is taking for the revival of the State's economy. We propose to step up the Plan allocation for agriculture and allied activities by 32 per cent to **3340 crore rupees**. The strategy will be to intervene in critical areas which are in dire need of investment, like agricultural infrastructure and timely supply of adequate inputs to increase both farm productivity and farm income. In order to augment farm income, there will be greater focus on allied activities. Along with the continuance of landmark schemes like Systematic Rice Intensification technique, Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative, precision farming to improve productivity and free distribution of milch cows, sheep and goats to the poor, my Government is launching new initiatives like the establishment of a revolving fund for the promotion of fertigation,

increasing the coverage of micro-irrigation through a voucher system of benefit transfer and perimeter vegetable cultivation. I must acknowledge here that the National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP), which has been designed to give adequate flexibility to State Governments, has greatly helped in achieving the desired outcomes. I suggest that this design is worth replicating in other sectors. In 2012-2013, programmes worth 669 crore rupees were approved for Tamil Nadu under the NADP. During the current financial year, we have budgeted 700 crore rupees for NADP.

13. My Government is determined to implement permanent solutions for the State's water woes. We have already started implementing two vital river link projects within the State and a third will commence shortly. The Supreme Court has directed the Ministry of Water Resources to constitute a Special Committee to look into the interlinking of rivers and to lay down guidelines for a reasonable time frame and cost. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already nominated its members to the Special Committee. The project profiles prepared under the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 Document cover irrigation projects including inter-linking projects at an estimated cost of about 41,250 crore rupees, for which we expect substantial financial support from the Government of India. To enable this, the guidelines of the Accelerated

Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) have to be modified to ensure that the requirements of a water scarce State like Tamil Nadu, which has already exploited almost all its surface water potential are suitably accommodated. I hope that all our pending irrigation projects and reimbursement claims will be processed early. I request the Deputy Chairman to assist us in securing timely sanctions.

14. Mr. Deputy Chairman, you had recently written to me enclosing a document entitled “Manufacturing: From Policy to Results”, on the possible initiatives under the Manufacturing Strategy for the country. In this context, I would like to briefly outline for you some of the steps already taken by my Government. The Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 Document has, as its foremost goal, an increase in the share of manufacturing in the State’s economy to 22 per cent. It specifically aims at making Tamil Nadu the most favoured manufacturing investment destination in the Country and one of the top three investment destinations in Asia. To this end, the focus will be on providing quality infrastructure and human resources to foster a culture of innovation and to have a facilitative regulatory environment.

15. My Government has recently taken a number of initiatives to expand industrial growth to the backward regions of the State, especially in Southern Tamil Nadu. In the coming years, 9 new industrial


parks will be created in 9 backward Southern Districts making available an additional area of 20,650 acres. Special incentives including waiver of stamp duty, land availability at concessional rates and increased capital subsidy will be provided to industries that are established in these parks.

16. I recently announced a package of measures for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector since this is a high priority area for my Government. The capital subsidy for plant and machinery of MSMEs will be increased to 25%. The Small Industries Development Corporation will create a land bank of 2000 acres for the MSMEs. Besides, 20% of the land in new industrial parks meant for large industries will be set apart for allotment to MSMEs. A single window system will be established for facilitating business start-up procedures. My Government will also incentivize aggregation of scattered MSMEs into self-contained industrial complexes. A multi-storeyed industrial complex will be created on a pilot basis to relocate some of the MSMEs from their existing over-crowded locations.

17. We have identified more than 200 specific infrastructure projects to be implemented in Tamil Nadu over the next 10 years as part of the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023. To facilitate the completion of projects, a policy framework in the form of the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Act, Rules

and Regulations, has been put in place along with the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Public Private Partnerships Procurement) Rules. I may mention here that a recent United Nations Report on Probity in Public Procurement has recognized Tamil Nadu as the first State to have a legislative framework to deal with Public Private Partnership procurement. I chair the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board, which will be responsible for implementing this policy framework. The objective is to improve the quality of project preparation and development, ensure transparent and efficient procurement, monitor and facilitate project implementation, and address any post implementation issues. The Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Fund (TNIDF) which will provide viability gap funding, and a Project Preparation Fund (PPF) have also been set up. In 2013-14, 2000 crore rupees have been provided for the TNIDF and 200 crore rupees for the Project Preparation Fund.

18. In order to significantly enhance the efficiency of project management and to expedite the implementation of projects, my Government will launch an ambitious Comprehensive Project Formulation, Execution and Management System, which will integrate and computerize the entire process from project formulation to works implementation and completion in the State. It will



include all steps right from the stage of preparation of estimates, tendering, award of tenders, execution of works including measurements, up to the final payment of bills. Such a system will also include an e-procurement portal and the adoption of electronic tendering procedures in Government.

19. We have also launched the Tamil Nadu Investment Promotion Programme (TNIPP), with JICA assistance, a very innovatively designed programme, which aligns the policy priorities of the State Government with the expectations of investors including foreign investors. The innovative approach of this Programme came in for special mention during the recent visit of the Prime Minister of India to Japan. It will secure programme outcomes through a policy matrix containing a set of policy measures for investment promotion. These include the simplification of the application process for investment, improvement of the monitoring of regulatory clearances, human resource development and the acceleration of infrastructure development. A Small Infrastructure Project Pooled Fund to finance and speedily implement small projects that are needed to overcome infrastructural bottlenecks in investment locations is also part of the programme loan.

20. When my Government assumed office in 2011, the State's power utilities were already reeling under

a huge debt burden of over 40,000 crore rupees, a bitter bequest that the previous Government left for us. In the past two years, the State Government has allocated substantial resources to revive the State DISCOM to establish more power projects and to increase efficiency in transmission and distribution. Much before the announcement of the Financial Restructuring Plan for the State DISCOMs by the Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu had announced the taking over of 50 per cent of the DISCOM's short-term liabilities. The financial restructuring plan for the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Company is also at an advanced stage of finalization.

21. Ongoing projects have been fast tracked in order to ensure that new hydro and thermal generation projects, commissioned within this year will add a generation capacity of 3230 MW to the grid. Procurement action has commenced for the newly announced 660 MW Ennore Expansion Project and for the 2x660 MW super critical units each at Udangudi and Ennore with a total capacity of 2640 MW. More capacity addition has also been planned. The State is a leader in non-conventional energy generation and ranks first in terms of wind energy. To evacuate power from wind mills, a 400 kilovolt transmission corridor across the State is being strengthened at a cost of 4000

crore rupees. Recently, my Government unveiled a comprehensive Solar Power Policy with many new initiatives. As in the case of the Rain Water Harvesting mission which was launched by me in the year 2001, my Government will make the generation and use of solar energy a people's movement and will achieve a solar power capacity addition of 3000 MW by the year 2015. The State is also availing of financial assistance from the Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) to upgrade the transmission network in the State. Together, all these efforts will go a long way in mitigating the demand-supply gap in the power sector. I request you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, to ensure that the delays in securing coal linkages and in the transportation of coal are overcome by more effective co-ordination between the Central Ministries and PSUs.

22. Tamil Nadu has been a front runner in providing Public Health Care for the poor at affordable costs. With its pioneering schemes, sustained efforts and infusion of funds in critical areas, Tamil Nadu has already achieved the Millennium Development Goals of reducing Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate. The Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme launched by my Government has been a huge success. I suggest that, instead of implementing parallel schemes, the Government

of India should facilitate the integration of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the health insurance schemes already operating in States like Tamil Nadu. We welcome the announcement on the new Urban Health Mission, which fills an important gap in primary health care in urban areas.

23. Tamil Nadu has provided the best services and infrastructure to its schools. The Pupil-Teacher ratio in Tamil Nadu stands at 27, which is one of the best in the country. The Government is ensuring that school going children are provided with text books, note books, atlases, maps, geometry boxes, colour pencils and other stationery items, school bags, school uniforms, footwear, transportation facilities and, of course, the nutritionally enhanced hot midday meal. The next focus area for my Government is the improvement in the quality of education. A number of measures are being taken to ensure that Government funded schools do not lag behind private schools in the provision of teaching and learning aids and technology. Focused attention is being given to the weaker sections of Society and to girls' education. It would be pertinent to note here that in the past ten years, the gender gap in terms of literacy has reduced substantially in Tamil Nadu, and the Government is fully committed to nullify the gap within ten years. What has been disappointing and holding up our efforts has been

the huge and arbitrary reduction in eligible grants both under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Amounts committed at the time of approval of the Annual Work Plans are not being released by the Government of India, which badly affects implementation and is a constraint in achieving our targets.

24. Highly skilled professional human resources are a prerequisite for sustaining the growth tempo of a modern economy. Under the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, the goal is to have at least 50 per cent of the age cohort enrolled in higher education. Tamil Nadu already has the largest number of Engineering colleges. Besides, my Government is also focusing on humanities and basic sciences. In the past 2 years, we have established 22 new Arts and Science Colleges and one new Government Engineering College. In addition, an Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) in the public-private partnership mode and a National Law School are also being established through the special efforts of my Government. In the current year, another 8 Arts and Science Colleges, 10 Polytechnic Colleges and 2 Engineering Colleges will start functioning. These endeavors will enable our youth to participate more meaningfully in the growth story of the State.

25. Skill development is another area of major

concern. My Government fully recognizes that Tamil Nadu, as an early adopter of the small family norm is at a cusp. This State has to adequately skill its present generation of workers and those entering the work force now in order to ensure that the demographic dividend is fully taken advantage of. The Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission has an ambitious agenda of understanding and matching the aspirations and needs of different stakeholders, including the student body, the labour force and Industry. The annual allocation for the Mission has been increased to 100 crore rupees from 75 crore rupees. The State's schemes of providing free laptop computers to all Higher Secondary School and College students and the provision of free mixies, grinders and fans to all poor households have to be seen in the context of improving skill levels of the student population and of enabling higher participation by women in the work force by freeing them from domestic drudgery. I am determined to ensure that Tamil Nadu grows rich before it grows old.

26. The demand supply gap in the housing sector has not reduced despite many years of sustained investment. My Government has launched a scheme for the construction of Green Houses with solar power which could be a model for other States. The unit cost of each house has recently been increased

to 2.10 lakh rupees. The Centre has made no substantial addition to its investment in the housing sector and the increases have not even been covered for inflation. The unit cost of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) houses even after the recent increase is only 70,000 rupees which is highly inadequate. Fixation of an artificially low unit cost effectively makes the scheme virtually non-implementable. It excludes the poorest of the poor from the schemes and restricts its benefits to those who can mobilise the additional funds necessary to complete the house. As of now, Tamil Nadu is contributing an additional 67,500 rupees per house to raise the unit cost to 1.20 lakh rupees. There is also an urgent need to revisit the space norms. Hence I strongly urge that the unit cost of IAY houses should be stepped up to at least 1.50 lakh rupees which may be shared in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the States. On the urban side also, the housing shortage is huge, particularly for the people from the Lower Income Group (LIG). I regret to note that the much hyped Rajiv Awas Yojana has not made any headway. However, my Government, on its own has announced that we will build 50,000 homes in the next two years in the LIG category. We hope that the Government of India will extend support for this initiative and will help us reduce the gap in urban housing stock.

27. We have waited in vain for 2 years for the second

phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). India's cities cannot be starved of infrastructure financing any further. I strongly urge the Government of India to finalize the modified guidelines for the JNNURM-II, in consultation with the States and allow the States greater flexibility in the implementation of schemes based on the local needs and capacity differentials. The scheme design must not snuff out innovative loan based financing initiatives. Our State has already prepared a shelf of projects including DPRs for major infrastructure schemes including storm water drains, under-ground sewerage, water supply, and solid waste management and we would be in a position to utilize JNNURM funds in full as soon as the programme design is finalized. Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized State in the Country and we have been virtually left alone to shoulder the entire responsibility of coping with the ever increasing infrastructure financing needs of rapid urbanisation. Two major missions - Integrated Urban Development Mission (IUDM) and the Chennai Mega City Development Mission (CMCDM) - have been under implementation for the past two years. An amount of 2,500 crore rupees has been allocated for the first two years.

28. An "Open Defecation Free State by 2015" is a high priority goal announced by me for Tamil

Nadu. The Government has drawn up a three year comprehensive plan and launched the scheme for eradication of open defecation in urban areas from the year 2011-2012. The scheme will be continued in 2013-2014 with an outlay of 72.60 crore rupees. This scheme focuses on increasing public toilet facilities and IEC activities to sensitize the people. For rural areas, the unit cost of individual toilets under the Total Sanitation Campaign has been increased to 5000 rupees. With additional State contribution and by dovetailing funds from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme (MGNREGS), our State provides 11,000 rupees per toilet. Sanitary Complexes for Women in villages have been a great success and my Government is now establishing Sanitary Complexes for Men as well. These efforts are expected to ensure that there will be no open defecation in the State after 2015.

29. Desalination is an important alternative source of water supply for Chennai and other coastal habitations in Tamil Nadu in order to insulate them against sole dependence on monsoon based sources. The Nemmeli Desalination plant, which received Government of India support has started functioning at full capacity. The State Government is taking further initiatives to augment drinking water sources for Chennai City. The State has planned to establish another 400 mld treatment capacity desalination

plant at Pattipulam, south of Chennai. The project cost is 2500 crore rupees. I urge the Government of India to allocate the maximum financial assistance for this project.

30. Learning from the experience of the recent drought and the consequent water shortage in coastal areas, I propose to establish five desalination plants of 20 mld each along the coast line of the State. The approximate cost for these projects will be 700 crore rupees. I request the Union Planning Commission to extend Additional Central Assistance to the extent of 210 crore rupees for the desalination plants.

31. As I place proposals before you for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for 2013-2014, I must also mention that the ACA for 2012-2013 has not yet been fully received. Out of the total sanction of 160 crore rupees, only 128.63 crore rupees have been released by the Union Planning Commission. The remaining amount of 31.37 crore rupees was not released in the previous financial year. The non-release of ACA promised in the Union Planning Commission discussion at the level of the Deputy Chairman with State Chief Ministers, is a serious issue. I am sure that you would share our distress in this regard and hope that this is just an aberration which

will be rectified immediately and that the ACA for the current year would be released in time.

32. Before I conclude, I once again call upon the Union Planning Commission to effectively perform its core function of indicative planning and to play its appropriate assigned role in the growth story of the Country. I also call upon the Government of India to adopt a consensus-based co-operative approach towards the State to ensure better and desirable outcomes for the people.

33. I note that there is a change in the pattern of official level discussions this year which is definitely a welcome improvement. I hope this will help both the Union Planning Commission and other Ministries in the Government of India to understand the aspirations and capabilities of the State better. It should lead to the commitment of more untied funds to allow for greater flexibility in framing State specific innovative programmes which can lead to more accelerated inclusive and sustainable growth.

34. I thank the Commission for this opportunity.

Vanakkam.

*Hon'ble Chief Minister Press Brief in Tamil Nadu House,
New Delhi on 10.06.2013*

**'RESTORE CREDIBILITY OF PLANNING
BUDGETARY PROCESS'**

“The annual Plan outlay for Tamilnadu for the year 2013-2014 has been fixed at Rs. 37,128 crore rupees. We sought a plan outlay of 37,000 crores and over and above that the Union Planning Commission has agreed to give us 128 crore rupees as additional central assistance. So, the total plan size is 37,128 crore rupees .

There are some points that I would like to emphasize. A 20% cut was made by the Government of India in the plan expenditure in the revised estimates for 2012-2013. Last year in 2012-2013, the central Government budgeted plan assistance for Tamil Nadu for 3,473.48 crore rupees. But finally the amount released was only 2762.14 crore rupees. So, the credibility of the entire planning and budgetary process has been undermined and the State finances and scheme implementation have been adversely affected as a result. In spite of being let down by the Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu not only fulfilled but overachieved its

plan outlay of 28000 crore rupees fixed for last year 2012-13 with the State's own resources. Not only that the additional central assistance (ACA) for 2012-13 last year was fixed at 160 crore rupees but only 128.63 crore rupees was actually released. The remaining amount of 31.37 crore rupees was not released in the previous financial year. The non-release of additional central assistance promised in a meeting of the Union Planning Commission at the level of the Deputy Chairman with the State Chief Minister is a serious matter and we hope that this is an aberration and will not be repeated again this year and we hope that whatever the Central Government or the Union Planning Commission has committed itself to this year will be released in full.

Coming to this year's plan outlay, I have already said it has been fixed at 37,128 crore rupees. In terms of resources, 91% of the plan will be financed through the State's own resources supported by budgetary borrowings and only 9% will come from the centre. That is all that is to say about the meeting that took place today. This is a routine administrative business."

*Speech delivered during the launch of the Diamond Jubilee Year
of the Cancer Institute, Chennai on 12.6.2013.*



CHIEF MINISTER FORESEES FRIENDLY GOVERNMENT AT CENTRE NEXT YEAR

It is with great pleasure, that I take part in this landmark event, that rededicates the services of this colossal institution, in its ardent and assiduous mission to save people from the claws of the killer disease- Cancer. In the words of Sir William Osler, “Medicine is an art, not a trade; a calling, not a business; a calling in which your heart will be exercised equally with your head”. The Cancer Institute has verily given life to this mission, it has indeed lived its mission in its 60 years of existence.

The Cancer Institute, founded by the illustrious icon Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, had its humble beginning

on July, 18th, 1954, in a small hut on the land donated by Shri.Puniakoti Mudaliar. Dr. Muthulakshmi hailed from an era when it was considered rebellion for girls to even think independently. True to her inner calling, she became the first woman doctor of India in 1912. Dr.Muthulakshmi along with two Europeans founded the Women's India Association (WIA) in 1918 She became the first Indian woman member of a Legislative Council in 1927. Her achievements as a legislator and social reformer have had a lasting impact on the lives of Indian womanhood.

To honour this great luminary, the Government of Tamil Nadu instituted the Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit scheme. After I assumed power for the 3rd time in 2011, I increased the financial assistance under this scheme to Rs.12,000 to be given to pregnant women from poor families as maternal assistance, in order to compensate the wage loss during pregnancy, to access nutritious food, and to avoid low birth weight babies. Improvement of facilities for institutional delivery and prevention of maternal and infant mortality was high on our list of priorities. On an average, 6 lakh women benefit from the scheme every year. During 2012-2013, 625.51 crore rupees have been disbursed. For the

current financial year, 720 crore rupees have been allocated for this programme.

In 1949, Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy initiated the cancer relief fund of the WIA to set up a Specialty Cancer Hospital. Started in the 'Sevagram' type hut-cottages with 12 beds, this 9 acres hospice has grown in the face of adversity and is today a famed Institute in cancer treatment and research.

The Cancer Institute would not have achieved its laurels but for the dedication of Dr. V. Shanta to the cause of cancer. The name of Dr.V. Shanta is irrevocably intertwined and is a homogenous entity with the Cancer Institute. Her commitment to the cause is compelling and riveting. Dr.Shanta answered her inner calling to serve the sick and needy, foregoing a lucrative career. In 1954, when Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy founded the Cancer Institute with the Womens' Indian Association Cancer Relief Fund, Dr. Shanta had just then finished her Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) Course. In April 1955 she joined the fledgling Cancer Institute as its Resident Medical Officer. Dr. Shanta is now Chairperson of the Cancer Institute, Chennai. Her entire medical life of over 50 years has been dedicated to the mission of organising care of cancer patients, the study of the

disease, its prevention and control and the generation of specialists and scientists in different aspects of Oncologic Sciences. She has played a pioneering role along with Dr Krishnamurthi in the development of the Cancer Institute (WIA) to the level of a major comprehensive cancer centre of national and international stature.

The Cancer Institute was established at a time when diagnosis of Cancer was considered a certain death sentence. It was the determination of these visionaries that led to the metamorphosis of the untreatable killer scourge into a curable and manageable disease. A paradigm shift in the treatment of cancer, making it affordable, accessible and equitable was also possible, thanks to this fine institution.


I personally have great respect and regard for Dr. Shanta who, through her tireless, selfless service was and is, a prime mover in the field of cancer research and treatment. After I assumed office as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for the 3rd time in 2011, my Government instituted the Avvaiyar award to honour women for their outstanding contribution in the fields of social reform, women's development, religious harmony, language, arts, tradition, culture, science, journalism and administration,

among others. Dr. Shantha was rightfully chosen for the Avvaiyar Award for the year 2013. It was with great pleasure that I presented the award, on the occasion of International Women's Day, to Dr. Shantha. Besides, she is also the recipient of several other prestigious awards, the Padma Shri in 1986, and the Ramon Magsaysay Award for the year 2005, and the Padma Bhushan in 2006. Her astounding humility amazes us and her empowering persona, fills us with awe. She has raised the bar for all humanity, into a rare realm of selfless service, for a cause dear to her heart.

Living its mission of providing state-of-the-art treatment to people with all types of cancer, the Cancer Institute, equipped with world class medical facilities, houses 423 beds of which 297 are free, and treats over 1,25,000 patients annually. People from all over India and abroad are drawn by the healing ethos of this great institution. Over 66% of them are indigent, and are being treated free of charge. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been sanctioning a maintenance grant annually, to the Cancer Institute, in aid of its services to the poor. The maintenance grant is being given every year, starting with 9 lakh rupees from 1981-1982. Ever since 1992-1993, this grant was revised, with 10% increase annually. 2012-

2013 saw the revision to 1.75 crore rupees. Currently, based on the request of Dr.Shantha, the maintenance grant for the Cancer Institute has been enhanced to 2.5 crore rupees, with an annual increase of 15%, in future.

The Institute has grown over the years into a comprehensive Cancer Centre, with a hospital, research division and educational facilities. The Institute has pioneered several concepts in cancer detection and therapy in India, such as conducting the country's first cancer survey, and setting up the first comprehensive pediatric cancer clinic, among others. We are all aware of the taboos and stigmas attached to cancer, and the Cancer Institute seeks to break free, and liberate patients, by providing them with an encouraging atmosphere of healing. One-third of the patients, who walk in here, leave the campus fully healed and well. Though this is indeed impressive, we must agree that there are miles in cancer research to be traversed, to reach the goal of 100% survival. The commitment to wipe this scourge away from the face of the earth, is echoed in the words of Dr.Shanta when she says that, the best day in her life would be the day, when the Cancer Institute is closed down, because of lack of cancer patients.



The hospital is doing the optimum it can, as expressed in the famous quote, “to cure sometimes, to relieve often and to comfort always”. Such is the service rendered by the doctors, nurses and support staff of this hospital, and they deserve all appreciation, for their undaunted efforts in alleviating the suffering of the patients brought here for treatment.

I salute all the doctors, nurses and staff of this institution, who have been continuing this saga of healing, with extraordinary skill and ability. The pain, the fear, the suffering; the huge psychological impact cancer has, on its patients, on their friends and families, and the cost issues, still linger. Yet, laced through all of that, is a sense of accomplishment, of having artfully mounted a support system, in the face of cancer, something unthought of, a few decades ago. And this, is their achievement!

This place offers hope, and hope brings about healing. When the Japanese mend broken objects, they aggrandize the damage, by filling the cracks with gold. They believe that, when something has suffered damage, and has a history, it becomes more beautiful. This indeed is true, for the millions of cancer survivors, who have come out stronger, and more beautiful than before, and the Cancer Institute

can justifiably be proud of its 60 year old heritage, of creating such wonderful people.

I have always considered the health of the people in Tamil Nadu, as my topmost priority. A healthy State, is a happy State. Productivity is high, and so is development, in a healthy State. I am happy to note here that Tamil Nadu stands, as one of the best performing States, in terms of implementing Reproductive and Child Health schemes, and has already achieved the National Rural Health Mission and Reproductive Child Health goals.

The achievements in macro indicators have been backed, by several pioneering landmark initiatives of my Government, with a view to ensuring Universal Health Care. The starting of the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation in 1994; initiating maternal and child health initiatives, like 24 hour service at Primary Health Centres (PHCs); starting of one 30 bedded PHC in each block; providing adequate blood banks; creating facilities for night caesarean operations; opening neo natal stabilisation and intensive care units; and upgrading capacity for comprehensive obstetric and neonatal care; birth companion programme; maternal audits; and universal immunisation programme, are some among them. In addition to consolidating the

initiatives and the programmes, which are already being successfully implemented, the State has also launched, the menstrual hygiene programme; and the modified, Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme. Our focus now, is to provide equal attention to public health, and prevention of diseases. 385 Mobile Medical Units have been upgraded as 'Hospitals on Wheels', at a cost of 40 crore rupees, with necessary additional manpower, laboratory facilities and other diagnostic equipment, to provide high quality medical care, with focus on Mother and Child Health Services; Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases, covering all the remote villages and hamlets in Tamil Nadu.

It is my endeavour to make available, all procedures, techniques and medical skills, universally, to all the people of the State, irrespective of their socio-economic background.

Surgeries such as Liver Transplantation, Renal Transplantation, including post transplant procedure for immunosuppressant therapy; Bone marrow transplantation; Cochlear implantation, and stem cell transplantation, costing more than 1.50 lakh rupees and ranging from 3 lakh rupees to 22 lakh rupees are beyond the means of a large segment of people. Hospitals approved under the

Health Insurance Scheme cannot also be compelled to perform the surgeries within a cost of 1.50 lakh rupees. My Government has, therefore, announced the creation of a Corpus Fund of 10 crore rupees, to help the needy and poor people, especially children, who have to undergo such expensive surgeries. The extra cost of the surgery, exceeding the eligible amount of 1.50 lakh rupees per annum, will be met from this Corpus Fund. The entire cost of specialized surgery will be borne by the Insurance Company, up to 1.50 lakh rupees and the remaining amount will be met from the Corpus Fund. All such cases are cleared by an Expert Committee.

In Tamil Nadu, at any given point of time, there are several hundred patients admitted to various hospitals, with Blood Cancer and Thalasaemia. Across the world, matching stem cells help over 60% of such patients to live normally. In the absence of an Indian stem cell bank, Indian patients, if lucky to find a match, have to import the same at a cost of over 25 lakh rupees. To ensure access to patients with Blood Cancer and Thalasaemia, my Government has sanctioned a first of its kind cord banking system, with a grant of 9 crore rupees to create a cord bank under Public Private Partnership. Under this scheme, 3000 cord blood donations would

be collected and processed, and patients referred by the Government hospitals; Government employees and their dependents; and patients under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance scheme would be given the units free of charge. This will greatly benefit Blood Cancer and Thalasaemia patients.

One important aspect that has hitherto been overlooked, is the provision of palliative care. Palliative care is a specialized area of healthcare, that focuses on relieving and preventing the suffering of patients. Caregivers are often neglected. It includes care of the patient and family; pain and symptom management; disease-modifying treatments; psychological, social and spiritual support, and bereavement support.

Home services inclusive of hydration, dressing, enema, ascites tapping, maggot removal, pressure sore dressing, management with homemade diapers, sponge bath, eye care, and oral care are provided by a team of personnel with a proper protocol for clinical treatment. This service to give a dignified existence prior to death, was hitherto missing from our system.

Realising the importance of introducing this approach to ameliorate the suffering of terminally

ill cancer patients, a Pilot Project was initiated in February, 2012, in one block each, in the districts of Kancheepuram, Tiruchirapalli, Tiruvallur and Villupuram, covering 169 panchayats and a population of around 4.2 lakhs.

Both ambulant and bedridden patients who needed pain and palliative care, and 196 terminally ill patients were given this facility in Elapuram Block; 296 in Kancheepuram Block; 198 in Koliyanur Block; and 156 in Andhanallur Block, enabling them to get treated in their homes in the villages.

6000 rupees per patient was provided, for covering the cost of drugs, dressings, procedures, mobility for the team, minimal manpower of doctors, nurses, and field staff with specialist care wherever needed.

Considering the success of the pilot initiative, I have announced 15 crore rupees for this scheme to be extended to all the Districts of the State.

It was brought to my notice by Dr. Shantha that, the Cancer Institute has applied for upgradation to the status of a Centre of Excellence, and that the proposal was pending with the Union Government for approval. I have written to the Prime Minister of India, regarding the pending request of the Cancer Institute, considering the excellent service rendered for over 3 decades, even while functioning as an NGO; that its status should no more be that of a

Tertiary Cancer Institute; but should be elevated to the status of a “Centre of Excellence – an Autonomous National Cancer Research Institute”. We are awaiting the approval of the present Government of India. If the approval fails to materialize, I solemnly assure Dr. Shanta the next year there will be a friendly Government at the Centre that will immediately afford necessary approval for recognition of the Cancer Institute as a Centre of Excellence.

The Institute has several other firsts to its credit. These include the first Cobalt-60 Radiation therapy unit - It was the first such unit in Asia; the first Department of Nuclear Medical Oncology in 1956; Pediatric oncology in 1960; the first centre in India to be selected as a ‘Regional Cancer Centre’ for cancer treatment and research by the Government of India, 1975; introducing Blood Component Therapy in 1978; the first centre to introduce the concept of Oncology and establishing the Super Specialty College of Oncologic Sciences, recognized by the Madras University, and Dr. MGR Medical University in 1984; and the first in the country to start M.Phil Psycho-oncology in August 2011. I wish the firsts continue in the bejewelled tradition of this great institute.

The Cancer Institute lives up to its motto: “With humanity and in wisdom.” It has journeyed through

60 years, fighting odds, battling vicissitudes and uncertainties, and continues to hold aloft its guiding mantra, "Service to All."

This is a place of miracles. The doctors and the staff have to tread softly, for they tread on hopes, fear and anxiety of families. They accomplish wonders with their professional skills. Every life saved from the jaws of death, is a living miracle; a reminder to us that every human being has a right to live, and succeed in his / her battle against whatever life threatening diseases threaten his/her existence. My Government is very conscious of such needs, and endeavours to ensure that state-of-the-art equipment and medical skills are made available to the needy.

"He who has health has hope; and he who has hope has everything", says an Arabic proverb. The Cancer Institute is a provider of both and I wish and envision the Institute and all the dedicated staff working here a happy cruise to success in their crusade against cancer.

On this memorable occasion, I have pleasure in announcing that the Government of Tamil Nadu will give a special grant of Five Crore rupees for the building of the Diamond Jubilee to be constructed by the Cancer Institute.


Thank you.

*Convocation Address delivered at the 155th Annual Convocation
of the University of Madras on 17.8.2013.*



**‘MISSION -- MAKE TAMIL NADU
GLOBAL HUB OF HIGHER EDUCATION’**

I am greatly honoured to be part of this scintillating event that marks a major academic milestone in your life, as you step out into the world from the portals of this University, fortified with the knowledge you have been endowed with during your time here. It is also a special event for the University as it sends forth its students equipped with the spirit of this institution. The overwhelming ceremonial aura of this Annual Convocation is tremendously energizing and bears testimony to the 156 year old grand tradition of one of the oldest universities of the Country – the University of Madras. A Convocation is the occasion when all



the hard work and midnight toil put in around the years is crystallised and is a formal recognition that you are ready to move forward in channelizing your energies towards being a complete entity in Society, adapting fearlessly and energetically to changing times. It is a moment of celebration for students and their parents who have transcended odds and striven hard to reach here. For the teachers who are waiting to witness these scholars pass out it is an endorsement of their hard work and a validation of the vocation they chose.


The University of Madras has lived up to the ideals ordained in its creation since its inception and I am sure it will continue to catalyze the flowering of human personality as well as function as a reservoir from which spring streams of innovation and imagination, of dynamism in thought and action.

The glorious history of this institution is a reminder of the journey traversed so far and will serve to enlighten future generations. The University of Madras was established in response to the demand of the time. The request for an institution of higher learning originated from the people of the Madras Presidency, in a public petition signed and submitted to Lord George Elphinstone, the then Governor of Madras. Sir Charles Wood's epoch-making Dispatch of 1854 cleared the path for the formation of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay

and Madras. The University Act, Act No. II of 1857, was passed by the Legislative Council and received the Governor- General's assent on the 24th January, 1857. The Act emphasised that the University was to be an imperial university. As a sequel, the University of Madras, organized on the model of the London University, was incorporated on the 5th September, 1857, by an Act of the Legislative Council of India. The Government's intention was to create a University which would cater to the needs of the nobility and upper classes of India.

Justice Sir Christopher Rawlinson was the first Vice-Chancellor of the University. In 1904, Sir Subramania Iyer became the first Indian to be made the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras. Sir Raghupati Venkataratnam Nayudu was the first elected Vice Chancellor. The University of Madras was the first to introduce autonomous colleges within the University system in 1978-79. Since then, 27 out of the 159 affiliated institutions have become autonomous. The tiny star which appeared in 1857 has now grown into a super nova churning out treasures of enlightened and inspired citizens. This institution has an academic heritage, created and nurtured by stalwarts and visionaries.

The establishment of the University of Madras proved to be a tool of history, initiating a process quite independent of the original intention of the



British to create an aristocratic institution and ultimately became directly contradictory to it. It has endeavoured to create an open and secular system and seeks to deliberately incorporate inclusiveness into the fabric of education. It has broken the shackles of the 'Ivory tower' and has thrown open the gates of the once 'elitist institution' to the common people. The University of Madras has been carefully accomplishing the task of synthesizing academic standards with social relevance to create ignited minds ready to take up enterprising careers and raring to reform the ills threatening our Society. The architectural beauty of the impressive Indo-Saracenic buildings of the University and the charm of the premises add to the character of this institution. This in itself has a potent influence on the students.

Universities are temples of knowledge wherein students are initiated as novices into the mysteries of knowledge. They have frequently been regarded as key institutions in processes of social change and development. The most explicit role they have been allocated is the production of highly skilled labour and research output to meet perceived economic ends. Universities do not only respond to Society's needs, they contribute to its evolution. Universities in Tamil Nadu are now finding themselves at the very centre of development and are entrusted with the task of training and harnessing vital human resources



essential for catapulting Tamil Nadu to the numero uno status in the country.

The University of Madras has pegged the stakes high for its students and the alumni have distinguished themselves in various fields of excellence in India and abroad and brought laurels to their Alma Mater. The Madras University boasts of many stalwarts as its alumni. It has produced two Nobel laureates, - Sir C V Raman who won the Nobel prize for Physics in 1930 and Dr S Chandrasekar in 1983, and two Presidents of India - Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and Dr A P J Abdul Kalam, to name a few. The list however is endless with hundreds of faculty members and students proving their mettle both in India and abroad. They are all shining examples for the young people here to emulate. You need to learn from the dedication, scholarly pursuit and will to succeed of these eminent personalities.

Education is a powerful tool for human progress and empowerment. It is also a strong driver of social thinking and transformation. True education should emphasise achievement of human resource development in its entirety and thereby augment the Nation's richest asset. Imparting ethical values, as a significant constituent of education, therefore, is no longer merely obligatory but a constitutional imperative, essential for the

development and realization of the full potential of the human person. Socrates had said and I quote: *"Education is the kindling of a flame, not the filling of a vessel"* (unquote). The atmosphere in this hall today is vibrant and I believe that many a flame has been kindled by this great institution.

An ancient Chinese proverb says,

"If you are thinking one year ahead, plant rice

If you are thinking ten years ahead, plant trees

If you are thinking 100 years ahead, educate the people."

My Government has done all three. I am committed to providing good governance now, in the years ahead, the decades to come and to implementing lasting reforms that generations will speak of. The mission of my Government is to promote Human Resource Development through self-actualized Institutions producing high quality professionals in sufficient numbers and to make Tamil Nadu a global hub for University Education. I envision that Institutions of Higher Education emerge as Centres of Innovation, Excellence and Development - that world-class education is offered to our youth in an all-encompassing and inclusive system. The Higher Education sector in Tamil Nadu is moving at an accelerated pace to meet

the demands of the century, in terms of research and development and many schemes have been implemented with this in view. For example,

i. Smart Classrooms with Video- Conferencing facilities have been established in 10 universities at a cost of 2 crore rupees.

ii. Foreign language laboratories have been established in 10 universities at a cost of 1.5 crore rupees for enhancing the language skills of students in English, Chinese, Japanese, German etc.,

iii. Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Centres have been established at a cost of 2 crore rupees in 10 Universities, to develop the entrepreneurial skills of students for self employment.

iv. To promote gaining from sharing of expertise by reputed professors, a scheme of inviting them from foreign universities has been introduced in 10 Universities at a cost of 1 crore rupees.

v. Curriculum Development Cells have been established in 10 Universities at a cost of 10 crore rupees, to restructure curricula on par with global standards

vi. 11 new Arts and Science Colleges have been opened during 2011-2012 and another 11 colleges during 2012-2013, in various Districts, in an effort to equip rural youth with career skills and improve their employability.

vii. 10 Polytechnic Colleges and 2 Engineering Colleges have been started in a move to promote professional education in rural pockets and ensure that youth in the far flung backward Districts are on par with their counterparts in big cities.

viii. Business Collaboration Centres have been started in 6 Universities of which the University of Madras is one, for co-ordinating Universities, leading Industries and other business organizations in the country and abroad.

ix. A widely acclaimed move by my Government is the Study Abroad Programme for Faculty and Students which has commenced with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding by The Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education with the British Council. 14 students and 3 faculty members have been selected to study one semester in Universities in the United Kingdom from September 2013 to January 2014.

x. Centres for Technical and Academic Writing have been established in the University of Madras and 8 other Universities in the State. These Centres would develop the skills of students in writing academic reports and drafting other forms of written communication.

xi. Incubation and Technology Transfer Centres have been established in the University of Madras and 8 other Universities in the State.


xii. Centres for Multimodal Material Production for the Differently-Abled have been established in the University of Madras and 9 other Universities in the State.

xiii. Post Graduate Centres of Excellence have been established in this University and 9 other Universities in the State.

xiv. Soft Skill Centres have been established in 30 Colleges under 5 Universities including the University of Madras.


xv. The free laptop computer scheme, which is a flagship scheme of my Government, was devised bearing in mind that our students must not be left lagging behind in the use of modern technology in this age of the internet and has placed our students a head above their peers in other parts of the country. So far 5,45,402 college students have received their laptop computers.

This is only an overview of the efforts taken by my Government to raise the scales of development on the higher education front. We must direct our energies towards developing our Universities to meet global benchmarks. Universities should be prime movers of change. A more just, humane, and sustainable Society requires the development in each of our students of a personal moral compass and a commitment to ethical decision making.



It is necessary not merely to achieve personal excellence, but also to enable the Nation to rise to higher levels of endeavour and achievement. Here, I would like to quote Benjamin Franklin who said, “Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn.” Learning should be a two-way process and should involve the intellect and heart of the student and the faculty. Social commitment on the part of the educationists cannot be overlooked.

As you set out on the next steps of your journey, and as you cross many more milestones that mark your achievements, I am sure you will proudly recall the value of the opportunities that the University of Madras gave you, and how it empowered you to achieve success. With confidence, you leave this place, ready and determined to do your part in the never-ending quest to advance peace, prosperity and justice in your environment, to choose your own paths, to risk failure, to further the boundaries of knowledge, and to shine forth as worthy citizens of this great Nation. Whichever path you choose, and whichever gates you pass through, I wish you safety, good guidance, and truthfulness. I wish that you may be guided wisely through the



tunnels and labyrinths of life and that you find the still centre of your purpose and your being - untarnished, persistent, illuminated and brightly glowing.

On this auspicious occasion, I urge you to solemnly reaffirm the ideals of the University and dedicate yourselves wholeheartedly to the task of building a resurgent Nation of high idealism and noble endeavours on the foundation of knowledge and moral values. I invoke upon each one of you, the blessings of the Almighty, your parents, your teachers and all the elders gathered here.

Thank you.

*Convocation Address delivered during the Silver Jubilee
Convocation of the Tamil Nadu Dr MGR Medical University
on 20.8.2013*



TAMIL NADU HAS PRIDE OF PLACE IN NATIONAL HEALTH SCENE

Your Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu and
Chancellor,

The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University –
Dr. K. Rosaiah Garu,

Thiru. K.C. Veeramani, Hon'ble Minister for
Health and Pro-Chancellor,

Hon'ble Ministers of the Government of
Tamil Nadu,

Dr. D.Shantharam, Vice Chancellor,

Dr. J.Radhakrishnan, Principal Secretary,
Health & Family Welfare Department,

Dr. C.Vamsadhara, Director of Medical
Education,

Dr. S.Paranjothi, Director of Medical & Rural
Health Services,

Members of the Faculty,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear Students,

It is a privilege to be part of this magnificent event- the Silver Jubilee Convocation, to witness this inspiring moment, when you publicly acknowledge the profound responsibilities that await you, and declare your commitment to the practice of medicine, care of patients and advancement of humanity. I am here to commend and join you, in the celebration of this most noble commitment. It is a tradition which emphasizes the perseverance of the Faculty, students, families and friends, who are all intertwined and indispensable, in the academic journey our students have chosen to undertake. Here I behold the future promise of the health of my people of Tamil Nadu. You have come into this campus full of promise and altruism, replete with superior academic ability, and lives characterized

by a commitment of service to others. As you swear by the Oath of Hippocrates, and prepare to cross the threshold of this University, invigorated by the zeal and spirit imparted, remember, that you are being sent out on a mission – a mission to heal. Healing is an art as much as a science, and I am sure you will maintain fidelity to this mission.

I have had the opportunity of delivering the Chief Guest's Address on the occasion of the Second, Twelfth and Twenty Second Convocations of this University, and it is a matter of pride to be here again, on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Convocation. The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University is committed to excellence and has been aptly named after the personality par excellence, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. The University is emerging as a veritable powerhouse for harnessing top quality health professionals, and as a hub of biomedical research. As the second largest Medical University in India, and the regulatory body for Medical, Dental, Indian Medicine and Allied Health Courses in the State of Tamil Nadu, this University has been spearheading plans and ambitions to attain world standards in medical education. I am happy to know that the University is in the process of using a more transparent, reliable and fair system of evaluation in medical, para medical, graduate and post graduate courses. Such innovations should

illumine the direction of the University towards exploring new paradigms in medical education in Tamil Nadu.

The role of the University in integrating the development of health manpower, with relevance to the real health needs and demands of the people of the State, has become accentuated in the present context. This should be the focus and direction of the education system. The pedagogic shift from the traditional approach to a need-based approach has become inevitable. The University should aim at creating socially-conscious health professionals, mindful of the great task ahead of them. It should be your commitment to create the health care delivery system of the future, to educate the workforce of tomorrow, to establish an ideal learning environment, to focus on research endeavours, and consequently make a global impact. Medical education needs to be planned and implemented, with full awareness of the aims and demands of the health care services, including consistent integration of the sciences of medical practice. Every medical graduate should appreciate that learning is a continuous process, and knowledge should be periodically updated. The other important factor is for the University to have a community, industry and business interface, and to have exchange and collaborative linkages with other institutions.

There is no greater priority for the University, than to produce doctors, who possess high order professional skills, and are imbued with a sense of dedication, and public service. The menace posed by the corrosive commercialisation of medical education has to be warded off, and efforts should be made to ensure maintenance of standards, and check the growth of substandard medical colleges.

Tamil Nadu has the pride of place in the National health scene and has been receiving plaudits for its extraordinary performance in various indicators. I have always maintained that my highest priority remains the health of my people. Since my Government assumed office in 2011, the budget for Health has seen a 67 % increase reflecting my Government's priorities. The allocation in the current year is 6511 crore rupees. Even in the field of Medical education, in the current academic year alone, we were able to get 410 additional MBBS seats in Government Medical Colleges, taking the overall seats in Government Medical Colleges from 2145 to 2555 this year. This is a result of the persistent efforts invested in by my Government. I have stood rock-firm in protecting the rights of my State and the interests of the students, in opposing the introduction of the Common National Entrance cum Eligibility Test which was eventually decided in the Supreme Court in favour of our Government's consistent stand.

I take pleasure in stating that Tamil Nadu is also one of the best performing States and has already achieved the National Rural Health Mission / Reproductive Child Health goals. The current Infant Mortality Rate of the State is 22 according to the Sample Registration System of 2011, which is well below the national target of 30 per 1000 live births. Against the national target of 100 per lakh live births for the Maternal Mortality Rate, the State has already achieved a Maternal Mortality Rate of 73 per lakh live births. The State has also achieved replacement level and the current Total Fertility Rate is 1.7 which is the lowest in the Country. We have won encomiums from the Union Planning Commission, and many other independent review missions for our performance, and the best accolade received is from the people. This has been made possible because of the concordant health policy of my Government, which is committed to addressing the health needs of the people in a holistic manner. The actualization of the policy and transformation into services is credited to the quality human resources delivered by the various institutions affiliated to the University.

Let me also take this opportunity to highlight some of the schemes initiated by the Government of Tamil Nadu under my leadership. The CEMoNC, that is, the Comprehensive Emergency Maternal and Newborn Care scheme has been initiated successfully

throughout Tamil Nadu, to bring down the Maternal Mortality Rate. LSAS, that is, Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills for Emergency Obstetric Care is another Intensive 24 week training programme, instituted for Graduate doctors to tackle Obstetric emergencies.

The health of women has been my foremost priority. Improvement of facilities for institutional delivery and prevention of maternal and infant mortality has been fired into action. After I assumed charge as Chief Minister for the 3rd time in 2011, I have increased the financial assistance under the revised Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme from 6,000 rupees given earlier to 12,000 rupees to be given to pregnant women from poor families as maternal assistance. This has incentivised ante natal care vaccination, and helped in encouraging institutional deliveries, which are now around 99% - the highest in the Country. On an average, 6 lakh women benefit from the scheme every year. Cancer screening of the breast and cervix has been launched in all the 32 Districts of the State. Aggressive media campaigning is being done to encourage all reproductive age group women to come forward to get screened for cancer of the breast and cervix.

To ensure coverage of patients with Blood Cancer and Thalasaemia, my Government has sanctioned a first-of-its-kind cord banking system, with a grant of

9 crore rupees to create a Cord Bank under Public Private Partnership. Under this scheme, 3000 cord blood donations would be collected and processed. Patients referred by the Government hospitals, Government employees and their dependents, and patients under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance scheme would be given units free of charge. This will greatly benefit Blood Cancer and Thalasaemia patients. Tamil Nadu was among the first States that recognised Gestational Diabetes Mellitus in the Country. Our State's contribution in identifying Diabetes at an early stage has been tremendous. The first Independent Department of Diabetology was established at the Madras Medical College. To tackle this disease, rigorous propaganda has been launched through audio and visual media to educate the public about lifestyle modification and the need for a healthy diet.


Progress and universal coverage in the Health Sector is a key to Tamil Nadu's prominence as the numero-uno State in the Country, since the State's productivity depends on the health and well-being of its people. With this principle in mind, my Government is committed to dedicating the building at Omandurar Estate as a multi-specialty hospital to meet the health needs of the common people by offering the best possible yet affordable treatment.

A medical college will also be started to augment the number of physicians and create 'health assets'. Post Graduate courses will be offered to create more specialists. Chennai is all set to become the 'Health Capital of India'.

My Government is focused on addressing the preventive, promotive and basic curative health care needs of the people of the State through a network of 8706 Health sub centres, 1614 Primary Health Centres, 267 Secondary Care Hospitals, and 19 Government Medical Colleges, with 43 tertiary hospitals attached to them. These are in addition to the private medical facilities with which, under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance scheme, we are able to provide access to the poor to those facilities also. The inflow of insurance funds to the Government Hospitals helps to constantly improve their infrastructure. So far in the past 2 years, 4.16 lakh persons have benefited under the Scheme for an insurance coverage of 912 crore rupees, of whom 1.54 lakh beneficiaries have been treated in Government hospitals for an insurance coverage of 318 crore rupees. The best practice in Blood bank administration is also credited to Tamil Nadu, where blood storage centres are not only fully functional, but also have strong linkages with various health units.

Keeping pace with the latest advances in the medical field, as the plethora of medical conditions in health care is becoming broader; the need for specialists in sub specialties and super specialties is growing today. Earlier, Medical Graduates were leaving the Country to obtain specialized training in their chosen subjects. Now the situation has changed and I am proud to be able to inform all concerned that all their training is being offered by this University. This is the first University in India to offer Fellowship programmes in Medical, Surgical and Dental sub and super specialties. Many of these Post-Doctoral fellowship students, after successful completion of their training, are offering professional health care to our people. It is a matter of great pride that students from neighbouring countries are also keen on enrolling in our Fellowship Training Programmes.

This place attracts the best talent and the brightest minds. Many aspire to get here but only a few are chosen. You have been chosen and that, in itself, is a remarkable achievement. This day is the culmination of an extraordinary amount of inspiration, intelligence, and hard work. Each one of you is idealistic and well motivated, and you have a mental image of being a physician, even though you may not yet know what this entails. You have been given the tremendous responsibility



of caring - Listening, showing kindness, warmth and sensitivity to the patient and his or her family's needs, in addition to excellent clinical skills---these are the hallmarks of a caring physician. The health of the poorest person can have an impact on the health of the State. Caring for that person should be your concern, for it is my concern too - a mission close to my heart. Throughout your education, you have prepared to embark on your professional journey to undertake that CARE.

It is a high and noble calling. You are all called upon to make sacrifices, to make commitments, and to be present at the happiest and saddest moments in people's lives. When it comes to service, you provide that to your communities, and beyond, your efforts must be selfless and mindful of those most in need. It is a great responsibility indeed, but the powerful translation of this responsibility into a privilege will come, when you see the grateful smile of a patient. This is a memorable occasion in your life, as you embark upon the journey of healing. I offer you my warmest congratulations. May the purity of thought in your minds, direct your hands, and guide your hearts, as you begin a life of service to others.

Thank you.

*Speech delivered during the Inaugural Function of the
Alternative Disputes Resolution Centre and Laying Foundation
Stone for Construction of Administrative Block of Madras
High Court on 20.8.2013*



CHIEF MINISTER REITERATES CONCERN FOR WOMEN, GIRL CHILDREN

Your Lordship Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam,
Chief Justice of India / Patron -in-Chief, National
Legal Services Authority, New Delhi,

Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.M. Ibrahim Kalifulla, Judge,
Supreme Court of India,

Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Agrawal, Acting Chief
Justice and soon to be Chief Justice of High Court of
Madras,

Mr. K.P. Munusamy, Hon'ble Minister for
Municipal Administration, Rural Development,
Law, Courts & Prisons, Government of Tamil Nadu,

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Banumathi, Executive
Chairperson, Tamil Nadu State Legal Services
Authority, Chennai and soon to be Chief Justice of
High Court of Jharkhand,

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Chitra Venkataraman,
Executive Chairperson, Union Territory of
Pondicherry Legal Services Authority, Puducherry,

Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jaichandren, Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Mediation and Conciliation Centre,
High Court, Madras,

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Rajeswaran, Chairman,
High Court Building Committee, High Court,
Madras,

Ministers of the Government of Tamil Nadu,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
Tamil Nadu

Mrs. Sheela Balakrishnan,

Mr. A.L. Somayaji, Advocate General of
Tamil Nadu,

Mrs. Saraswathi Sathasivam and Mrs. Kalifulla,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted to participate in this function along with the Lordship the Chief Justice of India, Justice Sathasivam, because he is a true son of the soil of Tamil Nadu and Justice Sathasivam has made all of us proud by becoming the first step from Tamil Nadu to attain the first of the Chief Justice of India. Indeed not only the people of Tamil Nadu, not only the Tamils living in Tamil Nadu, but Tamils living all over the world are proud of Justice Sathasivam, who is our very own person sitting in the exhaustive position of Chief Justice of India.

I am glad to participate in the inauguration of the Alternative Disputes Resolution Centre in the Madras High Court campus. I am happy to have sanctioned an amount of 3.20 crore rupees from the State fund towards the construction of this magnificent building.

The growing population, increasing awareness of rights, and the abiding confidence of the people in the judiciary have witnessed a tremendous spurt in litigation. However, in the Indian context, lack of awareness of legal provisions, mystifying legal terms, delays in disposal and the prohibitive cost of litigation are some of the barriers in the way of accessing justice. The cost of litigation has increased exponentially over time, and the ability of the marginalized sections to avail of their constitutional right to legal remedies is

seriously hampered by their lack of resources. There are a lot of litigants clamouring for speedy justice. But the elements of judiciousness, fairness, equality and compassion cannot be allowed to be sacrificed for the sake of expeditious disposal. Through careful thought and precise planning, the Alternative Disputes Resolution mechanism has been put in place and has been given legal validity. ADR is now an integral part of modern legal practice and jurisprudence. This will go a long way in weeding out the impediments to securing universal justice.

The enactment of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, was a giant stride which gave statutory recognition to the Disputes resolution mechanism. Further, by amending Section 89 in the Civil Procedure Code, such mechanisms have gained strategic importance. The Supreme Court, in its landmark judgment in the case of Salem Advocates Bar Association, Tamil Nadu versus Union of India in 2005, has endorsed and given heightened impetus to the court – annexed Alternative Disputes Resolution methods. Under Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, judges can direct the parties in civil proceedings to resort to methods such as arbitration, conciliation, mediation and settlement through

‘Lok Adalats’ - when it is perceived that the Disputes can be resolved in a co-operative and non-adversarial manner. This provision is a major systemic improvement in the access to justice, and reflects an exemplar shift in the delivery of legal services, which is indeed laudable.

The idea of resolving matters outside a court room in an orderly, law abiding manner is not unknown to our Society. It has been prevalent in Indian Society from time immemorial. Mediation has been practised by our village elders in the ‘Panchayat system’. The Alternative Disputes Resolution mechanism mirrors a metaphorical bridge to this indigenous system.

ADR operates on the principle of consensus, where all perspectives are discussed until a compromise that is acceptable to all sides is reached. It is a forum for decision making after thoughtful analysis and sensitive negotiation. It eliminates the dissenting mentality, and has clearly passed the test of time. Alternative Disputes Resolution does not merely apply fastidious rules, but takes into consideration the human condition and the need for flexibility in dealing with reality. It allows for greater creativity in solutions, affords an opportunity for mending of relationships and seeks to replace animosity with cordiality.


The main methods of Alternative Disputes Resolution are – Negotiation, Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Alternative Disputes Resolution mechanism is a pragmatic tool in solving new generation familial conflicts. The surge of matrimonial disputes in court is a poignant reminder of the ills that plague the fabric of relationships in the family. Litigation – whether for divorce, maintenance, alimony, child custody or any other matrimonial cause – should cease to be viewed in terms of failure or success of legal action. The amicable settlement of family conflicts is a social therapy.

In any conflict it is the woman who encounters an uphill struggle to realize her rights to equality and dignity. Women in India face a myriad of cultural challenges that impede their social advancement. Women throughout the world face systematic gender-based discrimination and are regularly denied the right to life and security of person, recourse to legal rights, health care, education, employment, inheritance, and freedom of movement. This is an area quite close to my heart. I have, during my previous tenures as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, introduced a number of novel schemes for women and female children which have won accolades in our Country and abroad. The flagship schemes of my Government

are - the Girl Child Protection Scheme; the 4-gram gold coin for the Thirumangalyam and 50,000 rupees grant for the marriage of impoverished women; Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme; Orphan Girls' Marriage Assistance Scheme; Inter-caste Marriage Assistance Scheme; financial assistance to young destitute girls for pursuing higher education; cradle baby scheme for girl children to prevent infanticide - this list is not exhaustive.


All the initiatives mooted by my Government have been formulated keeping in mind the disadvantaged and weaker sections of Society. I have strongly condemned all kinds of crimes perpetrated against women and sought to improve their livelihood opportunities, so that they are empowered financially and socially, in order to stand up against any injustice meted out to them. Another critical aspect of this work is to strengthen the leadership opportunities of marginalized women, by equipping them with a voice to articulate the problems that affect their lives; craft solutions that help solve these problems; and contribute to practical, legal and policy changes that advance women's rights and achieve a broader and more meaningful social justice. As a prologue to the above mandate, the Women Self-help Groups, formed with the assistance of



my Government, have emerged as an indomitable force, that has transformed the status of women, and liberated them from discriminatory codes and cultural stigma. This is only the beginning - the best is yet to come.

The establishment of All-Women Police Stations was pioneered by my Government in 1992. This was specifically aimed at tackling and giving an impetus to investigation in crimes against women, and 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 set the beacon for other States to follow. In 2002, I had made provision for tough punishments for crimes against women under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act. I have ordered that all cases relating to sexual violence should be treated as grave crimes and investigation would be carried out by Police Inspectors and would be directly supervised by Deputy Superintendents of Police.

The poor, marginalized and vulnerable live in a parallel world where economic poverty is structurally, politically and socially defined. Fighting poverty also means investing in people's capacity to participate meaningfully in the economy, access gainful livelihood and improve the quality of their lives. I have given deep thought to this concept, and



have been devising Government schemes with this in mind – with pro-poor initiatives and inclusive strategies, to improve their economic well-being. At the heart of the idea of empowering the poor, lies the goal of not only alleviation of poverty, but its ultimate elimination. It is my desire to witness this social change of inclusion and equity that is snowballing into a massive transformation. A desire to achieve for my people, the highest attainable standard of health, adequate housing, education, economic opportunities and social security for a dignified life remains at the core of all my policies.

It is a collective responsibility to ensure that the cherished constitutional entitlements reach the poorest of the poor. Today's inauguration has strengthened the faith that all our initiatives towards this goal have started taking root, and I am confident we will witness the glory of its abundant fruits in the years to come.

Thank you.

*Speech at the Sixteenth Meeting of the National Integration
Council at New Delhi on 23.9.2013*

**CHIEF MINISTER RAPS CENTRE FOR
SETTING ASIDE DETENTION ORDERS**


“Hon’ble Prime Minister,

Hon’ble Union Ministers,

Hon’ble Chief Ministers of other States and

Union Territories and other dignitaries

We have all gathered here today for the 16th Meeting of the National Integration Council, after a gap of nearly two years. For a country that is just 67 years young, which attained independence from the British Raj against the background of the gut wrenching violence of Partition that the departing British bequeathed to us, we have struggled to make our democracy work. Despite the challenges of pluralism, multi-ethnic divides and the schisms of caste, compounded by post Independence dangers namely, extremism, separatism and terrorism, we have largely been successful in holding on to



our political freedom and the democratic values enshrined in our Constitution, standing out and being globally recognized as the most successful secular democracy in the non Western world.


Despite this impressive record, a multitude of divisive forces are creating fault lines in the very fabric that binds our Nation and are threatening to abort her bid to reach the status of a superpower. Inimical external forces and misguided anti-social elements within the Country have always tried to add to our internal troubles. Some of the unrest is also fuelled by socio-economic factors. Unequal distribution of the benefits of economic growth with the perception that many sections of Society have been left behind, marginalized and even unfairly exploited by those who have prospered have sharpened social divisions. The sharp deceleration of economic growth in the recent past and the persistent high inflation caused in substantial measure by the gross macro-economic mismanagement of the UPA Government at the Centre have also no doubt contributed to social tensions.

The need of the hour is to develop an Indian identity that is founded on a scientific temper, social and economic equality, and a melding of

our diverse faiths and cultural practices, which will truly integrate our diversity into unity. It seems to me that we must reinforce such Pan Indian values by using a forum like the National Integration Council to effectively scotch the fissiparous forces that seek to create fissures in our democratic edifice.

The first and most vital function of the State is the maintenance of public order and peace in Society and ensuring the protection of its citizens. It is precisely for this reason that I have adopted a growth model for Tamil Nadu that seeks to achieve development through inclusive growth and thereby rid Society of inner tensions that may surface in the form of communal tensions or extremism or some other form of disaffection. The Vision for Tamil Nadu for 2023 is to become India's most prosperous and progressive State with no poverty, 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. Not only are we targeting high growth, but we also seek to exhibit a highly inclusive growth pattern.

The ability of my Government to understand and effectively articulate the just and fair



sentiments of the people of the State on critical issues has been one of the important reasons for the proper maintenance of public order in Tamil Nadu. This requires the State Government at the highest level to be in tune with the concerns and aspirations of its people. It also requires the administration at the local level to be sensitive and with an ear to the ground. District Administration in Tamil Nadu is run in this manner, thanks to close supervision and monitoring from above and the positive response to public expectation from below.

My Government in Tamil Nadu has taken several proactive steps to promote communal harmony. Special attention is given to the welfare of Minorities through the Directorate of Minorities Welfare, the Tamil Nadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Minorities Commission. A number of initiatives on communal harmony are taken amongst the youth by organizing competitions and youth festivals. Community leaders and NGOs are encouraged to participate in the celebration of festivals of other religions and communities. The Government of Tamil Nadu gives assistance for pilgrimages to Mecca, Jerusalem, Manasarovar and Mukthinath. I may state with pride

that our record in maintaining communal harmony has been impeccable.

So far as the maintenance of Law and Order is concerned, I am proud to inform this august gathering that Tamil Nadu has largely been free of communal, left wing extremist, and religious fundamentalist violence. This is largely because I have provided a free hand and uncompromising support to the Police Force in maintaining Law and Order. Tamil Nadu now has a near perfect record of maintenance of law and order and is spoken of nationally as a haven of peace and tranquillity.


My Government has made it clear that it will not spare anyone who tries to whip up communal passions and create caste tensions and the Police have been given a clear mandate to curb such activities with an iron hand. Activities of communal organizations of both communities are kept under close watch by a Special Wing in the State Intelligence. Inflammatory and provocative speeches, pamphlets, audio and video CDs and other reproductions are acted against promptly. Fundamentalist organizations like Al Umma and All India Jihad Committee have been banned in the State. Activities of erstwhile SIMI elements are being carefully monitored. Preventive

measures including the setting up of permanent peace committees in sensitive places, adequate precautionary measures during important festivals and for important places of worship and effective use of the security proceedings provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Preventive Detention laws have helped the State avoid any serious incidents of violence. In this context, I wish to state that the use of Preventive Detention laws by the State Government is done, keeping foremost in mind the interest of preserving Public Order. The State has been very judicious in the use of these laws since they deal with the personal liberty of citizens. Of late, there is a noticeable and unwelcome development wherein the Government of India, for ostensibly political considerations, is setting aside orders issued by the State Government. We consider that this is an unnecessary encroachment upon the State's powers and will seriously compromise the maintenance of Public Order.

The maintenance of Law and Order in the Country is the fundamental responsibility of the State Governments, but it is an exercise that requires functional co-operation and understanding between the Central Government and the State Governments

and presupposes a relationship based on equality, namely, that the States are equal partners with the Centre in protecting the Nation from internal strife. However, I note that of late, the Government of India has been increasingly taking unilateral steps and creating top down structures and parallel authorities that encroach upon the constitutional domain of the State Government. This is an ill-advised and counter-productive approach, best illustrated by the ham-handed manner in which the National Counter Terrorism Centre was sought to be established or by the shoddy manner in which the Communal Violence Bill has been drafted, details regarding which I have already communicated to the Government of India at the relevant time.

In the aftermath of the recent unfortunate incidents of communal violence in some parts of India, there has been a call in some quarters to enact the Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011. I have already spelt out my strong opposition to the proposed Bill, both on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party. In my view, the proposed Bill will not meet the desired objective of curbing vociferous religiosity or




preventing communal and targeted violence. Many provisions of the Bill are vaguely worded and leave themselves open to wide subjective interpretations and hence are liable to be misused. Above all, the Bill is against the constitutional scheme of distribution of powers between the Centre and the States. Clause 20 of the Bill, which gives extensive powers to the Central Government and the proposed National Authority for Communal Harmony, Justice and Reparation, is a direct assault on State autonomy. Hence, it would be extremely unwise to pose the Bill and the National Authority proposed by it as a solution to a complex problem that requires sensitive co-operation between the Centre and the States. In fact, the remedy proposed would end up being worse than the disease itself.

A strong, efficient, well equipped and disciplined Police Force is the only answer to meeting the challenges posed by anti social elements who try to disrupt Law and Order. Realizing the imperative need to improve the staffing, infrastructure, mobility and weaponry of the Police Force, my Government has sanctioned substantially enhanced allocations.

The Hon'ble Chief Ministers of the States are keenly aware of the need for modernization of

the Police Force, strengthening the Intelligence machinery and developing Police training infrastructure. All the Hon'ble Chief Ministers would also agree, mainly, it is financial constraints that stand in the way of the efforts of State Governments to modernize and upgrade the Police Force. I request the Union Government to substantially increase the levels of financial assistance for the modernization 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 2012-2013. I am also disappointed to note that the Central share in the scheme of modernization, which was 75%, has been brought down to 60%.** I, therefore, urge that 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.

Growing crimes and criminality, communalism, the growth of hate propaganda through the use of modern communication and information technology and other threats to the integrity of the Nation, are most effectively met by utilizing modern technology.



Facilities which track, in real time, the misuse of information and communication means for intensive hate propaganda and cyber crimes require substantial investments in equipment and training of personnel. While States like Tamil Nadu are investing in this area, the Government of India can no longer shy away from its responsibility and must significantly enhance funding for such purposes.

The proactive use of the social media as an effective means of mass communication and source of correct information also needs to be focused upon. But the risks of using social media including hacking, cyber bullying and capture by anti social elements have to be mitigated through appropriate safeguards and effective monitoring and administration of such sites by trained and empowered personnel.


Gathering timely and relevant intelligence and acting on it is crucial to prevent communal disturbances and to tackle communal situations. Tamil Nadu has a well oiled Intelligence gathering apparatus with a number of specialised wings to look after various types of threats to public order. The Tamil Nadu State Intelligence Wing is an effective and highly professional body which

participates in the Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre by promptly acting on the information received by it and by sharing relevant information with the Central agencies and with other State agencies through this mechanism. The professional capabilities and strengths of the State intelligence Wing have been recognized nationally.

I think the agenda of this meeting rightly focuses on the issue of safety and security of women. I have always been passionate about securing the goal of true gender equity in Tamil Nadu. To help women overcome domestic drudgery and to become more effective participants in the labour force, my Government has taken the pioneering step of providing mixies, fans, grinders and induction stoves free of cost to women. Tamil Nadu also implements a number of schemes such as marriage assistance schemes which promote important social objectives like women's education, widow re-marriage and inter-caste marriage; hostels for working women, service homes for destitute women, the Girl Child Protection Scheme, the scheme for distribution of free milch animals and goats; and issue of land rights in the name of women that will improve their economic security and empower women.

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 wish to record here that my Government 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. The proportion of women in the Tamil Nadu Police Force at 17.2 per cent is the highest in the country. The punishment in cases of sexual harassment was made more severe and the burden of proof to prove innocence was transferred to the accused in cases of death or suicide resulting from sexual harassment under the amendments to the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislature by my Government in 2002.

Impelled by the need to have an even stronger legal basis to protect women from sexual violence, I have recently announced a fresh set of strong measures for the protection of women, a bold and innovative '**Thirteen Point Plan**'. This includes formation of Fast Track Mahila Courts, appointment of women Government Lawyers, amendments to the



Goondas Act, 24 hour toll free Helpline for Women - 1091, fixing responsibility on senior Police Officers to monitor such crimes and their investigations, daily hearings in the trial courts, specialized training to aid investigations, medical treatment, rehabilitation at Government cost and surveillance of public places through a strong CCTV network. I believe that these will go a long way in curbing such heinous offences that are a blot on our collective conscience.

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. These measures, I am confident, will guarantee a safe and secure environment for all women in the State, including women in the workplace.


Tamil Nadu is in the forefront of nurturing inclusive growth and affirmative action. The Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994 is a historic legislation providing 69% reservation in education and employment for the disadvantaged sections i.e., Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified Communities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. On my initiative, it has been placed under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India so as to secure immunity from judicial scrutiny under Article 31B

of the Constitution. This has gone a long way in fostering development among the disadvantaged sections.

The Government of Tamil Nadu under my leadership is determined to take all necessary steps to prevent atrocities against Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes and to eliminate the abominable practice of untouchability. A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell headed by an Additional Director General of Police has been formed. Mobile Police squads headed by Inspectors of Police are functioning in each Police District and Commissionerate. The cases registered under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, are monitored by 11 Deputy Superintendents of Police. Careful monitoring of cases filed and a monthly review by the District Superintendents of Police and Police Commissioners and by the Additional DGP ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the Act. Periodic reviews of the implementation of the Act at the State and District level are conducted and **I personally reviewed the implementation of the SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, in a meeting held on 25.6.2013.**

There are four Special Courts functioning exclusively for the trial of the cases under this Act and two more Special Courts will be started during the current year. 32 exclusive Special Prosecutors have also been appointed for prosecution of cases. Extensive training and sensitization programmes on the provisions of the Act have been organized for Police Officers with the involvement of NGOs, Public Prosecutors and Senior Officers. Immediate monetary relief and rehabilitation is also being provided to all the victims under the relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules.

To conclude, there is perceptible in modern Indian Society, a telescoping tension and intolerance, which threatens to make it more confrontationist, belligerent and prone to overt acts of violence based on various sectarian and caste identities. These have thrown up major challenges to the State and even to Society at large. We must act resolutely and robustly to put down these malevolent antisocial forces. The Government of India must recognize that the maintenance of Law and Order and Police are State subjects in the Constitutional scheme and that the States should be treated as equal partners in a system where co-operation between the States and the Centre



should prevail over narrow political considerations. We must effectively share intelligence, information, and resources between the States and by the Centre with the States, so that the forces of terrorism, fundamentalism, extremism and communalism are put down effectively.

We are a young Nation. By pursuing active, inclusive policies in the areas of health, education, employment and women's empowerment, we can ensure that we inculcate the spirit of communal amity and harmony and pride in our Nation amongst all stakeholders, particularly our youth. Our people, diverse though they may be in colour, language, caste, creed and culture, have been melded into Nationhood, united in terms of a modern, Pan Indian identity that reinforces our national pride and shows to the world the essential idea of One India.

*Speech delivered at the Valedictory of the Indian Cinema
Centenary Celebrations held at Chennai on 24.9.2013*



**‘MY GOVERNMENT HAS ALWAYS
STOOD BY TAMIL FILM INDUSTRY’**

“I am extremely delighted to be here this evening at this grand event. This is a moment of pristine pride for us as we celebrate a 100 glorious years of existence of Indian Cinema and I deem it a privilege to host this event, as the film industry moves on, towards its next centenary. The enchantment and spell of **CINEMA** is undisputed. Through the years, Cinema in India has charted its own course, created history, and touched milestones.

The global community is aware of and accepts the influence and impact of Cinema on Society. Films have a powerful ubiquity within human culture, and have become an indispensable vehicle for culture, education, leisure and propaganda.

Cinema has become the most powerful Mass Medium since the day it was introduced to the world. The Lumiere Brothers who invented the 'Cinematograph' declared that the cinema is an invention without a future. But they have been proved wrong and here we are, celebrating the centenary of the Indian celluloid and looking forward to a promising future. It is indeed amazing to witness the overpowering influence of Cinema which has catapulted it to its current stature with such powerful attributes. To Indians, Cinema is a bond that opens the world that is similar to their own implicitly, but different explicitly.

Indian Cinema has an identity that is very unique. Despite all its peculiarities, Indian Cinema has been a reflection of the socio-economic, political and cultural changes that took place in the Country. The phenomenon of using music as an inescapable, magnetic, charming draw is unique to Indian Cinema. The Indian film industry witnessed the era of the silent cinema with a number of movies produced by filmmakers in Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai. By 1920, film making transformed into a regular industry and the number of films produced increased to 207

in 1931. It was at this time that commercial cinema started gaining popularity among the masses, cutting across economic divides. After the success of the film 'Raja Harishchandra', several filmmakers in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras began making silent films. By the mid 1920s, Chennai became the epicentre for all film related activities. The 1930's saw sweeping technical and stylistic changes and it was also a decade of social protests. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were the fountainheads of cinema. The 1940s and 50s saw a vibrancy imbued in song and dance, and playback singing became embedded as a permanent factor in Indian movies. Between 1970 to 1990, these two decades witnessed an unprecedented rise in Commercial Cinema. Along with an array of successful regional block-busters, many exemplary movie makers gifted several classics to Indian movie goers. Indian cinema swayed not only this Country but also influenced world cinema. It is believed that V.Shantharam's 'Do Aankhen Barah Haath' in 1957 inspired the Hollywood movie 'The Dirty Dozen' that was released in 1967, and Bimal Roy's 'Madhumathi' in 1958 popularized the theme of reincarnation in the West.

Life in India would not be the same without the exuberance of cinema, song and dance, melodrama, relevant messages – Indian films have it all, be it episodes from the freedom struggle or present day issues. Of the countless individuals associated

with cinema, some are eternally identifiable. Their image and hallmark style are inimitable and the list of such treasures of the Indian Film Industry is infinite. The contributions of film makers, music composers, writers, directors, cinematographers, musicians, playback singers, allied workers, technicians, choreographers, actresses and actors of Indian cinema are etched in the annals of its history.

The Indian film industry made rapid strides in the South, where Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada films were taking South India by storm. Tamil Nadu prides itself in gifting to Indian cinema the first female director, honoured with the title 'Cinema Rani' T.P.Rajalakshmi. On my directions, her birth centenary was celebrated as a Government function recently, to honour the pioneer.

The 1950's and 60's gave a great impetus to the Indian film industry and this period is rightly termed the 'Golden Age' of Indian cinema. This decade witnessed the emergence of one of the most memorable actors of all time - 'Makkal Thilagam' 'Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R', who strode the Tamil film world like a colossus and whose charisma is imprinted indelibly in the hearts of the people of the State.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has firmly stood behind the Tamil film industry offering encouragement and guidance. Whenever I have

assumed power as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I have ensured that the Tamil film industry is given all necessary support and impetus.

Without an audience, there can be no cinema! This sounds so simple, and yet it is so true. Over the 100 years of Indian Cinema, the anonymous moviegoer has been giving the film world his or her patronage, encouragement, support and goodwill. But for the moviegoer, the film industry would cease to exist. It is therefore necessary and imperative that every person associated with the film industry bears in mind and heart that this anonymous but discerning individual - the moviegoer, is the supreme and ultimate judge of them all.

Today, I exhort all those in the film industry - as you reflect on the past and look with hope to the future, you should dream a dream. The dream of a cinema that entertains, that engages, and that endures - a cinema that leaves its imprint as much on our hearts and our conscience as on our minds; an imprint that lasts long after the lights come on - for a lifetime. Cinema is a dream - and a reality that, one hundred years on, is as powerful and as valuable as it has ever been. Your duty is to keep it that way.

I wish the Indian Cinema many more centenaries.

Thank you."

Speech delivered at the inaugural function of the World Chess Championship, 2013 at the Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium, Chennai on 07.11.2013



CHIEF MINISTER OPENS WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 'CHESS MAKES CHILDREN SMARTER'

I am happy to be here to share this glorious moment with you. This period of time will be hailed in the chronicles of history as the 'Golden era of chess'. For the first time, India, the home of the oldest intellectual game, will witness the complete set of games to be played as part of the World Chess Championship match being hosted in Chennai. It is an occasion which will set the tone and herald a new course in the Nation's interest in this sport - which has been celebrated as the 'Gymnasium of the Mind'. Chess is very close to my heart and I regard this game very highly, both as a player and as an enthusiast.

When the World Chess Federation President, Mr.Kirsan Illyumzhinov, met me in 2011, he requested me to hold the World Chess Championship match in Chennai. I immediately agreed to do so at a cost of 20 crore rupees. However, it failed to materialise as Russia made the highest bid for the championship. As a goodwill gesture towards the interest expressed by the Government of Tamil Nadu in holding the event, the World Chess Federation agreed to hold the World Chess Championship match, 2013, in Chennai, without any bid. I have sanctioned an amount of 29 crore rupees for this landmark event.

The history of chess spans over 1500 years. The earliest predecessor of the game originated in India, before the 6th century AD. We can proudly claim that India is the homeland of this amazing game, which has permeated into all continents down the centuries.

The dynamics of the game can be understood from the ancient Indian concept of warfare, wherein two armies encountered each other in a face-to face combat. Such a picture is furnished in the description of a war between two armies in the epic, Raghuvamsa, penned by Kalidasa:

“It was a battle between two forces of equal strength: the footman encountering the footman; the charioteer against the charioteer; the horse rider

facing the horse rider; the elephant warrior engaging the elephant warrior”.

The popularity of chess in the Western courtly Society peaked between the 12th and the 15th centuries. Between 1200 and 1400, the game became a fixture in European Society.

In the Seventeenth Century, Chess flourished mostly in Italy, which consequently produced the strongest players.

Towards the beginning of the Eighteenth Century the game flourished in France, England and Germany. The most famous master of the time was the Frenchman, Andre Philidor, who, for more than forty years, maintained his supremacy over the sport. During the 1800's, chess became a competitive endeavour and the first 'modern chess tournament' took place in London in the year 1851. The German player, Adolf Anderssen won the tournament and soon became known as the world's leading Chess Master. He reigned as the champion till the American player, Paul Morphy emerged on the chess scene in 1857. Wilhelm Steinitz was crowned the first official World Champion in 1886. Emanuel Lasker was one of the strongest players ever to play the game, having spent 27 years as the undisputed World Champion – still the longest reign of any World chess champion in history! Jose Raul Capablanca, Alexander Alekhine,

Tigran Petrosian, Boris Spassky, Bobby Fischer, Anatoly Karpov, Garry Kasparov, Vladimir Kramnik and our very own Viswanathan Anand adorn the 'Hall of Fame' in the sport of chess. In stark contrast to other parts of the country, chess has a strong following particularly in Chennai, primarily because of the presence of Viswanathan Anand.

Chess has indeed made deep inroads into the psyche of people all over the globe in the last millennium, more so in India, evidenced by the fact that the number of Grand Masters in India has tripled to 27 today. The number of International Chess Masters in the country has also tripled to 76 and India is in the world top 10 in rankings.

All through my three tenures as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I have aimed at achieving excellence in sports. The budgetary allocation for the Youth Welfare and Sports Development Department has been doubled to 111.53 crore rupees in the current year. I believe that good infrastructure plays a pivotal role in creating an ambience conducive to sports. With this in mind, I have ensured the utmost impetus to developing world class sports infrastructure in Tamil Nadu. The Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, The Nehru Indoor Stadium, Hockey Stadium, Tennis Stadium and Aquatic Complex in the heart of the City of Chennai have all drawn the appreciation of the entire sports fraternity of the State. The

Seventh South Asian Federation Games, 1995, were hosted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in these world class sports facilities, making Chennai a "Sports Hub" capable of hosting national and international competitions in various disciplines. A sum of 33.60 crore rupees has been sanctioned to create playfield facilities and improve the existing facilities to global standards at the Nehru Indoor Stadium complex and the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and 4.50 crore rupees has been sanctioned to renovate and create new facilities at the Tennis Stadium at Nungambakkam. A state-of-the-art Centre of Excellence for Sports has been established in Chennai in which 50 talented young children in the age group of 10 to 14 years will be identified and given residential training in various disciplines to groom them into future medalists who will win laurels for the State and the Nation at National and International Sports Meets.

The Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University was established in 2004 during my second tenure over an area spanning 125 acres in Melakottaiyur village in Kancheepuram District. A Sports Science Centre was established in the University at a cost of 2.2 crore rupees. A sum of 9.98 crore rupees has been sanctioned as a one-time-catch-up grant for improving the infrastructure in the University. The University will

foster technical excellence in physical education and sports.

In a move to popularize chess and harness the benefits of this game, I have introduced the 'Chess in Schools' program to improve the cognitive skills of students. It is aimed at exposing students, especially those from rural areas, to the rudiments of the game. I have also ordered the establishment of Chess Clubs in all Government and Government aided schools and sanctioned an amount of 39.47 lakh rupees for the same. Chess makes children smarter. It does so by teaching skills like focusing, visualizing, thinking ahead, weighing options, analyzing, thinking in abstract terms, planning and juggling multiple considerations simultaneously. It enhances concentration, patience and perseverance, and also develops creativity, intuition and memory. Precision of thought, intuitive understanding, quick reflexes and tenacity are some of the powerful attributes of this spectacular sport. I envision that, our children in the State of Tamil Nadu - the treasures of the future - will shine forth with maturity and brilliance, learning to accept victory with humility and defeat with grace.

A Hall of Chess has been established at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Chennai, to impart regular training to aspirants in chess. Cash prizes

to the extent of 74 lakh rupees were awarded to 12 chess players of the State who have brought laurels to Tamil Nadu. My Government has extended financial assistance to host the National Chess Championship and sponsored air fare for talented chess players to participate in International Competitions. The quantum of grant to State Sports Associations to host National Championships in Chennai has been enhanced from 65 lakh rupees to 1.30 crore rupees.

To celebrate sports and sportsmanship and to promote the culture of sports in the State, my Government has instituted a first-of-its-kind State-level Chief Minister's Trophy competition in 10 disciplines for which a sum of 8.09 crore rupees has been sanctioned. The prize money of 1 lakh rupees to Gold medal winners, 75,000 rupees to silver medal winners and 50,000 rupees to bronze medal winners in addition to the trophy were handed over by me at a recent function. To establish Sports Hostels in all the Districts in a phased manner, a sum of 6.33 crore rupees has been sanctioned. A total sum of 3.52 crore rupees has been allotted to construct swimming pools in Namakkal, Theni, Thiruvallur and Virudhunagar. In a bid to motivate sports activities in villages, I have sanctioned a sum of 6.26 crore rupees for the year 2013-2014 for the conduct of sports competitions in 3119 village panchayats.


In an effort to incentivize upcoming sports stars of the State, a sum of 1.25 crore rupees has been sanctioned per year to provide need based assistance to elite sports persons at the rate of 25 lakh rupees each per year. The Cash Incentive for achievers in the Olympics, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, South Asian Federation Games, National Games, etc. has been doubled to motivate sports persons. An Olympic Gold medal winner from Tamil Nadu will be awarded 2 crore rupees instead of the earlier 1 crore rupees. These initiatives have to a large extent paved a trail for players from Tamil Nadu to move ahead in the national and international sports arena.

Grandmaster Viswanathan Anand is, quite simply, the greatest sportsman India has ever produced. He has been the epitome of chess in India. Born on 11th December, 1969, in Chennai, Viswanathan Anand has emerged as a role model for aspiring chess players of India. This astoundingly modest personality from Chennai has made us all proud with his resplendent ability to deftly navigate expertly around this complex maze of 64 squares. His love and hunger for mastering this craft is evident in his ceaseless quest for victory. He gained national recognition at an early age, when he won the National Sub-Junior Chess Championship in 1983, at the age of fourteen. In the following year, he became the youngest Indian to be entitled to the

International Master Title. He became the National Chess Champion at the age of sixteen, and went on to receive the title twice thereafter. In 1987, Anand won the World Junior Chess Championship, which made him the first Indian to reach that dizzying height. In 1988, Viswanathan Anand became the first Grandmaster of India, winning the International Chess tournament held in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. This achievement won him one of India's most prestigious civilian awards - the Padma Shri. He entered the World Chess Championship competitions in 1993.

He has been feted by the Government – the Rajiv Khel Ratna, Padma Bhushan, Sportstar Millennium Award, Chess Oscar and the Padma Vibhushan sit proudly in his cabinet of honours. Anand is the only Chess player to have won the World Chess Championships in all three formats – knock-out in 2000, tournament in 2007 and classical in 2008. Consistency, versatility and single-minded focus have always been his forte.

I now take this opportunity to welcome the “Mozart of Chess” from Norway, Magnus Carlsen. Armed with youthful vigour, his precocious talents have captured the imagination of chess lovers across the world. He was totally fascinated by chess and became deeply engrossed and involved in chess to the point of obsession from early childhood and by



the age of 13, he was an International Grand Master. At the age of 20, he became the youngest number one of the FIDE (Fédération Internationale des Echecs) rating list in history. On February 1, 2013, on the FIDE rating list, he achieved a rating performance of 2872 points, the highest score in world chess history so far. Carlsen has experienced one of the fastest ascents to the elite stratosphere of chess, the pinnacle of which we are all assembled to witness, as he challenges World champion Viswanathan Anand for the world title.

The entire atmosphere here is charged with intellectual voltage as both prepare vigorously for the epochal battle. This event is iconic and historic and Chennai is proud to host it. We, in Chennai, wait with nail biting anticipation. I invoke God's blessings on both the players to realise their ambition and wish them both a long and glorious career for many more years to come.

Thank you.


I declare the FIDE World Championship Match, 2013, open.

Convocation Address delivered at the 34th Convocation
of the Anna University on 22.11.2013.



TRANSFORM LIVES, CHIEF MINISTER URGES GRADUATE ENGINEERS

“I deem it a privilege to deliver the 34th Convocation address of this premier institution – the Anna University. It is always a pleasure to witness the exhilarating scene of young, energetic graduates clad in academic robes and to behold the joy, the inspiration and the enthusiasm which this day of the University kindles in all of us. It is indeed a moment of great satisfaction and joy as your academic efforts, testimonials of study and work faithfully accomplished, come to fruition. This is a defining moment in your life, as you prepare to leave the confines of the college to embrace a gleaming future. Today is your day and you have rightfully earned it with your determination and hard work. This convocation ceremony is characterized by



sheer joy but also tinged with a shade of nostalgia. The joy is for the successful completion of a difficult rigorous academic programme and the thrill of being at the threshold of a promising professional career. The nostalgia is for the glorious days spent in the campus, the soaring spirits, bonds nurtured, freedom unlimited and no shackles of accountability.

In various other parts of the world, this occasion is called Commencement because you are commencing your journey of translating your education into benefit to Society at large. It is an emergence from an atmosphere of cloistered seclusion, of protected insulation from the acerbities of life. You were blessed with the time and the inclination to dream your dreams and to fashion your inner world and now it is time to commence your contribution to the world outside. You must realise that your education is the result of supreme self-sacrifice on the part of your parents who had to stint even on the necessities of life in order to give you an exemplary education.

Universities have been naively viewed as “engines” of innovation that churn out new ideas that can be translated into commercial innovations and regional growth. Universities are far more important as the Nation’s primary source of knowledge creation and talent. Universities have to redefine their role based on sound reflection on the past and future growth to enable social well-being and lead a rigorous and innovative inquiry to achieve this. This

holistic education requires teachers to be enablers and mentors of the education process. Within the domain of science, Universities have a distinctive obligation to nurture and fulfill the deep human desire to understand everything – from the smallest elementary particle to the sweep of the galaxies – to rightly accelerate efforts in harvesting new technologies from knowledge in its most basic form. The mandate of Universities to provide education that will enable a high quality of inquiry among their students and build their capacities to work as good professionals has not changed. But it is imperative that it should not fail to mould its students into apostles of culture determined to extend the benefits of university education to the average person and raise the intellectual tone of Society as a whole. Mere knowledge which gratifies curiosity is different from culture which refines personality.

Anna University is the pride of Tamil Nadu and it is indeed a tremendous accomplishment that you have graduated from one of the finest institutions of the country. Born as a Survey School in May, 1794, the College of Engineering was one of the most esteemed British Indian Educational Institutions and one of the ancient professional training schools in India. It owes its inception to Michael Topping, the astronomer, geographical and marine surveyor, at the Presidency of Fort St. George. During 1858, the name of the Survey School was changed to “Civil Engineering School”.

The college became the first Institution in the country to award a degree in Mechanical Engineering.

In the year 1920 the college was shifted to its present campus at Guindy. The College was the first in India to introduce a degree course in Electrical Engineering in 1932. Yet more first degree programmes in Telecommunication and Highway Engineering were started in 1945. The Anna University was formed on the 4th September 1978 by amalgamating the College of Engineering, Guindy; the Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology; the Madras Institute of Technology and the School of Architecture and Planning.

During the year 2001, Anna University was converted as an affiliating type University by bringing together about 250 Engineering Colleges in the State of Tamil Nadu. Anna University was reverted to the unitary type University on 18th June 2010. From the 1st August, 2012, it was again converted as an affiliating type University, the largest technological University in Asia with 637 Institutions under one umbrella to ensure uniform quality in Engineering education across the State and to synergise the efforts towards technological advancement. Four Regional Centres have been established to co-ordinate the academic and administrative functions of the University. The University is today widely acclaimed for its academic excellence and research in frontier areas such as

Electronics and Communications, Computer Science, Information Technology, Aeronautical Engineering, Biotechnology, Crystal Growth, Remote Sensing, Environmental Studies, Water Resources, Climate Change and Adaptation Research, Nano-Science and Technology to mention a few. The Anna University has 34 Departments and 48 autonomous Centres. The University currently offers 28 UG Programmes and 86 PG Programmes in its four main campuses; and 37 UG Programmes and 56 PG Programmes in its affiliated colleges with a student registration of more than 7 Lakhs. I am informed that an astounding number of 5500 Ph.D. scholars are on roll. Anna University successfully conducts Single Window Counseling for UG and PG admissions every year covering about 1.85 lakh candidates.

The degrees you are about to receive will certify in writing that you are among the best engineers of the country for you carry the brand name 'Anna University'. It is a living and dynamic institution dedicated to the pursuit of academic excellence and spirit of enquiry. It is a reservoir of intellectual forces of the Nation and the clearing house for intellectual ideas. This is an environment in which knowledge and intellect can blossom. The University has become more relevant than ever as a provider of talent, knowledge and innovation in this age of knowledge-based capitalism. I would like to quote the words of Theodore von Karman, "Science is the study of the world as it is; Engineering is the creation of the world

of tomorrow". Engineering is the professional art of applied science for the optimum conversion of natural resources to the uses of humankind. It is the root of all technical and technological instruction. Technology pervades and dominates in all areas of human endeavour. Engineers are creative and inventive and serve humanity in myriad ways. I exhort you, the engineers of the future to energise the virtual circle of prosperity and development through technological innovation.

Exceptional engineers use the engineering process on broad challenges, not just traditional engineering problems and I can see that all of you belong to that mettle – the league of citizens who care about the problems faced by our people. You should seek to calibrate the value of life and your vocation by whatever positive changes it can make in the lives of others. The phalanx of ideas you generate, should revolutionise the solutions to the problems faced by Society. All technological inventions be they in computer engineering, electronics, bio-engineering and biotechnology and a host of other fields should contribute to improving the quality of living of our people. You are going to embark on a new journey in your life – a journey, which I hope will not only lead you to a fulfilling career; but also, through your dedication and efforts, enable you to, in some significant way, contribute to the faster development of our State. The truth is that Tamil Nadu needs you – your passion, creativity and drive. It needs the


spirit of exploration and the thirst for knowledge that you have embraced here in this great institution.

You have a social responsibility — a responsibility that cannot be shirked, or shrugged off as insignificant. You must retain in you the spirit of trusteeship and contribute substantially to your roots, the Society around, the institutions that brought you up and the State and the Nation at large. The real road to contribution and Nation-building begins today. I will be watching you as you bloom into ambassadors of change. Tamil Nadu is on the road to being the numero uno State in the Country. You will all be integral to it.

This convocation is the hallmark of your having received a liberal education; an education which has imbued you with a wide outlook, which enables you to break the bondage of narrow self-interests, sectional, sectarian and parochial prejudices. Your knowledge and training carry with them the larger responsibilities of citizenship. Take your University experience with you in your heart and in your mind. The world today requires constant learning, constant re-education; constant attention to continued development as a person; and no institution, no job, no training course can offer what you have taken from here. Remember that you are the trustees and guardians of the reputation and prestige of the Anna University.

Tamil Nadu is metamorphosing into the 'Innovation hub' and 'Knowledge capital' of India. As a prelude


to achieving this laurel, my Government has initiated several schemes, a few of which I will mention.... Establishment of 'University Business Collaboration Centre'; Incubation and Technology Transfer Centres; Post Graduate Centres of Excellence with high tech laboratories in Universities; the setting up of network libraries; soft skill training centres for empowering students to develop managerial skill and employability; the establishment of Information and Communication Technology (ICT); Training Centres for Differently Abled; and ICT enabled Self Employment Training Centres for Women; the setting up of a Centre for Tourism and Hotel Management; Centre for Tamil Computing; introducing new courses in Government Arts and Science Colleges; and achieving Community Development through Polytechnic Colleges. My Government has accorded prime priority to higher education. Every possible incentive is being given to students to handhold them in completing their education. This includes provision of cash incentives to students; and provision of learning equipment including laptop computers. During April 2013 an allocation of 150 crore rupees was made towards the infrastructure development of Regional Centres and the constituent colleges of the Anna University. In an effort to fulfill the aspirations of rural students, I have ordered the opening of four new Government Engineering colleges which have started functioning. Higher education plays a key role in its ability to induce change and progress in



Society. Knowledge alone will enable us to deal with the present and future challenges that confront us in every sphere of life whether it be environment, health or food security. Higher education improvement is high on the agenda of my Government with emphasis on expansion, inclusion and excellence as pillars of higher education. My Government has taken and will take all possible measures to augment the much required and treasured human resources.

Here, are gathered the shapers of our State's destiny; the technocrats driven by idealism and ambition combined in generous proportions. The qualities of mind and character should be constantly reinforced and reformed and your commitment to service as you progress in your respective careers should be strengthened; and you should keep your ideals undimmed.

The foundation you have built here at this august University will stand you in great stead for the rest of your life. I congratulate those who by dint of hard work and disciplined effort have attained distinctions and won laurels. For those who have not fared well too, opportunities are aplenty. You can always salvage whatever you want. My Government does not hesitate to walk the last mile. Each individual to me is precious. I invoke the Almighty's blessings on each one of you to help you hold your head high and tread the right path.



I congratulate the teaching and the non-teaching staff who are the support girders of this institution. I convey my deep appreciation to the parents; some of whom have faced relentless odds to accomplish their dream of positioning their children in Society.

I shall close with the memorable words of Lord Oxford to the students of the Aberdeen University, "Keep always with you, whatever your course may be, the company of great thoughts, the inspiration of great ideals, the example of great achievement, the consolation of great failures. So equipped you can face without perturbation the buffets of circumstances, the caprice of fortune or the inscrutable vicissitudes of life."

I wish all of you glorious and successful careers.

Thank you."

*Inaugural address at the Conference of the District
Collectors and Police Officers on 11.12.2013*



**MIDWAY THROUGH TENURE,
TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GEARS UP
FOR VISION 2023**

Hon'ble Ministers,
Chief Secretary,
Director General of Police,
Secretaries to Government,

Senior Police Officers,
Commissioners of Police,
Heads of Departments,
District Collectors,
Superintendents of Police, and
Other officers of the Government,

I am very happy to be present amongst you today on the occasion of the Third Annual Conference of Collectors and Police Officers, since my Government assumed office in May 2011. We are at a mid-way point through the tenure of this Government and it presents us with a good opportunity to take stock of the remarkable progress we have made so far and plan our future course of action. It is also an opportunity to reinvigorate and re-energize ourselves to sustain the high levels of performance and achievement and realize our dream of making Tamil Nadu the Numero Uno State in India.

2. When I look back at the State's achievements over the past two and a half years, there is a sense of fulfilment about what has been achieved in every sphere of administration. This Government has formulated and launched a number of schemes for the welfare of the poor and downtrodden in order to provide them the basic requirements of food, clothing

and shelter, schemes for the development of women, children and other vulnerable sections of Society, for the development of infrastructure in order to enhance investment and growth, to enhance the quality of education in the State, to provide better health care, and to improve skills to boost employment. **The State has consistently won awards and accolades at the national level for good performance in a range of schemes and sectors.** All of this has been enabled by three factors – the vision and leadership that has been provided, the exemplary and flawless maintenance of public order, which forms the bedrock for effective administration for the people to prosper and finally the dedicated efforts of Government officials at various levels.

3. However, we should not rest on our laurels or become complacent. The same level of performance must continue to be maintained and in fact, has to be stepped up even further. The time horizon for realising the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023, which I had unveiled is now just 10 years away. The major outcomes that I had envisioned for the State to reach by 2023 are by no means, easy goals that can be achieved with a business as usual approach. I have always believed that setting stretch targets and difficult goals is the best way to inspire greater effort. My Government has commenced the implementation of many schemes to achieve these goals. I must stress

here that the role of the field officers is extremely crucial in converting that vision into reality.

4. The first and most vital function of the State is the maintenance of public order and ensuring the protection of its citizens. The ability of my Government to understand and empathise with the just and fair expectations of the people of the State on critical issues, has been one of the most important reasons for the proper maintenance of public order in Tamil Nadu. It requires the administration at the local level to be sensitive to ground realities. District Administration in Tamil Nadu is being run in this manner, thanks to close supervision and monitoring from above and positive response to public expectations that manifests itself from below.

5. So far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned, it is a matter of pride and satisfaction to all of us present here that Tamil Nadu has largely been free of communal, left wing extremist, and religious fundamentalist violence. This is because I have given the Police Force and the District Administration a free hand and unstinting support in maintaining law and order. I would like to reiterate that the Government will not spare anyone who tries to whip up communal passions and create caste tensions. The Police and the District Administration have been given a clear and unambiguous mandate to put down anti social elements with an iron hand.

6. Although persistent attempts have been made by Maoists to strike roots in the State, they have been denied a foothold by ceaseless vigilance, particularly in the tri-junction area between Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala, where intelligence inputs had indicated that Naxalites were likely to try to establish their presence. Similarly, firm action has been taken to quell the activities of some front organizations espousing left wing extremist ideology and attempting to build up a mass base. One primary reason for the frustration of left wing extremists at not succeeding in their mission is that the Administration in the State is responsive to the needs of the public. People do not have to look up to anti-constitutional forces for redressal of genuine grievances, when the political and administrative machineries are able to provide relief. In tackling the menace of left wing extremism an understanding and responsive administration and developmental measures have a big role in supplementing Police action.

7. The humanitarian problem of Sri Lankan Tamils being treated as second class citizens in their own land in post ethnic conflict Sri Lanka and failure to hold the Sri Lankan regime to account for acts of genocide in the closing stages of the civil war are major emotive issues in our State. The Government of India's insensitive handling of

the issue continues to compound the problem. However, the fallout of this serious issue within Tamil Nadu has been effectively handled through deft and tactful measures.

8. The continuing unprovoked, dastardly and murderous attacks by the Sri Lankan Navy upon innocent fishermen from Tamil Nadu, while in pursuit of their livelihood in their traditional fishing waters in the Palk Bay and their indiscriminate arrests, have agitated the entire fisherfolk community in Tamil Nadu. I have repeatedly written to the Prime Minister protesting against these attacks and seeking his intervention to end them. I have also written several times to the Prime Minister emphasizing that a permanent solution to the problem can be found only by retrieving Indian sovereignty over the island of Katchatheevu, which was permanently ceded to Sri Lanka in 1974 without the requisite mandate of Parliament. I have taken up the matter in my personal capacity by filing a Writ Petition before the Supreme Court of India in 2008. The Government of Tamil Nadu has subsequently impleaded itself through the Revenue Department, after a Resolution was passed in the Legislative Assembly in 2011. The stand of my Government is that Katchatheevu has been a part of India, geographically, culturally and historically and needs to be retrieved, keeping in view the livelihood interests and security of lakhs

of Tamil Nadu fishermen. I am hopeful of a positive verdict in this matter in the Supreme Court of India.

9. I have always been passionate about securing the goal of true gender equity in Tamil Nadu. As a result of my efforts, Tamil Nadu has emerged as a State where women feel safe and secure. Impelled by the need to have an even more effective and stronger framework to protect women from sexual violence, I had announced a fresh set of measures - a bold and innovative '**Thirteen Point Plan**'. As more and more instances of sexual violence are being reported across the Country, it is very important to continue to keep Tamil Nadu free of this scourge. I request all of you to be extremely vigilant in this aspect and take all precautionary steps to prevent the occurrence of such incidents in our State.

10. Earlier this year, when Tamil Nadu faced drought conditions due to the failure of the Monsoons, and the intransigence of Karnataka in not releasing our rightful share of Cauvery water, I took the decision to announce Special Relief Packages for the farmers in the Delta and non Delta areas, at norms much higher than those prescribed by the Government of India. Funds were liberally sanctioned for various drought mitigation measures, including the provision of drinking water in rural and urban areas, steps to tackle fodder scarcity

and taking up works to provide employment to people in drought affected areas. An amount of Rs 1,614 crores was sanctioned to enable the farmers in the drought affected areas to tide over the crisis. I am happy to note that the Collectors took up the task of providing the drought relief in right earnest and ensured that the package effectively reached all the affected persons.

11. My Government is one that speedily responds to its citizens whenever they are in distress, wherever they may be. An example of this was the massive rescue effort launched by us to bring back hundreds of pilgrims from Tamil Nadu who were stranded in the hilly regions of Uttarakhand, after the torrential rains and catastrophic floods and landslides in May, 2013.

12. At this point of time, we are still facing uncertain weather conditions. The receipt of the North-East Monsoon rains have so far been much below the expected level. I am hopeful that we will still receive more rain as the season is yet to end. **However, as pro-active administrators, you should be fully geared up to swing into action in order to counter any kind of unforeseen weather related distress.**

13. In an effort to revive growth in the Agriculture Sector, the plan allocation for agriculture and allied

activities has been enhanced by 32 per cent to 3340 crore rupees. The strategy is to intervene in critical areas in need of investment, like agricultural infrastructure and timely supply of adequate inputs, so as to unlock the potential of this sector and to empower the farmer to increase both farm productivity and farm income. Along with the existing ongoing landmark schemes like System of Rice Intensification, Transplanted Redgram, Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative and precision farming to improve productivity, this Government has taken up many new initiatives. These include the Food Grain Mission to double food grain production by 2015-2016, enhancing locally available irrigation sources through the creation of 70,000 farm ponds, provision of Mobile Oil Engines with sprinklers and rain guns on a rental basis, providing solar powered pump sets with forward linkages to micro irrigation and improved technologies, farm mechanization on a massive scale to alleviate the shortage of farm labour and establishment of aggregation centres for perishable horticulture commodities on a Hub and Spoke model with comprehensive post harvest processing and value addition facilities. The agenda notes contain more details about these interventions and I look forward to hearing from the Collectors about the steps taken by them to effectively implement the Government's initiatives.

14. In order to augment farm income, the increasing focus will be on allied activities. I have launched a number of important initiatives in the Animal Husbandry Sector, including the free distribution of milch cows, as well as the distribution of goats and sheep to poor families. I expect that the free milch animal distribution scheme will significantly step up the procurement of milk by the co-operatives. Collectors should monitor this aspect closely and tackle problems such as fodder shortage and the outbreak of diseases.

15. Tamil Nadu's Universal Public Distribution System is a model food security programme which has been commended both within India and elsewhere. This is a very critical programme, which requires constant vigil and monitoring so as to ensure that the benefits continue to reach the deserving persons and to plug leakages. I urge the Collectors to ensure that the process of collection of bio-metric information through the National Population Register is expedited and the State is in a position to issue smart cards to all families in the State at the earliest.

16. As part of the many measures taken by this Government to combat price rise, 40 Farm Fresh Consumer Outlets have been opened in Chennai. Consumers are now able to buy vegetables at reasonable

prices and at the same time farmers get both an assured market and remunerative prices. Already, 2482 metric tonnes of vegetables valued at 7.38 crore rupees have been sold through these Outlets. To ensure sustainable vegetable supply, 10,493 farmers have been provided crop loans of 55.22 crore rupees for the cultivation of vegetables. I request the District Collectors to open Farm Fresh Outlets at appropriate locations in their Districts for the benefit of the public.

17. I congratulate all the Collectors and Police Officers present here on the smooth completion of the five phases of elections to the 21,027 co-operative institutions in the State in which 2,04,889 persons were elected as Directors of the Boards of the institutions. **This is a historic achievement and will realise the goal of democratizing the functioning of co-operatives in the State.**

18. The rural development schemes designed and undertaken by this Government have set the benchmark for the highest standards of infrastructure and quality service delivery in rural areas which are not found anywhere else in the country. The Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme is a unique first-of-its-kind programme, which provides high quality shelter to the rural poor along with clean energy. The Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme (THAI) is a

novel scheme that fulfils the demands of the rural community for all basic infrastructure needs through micro level planning and ensures the equitable provision of infrastructure at the habitation level. District Collectors must ensure that these schemes are properly implemented with the right selection of beneficiaries and with a convergence approach to magnify the impact.

19. Cities are engines of growth. You are aware that Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized large State in the country. Making our cities livable, attractive and competitive is an area of high priority for my Government. I have sanctioned the Chennai Mega City Development Mission with an annual allocation of 500 crore rupees and the Integrated Urban Development Mission with an annual allocation of 750 crore rupees to fund urban infrastructure. Urban growth will no doubt create jobs and fuel prosperity, but mine is also a compassionate and caring Government. The poor and the vulnerable in the urban areas are at the forefront of my agenda. **The establishment of Amma Unavagams is a revolutionary concept, which has changed the paradigm of nutrition for the poor, just as the Nutritious Midday Meal Programme did when Puratchi Thalaivar Dr MGR launched it three decades ago in 1982.** The Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission is yet another major initiative of


this Government to ensure that the urban poor are able to fully benefit from growth.

20. An “Open Defecation Free State by 2015” is a high priority goal of this Government. The Government has drawn up a three year comprehensive plan and launched the scheme for eradication of open defecation in urban areas since 2011-2012. The scheme will be continued in 2013-2014 with an outlay of 72.60 crore rupees. This scheme is focusing on increasing public toilet facilities and IEC activities to sensitize people about the issue.

21. For rural areas, the unit cost of individual toilets has now been increased to 11,100 rupees per unit. I had started the facility of Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women during 2001 to 2004. These complexes were not maintained between 2006 to 2011 and became dysfunctional. These complexes have been renovated during 2011 and 2012 at a cost of 170 crore rupees. With the success of the scheme of sanitary complexes for women, the Government is now establishing sanitary complexes for men as well. I expect the District Collectors to play a very important role in ensuring that the goal of an Open Defecation Free State is achieved by 2015.

22. Tamil Nadu has been a front runner in providing Public Health Care for the poor at affordable

costs. This Government has launched new landmark initiatives, such as the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme with an annual outlay of 750 crore rupees, which has been a huge success, and the Menstrual Hygiene Programme with an outlay of 55 crore rupees. Assistance under the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme has been increased to 12,000 rupees per beneficiary. With its pioneering schemes, sustained efforts and infusion of funds in critical areas, Tamil Nadu has already achieved the Millennium Development Goals of reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate well ahead of time. The District Collectors should ensure that we continue to achieve improvement in these important Human Development indicators and specifically address challenges found in remote and tribal areas. The State has a wide network of Primary Health Centres, secondary care facilities and tertiary care super specialty hospitals and medical colleges so as to take healthcare services to the remotest corners of the State. The District Collectors should ensure that these facilities are effectively utilised. In addition to addressing the challenges of Non Communicable diseases on one side, with the clear cut guidelines issued by the Government in preventing, controlling and handling emergent situations, the State has been able to effectively



respond to the challenge of vector borne diseases such as dengue. Collectors should ensure that the measures put in place to prevent and control the outbreak of diseases are sustained by effectively co-ordinating with local bodies, different departments and the community.

23. Tamil Nadu has provided the best services and infrastructure to its schools, which has been recognized by the recently published Education Development Index. The Teacher - Pupil ratio in Tamil Nadu stands at 1:27 at the primary and upper primary level which is one of the best in the country. This Government ensures that school going children are provided with text books, note books, other stationery items, school uniforms, transportation facilities and of course the nutritionally enhanced midday meal. The next focus area for the Government is the improvement in the quality of education through a number of measures, so as to ensure that Government funded schools do not lag behind private schools in the provision of teaching learning materials and technology. Focused attention is being given to the weaker sections of Society and education of girls. It would be pertinent to note that, in the past ten years, the gender gap in terms of literacy has been reduced substantially and the Government is committed to completely nullifying illiteracy within ten years. The District Collectors

must also ensure that the benefits of Government programmes to promote education amongst the Adi-Dravidars, Tribals, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities are fully realized by them through the effective implementation of the scholarship scheme and by ensuring expeditious construction of new hostel buildings and proper upkeep and maintenance of the hostels.

24. The State's flagship scheme of providing laptop computers to all higher secondary school and college students has the noble objective of expanding their knowledge and bridging the digital divide. The provision of fans, mixies and grinders to all poor households is mainly focused on relieving the drudgery of women and enabling higher work participation by women. The District Collectors should carefully monitor the distribution of the laptop computers, fans, mixies and grinders and ensure that necessary service facilities are provided.

25. This Government has recently taken a number of initiatives to expand industrial growth to the backward regions of the State, especially in Southern Tamil Nadu. In the coming years, 9 new industrial parks will be created in 9 Southern Districts making available an additional area of 20,650 acres. Special incentives are being extended to industries for establishing new units in these parks

with a focus on employment and economic uplift of these Districts. I recently announced a package of measures for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector since this is another high priority area to generate employment. The capital subsidy for plant and machinery of MSMEs has been increased to 25 per cent. The Small Industries Development Corporation will create a land bank of 2000 acres for the MSMEs. A single window system has been established for facilitating business startup procedures. We will also incentivize aggregation of scattered MSMEs into self-contained industrial complexes. The District Collectors have a very important facilitative role to play in the industrial development of their Districts and they should ensure that the necessary land and other clearances are made available to promote industrialization.

26. In the last two Conferences of Collectors and Superintendents of Police, many of you had come up with a number of proposals and made requests for your respective Districts and jurisdictions. After carefully considering these requests, I had made a total of 81 specific announcements at the end of the Conference in 2011, and 346 announcements in 2012, acceding to almost all the requests made by you. **My intention was that you should be afforded the best possible opportunity and given the necessary support to effectively provide good governance in your**

respective Districts, and to effectively contribute to my Government's agenda for growth development and welfare of the people. I am happy to inform you that, with regard to the 81 announcements made in 2011, the necessary Government orders have been issued. Out of the 346 announcements made in 2012, Government orders have been issued giving effect to 332 announcements. 8 announcements have been dropped or the implementation postponed because the matters are sub judice. It is the duty of each one of you present here to ensure that the policy intent of these announcements are translated into results on the ground and made meaningful to the people.

27. We have before us a comprehensive and detailed agenda covering many key issues, including the maintenance of law and order, and the whole gamut of developmental programmes. I look forward to constructive deliberations on the items in the agenda. I request each of you to make precise, pointed and succinct presentations. I expect you to benchmark yourselves against the best standards and practices and to live up to the expectations of this Government that truly reflects the aspirations of the people.

*Opening remarks at the conference of District Collectors
held on 12.12.2013*



‘FOCUS ON STEPS TO REVIVE ECONOMY’

Hon’ble Ministers,

Chief Secretary,

Secretaries to Government and

Heads of Departments,

District Collectors and other Officers,

We have had very fruitful discussions on several issues concerning the maintenance of Law and Order yesterday. Today, we turn to the development

Agenda. This presents us with a good opportunity to take stock of the progress in implementation of the plethora of new initiatives and schemes launched by my Government and the success achieved in terms of impacting the lives of the common people and fuelling growth and prosperity.

2. The slowdown in the national economy has affected the growth performance of the State economy as well. The severe drought in the State during 2012 impacted growth particularly in the agriculture and allied activities sector. We need to focus on taking all efforts to revive economic growth and put it back on a high growth trajectory. I am quite confident that with the sustained and focussed efforts that we are undertaking across all sectors the State would be able to achieve the growth target for 2013-2014.

3. The growth model that I have adopted for Tamil Nadu is to achieve equitable development through inclusive growth. The emphasis is on the word “inclusive”. It is the duty of the State to ensure that no one is excluded from the development process and this means that each one of you has a special responsibility to expand the reach of the Government schemes and programmes to the most vulnerable and marginalised sections of Society -- Adi Dravidars,

Tribals, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Women, Children and the disabled.

4. In this context, I am reminded of how a scholar of Public Administration described the institution of the District Collector, and I quote, “The general image of the Collector in the people’s mind is not that of the coercive apparatus of Government but the benevolent arm of the Government extended to the people. He/She is primarily a welfare officer. It is he/she who is expected to provide relief to people affected by natural calamities, local troubles and even in personal difficulties.” This is the image I would expect each one of you to live up to.

5. I look forward to a focused and meaningful discussion on the important items on the agenda and to learn from you as to how the benefits of the unprecedented number of new initiatives and schemes taken up by my Government have reached all the intended beneficiaries. The items listed out in the Agenda may now be taken up sequentially for discussion.

*Opening remarks at the Conference of Police Officers
held on 13.12.2013*



**KUDOS TO THE POLICE WITH A
CAVEAT**

Hon'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 attending this Conference,

During the Joint Session we had elaborate and fruitful discussions on law and order maintenance which draws upon the co-ordinated efforts of District Collectors and Police Officers. Though

important in itself, law and order is only a portion of Police responsibilities. Policing encompasses a wide variety of other tasks like crime prevention, crime detection, traffic regulation, security of VIPs, security of vital installations, disaster management, and enforcement of social legislation of different kinds.

The Policeman / Policewoman has to play three major roles. As a guardian of Society, he/she is the sentry at the gates protecting the community against dangerous criminals. Secondly, as an instrument of the law, he / she, is an umpire required to apply impersonally a set of rules to make possible orderly social transactions in the community. Thirdly, as a public servant, he / she is a friend-in-need who performs duties which are not part of law enforcement such as finding lost children or pushing stranded cars.


No wonder, a learned person said, "The citizen expects Police Officers to have the wisdom of Solomon; the strength of Samson; the patience of Job; the leadership of Moses; the kindness of the Good Samaritan," and so on and so forth.

Such lofty and sometimes unrealistic expectations place a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Police. But, the Tamil Nadu Police endowed with professional freedom under my Government have

always risen to the challenges. The recent arrest of Fakruddin followed by the operation at Puthur in which two of his associates were arrested without any loss of life was a noteworthy achievement. I have personally congratulated 260 personnel giving away cash rewards ranging from 1 lakh rupees to 15 lakh rupees, apart from the grant of Accelerated Promotion to 20 Police personnel.

While such sensational operations grab headlines there are also numerous instances where your hard toil is taken for granted by the public for example, during the visits of dignitaries facing high levels of threat or anniversary functions of caste leaders or major temple festivals. But, I am aware of the elaborate preparations made and the efforts put in by the Police to make these events go off peacefully. I know the hardships faced by Police personnel. This is why my Government has been particular in taking care of the well being of individual Policemen, welfare of the Force as a whole and the wellness of the Police as a Department.

I also take this opportunity to share some of my priorities with you. When you arrest nine lakh people, an odd death in custody here and there may appear to be statistically negligible. But a dead man is not a mere statistic for his loved ones. Instances are reported of suspects dying after suddenly developing illness while in a Police station or committing suicide



while in custody. When the Police are expected to protect the lives of citizens in their homes, work places and in public, it would be a travesty of justice if a citizen dies within the precincts of a Police Station.

Ease of mobility and communication no doubt changes the character of crime. While once the Police were concerned about inter-district criminals, today inter-State and even inter-national criminals, tend to take centre stage. New forms of crime keep surfacing. It is not enough that offenders in heinous crimes are arrested. It must be ensured that bail applications are strongly opposed, cases charge-sheeted quickly and expeditious trial ensured.

I hope today's discussions will bring to the fore not only the problems but also effective and lasting solutions.

*Concluding remarks at the conference of Collectors and
Police officers held on 13.12.2013*



**SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE LEADS TO
MANIFOLD POSITIVE STEPS**

Hon'ble Ministers,
Chief Secretary,
Principal Secretary, Home,

Director General of Police,
Secretaries to Government,
Heads of Departments,
Senior Police Officers,
Commissioners of Police,
District Collectors,
Superintendents of Police and other Officers of
the Government of Tamil Nadu,

The Conference of District Collectors and Police Officers is an important event in the administrative calendar of the State Government. This Conference provides an opportunity for the District Collectors and Police officers to highlight the progress in implementation of various policy initiatives and schemes announced by the Government. The field officers use this occasion to bring up issues faced by them at the field level in the implementation of policies and schemes. It is also a forum in which the officers learn from each others' efforts and successes. They articulate the specific requirements of their Districts. Such issues, brought to the immediate attention of the highest level of Government can be resolved without delay. For the Government, the Conference is also an occasion to spell out and explain the priorities of the Government and to effectively guide the District Collectors and Police officers in

their functioning. Undoubtedly such discussions substantially enhance administrative effectiveness at various levels.

Judged by these yardsticks, the well-organized Conference this year has been a resounding and grand success. We have had very useful and constructive discussions on several issues concerning the maintenance of Law and Order and different welfare and development schemes implemented by my Government over the last three days.


For me personally, as the Chief Minister of the State, it has been very gratifying to learn how well each one of you has been performing in taking forward my vision for the State. The close and effective co-ordination with which the District Administration and the Police have been functioning is truly commendable and has undoubtedly contributed to the effective maintenance of public order in the State. The free hand which I have provided to maintain law and order has been effectively used by all of you to keep the State incident free and peaceful.

I appreciate the painstaking efforts put in by the Collectors in preparing for the Conference. In particular, the audio-visual presentations were a vindication. They brought out very clearly the benefits that were being actually extended to the people under the different development programmes

and welfare schemes announced by my Government. The diligence, dedication and sincerity each one of you, have brought to your work is an important contribution to the effective implementation of my Government's policy initiatives and schemes.

The District Collectors have placed before me certain proposals for their districts. The number and nature of requests made by the District Collectors clearly shows how well they have assessed the needs of the district and the pulse of the people. Considerable hard work and careful thought have gone into these proposals. They also display your commitment to the amelioration of the hardships faced by the people.

The Police Officers have displayed the professional commitment and dedication which contribute to making the Tamil Nadu Police the best Police Force in the country. Leadership includes many traits. Concern for the welfare of those whom we lead is a very important trait. I was particularly touched by the gesture of some of the young Police officers who in their presentations during the Joint Conference made requests for the provision of basic amenities including drinking water for the Police personnel and their families. This clearly displays how much they care for the welfare of the Police force under their command. I really appreciate the fine leadership qualities that these officers have displayed.



In the last two years based on your requests, I have sanctioned a number of new initiatives. As I pointed out in my inaugural address, my intention is to afford each of you the best possible opportunity and give you the necessary support to provide good governance in your Districts and further my Government's development and welfare agenda. This year as well, based on the proposals you have placed before me, I will be announcing the different initiatives that will be taken up by my Government.

You also must not forget that the resources at the disposal of the Government are not unlimited. We have to perforce prioritize how to deploy the resources that are available. As field officers you must ensure that funds sanctioned are utilized effectively. Assets should be created speedily. Services should be delivered efficiently and expeditiously. It is your duty to ensure that the intended outcomes of all these initiatives are achieved. This is the duty we owe the people in our democracy.

Let me again compliment and congratulate each of you on all the good work that you have done this year. Do not cease your vigil or relent in your efforts. As I mentioned on the first day, we should not rest on our laurels or become complacent. Let this be an occasion to rededicate ourselves to effectively deliver Government schemes and initiatives to the people who are the ultimate masters in our great

democracy. I exhort you to perform even better in the coming year.

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

1. New Buildings will be sanctioned for Vadavalli, Annur and Madukkarai Police Stations in Coimbatore District.
2. A Camp office-cum-residence building will be sanctioned for D.S.P., Perur in Coimbatore District.
3. A new Police Sub-division will be created in Karumathampatti, Coimbatore District.
4. Police personnel who have completed 40 years of age will be provided Master health check-up once in a year free of cost at Government Hospitals.
5. New barracks for AR will be sanctioned for Coimbatore City.
6. A new Building will be sanctioned for Bhuvanagiri Police Station in Cuddalore District.

7. An office-cum-residence building will be sanctioned for DSP, Thittakudi in Cuddalore District.
8. A new office building will be sanctioned for Jayamkondam Traffic Police Station in Ariyalur District.
9. A post of Special Branch Inspector for Ariyalur District will be created by re-deployment.
10. Strength of police personnel in Prohibition Enforcement Wing in Tiruvannamalai, Vellore and Villupuram Districts will be augmented by way of re-deployment.
11. A new office building will be sanctioned for Dindigul Rural Sub Division.
12. A new building will be sanctioned for In-service Training Centre in Dindigul.
13. A new building will be sanctioned for the Silaiman Police Station in Madurai District.
14. An office-cum-residence building will be sanctioned for D.S.P., Oomachikulam in Madurai District.
15. 6 new bore wells will be sunk in the Police quarters in Madurai City to meet the water requirements of Police Personnel.

16. Deputy Commissioners of Police in all Cities will be given magisterial powers under 107, 108, 110 Cr. P.C., as in the case of Chennai City Police.
17. A water lorry will be sanctioned for Madurai City Police for providing water to police quarters.
18. A new Taluk Hospital will be sanctioned for Tiruverumbur in Trichirappalli District.
19. A new building will be sanctioned for Srirangam L&O, Crime and Traffic Police Stations in Trichy City.
20. A post of Traffic Inspector will be sanctioned for Srirangam in Trichy City.
21. Barracks for A.R. police personnel will be sanctioned for Trichy City.
22. Prohibition Enforcement Wing Units will be sanctioned for Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur Districts by re-deployment.
23. Dormitories for accommodating 150 men and 50 women police personnel will be constructed at Melmalayanur.
24. High mast lights will be provided in 35 accident prone areas in the National and State Highways in Villupuram District.

25. A new building will be sanctioned for Sevvur Police Station in Tiruppur District.
26. An office-cum-residence building will be sanctioned for D.S.P., Avinashi in Tiruppur District.
27. A Kennel will be constructed for the dog squad in Tiruppur.
28. Thali, Moolanur and Gudimangalam Police Stations in Tiruppur District now headed by Sub Inspectors will be upgraded to the level of Inspectors.
29. Land for construction of office building for the Tiruppur Police Commissionerate will be provided.
30. A new building will be sanctioned for Tiruppur North Police Station, Traffic Police Station and All Women Police Station.
31. Police Quarters will be sanctioned for the police personnel in Tiruppur Commissionerate.
32. A Link road connecting ring road at KM 18/2 Sunnampu kurampudur and NHAI bypass (NH 67) at Emur – Pudur at km 208/8 of NH 67 (via) Koyampalli – Melapalayam at Karur will be sanctioned.

33. A connecting road at km 299/6 of NH 7 (Sukkaliyur) and NH 67 road at km 224/2 (Thaneerpandal) at Karur will be sanctioned.
34. High level bridge connecting Unniyur in Trichirappalli District and Nerur in Karur District across the river Cauvery will be sanctioned.
35. A new building for Velliyani Police Station will be sanctioned.
36. A new building will be sanctioned for the Rural Sub Divisional Office, Karur.
37. New Buildings for Salem Rural Sub Division and Vazhapadi Sub Division will be sanctioned.
38. New four wheel drive vehicles will be provided for the Yercaud and Karumandurai Inspectors of Police in Salem District.
39. A new building for Melattur Police Station in Thanjavur District will be sanctioned.
40. A new building will be sanctioned for Kabistalam Police Station in Thanjavur District, which is now functioning in a rented building.
41. Land for Karungalpalayam Police Station in Erode District will be provided.

42. A new building for the Office of DSP, Perundurai in Erode District will be sanctioned.
43. Provision of groynes at Mandaikadupudur in Kanniyakumari District will be sanctioned to prevent sea erosion.
44. A new Police Sub Division will be formed at Vandalur by bifurcating Chengalpattu Sub Division.
45. The post of Sub Inspector of Police, Traffic, will be upgraded as Inspector of Police, Traffic in Kancheepuram District.
46. Barracks will be provided at Maraimalai Nagar in Kancheepuram District.
47. Police Standing Orders will be amended re-defining grave offences pertaining to burglary and theft. Burglary over Rs. 2 lakhs in value and Theft over Rs. 3 lakhs in value will be treated as grave offence.
48. Western by-pass road connecting NH7 Tirunelveli – Ambasamudram Road, Tirunelveli - Tenkasi Road and Tirunelveli – Sankarankoil Road will be sanctioned.

49. High level bridge across Tamirabarani River parallel to Old Bridge at 150/2 of Madurai - Kanniyakumari Road connecting link between Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai will be sanctioned.
50. An electric crematorium at Nambithalaivan in Tirunelveli District will be sanctioned.
51. Central Bus Stand for Tiruvannamalai will be sanctioned.
52. By-pass road at Vettavalam Town Panchayat will be sanctioned.
53. High level bridge across the Kamandalnaganathi at Padavedu Panchayat in Tiruvannamalai District will be sanctioned.
54. Car Parks will be provided in all the nine major roads leading to Tiruvannamalai.
55. Quarters will be constructed for the police personnel of Pallipalayam and Kumarapalayam Police Stations in Namakkal District.
56. Compound wall for A.R. Complex, Pudukkottai will be provided.
57. A new building will be sanctioned for Pon Amaravathi Police Station in Pudukkottai District.

58. A new building will be sanctioned for the All Women Police Station, Tirumayam in Pudukkottai District.
59. A new building will be sanctioned for Kottaipatinam Sub Divisional Office.
60. A new building will be sanctioned for Jeeyarpuram All Women Police Station.
61. A new building will be sanctioned for Tiruverumbur Traffic Police Station.
62. New buildings will be sanctioned for Edaiyur and Thevangudi Police Stations in Tiruvarur District.
63. New buildings will be sanctioned for Vedaranyam and Vettaikaraniruppu Police Stations in Nagapattinam District.
64. A Police Officer in each Police Station will be designated as Liaison Officer to interact with the Panchayat President and others in the village to collect information on law and order issues in all districts.
65. A Camp Office-cum-Residence building will be sanctioned for DSP, Tiruvadanai in Ramanathapuram District.

66. A Sewage Treatment Plant in A.R. Complex, Ramanathapuram will be established by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation.
67. Barracks will be provided at Hosur in Krishnagiri District.
68. A new building will be sanctioned for Uthangarai Sub Divisional Office in Krishnagiri District.
69. A new building will be sanctioned for Soolagiri Police Station in Krishnagiri District.
70. An Arts & Science College will be established at Veppanthattai in Perambalur District.
71. A Camp Office-cum-residence building will be sanctioned for the Sub Divisional Office at Mangalamedu in Perambalur District.
72. A new building will be sanctioned for V. Kalattur Police Station in Perambalur District.
73. Additional posts will be sanctioned to augment the strength in the Police Stations in Greater Chennai.
74. In 'Hit and Run' cases, a solatium of Rs. 50,000 is given for death and Rs. 10,000 for grievous

injury. This will be enhanced to Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively.

75. Full pants with full sleeve shirts for boys and Salwar Kameez with over coat for girls studying in Standards 1st to 5th in the Nilgiris District will be provided.
76. A Water Supply Scheme to Coonoor Municipality will be formulated with Emerald Dam as source.
77. Grants under the THAI Scheme will be enhanced to the Village Panchayats having more than 50 habitations.
78. Two additional Mobile Medical Units will be sanctioned for the Nilgiris District.
79. Hill Allowance for Govt. employees will be increased to Rs. 1,500 per month.
80. Winter Allowance for Govt. employees will be increased to Rs. 500 per month.
81. 25 Staff Quarters will be constructed in the Nilgiris District for Group A and Group B Officers.
82. Infrastructure Facilities will be provided to improve tourism at “Top Station” in Bodi Taluk in Theni District.

83. A 110/22 KV Sub Station will be sanctioned for Kandamanur Vilaku, near Andipatti Medical College Hospital in Theni District.
84. Check Dams will be constructed across the Vaigai River at Vaaliparai and Govindanagaram.
85. Amma Unavagam will be established at Sivagangai Government Medical College Hospital.
86. The Community Centre at Thirupuvanam in Sivagangai District will be upgraded into Taluk Headquarters Hospital.
87. An Accident and Emergency Block will be set up in the Government Sivagangai Medical College Hospital.
88. A Government School Girls' Hostel will be established in Kalayarkoil, Sivagangai Taluk.
89. A High level bridge will be constructed at KM 2/8 of Kannangudi - Kookudi road across Virusuzhi River in Sivagangai District.
90. A 110 / 22 KV Sub Station will be sanctioned for Amaravathypudur, Karaikudi Taluk in Sivagangai District.

91. A 110 / 22 KV Sub Station will be sanctioned for Poosalakudi in Kannangudi Block in Sivagangai District.
92. 150 Community Borewells with 15 HP pumpsets will be sanctioned for Sivagangai District.
93. A new Bridge will be constructed at KM 2/4 of Velarenthal-Kodikarai Road across Nattarkal in Kalayarkoil Block in Sivagangai District.
94. A new High Level Bridge will be constructed across Manimuthar River in Kurunthampattu-Oogampatti Road in Kurunthampattu Panchayat, Sivagangai District.
95. Town Settlement in Sivagangai Municipality will be introduced.
96. A road from Thoothukudi to Vanchi Maniyachi Junction will be formed.
97. Madurai – Thoothukudi Road from KM 130/4 to 133/2 will be widened.
98. The Rail Over Bridge at KM 5/4 of Thoothukudi-Quilon Road will be widened.
99. A Respiratory Medical Unit for occupational lung disease will be established in Thoothukudi District.

100. A new programme will be sanctioned to reduce higher order birth in Coastal areas of Thoothukudi District.
101. A special programme will be sanctioned for control of Malaria and other Vector Borne diseases in endemic coastal villages in Thoothukudi District.
102. Check Dam will be constructed at Tamiraparani River near Mukkani.
103. Underground Sewerage System will be sanctioned for Poonamallee Municipality in Tiruvallur District.
104. A new Modern Integrated Bus Stand will be established at Tiruvallur.
105. A Check Dam will be constructed across Kosasthalaiyar river. A Channel will be provided to supply water to Veera Raghava Perumal Tank in Tiruvallur.
106. Tenements at Thiruchinakuppam in Tiruvallur District will be reconstructed.
107. A Drain cum Foot Path will be constructed in the pilgrim centres at Tiruvallur and Tiruttani.

108. A study will be undertaken for the permanent stability for bar mouth with groynes for Pulicat lake.
109. Taluk Office buildings will be constructed for the newly created Tiruvottriyur and Maduravoyal Taluks.
110. Four Transaction sheds will be provided at Ammoor Regulated Market Committee in Vellore District.
111. Rural Youth Groups will be promoted for farm mechanization in Vellore District.
112. Taluk Office buildings will be constructed for the newly created Natrampalli and Anaicut Taluks in Vellore District.
113. By-pass road to Aruppukottai Town on its western area to connect existing four lane NH 45B will be sanctioned.
114. Tiruthangal Primary Health Centre will be upgraded as Taluk Headquarters Hospital.
115. A new Rail Over Bridge will be constructed across the Sivakasi-Tenkasi and Sivakasi – Srivilliputhur State Highways Road within the limit of Anaiyur Panchayat in Sivakasi Town in Virudhunagar District.

116. A new Railway Over Bridge will constructed across the Rajapalayam - Tenkasi Broad gauge railway line crossing Rajapalayam – Alangulam State Highways road within the limits of Rajapalayam Municipal Town.
117. A High level Bridge will be constructed at KM 0/8 of Thandarai – Eraiyur Road across Cheyyar river in Tiruvannamalai District.
118. A Cause way will be constructed at Othalavadi Panchayat in Polur taluk at 1/8 Kms in Tiruvannamalai District.
119. Infrastructure facilities will be provided to compost yard at Agaram Sibbandi in Tiruvannamalai District.
120. 8 tanks in Tiruvarur District will be renovated.
121. Desilting work will be taken up in Kamalalayam Tank in Tiruvarur Town.
122. Moonaru Thalaippu of Needamangalam Taluk in Tiruvarur District will be developed as a Tourist spot.
123. New Primary Health Centre at R.Kombi Village in Vendasandur Taluk will be formed.
124. CWSS to 124 villages in Palani Union, 218 villages in Thopampatti Union, Palani

Municipality, Keeranur and Neikkarpatti Town Panchayats will be sanctioned.

125. Drinking water to the Batalakundu Town Panchayat from Vaigai Dam will be provided.
126. 2 major check dams at Kodaganar River will be constructed in Dindigul District.
127. 3 major check dams at Santhanavarthani river will be constructed in Dindigul District.
128. Roads in and around Palani Municipal area, Ayakudi and Balasumutram town panchayats will be improved and widened.
129. Roads in and around Dindigul Municipal area will be improved and widened.
130. Road from Boothakudi (Natham Taluk) to Dindigul for the benefit of Palani pedestrian pilgrims will be improved and widened.
131. Building for newly bifurcated Taluk – Dindigul (East) at Dindigul will be constructed.
132. A new office building will be constructed for the Krishnagiri Taluk Office.
133. A High Level Bridge will be constructed at Pathakotta in Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District.

134. The post of Taluk Supply Officer in Hosur Taluk will be upgraded to the level of Tahsildar.
135. A new BC Hostel will be sanctioned in Hosur, Krishnagiri District for College Girls Students.
136. A new College Girls' Hostel will be sanctioned in Krishnagiri District for Adi Dravidar students.
137. A Hostel for Adi Dravidar Girls will be established at Thali in Krishnagiri District.
138. Banana Cultivation – Ripening chamber for Banana using ethelyne gas will be constructed at Thiruvaiyaru.
139. Basic amenities and infrastructure development works in Kumbakonam Municipality will be undertaken for Mahamaham.
140. Civic Amenities in the Thanjavur Corporation will be improved.
141. A Bridge will be constructed at Kallanai across the Coleroon river.
142. A Girls College Hostel will be established in Orathanad, Thanjavur District.
143. A Bio-methonation Plant using water hyacinth and IPOMEA will be sanctioned for Thanjavur District.

144. A new taluk office Building will be constructed for the newly created Budalur Taluk in Thanjavur District.
145. Renovation work will be undertaken for restoration and preservation of heritage buildings in Pudukottai District.
146. Revenue Sub Divisional Office and quarters will be constructed in Pudukottai District.
147. Thirumayam – Virachilai – Panayapatti road from 0/0 km – 12/0 km will be reconstructed.
148. Aranthangi – Kammangadu road from 0/0 km to 9/2 km will be reconstructed.
149. Pulivalam – Sengeerai Road and Pulivalam – Virachilai Road in Pudukottai District will be widened and improved.
150. Five Cashew Processing Units will be established in Ariyalur District.
151. Four Bulk Cooler Units with a capacity of 5,000 litres each will be established in Ariyalur District.
152. A Compost Yard will be established in Jeyankondam Municipality in Ariyalur District.

153. A building will be constructed for the Elementary School at Koppiliyankudikadu in Ariyalur Block.
154. A new building will be sanctioned for Panchayat Union Primary School at Kudisal in Ariyalur Block.
155. A new building will be sanctioned for Panchayat Union Middle School at Kallakudi in Ariyalur Block.
156. A Bridge will be constructed across Vellar river at Kottaikadu in Ariyalur District.
157. 22 Km. Road from Sendurai to Kottaikadu connecting Virudhachalam – Thozhuthur Road will be rebuilt.
158. Facilities will be improved in the Bird Sanctuary at Karaivetti Village in Thirumanur Block in Ariyalur District.
159. A Godown with a capacity of 50,000 MT will be constructed in Mayiladuthurai in Nagapattinam District.
160. Feeding charges for the inmates in orphanages will be enhanced from Rs. 450/- to Rs. 750/- per month on par with BC and ADW Hostels.

161. 44 Reverse Osmosis Units will be put up to tackle the water shortage in Nagapattinam.
162. 1,200 Drinking Water Ooraries will be renovated in Ramanathapuram District.
163. A new building will be sanctioned for Nursing School and Hostel in Ramanathapuram District.
164. Necessary funds will be sanctioned for anti-sea erosion works in Rameswaram Town, Seeniyappa Dargah, Mullimunai and Karangudu villages.
165. A Circuit House will be sanctioned for Rameswaram.
166. A Fishing Harbour will be sanctioned for Rameswaram.
167. Fish Landing Centres will be constructed at Dhanushkodi, T.Mariyur, Pamban, Muguntharayarchatram, Thangachimadam and Vedhalai.
168. 755 Panchayat Union Tanks and 437 Ex. Zamin Tanks in Ramanathapuram District will be renovated to the standards of PWD Tanks.
169. An Integrated Market Complex will be constructed for chilly in Ramanathapuram District.

170. A By-pass Road will be sanctioned for Kamudhi Town in Ramanathapuram District.
171. Feasibility Study will be undertaken for establishment of an Integrated Bus Terminus at Gandhipuram, Coimbatore District.
172. Feasibility Study will be undertaken for Mono Rail in Coimbatore City.
173. Check dams will be constructed in six places in Coimbatore District for artificial recharge.
174. A flyover will be constructed in Pollachi Municipality.
175. Taluk Office Buildings will be sanctioned for newly created Taluks viz. Perur and Madukkarai.
176. Additional Godown at Theroor for Paddy with capacity of 1000 MT storage will be constructed in Kanniyakumari District.
177. Additional Godown at Manavalakurichi for Paddy with capacity of 500 MT storage will be constructed in Kanniyakumari District.
178. Main Circuit House and Bharathi Guest House in Kanyakumari will be improved and renovated.

179. By-pass to Suchindrum Town with 1 major bridge, 19 culverts, 3.55 km new 2 lane road will be formed in Kanniyakumari District.
180. Spices complex in Thovalai Taluk will be setup.
181. Anaikarai – Aruvikavai bridge across Paraliyar river will be constructed.
182. Kadayal-Pechiparai bridge at Chakarapani thottipalam across Thamiraparani river will be constructed.
183. New office buildings will be constructed for Chidambaram Taluk Office and Sub Collector's office.
184. A new taluk office building will be constructed for the newly created Veppur Taluk.
185. A High level bridge will be constructed at km 3/8 of Thittakudi – Sirupakkam road.
186. Artificial Recharge Structures will be sanctioned in 10 places in Trichirappalli District.
187. Tanks, Anaicuts and Supply channels will be renovated in four places in Trichirappalli District.

188. Sanction will be accorded for repairs, renovation and restoration of tanks in six places in Trichirappalli District.
189. A scheme for conservation of Aquatic Eco Systems in Thuraiyur Small Tank in Trichirappalli District will be formulated.
190. Tiruchirappalli – Namakkal Road, Thuraiyur – Perambalur Road, and Musiri-Thuraiyur-Athur Road in Trichirappalli District will be improved.
191. Investigation will be taken up for Combined Water Supply Scheme for Thuraiyur, Thathanyangarpettai and Uppiliyapuram covering 293 habitations.
192. Investigation will be taken up for Combined Water Supply Scheme for Marungapuri and Vaiyampatti covering 135 habitations in Trichirappalli District.
193. New buildings will be sanctioned for five new Taluk offices at Chennai.
194. Vehicles will be sanctioned for 10 Social Security Scheme Tahsildars at Chennai.

195. Sub-surface dykes across Palar River at Palur Village in Chengalpet Taluk will be constructed.
196. Trauma care ward in Government Head Quarters Hospital, Kancheepuram will be formed.
197. Investigation will be taken up for Coastal erosion control in Kancheepuram District.
198. Underground Sewerage System will be sanctioned for Dharmapuri Municipality.
199. A Canal will be constructed for diversion of surplus flood water of Chinnar River from Senganbasuvanthlav Tank to feed 10 Tanks in Palacode Taluk.
200. A Canal will be constructed for diversion of flood water of Bettamugilalam Pallam to Kesergulihalla Reservoir in Palacode Taluk.
201. Primary Health Centres in Valavanthi, Malliakarai, Vadugapathy and Chittor will be upgraded as 30 bedded hospitals.
202. New Primary Health Centres will be established in Kootathupatti of Ayothiyapattinam Block, Mattiayampatti of Thamangalam Block, Pachanmpatti of Omalur Block, Sowriyur

- of Nangavalli Block and Soolankurichi of Pethanaickenpalayam Block in Salem District.
203. New Office Building will be constructed for Salem and Mettur Taluk Offices.
 204. Basic Infrastructure facilities will be provided for the schools in Vadugapatti, Vellar, Karipatti and Veppampoondi in Salem District.
 205. Seed Godowns will be constructed at Panamarathupatti and Thalaivasal in Salem District.
 206. Fertiliser Control Laboratory will be constructed at Seelanaickenpatti in Salem District.
 207. Road from Yercaud to Danishpet will be completed.
 208. Cold Storage will be sanctioned in Vazhapadi Taluk.
 209. Sentharapatti Tank will be developed as a drinking water source.
 210. Link Road will be laid between Yercaud and Kondaiyanoor.
 211. Avarai Village in Yercaud Taluk will be fully electrified.

212. A new building will be constructed for the newly created Salem (South) and Salem (West) Taluks.
213. Taluk Office Building for newly formed Tiruppur (South) Taluk will be constructed.
214. Taluk Office Building for newly formed Uthukuli Taluk Office will be constructed.
215. High Level Bridge will be constructed to ease traffic congestion opposite to Tiruppur Old Bus Stand.
216. A High Level Bridge will be constructed in Pudhupalapattu - Vadapalapattu across Maniyar River in Villupuram District.
217. A High Level Bridge will be constructed in Mattaparai Road across Mukthar and Maniyar Rivers in Villupuram District.
218. A High Level Bridge will be constructed in Manjaputhur - Periyamayagi Amman Koil road across Manimuktha river in Villupuram District.
219. A High Level Bridge will be constructed in Kaniyamur - Kumbakottai to VP Agaram road in Villupuram District.


220. A High Level Bridge will be constructed at Eduthavainatham - Ambedkar Colony - Kosapadi Road across Muthar in Villupuram District.
221. A High Level Bridge will be constructed in Pudhur - Kumulam Road across Pambar river in Villupuram District.
222. Manampoondi Block will be created by bifurcating Mugaiyur Block in Villupuram District.
223. Kiliyanur Block will be created by bifurcating Vanur Block in Villupuram District.
224. End to end of old NH road from 160/0 km - 162/6 km of Villupuram Urban limit will be widened and improved.
225. Thathikulam - Melmalayanur road in 4/0 km to 8/2 km in Villupuram District will be widened from single lane to Intermediate lane and improved.
226. Valathy - Avalurpet road in Villupuram District will be widened from Intermediate lane to double lane from km 6/4 to 16/4 km.

227. Sathampadi – Kaplampadi road in Villupuram District will be widened from single lane to intermediate lane from 2/2 km to 9/7 km.
228. Gingee – Vadapalai Road in Villupuram District will be widened from single lane to intermediate lane from 8/0 km to 12/8 km.
229. Vadapalai – Thorapadi Road in Villupuram District will be widened from single lane to intermediate lane from 0/0 km to 2/4 km.
230. Thorapadi - Melmalayanur Road in Villupuram District will be widened from single lane to intermediate lane from 0/0 km to 2/0 km.
231. Perumbakkam – Thiruvakkarai – Kodukkur road will be widened from intermediate lane to double lane from 0/0 km to 7/0 km.
232. Tiruvakkarai-Senipattu road will be widened from single lane to intermediate lane from 0/0 km to 0/7 km.
233. A High Level Bridge will be constructed across Sankaraparani river at Rettanai – Marur road in Villupuram District.
234. A High Level Bridge will be constructed across Thondiyyar river at Vellimedupettai Mailam Road to Thenputhur in Villupuram District.

235. Kallakurichi – Thiruvannamalai Road from KM 6/6 to 8/0, 13/0 to 13/4 and 14/4 to 23/0 in Villupuram District will be strengthened.
236. Kanchirapalayam – Vellimalai Road from KM 0/0 to 8/2 in Villupuram District will be widened and strengthened from Intermediate lane to double lane.
237. Cuddalore – Thirukoilur – Sankarapuram Road from KM 33/187 to 40/0 in Villupuram District will be strengthened.
238. Virudhachalam – Ulundurpet – Villupuram Road from KM 21/6 to 27/850 in Villupuram District will be strengthened.
239. Mangalampettai – Elavanasurkottai Road from KM 15/8 to 28/4 in Villupuram District will be widened and strengthened from single lane to intermediate lane.
240. Chinnasalem – Koogaiyur Road from KM 2/8 to 12/4 in Villupuram District will be widened and strengthened from single lane to intermediate lane.
241. Thirukoilur – Vettavalam Road from KM 0/0 to 9/6 in Villupuram District will be strengthened.

242. Arakandanallur - Ayandur Road from KM 0/0 to 17/6 in Villupuram District will be widened and strengthened from single lane to intermediate lane.
243. Kandachipuram - Arakandanallur Road from KM 0/0 to 9/2 in Villupuram District will be strengthened.
244. A High Level Bridge will be constructed at Arunkurukki Road across Gedilam river in Villupuram District.
245. Primary Health Centres will be established at Hongalvadi, Sengulam and Kadambur in Erode District.
246. 14 Tanks and 2 Anaicuts in Uppar Nandaiyar and Maruthayar sub basin in Perambalur District will be modernized and restoration work taken up.
247. Regulated Marketing Committee in Perambalur will be created by bifurcating Regulated Marketing Committee at Trichy.
248. A Bridge at 4/8 km of NH to Kaipadi Road across Maruthayuar river in Perambalur District will be sanctioned.

249. Major District Road at Alathur – Ariyalur Road will be upgraded to the level of State Highways standard.
250. Other District Roads at Krishnapuram - Venbavur Periavadakarai - Kaikalathur - Pillangulam, Pillangulam to Googaiyur in Perambalur will be upgraded to the level of Major District Roads.
251. Other District Roads at Sendurai-Anganur-Nakkambadi-Puduvettakudi-Nannai-Eraiyur in Perambalur will be upgraded to the level of State Highways.
252. OP Block, Dialysis Ward and Ophthalmic Ward will be established at Government Hospital, Usilampatty in Madurai District.
253. A Dialysis Unit will be established at Government Hospital, Melur in Madurai District.
254. Therkkar River from Sathankudi Anicut to Melakottai in Thirumangalam Taluk will be regraded.
255. Permanent Restoration and Flood Protection works will be undertaken in Aanaipappankulam Tank surplus course of Thirumangalam Town.


- 
256. Underpass will be provided at Ring Road and Sivagangai Road Junction in Madurai District.
257. A High Level Bridge will be constructed across Vaigai river connecting Paravi and Thuvaraman.
258. Rail Over Bridge will be constructed in Madurai City at Chinthamani at 0/7 km of Madurai and Silaiman Railway Station.
259. A road will be formed in the left bank of Vaigai river connecting Kurivikaran Salai Bridge and PTR Bridge in Madurai District.
260. Amma Unavagam will be opened at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.
261. New office buildings will be constructed for the newly created Madurai West, Madurai East and Tiruparankundram Taluks.
262. A Rail Under Bridge will be constructed near S.P.B. Mills, Pallipalayam in Namakkal District.
263. A new water supply improvement scheme will be formulated for Namakkal Municipality.
264. A new Bus Stand will be established in Namakkal Town.
265. New buildings will be constructed for 53 Health Sub Centres in Karur District.

266. 14 Additional Buildings will be constructed for High and Higher Secondary Schools in Karur District.
267. A new supply channel will be formed from Kathirikapalayam odai to Uppukarai to feed Santhapadi Tank in Karur District.
268. Staff Nurse Quarters will be constructed for Primary Health Centres in Karur District where the number of deliveries are more than 10 per month.
269. 534 ICDS Centres will be constructed in Karur District.
270. Additional Class Rooms and toilets will be constructed in Government Arts College, Karur.
271. Investigation will be undertaken for Combined Water Supply Scheme in Thanthoni Panchayat Union covering 267 rural habitations in 14 Panchayats of Karur District.
272. A building will be constructed for newly created Manmangalam Taluk Office of Karur District.
273. A new water tank will be constructed for the Armed Reserve Quarters in Sivagangai District.


274. A Generator will be provided to the District Police Office, Sivagangai District.
275. Necessary roads will be laid within the Armed Reserve Complex in Sivagangai District.
276. The police personnel in the Nilgiris District will be supplied with blue jackets in lieu of blue jersey supplied now.
277. Blue great coats are now being supplied once in ten years to the Police Personnel in Nilgiris District. Henceforth, it will be supplied once in three years.
278. A building will be sanctioned for Allinagaram Police Station in Theni Sub Division, Theni District, which is now functioning in a rented building.
279. A building will be sanctioned for Thenkarai Police Station in Periyakulam Sub Division, Theni District which is now functioning in a rented building.
280. A new building will be sanctioned for the Tiruchendur Taluk Police Station in Thoothukudi District.
281. Repairs to the A.R. Ground in Vellore District will be taken up to guard against flooding and


water stagnation and a track will also be laid in the ground.

282. The five border check posts of Vellore District will be equipped with CCTV and other Infrastructure facilities.
283. 7 76 Personnel in Special Investigation Team and infrastructure will be redeployed to SID, CBCID to strengthen the investigation and trial regarding cases pertaining to fundamentalists.
284. Cyber Crime Unit in CBCID will be strengthened by providing necessary hardware and software.
285. Training Allowance now given to DSPs in In-service Training Centres will be extended to other personnel of these units who are not getting this allowance.
286. A post of Commandant will be sanctioned for the Coastal Security Group for effective maintenance of fast interceptor boats. This post will be filled up on deputation from the Indian Navy or Coast Guard.
287. Digital File Management System will be provided to SB CID for easy retrieval of information.

- 
288. A Sedan type bullet resistant car will be procured for the use of VVIPs.
289. A special allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs will be made to Security Branch for carrying out repairs to security equipment.
290. Necessary land will be allotted to the Fire and Rescue Services Department for constructing a building for the T.Nagar Fire & Rescue Services Station.
291. The financial powers of the Director, Joint Director and Deputy Director of the Fire and Rescue Services Department will be suitably enhanced in tune with the current needs for repair of vehicles.
292. Additional building will be sanctioned at Saidapet and Poonamallee Sub Jails to accommodate 100 persons additionally in each place.
293. A post of DIG, Prisons will be sanctioned for Vellore.
294. House Building Advance will be given for 35 prison staff who have been allotted houses in the Melakottaiyur Own Your House Scheme.

295. Repair work will be taken up for the sewage system in Marudam Complex, Chennai.
296. Protection wall and baffling system will be provided for the firing range at Marudam complex, Chennai.
297. Soft Air Training Guns will be sanctioned for the Tamil Nadu Commando Force for training the Quick Response Teams.
298. Special I.D. Cards incorporating security features will be provided to all police personnel.
299. An Office Building will be sanctioned for the Civil Supplies CID.
300. Risk Allowance will be sanctioned for the State Crimes Records Bureau personnel.
301. A new building will be sanctioned for the SCRB / Technical Services.
302. 110 High Quality Finger Print Kit Boxes will be supplied to the Single Digit Finger Print Bureaux.
303. 27 posts of DSP in the Social Justice and Human Rights Wing will be created by surrendering 27 posts of Inspector.

- 
304. One post of AIG in the Social Justice and Human Rights Wing will be created.
 305. Hardship Allowance of Rs. 900/- per month will be sanctioned for the Special Task Force Personnel.
 306. Bell of Arms for safe storage of weapons will be sanctioned for two battalions of Tamil Nadu Special Police.
 307. Administrative Building for two TSP Battalions will be sanctioned.
 308. A Revolving Fund of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum will be provided for conducting training courses at the Police Computer Communication Centre.
 309. An H.F. Data Network will be sanctioned for the Police Department to improve communication.
 310. 300 VHF Static Sets, 600 VHF Mobile Sets, 1200 Handheld Sets and 128 VHF Repeaters will be sanctioned for the Police Department.
 311. Heavy Duty Pressure Cookers will be provided to the Armed Reserve at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs.
 312. A web-based SMS Server System will be provided for the Police Department.



The following requests made by the Collectors and Police Officers require detailed examination and these will be examined separately and suitable orders issued.

1. Amendment to Section 167 Cr. P.C.
2. Amendment to certain Sections of the Explosives Rules.
3. Installation of statues in private places.
4. Sanction of Educational Loan by Co-operative Banks.
5. Access to data maintained by the Registration Department to the officials of the Revenue Department.

Speech delivered during the meeting with the 14th Finance Commission held at Chennai on 16.12.2013



Fourteenth Finance Commission exhorted to take a bold approach

CHIEF MINISTER CALLS FOR PARADIGM SHIFT IN CENTRE-STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Hon'ble Chairman of the Fourteenth Finance Commission
Dr. Y. V. Reddy,

Hon'ble Members of the Fourteenth Finance Commission Srimathi Sushama Nath
Dr.Govinda Rao and Dr Sudipto Mundle,

Hon'ble Ministers of the Government of
Tamil Nadu,
Shri A.N. Jha, Secretary of the Commission,
Chief Secretary, Thirumathi Sheela Balakrishnan,
Senior officials of the Fourteenth Finance
Commission, and
Officers of the State Government,
Vanakkam.

At the outset let me extend a very warm welcome to the distinguished Chairman and Members and the officials of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. This Commission includes a constellation of eminent persons. It combines and balances the deep knowledge of sound theoreticians of public finance with the thorough understanding of seasoned practitioners of political economy. Tamil Nadu has the highest respect for and faith in the institution of the Finance Commission.

2. The makers of our Constitution recognized that for reasons of administrative efficiency and convenience more of the taxation powers had to be vested with the Central Government. But the responsibilities for actual delivery of many resource intensive public services -- maintenance of public order, public health, agriculture, education, to name just a few, were vested with the States which are much closer to the people. Such an arrangement was occasioned by many considerations which were

valid when the country had just become independent. These included the overall level of economic development of the country; the variation in the sophistication of administrative institutions found in the different regions of the country; and above all the political situation prevailing at that time. The scars of the traumatic Partition of the country were still fresh. The memories of the herculean efforts undertaken to integrate the erstwhile princely States into the Indian Union and to consolidate the Nation were very recent. Democracy in the country was too nascent.

3. Over the last 63 years since we adopted our Constitution the scenario has changed considerably and for the better. India is now a confident nation and a mature democracy. Undoubtedly economic challenges remain, but they are of a different order -- not those of tackling food scarcity and starvation or of overcoming the handicaps created by a few centuries of colonial rule including the absence of a modern industrial base.

4. Liberalization has unleashed economic forces that make the role of the public sector in direct production activity less significant. The role of the Government at the Centre is now much more that of a facilitator through economic policy making; while the role of the State Governments as providers of public services including maintenance of public order and provision of social and economic

infrastructure has grown. The States have had to spend more to provide a social safety net for the poor in particular. Investors decide the location of industry not on the basis of a license issued by a Central Ministry, but on the basis of whether and where quality public services and infrastructure; including well maintained rule of law and public order; a well-educated, healthy workforce; good quality roads, power and other services are available.

5. Clearly then, the resource needs of the States have increased significantly. More importantly, State Governments, which are engaged in the direct provision of many services, have also demonstrated their greater efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of such services. Many of the best success stories in service delivery have come from the States. Tamil Nadu has been a front runner. The introduction of the Nutritious Mid-Day Meal programme by Puratchi Thalaivar Dr MGR; the introduction of Old Age Pension schemes; and the continued implementation of a universal Public Distribution System in which rice is supplied free of cost are some examples of Tamil Nadu's model initiatives.

6. We have also seen a steady shift in real political and economic power away from the Centre. State level parties and leaders are now far more significant players. These should not be seen as centrifugal or fissiparous trends that have to be curbed; but as a manifestation of India's maturing as a nation with

diversity and as a democracy. After all, it takes strong States to make a strong Union.

7. Although the administrative and economic role of the State has grown significantly and a federal polity has become more entrenched changes in Centre-State fiscal relations have clearly not kept pace. States do not receive the predictable, non-discretionary and non-discriminatory flow of resources from the Centre that the Constitution envisages. Only 54 percent of the resource flow to the States flows through the Finance Commission route. The balance flows through Plan assistance and Centrally Sponsored Schemes which unlike Finance Commission devolution have no Constitutional basis and are subject to several vagaries.

8. The approach of the Centre to financing State Plans is very condescending. The share of "Normal Central Assistance", which is the untied formula based allocation, has been whittled down systematically. The States have been placed at the whim and mercy of different Ministries at the Centre to receive scheme tied assistance. Details of even small projects in different sectors have to be sent to different Ministries in Delhi presentations made and specific approval sought. While Tamil Nadu may be more efficient in ensnaring more funds for some of the schemes in such a mechanism I sincerely believe that such discretionary transfers are not just a sub-optimal solution but deeply humiliating for the States. The elected State Governments are not

regarded as equal partners in the development process but as mere local supplicants.

9. The situation is made worse by the fact that Tamil Nadu does not receive its due share in Central Plan funds. According to the Twelfth Plan Document Tamil Nadu receives just 4.328 per cent in fund flow against 5.96 per cent population share as per the 2011 census. Not only does this design of fund flow penalize a better performing State; it also raises a very serious doubt that there is a sinister conspiracy to consciously discriminate against some States in matters of Plan Fund allocation.

10. Plan transfers are also subject to arbitrary mid-year cuts. Year after year we have found that promised releases of funds have not been made. Annual Work Plans are approved for many schemes and the State goes ahead with incurring expenditure to find itself left high and dry later in the year when the Centre cuts back on its allocations and fund releases are not made. This not only hurts the State's fiscal health but also affects effective scheme implementation.

11. **These are the reasons why Tamil Nadu is a very strong votary of the idea that, the greatest proportion if not the entire fund flow from the Centre to the States should be on the basis of the recommendations of the constitutionally mandated Finance Commission rather than through other mechanisms.** We have also found that the State

has actually received just and equitable resolutions to many of its issues only from Constitutional authorities including the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hence we turn to the Finance Commission.

12. The Fourteenth Finance Commission is at the cusp of history. It has the opportunity to re-order Centre State financial relations in the Country and make them reflect the contemporary reality of the political economy. I urge the Commission that your approach should not be incremental and self-limiting. I request you to take a bold approach and effect the paradigm shift that is needed at this juncture.

13. I request the Commission to ensure that discretionary expenditure of the Centre including that of Gross Budgetary Support to the Plan should be kept out of the committed liabilities of the Central Government when the resources available with the Centre for devolution to the States are assessed. The Centre levies a number of cesses and surcharges to avoid sharing the proceeds with the States under Article 270 of the Constitution. They now amount to close to 8 percent of the Centre's Gross Tax Revenue. Hence, cesses and surcharges should also be made shareable. Out of the aggregate resources available with the Centre we believe that at least 50 percent should be made shareable with the States under Article 270. This would appropriately balance the expenditure needs of the States and the Centre. It would also

considerably diminish the scope for discretionary and discriminatory transfers that the Centre often resorts to.

14. The composition of transfers recommended by the Finance Commissions has also changed. It is disquieting that the share of grants under Article 275 has increased to 18.1 percent of the total transfers in the Thirteenth Finance Commission period up from just 7.2 percent in the Seventh Commission's award. This is not a welcome trend. These grants are being tagged with numerous conditions and administered at the discretion of the Central Government. Sometimes the grants are not even received by the States during the award period. Hence, I request the Finance Commission to reverse this trend. Most resources should go to States through the Article 270 tax devolution route. Grants under Article 275 should be limited to meet the needs of equalization and the very specific special requirements of States.

15. The Commission has also been asked to consider the level of subsidies that are required and the equitable sharing of subsidies between the Centre and the States. This is an issue we have dealt with in some detail in the Memorandum. The Centre's main subsidies are for food fertilizers and fuel. In each of these areas, many States and Tamil Nadu in particular already provide high levels of subsidy. Such subsidies are provided primarily

with the overall welfare perspective in mind. It would be very difficult for Tamil Nadu to take on any portion of the Centre's current liabilities on this score without commensurate transfer of resources.

16. Turning now to how individual States have been treated in the allocation of resources I am constrained to state that successive Finance Commissions do not appear to have requited the faith that Tamil Nadu has consistently placed in the institution of the Finance Commission. Tamil Nadu's share of resources transferred based on the recommendations of the Commission have shrunk from 7.68 per cent in the Seventh Commission to 4.98 percent in the Thirteenth Commission. Tamil Nadu was particularly hard hit by the recommendations of the Tenth and the Eleventh Commissions.

17. Tamil Nadu's situation is mirrored in the way many of the better performing States have also been treated. I would submit that this is a flawed trend that needs to be arrested and reversed. The asymmetry in the Constitutional scheme of allocation of functions and of resources straightaway implies that out of vertical transfer of resources from the Centre to the States the largest proportion are required to maintain the continued provision of public services in all States and not just in backward States. The Finance Commission has to ensure adequate allocation based on such needs to all the States.

18. Tamil Nadu's successes in population control; efficiency in tax collection and greater effectiveness in expenditure on development; and other programmes have gone unrewarded by successive Commissions. In fact the State has actually been penalized. At the same time the higher level of growth in the State has brought its own set of challenges in terms of rising aspirations. Resources are needed to ensure that the levels of service provision are upgraded to meet these aspirations – in the area of maintenance of public order; improved delivery of justice; provision of quality roads; water supply; schools and health facilities. Issues arising from intra-State variations in development have to be addressed.

19. Tamil Nadu stands on the brink of a big opportunity, that is also a major challenge, and which presents itself but rarely in the course of economic development. As a result of sustained low birth rates, the State currently enjoys a demographic dividend of having a very high proportion of its population in the working age group, an advantage which may not last very long. Development economists have acknowledged that this demographic structure is a window of opportunity; which if used effectively, could provide a spurt in economic growth. Substantially enhanced investment in social and economic infrastructure is required to take advantage of this window of opportunity before it fades away in a decade or two.

20. It is this limited window of opportunity that I am attempting to capture through the ambitious Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 – an agenda for investment of 15 lakh crore rupees in social and economic infrastructure. Initiatives like the free laptop computer scheme are directed at skill enhancement. The distribution of free fans, mixies and grinders to women heads of poor households is directed at freeing more women from domestic drudgery to enable them to participate in the work force. **The State urgently needs fiscal support at this crucial stage of development. Any tapering of transfers at this critical stage would adversely affect long term growth prospects. I am determined that the State should grow prosperous before it grows old. I earnestly request the Finance Commission to support this noble endeavour.**

21. A development that caused us some concern was the setting up of an Expert Committee chaired by Dr Raghuram Rajan to evolve criteria for identifying Backward States and to suggest how the criteria may be reflected in future planning and devolution of funds from the Central Government to the States. Recommending criteria for devolution of funds from the Centre to the States is a function for the Finance Commission under Article 280. A Committee set up by the Union Finance Minister under an executive order can never substitute the constitutionally mandated

process of the Finance Commission. The index of underdevelopment constructed by the Committee rates Tamil Nadu very high. Much as this may be recognition of the sustained developmental efforts taken in the State the index itself is problematic. It cannot be treated as a reflection of the “need” of the States for resources, since funds flow is not the only factor relevant to overcome underdevelopment. This hurriedly drafted Report appears to be a thinly disguised attempt to provide an intellectual justification to the political objectives of the mentor of the exercise. I strongly recommend that the Fourteenth Finance Commission should reject outright the Report of the Expert Committee. The Commission should independently make its recommendations without getting pressured by such misleading and unnecessary inputs.

22. It is in this context, that I make my suggestion for a simple robust and equitable formula for distribution of resources amongst States. One-third weight may be assigned to each of the following criteria:- First Population based on the 1971 Census; second, fiscal discipline including tax effort; and third fiscal capacity distance. Many States would suggest elements of the formula that would suit their own interests. I am sure that you would appreciate that my suggestion is well-balanced and equitable.

23. The 1971 population is the most fair and objective criterion that can be applied to all States.

We are very concerned by the indication in the Terms of Reference that demographic changes post 1971 may also be taken note of. I urge the Commission that States like Tamil Nadu which have fulfilled a national duty in encouraging the small family norm should not be made to suffer by taking note of demographic changes since 1971.

24. Fiscal discipline and tax effort are relevant both to reward States that have done well in maintaining such discipline; and as an incentive for States to perform better. The weight for this criterion has been too low in the recommendations of previous Commissions and needs to be increased to at least match the fiscal capacity distance criterion. Fiscal capacity distance will address the interests of the States which lack the capacity to raise resources of their own. It should also be used to penalize those States which have the taxable capacity but fail to utilize it fully. Hence I believe that my suggestion on the devolution formula presents a well balanced and fair solution.

25. Turning to other issues the Commission has been asked to consider the impact of the proposed Goods and Services Tax on the finances of the Centre and the States and the mechanism for compensation in case of any loss. This issue is already being addressed by the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers. Tamil Nadu has a number of objections to the proposed design of GST under the modified draft Constitutional Amendment Bill. **I am primarily concerned about the impact the proposals have**

on the fiscal autonomy of the States and the huge permanent revenue loss GST is likely to cause to a manufacturing and net exporting State like Tamil Nadu. It was in this context that I made my suggestion of an alternative radical approach. The levy, collection and appropriation of the substitutes for VAT, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax within a State should be delegated completely to the State machinery, with the Central machinery focusing on interstate taxation. Such an approach would adequately address both issues -- of fiscal autonomy and adequate compensation.

26. Tamil Nadu devolves the highest proportion of untied resources to Local Bodies amongst all States expressed as a proportion of revenue receipts or revenue expenditure. Our devolution is more than twice the national level. I suggest that 5 per cent of the divisible pool should be earmarked for local bodies. The proportion for urban local bodies should be determined in line with the urban population of each State. The General Basic Grant component should be at least 80 per cent of the total grant and conditions on the General Performance Grant should be limited and significant and not act as a drag on performance.

27. For calamity relief, I suggest that it is time that the size of the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) is reset in line with the levels of expenditure on disasters in recent years. The Centre should fund the entire amount or at least

90 per cent of the enlarged SDRF. This is amply justified since the Fund meets only immediate rescue and relief costs and the State Government has to meet the entire cost of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

28. The Terms of Reference for this Commission require it to suggest statutory provisions to insulate the pricing of public utility services like drinking water; irrigation; power; and public transport from policy fluctuations. I am afraid this issue is fraught with many difficulties. I doubt whether referring this issue to the Commission is within the Constitutional mandate since many of these receipts are outside the Consolidated Fund of States. Tamil Nadu is a water starved State and the State Government has the duty to provide this very basic requirement to its people. Hence water cannot always be priced in commercial terms. Hence I do hope the Commission will approach this sensitive issue realistically and not make recommendations that would be un-implementable.

29. Finally, I would like to draw your attention to some of the requirements that the State has towards upgradation of standards of administration and to tackle special problems. Totally the State has requested for 41,408.79 crore rupees as grants including 14 proposals for Upgradation of Standards of Administration; and 10 proposals for State Specific Needs. I would like to briefly highlight a few of the important requests.

30. The Tamil Nadu Police is one of the most professionally competent Police Forces in the Country and has consistently delivered a stellar performance by ensuring the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the State. To sustain this exemplary record we need to provide resources for the emerging needs of modernization of equipment and updating of technology. Provision of housing for Policemen and Officers close to their place of work is also crucial to improving their effectiveness. Towards these compelling needs, we request the Commission to recommend a grant of 3825 crore rupees. I hope you will consider this favourably.

31. Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized large State in India. Rapid and high volume migration coupled with high housing costs have resulted in an increase in slum population. While the problem is being effectively tackled in the 10 Corporation cities under existing schemes; the slums in Municipalities and in Town Panchayats are still to be covered. We have sought a grant of 7,150 crore rupees for slum upgradation and rehabilitation in Municipalities and Town Panchayats which would cover about 25 percent of the slum population in these areas.

32. Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in Wind Energy and we are now attempting to blaze a new trail by launching a Solar Power Policy with the aim of adding 3000 mega watts of capacity in the next five years. This would add to the existing 7504 mega watts of Wind Capacity cementing Tamil Nadu's position as

the national leader in Renewable Energy. Renewable energy generation is highly dispersed and has much lower load factors. Hence evacuation infrastructure to transmit the power to load centres is much more expensive. Therefore, we request you to support this endeavor by recommending a grant of 2,250 crore rupees.

33. Tamil Nadu is a perennially water scarce State and the need to harvest every drop of rain that falls through rehabilitating traditional water bodies cannot be overstated. We have requested a grant for this purpose and I request substantial assistance for this requirement.

34. I have outlined the major concerns of Tamil Nadu and the proposals that we have. **I would like to emphasize that the Commission needs to make a complete break with the incremental approach of the past. It needs to attempt to match expenditure responsibilities and resource needs and thereafter work out what proportion of the resources needs to be allocated to the States as a whole and to each individual State. A predictable non-discretionary and non discriminatory mechanism has to be put in place.** I thank the Commission for their visit to Tamil Nadu and I hope their stay is both comfortable and rewarding. I look forward to your report eagerly and with the hope that the injustice done to Tamil Nadu by successive Commissions would be undone by you.

Thank You.

*Hon'ble Chief Minister's Reply Regarding Power Situation
in Tamil Nadu to Dr. Sudipto Mundle, Member of Fourteenth
Finance Commission on 16.12.2013*

**‘TAMIL NADU DOING ITS BEST TO
BRIDGE POWER DEFICIT’**

Dr. Mundle raised the question of power situation about the gap between demand and supply. I would like to just briefly state a few facts. It is true this Government is facing and tackling a very difficult power situation, a situation of a big gap between demand and supply. But I would like to emphasize with all the force at my command that this situation is not the creation of this Government.

This is my third tenure as Chief Minister. During my first tenure as Chief Minister between 1991-1996, Tamil Nadu was a power surplus State. There were no power cuts. Again during my second tenure as Chief Minister, between 2001 and 2006, Tamil Nadu was a power surplus State. There was no question of any power cuts at that time. When I demitted office in 2006, Tamil Nadu was a power surplus State.

We were actually supplying power to other States and earning revenue through that route also. But then when I assumed office again, when I took over as Chief Minister for the third time in 2011, I inherited

a very dismal situation where the power situation had been allowed to plunge to abysmal state.

Many new projects were initiated by my Government between 2001 and 2006. If those projects have been carried forward, if they had been completed, even today Tamil Nadu would have been a power surplus State. But the previous Government ignored all those schemes and did not take any interest in carrying forward those projects or implementing them. There was a perennial power shortage in Tamil Nadu from 2007 onwards, particularly, in 2008, 2009 and 2010 and upto May 2011 when a different Government was administering the State.

At that time, the Government to tide over the situation went in for power purchase. There are different ways that the power can be purchased of which I am sure you are well aware. There are long term agreements, if those long-term agreements have been signed with other States in such a case, the cost of power would have been lower we would have been assured of power supply for a number of years and we would have got priority in the allocation of transmission corridor to us by the Centre. But deliberately, the previous Government went in for short term purchases and so at a time when this Government took over, we faced a dismal situation of nearly 4000 MWs power deficit which was not at all our creation.

We inherited this dismal legacy. We were forced to tackle this. So, at that time, we went in for power

purchase because as you very well know for a new power project to be initiated and then actually gets started, it takes a lot of time. So when we went in for power purchase, we succeeded in negotiating agreements with other States which have power surplus for purchase of power. But then even though, for example, we negotiated an agreement with Gujarat to purchase 500 MWs, there was no room for us in the transmission corridor, because priority was given to other States which had already negotiated long-term agreement and therefore we were able to actually bring only about 100 or 150 MWs to Tamil Nadu. This was the situation.

Then as I already told you, though this is not a political forum I am simply stating facts. We have initiated a number of new power projects which could have got started, could have got commissioned but clearances are deliberately being delayed by the Central Government.

There are many areas where the State Government has got only limited powers. Clearances have to be given by the Central Government which are being denied. For example, for the Kundah Power Project and the Sillahalla Power Project, we are ready, to start but clearances are not being given by the Central Government.

There was an earlier power project which was commissioned during my second tenure as Chief Minister and for that the Central clearance was needed just to take a transmission cable through

about 14 kms of forest land. This had to be given by the Ministry of Environment and Forests at the Centre. It was deliberately delayed for political reasons.

We kept on reminding the Centre. I even wrote several times to the Prime Minister, but there was no response. Finally, after waiting for one and a half years, you must remember that this was a project intended to serve the people and cater to their power needs.

Finally, we had to approach the Supreme Court, move the Supreme Court and only after the Supreme Court gave a direction to the Central Government, the permission was accorded. This is the kind of situation we are facing.

Therefore, I would like to assure you that we are very conscious of the power situation, of the demand and the deficit in the amount we are able to supply but we have tied over the crisis to a large extent. Today, I would say that the gap has been bridged.

From the months of July this year, 2013 upto October 2013 there was no power cut in Tamil Nadu. We had successfully bridged the entire gap between demand and supply in two and a half years and I made a statement on the floor of the Assembly saying that this was possible only due to the Herculean efforts put in by this Government. But then very strangely, immediately after I made this statement on the floor of the House, a number of Central Generating Stations went out of order in Tamil Nadu.

I leave you to draw your own inference from this. Till today, every thermal plant, every power generating plant that is under the control of the State Government is functioning to full capacity. Now again there is a power deficit and that power deficit arises because of certain flaws which have crept in Central Generating Stations and I must say it is very odd that all these have taken place at the same time, simultaneously.

Still we are doing our best and I assure you that in another six months or so, Tamil Nadu will be totally free of power cuts, it will be a power surplus State and the rest of the details will be sent to you by the Finance Secretary.

Thank you.

Speech delivered at Valedictory function of the 4th All India Police Commando Competition held on 27.01.2014 at the Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium, Chennai



Chief Minister inspires at finale of all-India
Commando meet
**'I strive to raise entire Police force
to level of Commando units'**

Hon'ble Ministers of the Government of
Tamil Nadu, Members of the Legislative Assembly,
Mrs. Sheela Balakrishnan, Chief Secretary,
Government of Tamil Nadu,
Mr. Apurva Varma, Principal Secretary, Home
Department, Government of Tamil Nadu,

Mr. K. Ramanujam, Director General of Police,
Government of Tamil Nadu,


Mr. Malay Kumar Sinha, Additional Director,
Intelligence Bureau, representing the Chairman,
Central Co-ordination Committee of the All India
Police Duty Meet,

Thiru S.George, Commissioner of Police, Chennai,
Thiru Sanjay Arora, Additional Director General of
Police – Operations,
Officers and Men and Women of the Police Force,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

“It gives me great pleasure to be here today at the valedictory function of the 4th All India Police Commando Competition for the year 2013, to felicitate the winners and to give away the awards and encourage those who have not won. The atmosphere here is electric and the exhilaration is palpable and infectious. I am reminded of the words of Swami Vivekananda - I quote: “My countrymen should have muscles of iron, nerves of steel and a mind made of such stuff of which thunder bolts are made” - Unquote. The sight of young men and women powered by the drive to serve their Country and stalking out challenges and forging the will to dare, makes our spirits soar.

This arena brings people from different cultural backgrounds together. Sports essentially denote participation and inclusion. Sports activities bring individuals and organisations together, highlighting commonalities and bridging cultural and ethnic divides. The easy and inherent characteristic of sports of bringing people together, salvaging their strength, reinforcing their resolve to succeed and chartering a unique course for those who are involved makes it a powerful weapon. Sports provide a forum to hone skills like discipline, confidence and leadership and strengthen core principles like acceptance, co-operation and respect. Sports expound the value of effort and teach the participants how to manage victory as well as defeat. These fundamental elements of sports make them a viable and practical tool to attain the goal of national development. Many of the core values inherent in sports are compatible with the principles necessary for development and peace, such as fair play, co-operation, sharing and a healthy respect for opponents. The life skills learned through sports help empower individuals and enhance psycho-social well-being like increased resilience, self-esteem and connection with others.


Events like this competition inculcate a sense of oneness among you and fire the competitiveness



in you to excel in whatever you do. Sport is a great unifying force and the Police need continuous reassessment and reassurance in terms of their mental and physical fitness. These events will help to test their physical agility, mental resilience and serve to enhance these traits which are crucial to policing and indicate their relative levels, urging further accomplishment.

The All India Police Sports Control Board and the Co-ordination Committee of the All India Police Duty Meet, sponsor the conduct of seventeen professional and sports competitions for Police Forces across the country every year, each event being hosted by a different Police Force. These competitions include the Police Duty Meet, Shooting and Commando championships which test skills relating to Police functioning in addition to general events like athletics, aquatics, equestrian sports and various individual and team games.

The Police Commando concept is relatively new. The concept of having an elite commando unit as part of a regular Police Force was first established in the United States in 1967, when the Los Angeles Police Department setup a specialised 'unit' or a Special Weapons And Tactics team (SWAT) tasked to respond to critical situations. These men were skilled



in tackling special situations involving hostage rescue, counter terrorism, search and rescue, plus a host of other specialized tasks which a regular Police Force is not equipped for. So effective have these units been, that today, almost every Police Force in the world has a SWAT team and their basic roles remain the same.

The All India Police Commando Competition is one of the latest additions to the annual Police Sports calendar. It has been included, considering the importance of counter-terrorism skills in the current scenario where terrorism and extremism are emerging as serious threats to internal security. In order to upscale our capabilities to deal with and do away with this menace, it is imperative that all States have a force of well-trained and equipped Commando Units. Most States have raised Commando Units and these outfits need to be kept fighting fit by constant training and upgradation of skills and tactics. The developments in terms of upgradation of skills have to be in line with the expectations of the public at large, as the Police are the most visible and much required public service, involved in safeguarding the lives of the people. Most of the Commando Units are comprised of personnel better trained, better equipped, well led and more motivated components

within their respective Forces. Specific needs dictate special dispensations. However, my endeavour as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been to raise the level of training, equipping, leadership and motivation of the complete Police Force, rather than to create an odd island of excellence in a sea of mediocrity. Yours is a call to a service that requires extreme commitment and demands excellence at all times. Rest assured that you will always enjoy the utmost public gratitude and deepest respect as you take your professionalism to higher levels in terms of integrity, ethics and discipline.

The honour of organizing the All-India Police Commando Competition for the year 2013 has been assigned to the Tamil Nadu Police. This will be the 4th edition of the competition. I am informed that the previous three competitions were hosted by the Border Security Force, Assam Rifles, and the Rajasthan Police. This year, we have received entries from 23 teams from the major Central Para Military Forces and other State Police Forces. Earlier, the focus was on anti-extremist operations in rural and jungle areas, as the majority of insurgencies were in outlying areas. After the terrorist attack at Mumbai in 2008, an urgent need to develop specialization in fighting in built up and closed areas, has arisen. I have been informed that the format of the competition tests a commando team for endurance,

physical and mental strength, co-ordination, firing skills, knowledge of tactics, planning, and capability to operate in compact small teams. A team consisting of 22 personnel is put through a gruelling schedule of fast runs, obstacle courses, reflex shooting, and operations in urban and jungle scenarios. The team has to complete all the events within 4 hours and 45 minutes. This, indeed, is a test of endurance – both physical and mental, and I congratulate the winners and all the teams who have participated in these events for their sheer fortitude, grit and determination.

As this competition also involves participation in simulated urban and jungle operations, it provides an arena to all the Forces to validate their procedures, tactics, techniques and equipment. This, simultaneously, facilitates Commando Forces to learn from each other and upgrade themselves, both in the use of technology and human resources. Abraham Lincoln once said, “If you give me six hours to chop down a tree, I will spend the first four sharpening my axe.” This is exactly what we are expected to do, in forming a highly competent team of committed commandos. Our commandos are the axe. The conduct of more such competitions and skill upgradation are the needs of the hour.

It gives me great satisfaction that the Tamil Nadu Police are hosting the event at the Tamil Nadu Police Academy at Oonamanchery, in Chennai. I have sanctioned 94.75 lakh rupees for this event. New infrastructure, including obstacle courses, system of baffles for the range, and electronically controlled targets, has been created at a cost of 50 lakh rupees. These will be permanent additions to the infrastructure of the Academy, for training in obstacle courses and shooting. I am happy to learn that the Tamil Nadu Police are the first to use an electronically controlled reflex shooting range in the competition. We have always been forerunners in the Country, in the use of specialized techniques and equipment. I believe that the contours of internal security are undergoing rapid and unprecedented changes and we cannot afford to be complacently under-equipped. In all my tenures as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I have never stinted on welfare measures for the Police, and I have ensured that the Tamil Nadu Police get the best state-of-the-art infrastructure, coupled with the latest equipment, and constant training and orientation to perform. Our Commando Units are exposed to techniques of Unconventional Warfare, including extraction, subversion, sabotage, intelligence activities, evasion and escape, and other


activities of covert or clandestine nature. Similarly, combat terrorism activities, including the process of anti-terrorism, counter-terrorism, recovery of hostages or sensitive material from terrorist organisations, attack on terrorist infrastructure, and reduction of vulnerability to terrorism are essentially imparted to these commandos, to counter the myriad forms of terror rearing its ugly head from time to time.

The Tamil Nadu Police, endowed with unfettered professional freedom in my Government, have always risen to the challenges confronting them, and I am proud of them. The manifestation of sound leadership and best training practices have resulted in producing a highly professional and strongly motivated public safety corps. Martin Luther King once said, and I quote - "the ultimate measure of man is not where he stands in moments of comfort, but where he stands at times of challenge and discomfort" - Unquote. Just as fire refines a precious metal, so too, challenges will strengthen and chisel you all into even better officers. A solid demonstration of professionalism and deep sense of responsibility in the realm of public safety, was witnessed in the recent arrest of Fakruddin in the operation at Puthur, in which two of his associates were arrested without any loss of life. This is proof

beyond doubt that our Commando outfit is one of the best in the country. I have personally congratulated 260 personnel involved in the operation, giving away cash rewards ranging from 1 lakh rupees to 15 lakh rupees, apart from the grant of accelerated promotion to 20 Police personnel.

I have been consistently encouraging and motivating Police personnel to excel in all sporting events. I have enhanced the prize incentives given to Police personnel who win laurels for the State. The prize amounts for winners of gold medals, silver medals and bronze medals in the All India Police Sports events were raised ten-fold to 5 lakh rupees, 3 lakh rupees and 2 lakh rupees respectively. In addition, when the Tamil Nadu team gets the winners' trophy or the runners-up trophy, each member of the team is awarded 50,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively.

The nature of your job entails a great amount of personal sacrifice and hard work. More than the thrill of adventure, financial benefit, better perks, or the prospect of faster promotions, the one common thread that binds you all together is your commitment to defend and protect Society. A Policeman / Policewoman is a peacetime soldier, always at war. I



commend your courage, commitment and dedication as you continue to work to make the community safe. Your passion and conviction make your lives better lived. I congratulate all the participating teams and each and every member of the various teams, for the spirit you have displayed in participation. I extol the winning teams, and their members for their excellence in training and motivation and encourage you to continue the winning streak. For those who have not won, nothing is lost. You will return stronger and more determined to conquer the victory stands.

I wish each and every Policeman / Policewoman in these grounds, a long, glorious and rewarding career in the service of the people, and the Nation.

Thank you.”

Speech delivered during the releases of Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 Phase II, Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2014, Tamil Nadu Automobile & Auto Components Policy 2014, Tamil Nadu Biotechnology Policy, 2014 and Launches of Official Website of Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board & MoU Signing Ceremony on 21.2.2014 at Hotel ITC Grand Chola, Chennai



Unveiling 3 new policies, Tamil Nadu envisages big boost to industry, jobs


Thiru O. Panneerselvam, Minister for Finance and Public Works,

Thiru P. Thangamani, Minister for Industries,

Hon'ble Ministers of the Government of Tamil Nadu,

Thiru Kris Gopalakrishnan, President CII,
Thiru Venu Srinivasan, Chairman, TVS Motors
and Past President, CII,
Thiru Sidharth Birla, President, FICCI,
Thiru Rana Kapoor, President, Assocham,
Tmt Sheela Balakrishnan, Chief Secretary to the
Government of Tamil Nadu,
Thiru C.V Sankar, Principal Secretary, Industries,
Captains and doyens of industry,
Senior officers of the Government of Tamil Nadu,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ever since my Government assumed office for the third time in 2011, I have been tirelessly working towards the completion of the tasks I had enumerated when I laid out the grand Vision 2023 for the State of Tamil Nadu and its people. In that document I had set a target of 14% growth in the Manufacturing Sector every year and an overall investment of 15 lakh crore rupees in all the sectors of the State economy by the year 2023. To achieve the goals relating to manufacturing two sets of MoUs numbering 17 in all were signed in my presence in 2012 committing an investment of 26,625 crore rupees. Today 16



more MoUs are being signed for industries with a total investment of 5081 crore rupees offering employment to 16,282 persons. With this the total investment envisaged in the 33 MoUs signed so far by my Government in its present tenure is 31,706 crore rupees with an employment potential for over 1,62,667 persons. I have often said that investment is an act of faith based on rational expectations. It is a vote of confidence. I congratulate the investors who have reposed their confidence in Tamil Nadu and I am sure that they would continue to do so.

The greatest challenge before my Government is to steer economic growth through the highly volatile and uncertain global economic scenario prevailing now and the period of domestic slowdown. Even the developed nations are now only slowly coming out of the severe economic crisis while China's Foreign Direct Investment led boom appears to be cooling rapidly.

Yet as a longer term trend the weight of global economic power is shifting inexorably towards Asia particularly India and China. It is my firm conviction that within India, Tamil Nadu would emerge as the epicentre of such power. I have a vision for India in which Tamil Nadu will play a key role -- a vision of a resurgent India; a Nation with an inclusive society and

open markets; a Nation of enterprise and creativity driven by knowledge and shaped by family values; a Nation of growth with equity; a Nation with peace stability and development; a modern secular and prosperous India. I want to assure you all that this day is not far.


It was with this exalted objective in mind that I had released the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 Document. I am fully committed to converting this Vision into reality. In keeping with this commitment today I have released the Second Phase of the Vision 2023 Document containing reports on the sector strategy approach and profiles of infrastructure projects proposed for implementation in the selected sectors. The Document includes profiles of 217 infrastructure projects in six major sectors – Energy; Transport; Industrial and Commercial Infrastructure; Urban Infrastructure and Services; Agriculture; and Human Development. Some of the suggestions received when the Phase-I of the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 Document was released have been addressed in the Phase-II Document. Accordingly the investment envisaged in the Agriculture Sector is being substantially stepped up from 40,000 crore rupees to 1,21,400 crore rupees. The projected investment in the Human Development

Sector has also been increased from 30,000 crore rupees to 59,140 crore rupees. The investment levels in the other critical sectors have been maintained at the levels indicated earlier within the overall projected investment of 15 lakh crore rupees to ensure the attainment of the outcomes expected from the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023.

Tamil Nadu had achieved growth rates of 11.45 per cent in 2004-05 and 13.96 per cent in 2005-06. The growth then fell to 6.13 per cent in 2007-08 and 5.45 per cent in 2008-09. Growth in Tamil Nadu has rebounded in 2013-2014 and is expected to be 6.13 per cent as against 4.14 per cent in 2012-13. The trend has generally been that Tamil Nadu's growth in the upswing period exceeds the all-India growth rates. I have every confidence that I can return Tamil Nadu to double digit growth.

I strongly believe that structural transformation is critical to place Tamil Nadu on a higher growth trajectory. The core of this transformation lies in increasing the share of manufacturing. The share of the manufacturing sub-sector in GSDP is less than 17 per cent now and the Vision 2023, intends to raise it to at least 22 per cent by 2022-23. I believe that while we continue to focus on agriculture and accelerate its growth we must also focus on creating far more jobs in manufacturing.

When my Government assumed office in 2011 the State power utilities were already reeling under a huge debt burden of over 40,000 crore rupees -- a bitter bequest that the previous Government left for us. In the past two years the State Government has allocated substantial resources to revive the State DISCOM to establish more power projects and to increase efficiency in transmission and distribution. Ongoing projects have been fast tracked and generation capacity of more than 2500 MW added to the grid. Procurement action has commenced, for projects with a total capacity of 3300 MW. More capacity addition is also planned. Long and medium term power purchases have also been tied up. The State is a leader in non-conventional energy generation and ranks first in the country in terms of wind energy. To evacuate power from wind mills 400 kilovolt Green Energy Corridors are being set up. My Government also has a comprehensive Solar Power Policy with many new initiatives. The State is also availing of financial assistance from the Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) to upgrade the transmission network in the State. Together all these efforts will go a long way in mitigating the demand-supply gap in the power sector. I am proud to inform you that with all the efforts my Government




has taken the State which was severely hit by power cuts in 2011 will soon overcome the constraints on the availability of power.

I am detailing the above only to demonstrate that my Government is not a Government that merely talks and puts out lofty ideals and policies; it actually gets down to taking hard decisions and staying the course.

Today, I have released 3 new Policies namely Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2014; Tamil Nadu Biotechnology Policy 2014; and Tamil Nadu Automobile and Auto Components Policy 2014. On this occasion, I recall the positive impact created by the Industrial Policies released by my Government during 1992 and 2003. The 1992 Industrial Policy paved the way for Chennai to become one of the World's largest auto clusters and the 2003 Industrial Policy triggered the Electronics Industry revolution in Tamil Nadu and today the State has become India's largest exporter of electronic hardware.

My purpose in enunciating the new Industrial Policy, 2014 is to further strengthen Tamil Nadu's competitiveness as a world class manufacturing hub. This policy has innovative features with a focus on creating a business friendly environment



with world class infrastructure and a boost to the employment and skill levels obtaining in the State. I am sure that the Policy will position Tamil Nadu as the most favoured investment destination and help generate over 2 million jobs. I am confident that this Policy will herald a new era of industrialisation and establish Tamil Nadu as one of the major Global Hubs for Manufacturing.

Recognising the importance of the automobile and auto components sector to the State my Government has brought out a separate “Tamil Nadu Automobile and Auto Components Policy, 2014”. This policy will focus on the future development and consolidation of the automobile and components industry where Tamil Nadu enjoys a comparative advantage. It aims to generate 5 lakh jobs and make Chennai one of the World’s top 5 auto clusters.

While Tamil Nadu enjoys a leadership position in traditional industries like automobiles, engineering goods, textiles, and leather in the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 I had recognised the need to focus on sunrise sectors like biotechnology, aerospace and nanotechnology. With abundant availability of qualified and skilled manpower Tamil Nadu is ideally positioned to progress as a knowledge-driven economy.

Tamil Nadu was one of the few States which saw the potential of biotechnology early and the first biotechnology incubation park the TIDCO Centre for Life Sciences (TICEL), Biotechnology Park-I in Chennai with technical collaboration from Cornell University, USA became operational in November, 2004. The state-of-the art TICEL-II with a built-up area of 6 lakh square feet with Bio-safety Levels 2 & 3 is fast coming up. In this setting to give an impetus to this emerging industry my Government has brought out the “Tamil Nadu Biotechnology Policy 2014.”

To facilitate the speedy implementation of infrastructure projects a policy framework in the form of the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Act, Rules and Regulations has been put in place along with the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Public Private Partnerships Procurement) Rules. A recent United Nations Report on Probity in Public Procurement has recognized Tamil Nadu as the first State to have a legislative framework to deal with Public Private Partnership procurement. I chair the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board which will be responsible for implementing this policy framework.

As yet another e-governance initiative I have today launched the website of the Tamil Nadu

Infrastructure Development Board. It will be backed up by a completely automated workflow process.

The investment climate in Tamil Nadu is buoyant. Data published by both the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), and the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Government of India bear ample testimony to this. According to CMIE, incremental investments attracted by Tamil Nadu between June 2011, to January 2014, is 1 lakh 46 thousand and 800 crore rupees. Tamil Nadu has achieved 18.2% growth in investments higher than other States like Gujarat Maharashtra and Karnataka. According to data with the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion Ministry of Commerce & Industry the cumulative investment approved by the Government of India in Tamil Nadu through the Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) and Letter of Intent (LoI) routes grew by 1,02,908 crore rupees during the 32 month period from May 2011 to December 2013 representing a 32 per cent increase.

Increase in employment is the surest indicator of a vibrant growing economy. Due to the proactive steps taken by my Government the number of workers enrolled with the Employees Provident

Fund Organisation has grown from 84 lakh in March 2011 to 1.61 crore in December 2013.

But, I do not rest on my laurels. I want to welcome more and more investment into the State and to this end we intend to organise Tamil Nadu's first Global Investor Meet in the month of October this year and I keenly look forward to your active participation in the event.

Before I conclude I once again congratulate the industries that have signed the MoUs today. You have reposed faith in my Government. I want to assure you all that my Government will extend full support and co-operation to make your ventures a big success as has been the case with hundreds of companies that have flourished in this State.

I urge all the stakeholders to own the Vision and work collectively towards attaining it within the challenging time frame that we have set for ourselves. With everyone interested in Tamil Nadu's progress lending a hand I am fully confident that the ambitious Vision will be achieved and Tamil Nadu will be the first State to provide its people high quality infrastructure and the means to earn their livelihood and lead contented lives fulfilling all their aspirations.

Thank You
