

# **ELECTIONS TO THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**2016**

## **D.M.K. MANIFESTO**





# **LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS-2016**

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# **D.M.K. MANIFESTO - 2016**

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# Tamil Nadu 15<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly Election

2016

## Manifesto of the DMK Party

என் உயிரினும் மேலான அன்பு உடன் பிறப்புகளாம்,  
தமிழ்ப் பெருமக்களே!

**My Beloved and esteemed Tamils, who are more precious  
to me than my life!**

வணக்கம்.

**Vanakkam.**

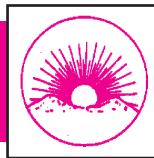
After reverentially saluting and respectfully paying homage to the ever-inspiring leader Arignar Anna,

who had broken the leader - cadre relationship, which is a normal trait in political parties, and treated all cadres as brothers and sisters thereby proclaiming that the party is one big family,

who had given us the lofty ideal of Duty, Dignity and Discipline,

who had carried on the struggle of his leader and Mentor, Thanthai Periyar in pursuit of upholding social reforms and rationalism, to protect the objects of Democracy,

who had founded the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in the year 1949, to work for the above said policies and to work for equality,



Social Justice and egalitarianism, which are the highest humanitarian values, for protecting the ancient and living Tamil race, language and cultural heritage,

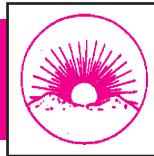
who had declared that that the DMK is the beacon for home, and servant of nation,

who had built the party as a vibrant peoples movement and took part in a number of struggles for the right of the Tamils,

During this centenary year of the Dravidian Movement, remembering with deep gratitude, the harbingers of the great movement Dr.Natesanar, Sir.Pitti Thiyagarayar and Dr.T.M.Nair who had created a special status for Tamil Nadu, the birth place of Social Justice, and who strove hard to impart education to the Dravidian students and create social awareness and awakening in the minds of the Dravidians,

With deep gratitude to the unparalleled leader of the movement, Thanthai Periyar, who had taught us self respect, rationalism, and Dravidian pride, and woke up the Tamil Community from slumber and made them live a life, which is subservient to none and will not subjugate anyone,

I am happy and proud to place before the people of Tamil Nadu, this election Manifesto of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam for the general elections to the 15<sup>th</sup> Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

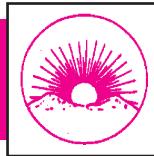


Our track-record of past achievements clearly exhibits that only the DMK Party can redeem the derailed State and take it towards developmental path, industrial growth, economic stability, increased production, infrastructure development, social welfare, and agriculture production.

This Manifesto has been prepared keeping in mind the need for an integrated approach towards both rural and urban development, for achieving a total growth and laying a road-map for an all-round development in the state.

To ensure economic development in the rural areas, we need to concentrate on agriculture, build rural infrastructure, and make available basic education in rural areas. To achieve this target, a sound marketing system should be evolved to sell all rural products like agricultural produce, handicrafts, handloom apparels, fruits and vegetables at a fair and reasonable price, and augmentation of water supply for both farming and drinking by strengthening and de-silting of water bodies, and simplified procedure for availing of loans by farmers, are to be implemented. This Manifesto has devised schemes for the above-mentioned programme. This Manifesto has also listed out for the first time district-specific schemes to be implemented and is appended herewith.

During the year 2000 A.D member countries of the United Nations numbering 189 had formulated a scheme aimed at ensuring welfare of the global community. The scheme had listed out Eight



Goals called Millennium Development Goals . The Member Nations had committed to help achieve the following Goals.

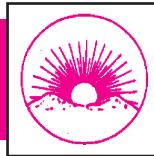
1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. To achieve universal primary education.
3. To promote gender equality and empower women
4. To reduce child mortality
5. To improve maternal health
6. To combat HIV/Aids, Malaria and other diseases
7. To ensure environmental sustainability
8. To develop a global partnership for development

**Year 2015 was fixed as ultimatum for achieving all these 8 goals.**

Since these goals could not be achieved within the year 2015, a meeting of the member countries was held in the year 2015 had reworked the programme and released a list of seventeen goals called Sustainable Development Goals, which are to be attained by the year 2030.

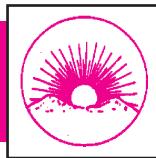
These goals are as follows:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well Being



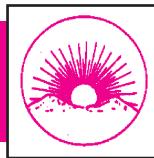
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

Since 1967, the DMK Government, whenever in office, had prepared various projects and passed several legislations in its mission to achieve the various UNDP targets, even before the U.N. had formulated and announced the above-said goals.



Various welfare boards for the development of not only unorganized labourers but also the most ignored communities like differently abled persons, Narikkuravars and transgenders, provision of nutrient rich food like egg for children under the nutritious noon meal scheme, right to equal share in the ancestral property for women offsprings, formation of women self-help groups, monthly pension for old age people, women who were deserted by their husbands, and widows, reservation in employment and education for religious minorities, abolition of manual scavenging, a law permitting qualified men of all castes to perform puja in temples, Equitable Education Scheme (samacheerkalvi), sustained industrial development, steady growth in infrastructure, maintenance of law and order, reservation in education and employment to ensure social equality, and creation of casteless model villages called 'Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram' are a few of the schemes introduced during the DMK rule in the state.

Party treasurer Thalapathy M.K.Stalin undertook an extensive tour throughout the state in the name of 'We for Ourselves' (Namakku Naame). During this tour, he had met thousands and thousands of people from various walks of life and representatives of various organizations, trade unions, weavers, farmers, fishermen and labourers and discussed with them about their plight, needs and demands and had assured them that steps will be taken to fulfill their



demands. During his tour, he had received about 4.5 lakhs petitions from the public. Likewise, Members of the DMK Manifesto Committee undertook district-wise tour throughout the State, met the representatives of various organizations, and held consultations with them, and received petitions from them.

All these petitions were carefully and meticulously scrutinized by the Manifesto committee and this manifesto is prepared in consultation with the General Secretary and Treasurer. With a will to ensure progress of Tamil Nadu in all respects and to make the people flourish, I once again express happiness in submitting this Manifesto for 'Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly Election 2016' to the benign voters of Tamil Nadu.

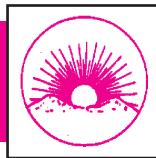
Affectionately,

Chennai - 600 018

10.4.2016

(M. Karunanidhi)

President, D.M.K.



## **State Autonomy**

1. To fulfill the wishes of Perarignar Anna, the DMK Government, for the first time in the history of Independent India, had appointed a committee headed by Justice Rajamannar with Justice Chandra Reddy and Dr. A.Lakshmanasamy Mudaliyar as members in the year 1969 to go into the issues of State Autonomy and Centre - State Relations.

In the year 1983, Government of India had appointed a committee to review the Centre - State Relations, headed by Justice R.S.Sarkaria and later another committee headed by Justice M.N.Venkatachalaiah, to go into the same subject, in the year 2000.

When the first UPA government was formed in the year 2004, the DMK, a member of the alliance, had insisted on the Government of India to review the Centre - State Relations, and Government of India agreed to this demand and appointed another Commission headed by Justice M.M.Poonchi in the year 2007.

The DMK will continue to demand the Government of India to study the recommendations of all the four committees thoroughly and amend the constitution of India to give fuller autonomy to the States and make India, a truly federal democracy.



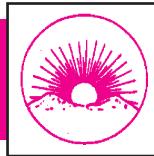
## **Language Policy**

### **Tamil as an official Language**

2. The DMK, which has suffered countless losses in protecting our mother tongue Tamil and opposed Hindi imposition, is determined to continue to work in that direction.

The DMK continues to urge that the assurance of the late lamented Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that Hindi would not be imposed on people speaking other languages and English would continue as long as non-Hindi speaking people desired. In his address to the joint session of Parliament in 2004, President Abdul Kalam announced that study would be undertaken for making official languages of all States as official languages of the Centre. But the Centre has not taken any effort to make all official languages of states as the official languages of the Centre. The DMK will continue to urge the Centre to bring appropriate amendment in the Official Languages Act so as to make official languages of all States as the official languages of the Centre as announced by the President in his Address.

As a first step, the DMK will continue to urge the Centre to implement the resolution adopted at the State conference of the DMK at Tiruchi in 1996 to make Tamil, the oldest among the Dravidian languages and rich in literary culture, as one of the official languages of the Centre.



The DMK will also urge that the examinations and interviews for Central government jobs and all examinations for all departments including Union Public Service Commission, be conducted also in the official languages of the respective States.

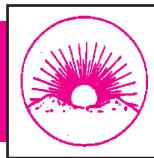
### **Tamil as an official Language in Central government offices**

3. The DMK will continue to urge that our mother tongue Classical Tamil be declared as co-official language in Central government offices in Tamil Nadu and that all correspondences and transactions in Central government offices, organizations, and nationalized banks in Tamil Nadu should be in Tamil and to make appropriate amendment to section 343 of the Constitution of India.

### **Tamil as court Language in High Court**

4. The DMK will urge upon the Government of India to implement the suggestions of legal experts for creating four Regional Courts of Appeal which is under the consideration of the constitutional bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. DMK will further urge to set up the court of appeal of the Southern Region to be established in Tamil Nadu.

Section 7 of the Official Languages Act 1963 states, 'Hindi or official languages of the States can be used in the verdicts and orders of the State High Courts'. The Act further states that the

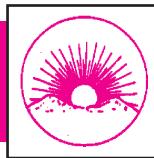


President shall accept and issue orders if a resolution is adopted in the State Legislature and forwarded to the President with the recommendation of the Governor.

On that basis, during DMK rule, a resolution for making Tamil as High Court language was adopted in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 6.12.2006 and forwarded to the Centre with the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court and the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 11.2.2007. But the Centre has so far not taken any decision. Hence the DMK will continue to urge the Centre to accept Tamil as a language in High Court on the basis of the resolution adopted in the Assembly.

### **Classical Language**

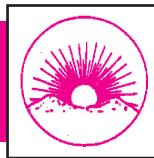
5. Due to our relentless efforts, the UPA Government at the Centre had declared Tamil as a Classical Language. The century old demand of Tamil scholars was fulfilled due to our efforts. We also took steps for conducting World Classical Tamil Conference by inviting Tamil scholars from all over the world, thereby adding glory to the language. The DMK will urge the Center to declare Tirukkural as a National Book to add further glory to classical Tamil.
6. Steps will be taken for establishing Tamil Chairs in the Universities all over the world.



7. The project to construct a building for Classical Tamil Research Institute for which 17 acre land was allotted during DMK rule and kept in abeyance by the present rulers will be implemented and a new building will be constructed.
8. As in Chennai, classical language park will be set up at Coimbatore, where the World Classical Tamil Conference was held.
9. As a memorial of the declaration of Tamil as classical language, during DMK rule we established a very big park near Anna Flyover and named it as 'Classical Language Park'. Public visited the park in the evenings and spent time happily. But due to animosity the ADMK regime covered the name 'Classical Language park' and ignored it without maintenance. The DMK avows to refurbish and maintain the park for public use.
10. World renowned books in other languages will be translated into Tamil. Similarly best Tamil books will be translated into world languages for spreading the glory of Tamil and Tamils at the global level by using print and electronic media.

### **Welfare of Eelam Tamils**

11. The DMK will continue to urge the Centre to press the world nations for conducting an independent and credible international probe into human rights violations, war crimes and genocide in Sri Lanka.



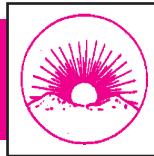
12. Only diluted political power sharing has been permitted in Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka. The DMK will urge the Centre to demand the UN to conduct a referendum among Tamils in Sri Lanka and displaced Tamils for a permanent political solution and to press the Sri Lankan government to make provisions in the proposed new Constitution for Tamils to get equal rights.

### **Prohibition**

13. Law will be enacted for enforcing prohibition in Tamil Nadu. The Government will formulate schemes to compensate the loss incurred by implementing prohibition.
14. Tamil Nadu Integrated Regulated Marketing Corporation will be created and ways and means will be formulated for TASMAC employees to serve in the new corporation without losing their service seniority.

The government will totally get relieved from sale of liquor and steps will be taken for establishing new extended markets like Uzhavar Shandais for selling agro products like paddy, plantain, ground nut, chilly, vegetables, pulse varieties and rural products like handloom cloth and handicrafts directly to the consumers.

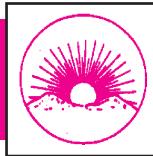
15. To provide treatment for alcoholics an organization under the departments of health and family welfare will be created



through which De-addiction centres will be started in all districts for men with drinking habits where treatment and psychotherapy will be provided.

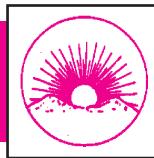
### **Administrative Reforms**

16. During the DMK rule in the year 1973 an Act called Public Men (criminal misconduct) Act was passed for enquiring into the charges against public servants, including the Chief Minister and Ministers, people's representatives and government servants. In 1977 the ADMK government repealed it. A similar Act to establish Lok Ayuktha to go into the charges against people's representatives and government servants including Chief Minister, and Ministers will be passed.
17. Right to Services Act will be enacted to ensure proper delivery of government services like issuance of community certificates, birth and death certificates, income certificates, nativity certificates, pension benefits, public distribution schemes and welfare schemes etc., of the government to the public without any hassle.
18. Due to the worst financial administration of the present ADMK regime, debt burden of Tamil Nadu government has increased to more than Rs . 4 lakh crores. There is also loss in many ways of the tax revenue of the government. A committee of economic experts directly reporting to the Chief Minister will be formed to



suggest ways and means to stop leakage of revenue and recommend measures to stop unnecessary expenditure and to monitor the government projects to ensure implementation within the prescribed time-limit.

19. An administrative reforms committee consisting of experts of various fields will be set up for recommending transparent and corruption-free administration based on recently-developed management techniques and methods. The committee's recommendations will be obtained within six months and implemented at the earliest.
20. The Central Planning Commission is not in vogue now. Further after the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan, the continuance of State Planning Commission becomes a question mark. Hence, a 'State Economic Development Board' consisting of non-political chairman and members experienced in finance, Labour laws, methods of taxation and industrial sector will be constituted for conceiving plans suitable for rural and urban economic development, monitor economic development in the State and to function as single window for industrial entrepreneurs and as long - standing friend of investors. The work of this commission is to ensure uniform economic progress all over Tamil Nadu by conceiving plans for rural economic progress besides being envoys for foreign direct investment. This set up will devise plans to be executed in each

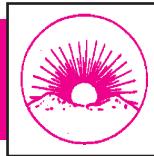


department and determine economic yardsticks for those plans and recommend to the concerned ministry.

21. Planning Body for every department will be set up and efforts will be made for the department concerned to undertake steps for implementing plans recommended by the State Economic Development Board.
22. Steps will be taken to bifurcate bigger revenue districts on the basis of population and the number of Assembly constituencies for better Administration.

## **Agriculture**

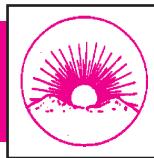
23. Due to the indifference of the present ADMK regime, the Cauvery Delta farmers are resorting to only single crop (samba) instead of usual two annual crop season (kuruvai and samba). Further agriculturists were unable to cultivate short term crops. Similarly, due to the failure of the ADMK regime to properly maintain irrigation sources, farmers were driven to committing suicide. To protect the welfare of the several lakhs of farmers in the State and to increase Agriculture produce a separate Budget for Agriculture will be prepared and presented in the Legislative Assembly.
24. A new policy will be formulated to market agriculture produce. Under this policy action will be taken to market agricultural produce nationally and internationally. Farmers will be able to



sell their products directly without any middle man, at market determined prices. To facilitate marketing, a "Comprehensive Agriculture Produce Marketing Exchange" will be formed with the participation of Government and producers of agricultural goods. This mechanism will help farmers to know the market prices for their produces.

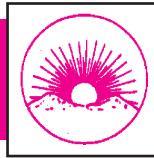
To periodically improve and renew the policy in tune with changing times , an 'Agriculture Produce Marketing Regulation Act' will be promulgated.

25. Entire crop loan availed by small and micro farmers will be waived.
26. The ADMK government has fixed the minimum support price of paddy as Rs.1520 per quintal. The DMK government will fix the MSP for paddy at Rs.2000 per quintal initially and step by step increase upto Rs.2500.
27. The Government of India had fixed Rs.2300 as MSP per tonne of Sugarcane for the sugar year 2015-2016. The ADMK government had announced a mere Rs.550 inclusive of cartage totaling Rs.2850. The Sugarcane farmers are letdown by this announcement. To alleviate the sufferings of the farmers, the DMK government will increase the amount by Rs.1200 including cartage over and above the amount of Rs.2300 fixed by the Government of India, totaling Rs.3500.

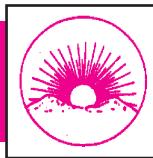


Action will be taken for payment of full amount for sugarcane supplied by sugarcane growers to sugar mills within three months from the date of delivery. In the last five years the ruling ADMK regime has not conducted any tripartite talks between sugar mill managements, sugarcane growers and government representatives. Hence, sugarcane growers could not get their arrears from sugar mills. As was done during the previous DMK rule, steps will be taken for conducting tripartite talks, periodically, to make necessary arrangements for payment of arrears and to fix fair and remunerative price every year.

28. A separate division for organic farming will be created in the Agricultural Department.
29. An organic farming research centre will be established. And it will be named after Thiru Ko.Nammalvar a pioneer, in organic farming.
30. Agricultural Development Councils at the State and district levels consisting of representatives of farmers will be constituted for reviewing various problems faced by the agricultural sector; for conceiving farmers welfare schemes; for fixing Minimum Support Price for agricultural products like plantain, turmeric, tapioca, pulse varieties, chilly, grains, tea and oil seeds. Necessary steps will be taken to procure pulses by the government and sell through PDS outlets.

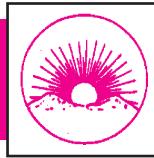


31. A 'Horticulture Research Centre' will be established in Mannavanur, Kodaikanal where 390 Acres of Land is available with the government for the development and identification of new varieties of vegetables and fruits, flowers and medicinal plants and herbs.
32. Besides continuing to supply free power for farmers, power connection will be given within a time frame to all the farmers who have applied for power connection. Moreover, three phase power will be supplied to all agricultural pumpsets now in operation.
33. Free dhoti and saree and Pongal cash prize of Rs.500 will be given to small and micro farmers and agricultural labourers every year.
34. All over Tamil Nadu, Prosopis Juliflora and Water hysin have extensively grown affecting storage capacity, ground water level and flow of water. They will be totally eradicated and water bodies will be preserved.
35. 25 percent of the cost and rent for inputs including fertilizer and machines used for cultivation under co-operative farming through societies started by not less than 50 farmers holding less than three acres each would be borne by the government.
36. A new legislation will be passed to give additional 50 days' work along with 100 days provided under Mahatma Gandhi



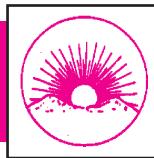
Rural Employment Guarantee Act totaling to 150 days in a year. Under the new State law, workers will be used only for agricultural operation during crop seasons.

37. Presently, the number of agricultural workers is dwindling and the need for agricultural machines is increasing. Many youth interested in agriculture are moving to other occupations. In order to attract them towards agriculture and to develop agriculture by introducing modern technologies, a certain number of cooperative bodies consisting of minimum 40 men and women, who have completed school education, would be formed in every district in the State. These bodies can purchase 5 tractor with tillers, 5 planting machines, 5 harvesting machines at an approximate value of Rs 2.50 crore for which government will provide government guarantee. Each member will contribute Rs.50,000 as their share in the Co-operative. Margin money for the said loan will be paid from out of the members share. These co-operative units will undertake works like ploughing, transplanting and harvesting in their areas at a fee. By this scheme minimum 25,000 youths will get employment opportunities. Not less than 500 agro tech co-operative units will be established throughout the State
38. Uzhavar Sandhai (farmers' market) scheme will be revived and extended to more towns. Permission will be granted for mobile



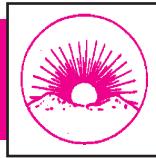
markets for selling agricultural products to facilitate farmers to earn good profit and urban consumers to get products in fair price.

39. In every panchayat union grain storage godowns will be established.
40. Due to shortage of men and space in paddy procurement Centres, farmers have to wait for long and in some places for days to deliver the produce. This causes inconvenience to farmers. To get rid of this, steps will be taken for setting up paddy procurement centres with drying areas and godowns in 1000 more places and appoint requisite man-power.
41. Loss of human life due to forest animals is increasing year by year. In view of the increase in number of victims attacked by elephants, 7 in the year 2013, 12 in 2014, and 18 in 2015, it becomes the duty of the government to avert man-animal conflict. Corridors for elephants and other forest animals will be identified and the government will provide necessary safety arrangements for people living in those areas. The compensation of Rs. 3 lakhs now provided for loss of life due to forest animals will be increased to Rs. 6 lakhs.
42. Tamil Nadu requires 1,05,000 tonne paddy seed per year. Particularly, ADT 43, ADT 36, ASD 16, CO (R ) 50 and CO (51) for kuruvai cultivation, CR 1009 (Savithiri), BPT 5204, (Andhra

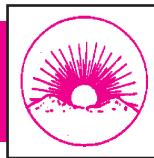


Ponni) for samba cultivation and ADT 38, ADT 39, ADT 46, CO 43, ADT 49, ADT 50 for thaladi cultivation are being used. Of these subsidy is not provided for paddy seed varieties introduced ten years ago. Subsidy of Rs .10 is paid only for newly introduced varieties of CO (R) 50, CO (51), ADT 49 and ADT 50. Of the total requirement of paddy seeds for agriculture, the government is providing only 17 percent. All varieties of paddy seeds irrespective of their period of introduction will be supplied to farmers with full subsidy.

43. Steps will be taken for providing 25 percent grant to those co-operative units formed by rural agricultural women who have completed 12<sup>th</sup> standard and are engaged in flower cultivation , fishery, braiding mats and vases, pottery and poultry farming.
44. Subsidy up to Rs.10,000 will be provided for small and micro farmers for buying new electric motors.
45. 75 per cent subsidy will be given to farmers for setting up drip irrigation system to a maximum of 5 acres for encouraging drip irrigation system.
46. At present power connection is given only for the bore wells sunk beyond 200 metres from the river banks. This distance will be reduced to 100 metres.
47. Efforts will be made for establishing a National Institute of Bio-Technology in Tamil Nadu to promote agriculture.

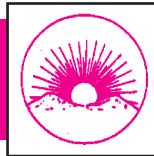


48. A co-ordination committee consisting of representatives from the departments of Agriculture, PWD, Forest and Co-operation will be formed to find solutions to the various issues relating to farmers.
49. Necessary action will be taken to purchase milk, fruits, vegetables, pulses and grain varieties from cooperative societies for the consumption by nutritious noon meal centres, government students hostels and canteens of government departments.
50. Action will be taken to pay due compensation for the piece of land in farm lands which are used for erecting electricity towers.
51. Agricultural lands will be protected by taking suitable action to prevent conversion of farm lands to other purposes without the consent of farmers, affecting agricultural production. The DMK will continue to oppose the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill introduced by the ruling BJP regime at the Centre for acquiring lands without the consent of farmers and without seeking the opinion of people living in those areas.
52. Special loan facility and modern technical facilities required will be made available for those engaged in producing palm products. Moreover palm jaggery will be procured through district agricultural cooperative societies. Modern Schemes for

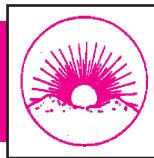


processing and marketing of palm products will be devised and implemented.

53. At present crop insurance amount is paid to farmers only when natural calamity or destruction affects the whole area. When the land of an individual farmer is affected, insurance amount is not paid. Hence suitable action will be taken for payment of compensation even if the land of an individual farmer is affected. Crop insurance scheme will be brought so as to provide compensation for destruction of crops due to forest animals besides natural calamity.
54. Action will be taken for developing infrastructure and marketing to encourage the export of cashew and special variety of fruits.
55. Permission will be granted to farmers to take alluvial soil in dams and water bodies and wells to their agricultural lands at a concessional rates
56. Steps will be taken for setting up herbal gardens throughout Tamil Nadu, to grow medicinal plants and to get appropriate price for them.
57. The Medicinal Herbs Farm started in Kavalur, Vellore district during the previous DMK rule, which is presently defunct, will be reopened and made functional.

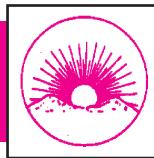


58. In order to encourage sericulture, arrangements will be made for setting up silk cocoons sale centres in needy districts and to get appropriate price for silk worm nest produced.
59. Permission will be granted for extracting 'Neera' like sweet toddy from coconut trees and selling through coconut farmers cooperative societies.
60. In the interest of coconut farmers, schemes will be formulated for multiplication of the usage of tender coconut and coconut and by cultivating various crops through chain farming method and to earn continuous income all through the year.
61. The DMK will continue to urge the Government of India for representation for Tamil Nadu in the Central Coconut Development Board.
62. Efforts will be made for paying appropriate compensation for coconut trees affected by pest and drought and those affected by diseases periodically.
63. A sub regional centre of Coconut development Board and an integrated coconut product complex will be established in Pollachi.
64. Besides the government procuring copra through Tamil Nadu Coconut Welfare Board, steps will be taken for fixing procurement price for purchase by private agencies. Moreover



the government will procure coconut oil and sell it through fair price shops.

65. The DMK government will stop extraction of methane gas and shale gas, in and around agricultural lands.
66. Soil testing labs will be set up in all regional agricultural offices in panchayat unions in Tamil Nadu.
67. In order to encourage farmers producing Jaggery (Nattu Sakkrai) steps will be taken for distributing the same through fair price shops.
68. Special industrial estate will be established for producing agricultural equipments.
69. Besides totally opposing the move of the Centre to introduce genetically modified technology in India, permission will not be given for experimental attempts in Tamil Nadu.
70. A scheme for carrying inputs required for crops cultivation by farmers in Tamil Nadu in 'Friend of Farmer Vehicles' and distribution under subsidized price will be introduced.
71. By suitably using the principal technologies of this century like information technology and bio technology steps will be taken for converting agriculture into high tech agricultural industry.
72. New technologies like micro watershed management will be introduced for dry land farming and waste land development.

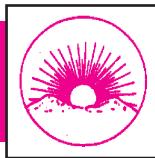


Steps will be taken for assisting farmers involved in cultivation of millets and pulses in these lands.

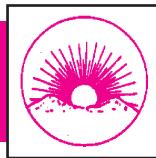
73. The hardships caused to farmers due to uncontrolled setting up of prawn farms in coastal areas will be removed and the prawn farm sector will be regularized.
74. The agricultural research centre in Anna Farm established in an area of 1000 acres in Kudumianmalai during the previous DMK government is left defunct by the ADMK regime. Steps will be taken to improve the standard of this centre and make it functional.
75. Farmers engaged in organic farming will be paid input subsidy.
76. Steps will be taken for starting Horticultural University in Jeenur in Krishnagiri district which was announced during the previous DMK government.

### **Water management**

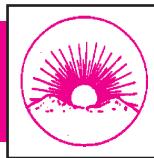
77. A separate Ministry for Irrigation, which is now functioning as a part of the Public Works Department, will be created so as regulate, save and distribute water available during monsoon and water from the neighbouring states. Considering the floods and drought situation which the State had faced so far this Ministry will take steps to save water and ensure proper distribution during crop season.



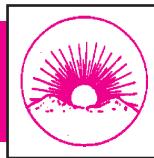
78. Legislation will be introduced for establishing Water Management Authority for repairing all water ways, tanks and reservoirs in Tamil Nadu, to prevent and remove encroachments and to ensure adequate quantum of water available for Tamil Nadu from other States.
79. The DMK government in the year 2008 laid foundation stone for Cauvery – Agniyaru – Koaraiyaru – Pambaru – Vaigai - Kundaru Linking Project. In the year 2009 work was started linking Tamiraparani – Karumeniyaru - Nambiyaru. The ADMK government did not proceed with the implementation of these important projects. The DMK will ensure completion of both these projects on a war-footing. Further Palar – Thenpennai - Cauvery linking project will also be taken up for implementation. On completion of these three projects all the rivers in the State will be linked. When the anticipated Ganga - Mahanadhi – Godhavari – Krishna - Cauvery linking scheme is completed Tamil Nadu will be able to reap the benefits immediately.
80. On assumption of office the DMK government will allocate Rs.10,000 crores in the first phase for implementing Statewide water management projects like de-silting traditional water bodies in Tamil Nadu, such as Madurantakam lake (Kancheepuram), Thamal lake (Kancheepuram), Singanallur lake (Coimbatore), UkkadamPeriyaEri (Coimbatore),



Veeranam lake (Cuddalore), Kaveripakkam (Vellore), Kallaperambur lake (Thanjavur), Vaduvur lake (Tiruvarur), Kalumangalam lake (Edakilaiyur), Sellikurichi lake (Pattukottai), MariammanKoil lake (Thanjavur), Pazhanganatham lake, Kandiratheertham lake, Sukiran lake, P.Adanur big lake, Pullampadi canal, Sitheri,. Ponnatruthalaipu, Vadapuramchetti lake in Ariyalur district, R.S.Mangalamkanmai (Ramanathapuram), Ramanathapuram periyakanmai and Perurperiyakulam (Kanyakumari), Suseendram lake (Kanyakumari), Putheriperiakulam (Kanyakumari), Periyakulam in Vijayanarayaam and Manurperiyakulam (Tirunelveli), KalariPeriyakanmai (Ramanathapuram), Vadakal, Thenkal, MaruthuMelakkal, 53 tanks in Killakkal canal, Salaigiraman (Sivagangai), TirupathurPeriyaKanmai (Sivakangai), Kavinadukanmai (Pudukottai), Marappur Periya Kanmai (Pudukottai), Vagavasal Periya Kanmai (Pudukottai), Nilayur – Kuthiyarkuntu (Tirupparangundram), Srivilliputhur PeriyaKanmai (Viruthunagar), Madurai KunnathurKanmai, MadakulamKanmai, Sellurkanmai, Poonthurai Lake (Erode), and to store surplus water wastefully draining into sea and construct new canals to take water to dry areas and to improve irrigation facilities and drinking water facility in all districts in Tamil Nadu. The above works will be undertaken under Chief Minister's monitorable target.

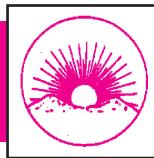


81. Check dams will be constructed for the benefit of farmers at needy places along rivers Pamini, Koraiyaru, Vennaru, Cauvery, Kollidam and Kudamurutti flowing in Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts, in places of Pachur, Poyyundarkottai, Vettikadu, Sillathur, Vadakkikottai in Maharajapuram wild stream in Thanjavur district, at Tirumanur, T Palur, Kollidam Kuruvadi in Marudaiyaru in Perambalur district, Kattaru near Puliyamkombai, Kunderi, PunjaipugalurNanniyur and Kulittalai, Nerur in Cauvery Karur district, Kadambarkoil Uthiramerurtaluk, in Palar at Palur, Pudur Madurantakan taluk, Avalur Walajaah taluk, Palayaseevaram Cheyyar, Tirumukkudal Uthiramerur taluk, and Vayalur Tirukkalukundram aluk, Vaniottu near Ennekol in Thenpennaiyaru in Krishnagiri district, across Palar in between kavanur Kandaneri, Panneerkottai east of Chenrayan hills, Kattuputtur in Cauvery in Thottiyam union, across Thenpennaiyar at Orathur, in Kusastalai river near P.E.V.Palayam, in Villunni river at Mokkulam near Vadaaukki in Arantangitaluk, at Sholavandam area across Vaigai river, Asuma river Usilampatti area Madurai district, in Sankaraparani river Villupuram district (across Reddikuppam Perambur limit), Kollidam Cuddalore district Khansahib canal junction, at Karur across Cauvery, and across Gingee Sankaraparani river, Kuzhithurai, Valliyar and Pazhaiyaru . In



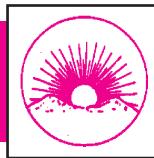
the first phase proper estimate will be prepared for constructing not less than 200 check dams and Rs.2000 crores will be allocated.

82. The government will make all efforts for management of ground level and upper level of water flowing in water bodies by properly calculating downstreams on the basis of measuring the present contour levels of the State, for proper water management.
83. An advisory body called Chennai Metro Flood Management Committee consisting of urban planning experts, environment scholars, hydro engineers and experts in water management sector will be constituted to suggest ways and means for creation of storm water drains and to control water during floods so that immediate measures are taken to protect the people of Chennai, during flooding.
84. Two rivers Cooum and Adayar are flowing in the heart of Chennai and Kotralairiver is flowing in Tiruvallur district. River Adayar is performing the work of carrying to the sea most of the water in seven water zones of Chennai Corporation. Flood occurs due to discharge of surplus water from Chembarambakkam lake. But the surplus water from over 50 lakes in Kundrathur and Sriperumpudur taluk, which help filling of Chembarampakkam lake, joins in Adayar river through



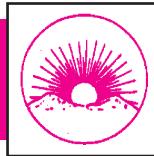
various branch canals. In this way surplus water of 50 out of 96 lakes in Sriperumpudur taluk flows to sea through Adyar river. Flood damage caused by surplus water flowing to sea through Adyar river badly affects central and southern regions of Chennai.

Similarly Kotralairiver springing in Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh flows for 120 kms through Tiruvallur district and joins Bay of Bengal near Nappalayam next to Minjur. Hence, in order to save Chennai city from the deluge due to rain water and surplus water flood, for de-silting Cehmbarambakkam, Porur, Tiruneermalai, Erumaiyur, Somangalam, Nandambakkam, Naduveerapattu, Nallur, Manmangalam, Pillaipakkam, Sriperumpudur, Malaipattu, Mannivakkam, Vandalur, Mudichur, Perunkalathur, Irumpuliyur, Urappakkam, Adhanur, Guduvancheri, Nandivaram, Padappai, Nattarasanpattu, Kattankolathur, Athanancheri, Orathur, Salamangalam, Vanchuvancheri, Vallam, Maganyam, Alakur, Vaipur, Sarapanacheri, Vadakkupattu, Chennankuppam, Pondhur, Kannanthangal, Palnellur, Mambakkam, Vengadu Kolathur, Poonthandalam, Palanthandalam, Pazhaverkadu, Retteri, Velacheri, Sholavaram lakes, Pappan canal, Mannivakkam canal, Manapakkam canal, Ramapuram canal, Tirumudivakkam link canal, Urappakkam link canal, Veerangal canal, Okkiam drainage, Orathurodai canals and Poondi and



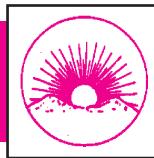
Puzhal huge reservoirs around Chennai, for deepening and cleaning rivers like Buckingham canal, Mambalam canal ,OtteriNulla, Captain Cotton canal for linking Kottralai, Cooum and Adyar rivers Buckingham canal running north south will be renovated so as to carry additional water without hindrance. Ways and means would be found for implementing a special project by allocating Rs.5000 Crores in the first phase for taking action for preventing damage due to floods.

85. Due to frequent changes in the sea tides, sand dunes are formed and the river mouth is blocked and hence, discharge of excess water flowing into the sea becomes difficult and thereby excess water spreads to the land area causing damages to houses and properties. Hence, Monsoon Special Control Centres will be formed to work round the clock to prevent blockade in the river mouths and control the quantity of water discharged from the rivers during monsoon.
86. The present ADMK government in Tamil Nadu has repealed the Tamil Nadu Ground Water Protection Act in 2013 to help foreign soft drink firms and for the government to sell drinking water on commercial price. Due to this ground water could not be properly administered. Hence, suitable steps would be taken for reenacting Tamil Nadu Ground Water Protection Act.
87. Water channels will be desilted for water properly reaching Grand Anaicut canal irrigation areas of Thanjavur, Orathanad,

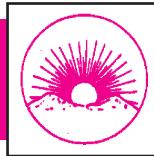


Pattukottai, Peravurani, Sethubavasamudram and tail end areas. Similarly water channels will be formed to ensure water flow for all areas of Kattalai canal and Uyyakondan canal including Chengipatti, Budalur and Vallam.

88. Following Palar-Tamiraparani river basin renovation scheme under integrated development project executed during DMK rule, efforts will be made for extending it to other river basins.
89. Besides urging the Centre to implement Indian rivers linking project, efforts will be made for formulating and executing south Indian rivers linking project.
90. With the Kerala Government completing construction of Idaimalaiaru dam under Parambikulam-Aliyar project on the basis of the 1969 agreement between Tamil Nadu and Kerala government, steps will be taken to construct dam at Anaimalaiar through talks.
91. A fifteen km tunnel will be constructed to carry water from Melneeraru to Nallaru – Thirumurthy dam.
92. The DMK will continue to urge the Centre to ensure effective implementation of the order of the Supreme Court to raise water level of Mullaperiyar dam to 142 feet.
93. By constructing new canal from the Periyar-Vaigai main irrigation canal, supply of sufficient water for agriculture will be ensured. and ayakat area around Sathaiyar dam will be increased

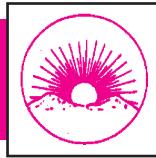


94. Rain water harvest scheme for increasing water sources will be extended to all towns/cities.
95. Pechiparai dam will be de-silted and renovated.
96. Noyyal river will be desilted and cleaned. Bhavani - Noyyalar - Amaravathi river linking project will be implemented.
97. Kanya Madhagu check dam in Viruthunagar District Vadipatti-Serapparai dam will be renovated.
98. Canals will be constructed from Varadamanadhi, Shanmuga river and Amaravati to utilize the surplus water draining into sea for the purpose of irrigation for the Ottanchthiram Thoppampatti areas.
99. Therkaru-Gundanar linking project will be implemented for irrigating the water starving eastern area of Virudhunagar district.
100. Salem Mecheri Water pumping project will be implemented.
101. Steps will be taken for storing water flowing from four hills by constructing check dams for irrigation by implementing Kolathur Thonimaduvu project.
102. Salem Sanarpatti-Moolakadu Sambal water pumping project will be implemented.
103. Athikadavu-Avinashi project, designed for drinking water and irrigation needs of Coimbatore, Erode and Tirupur districts by



filling tanks in those districts with the surplus water available during floods in Bhavani river, has been pending for a long time. Steps will be taken for implementing this project on a war-footing.

104. Steps will be taken for identifying and removing salinity of drinking water in coastal villages and supply of good drinking water will be ensured.
105. Up to Rs 1 lakh subsidy will be given for digging farm ponds (Pannai kuttai) in dry lands by farmers for rain water harvesting.
106. Study will be undertaken for using water coming to Bhavani river from Upper Bhavani for irrigation in Tamil Nadu.
107. From Badedhal lake in Krishnagiri, Vennamalli, Achamangalam, Sigarapalli, Kappalvadi, Kodamanpatti canal and Sudampatti, Orappam, Palinayapalli, Rasipalli, Kettur, Sentharpalli, Modikuppam, Nakkalpatti, Pudur, Karim Sahib lakes will be linked.
108. From the river mouth of Cuddalore Port till the river mouth of vellan river near Bhuvanagiri for a stretch of 40 kilometers, there is no channel in between to divert flood waters to the sea. Hence, Cultivation in about 10,000 acres of farm land in that area gets flooded during stormy season and farmers greatly affected. Hence a canal will be formed between Alppakkam and Poondiankuppam in east Paravanar to carry excess water



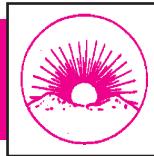
to the sea. Shutters will be provided in the canal to control water movement from both the canal and the sea. This Scheme, which is a long pending demand of the people of Cuddalore district will be executed on a war footing.

### **Cauvery River water sharing**

109. Even though 1924 agreement between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for sharing of Cauvery water is a continuing Pact, Karnataka took a stand that the Agreement had lapsed in 1974 and hence, the DMK Government took various steps to protect the Tamil Nadu farmers.

Besides adopting a resolution in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in 1971, when the DMK was in power, for setting up a tribunal for finding a solution for Cauvery river water-sharing issue, a similar resolution was adopted in the year 1990, when again the DMK was in office. Accepting the demand made by the DMK government, the union government headed by Thiru V.P.Singh constituted Cauvery Tribunal on 02.06.1990. The Tribunal passed interim award on 28.07.1990. The final award of the Tribunal was also released on 05.02.2007 when the DMK was in office.

In spite of the release of the final award by the Cauvery Tribunal, Karnataka Government is reluctant to accept the award and release the quantity of water awarded to Tamil Nadu



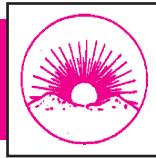
and hence, the Cauvery delta farmers are put to sufferings. The DMK will continue to urge the Centre to immediately constitute Cauvery River Water Management Board and Regulatory Committee, required for legally enforcing the final award of the Cauvery Tribunal.

### **Sethusamudram Project**

110. The 150 years dream project of the people of Tamil Nadu which Kamarajar, Arignar Anna and his followers had been demanding for long, the Sethusamudram project, which could create large number of employment opportunities in southern States including Tamil Nadu, was inaugurated on 02.07.2005 at a cost of Rs 2500 crores and when most of the work was completed, the project was hampered by reactionary forces. The DMK government will strive hard to break the hurdles and implement this project on the route acceptable to all the sections of people to achieve economic development of southern Tamil Nadu.

### **Katchatheevu**

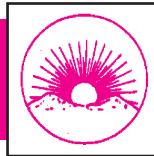
111. Since 1974 the DMK had been pressing the Centre for redeeming the ownership of Katchatheevu. The clauses in the pact of 1974 providing for rights of Tamil Nadu fishermen for fishing, drying fishing nets, performing prayers in the church were taken away in 1976 during emergency. Attacks and



arrests of Tamil Nadu fishermen near Katchtheevu by the Sri Lankan Navy are on the increase. To protect the Tamil fishermen from Sri Lankan attack efforts will be taken for reclaiming Katchatheevu.

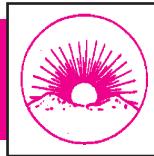
### **Fishermen welfare**

112. The DMK party continues to severely condemn Lankan forces attacking Tamil Nadu fishermen, arresting and killing them. The Sri Lankan government made no or very little attempt for solving this issue. Besides urging the Centre to find a permanent solution to this issue, The DMK will urge the Centre to set up crisis management centres in the coastal areas of both the countries.
113. Fishermen, who willingly came forward to rescue people during the recent floods in Chennai city, Cuddalore, Tiruvallur and Kancheepuram districts, are often affected by frequent storms in Tamil Nadu, which has a long coast. To protect them from this, 5 lakh houses will be constructed for fishermen living in the coastal districts of Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari through Singaravelar Housing Board set up during the previous DMK rule. As the houses constructed by Slum Clearance Board and allotted to fishermen 25 years back are in



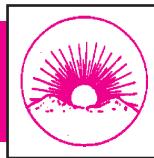
dilapidated condition, those houses will be demolished and new quarters will be constructed by Fishermen Housing Board.

114. The DMK will continue to urge the Centre to establish National Commission for the welfare of Fishermen to protect the interests of all coastal and inland fishermen in India.
115. The DMK will take steps for the inclusion of fishermen community in the list of Scheduled Tribes as marine tribes and extension of all concessions applicable to them.
116. As the recommendations of Meenakumari Committee constituted for formulating deep sea fishing policy are against the interests of Indian fishermen, the DMK will urge the Centre to withdraw that report.
117. Suitable arrangements will be made for issue of death certificate on the basis of affidavit of fishermen associations to overcome the precarious condition of the families of fishermen dying in deep sea, waiting for seven years to get the death certificate.
118. The DMK will continue to urge the Centre to avert loss of life of fishermen engaged in deep-sea fishing by arranging to create seamless communication network system along with Indian Navy and Coast Guard.
119. If fishermen meet with accidents during fishing and rendered incapable of carrying on fishing occupation, steps will be taken

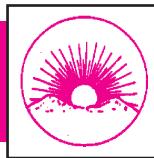


for them to obtain loan facilities for engaging in alternative occupation.

120. Arrangement will be made for conducting grievance redressal meetings once in three months chaired by District Collector for redressing the grievances of fishermen.
121. The DMK will urge to reintroduce the National Savings Scheme for fishermen at the ratio of 1:1:1 among fishermen's State and Central governments as it was earlier.
122. Additional police stations and emergency rescue teams will be setup in coastal areas.
123. New schools will be started in fishermen areas. Further, the elementary and middle schools started in fishermen areas like Manapadu, Alandhalai and Kallamozhi will be upgraded.
124. Children of fishermen will be given preference in the admission of students in Fisheries College.
125. The present rate of Rs.2000 as relief during the period of fishing holiday will be increased to Rs.5000. Further the assistance paid to fishermen as monsoon relief will also be increased from Rs.4000 to Rs. 5000.
126. The quantity of 1500 litre diesel presently given to motor boats at subsidized price will be increased to 2000 litres. Similarly the subsidized fuel of 300 litres supplied for catamarans, country boats and fibre boats will be increased to 500 litres.



127. The quantity of kerosene supplied at subsidized price will be increased from 200 litres to 300 litres.
128. Loan with subsidy will be given for buying boats, fishing nets, catamaran, search light etc required for fishermen through fishermen co-operative societies. For inland fishermen, 50 percent subsidy will be given for the purchase of “parisil” and fishing nets
129. Steps will be taken to provide tractors required for redeeming boats at requisite places through Fisheries department and given at a nominal rent.
130. Ice boxes supplied to those fishing in boats like FRP- IB catamaran during the previous DMK rule will be supplied again. Similarly ice boxes will be supplied to women selling fish.
131. Subsidy of 20 percent given for fishermen using engines in boats will be increased.
132. The fishermen of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin districts are using OBM machines for fishing due to the different nature of the sea and hence, a minimum of 750 OBM machines will be imported and supplied to the fisherman.
133. Fish landing sites will be established in all fishing villages.
134. The families of missing fishermen during fishing are paid assistance of Rs. 250 per day for two years. Similarly the

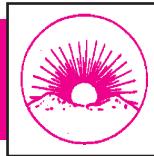


families of fishermen missing in sea while fishing in large boats (thonis) will also be given financial assistance.

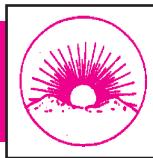
135. Groynes will be constructed to prevent sea-erosion in required coastal fishing villages.

### **Weavers welfare**

136. Steps will be taken to restart Perarignar Anna Silk Park in Kancheepuram which was announced during the DMK rule and schemes will be formulated to benefit 25,000 weavers.
137. Separate cooperative bank for weavers will be established.
138. Tamil Nadu handloom weavers will be given priority for weaving dhotis and sarees for the government for free distribution to people. Similarly production of cloth for school uniform will be given exclusively to Tamil Nadu power loom weavers.
139. The government will set up procurement stations and supply yarn to weavers' societies so that weavers get yarn without difficulty.
140. To protect handloom weavers the list of garment varieties reserved for handloom sector will be reviewed.
141. Steps will be taken for procuring cotton and silk cloth stagnating in cooperative societies through Co-optex.
142. Separate Textile Commission will be established for upgrading the textile sector.



143. Steps will be taken to modernize the Tamil Nadu Zari factory and improve production standards.
144. Loan assistance with subsidy will be given for setting up silk yarn spinning units.
145. The present subsidy of 10% for the procurement of silk/cotton yarn through National Handloom Development Corporation will be enhanced to 15 %.
146. 100 units of free power every two months supplied at present to handloom weavers will be increased to 200 units.
147. 100 units of free power will be supplied to power looms attached to residence.
148. Request by the weavers for increasing free power for power loom to 750 units from the present 500 units will be considered. This facility will be extended to mat weaving power looms also.
149. Steps will be taken for increasing the subsidy for weavers to construct houses from Rs. 2.30 lakhs to Rs .3 lakhs. This scheme will be extended to urban weavers also.
150. The interest rates on loans granted to weavers through cooperative societies will be reduced from 12 percent to 8 percent.
151. The amount of assistance paid to weavers who are members of the savings and protection scheme will be increased from Rs.1000 to Rs.1300.



152. Health insurance scheme for weaver's family introduced in DMK rule will be re implemented.
153. Steps will be taken for immediate payment of rebate dues to all cooperative societies.

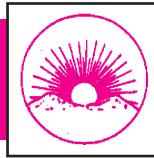
### **Labour welfare**

154. During the previous DMK rule in Tamil Nadu separate welfare boards for unorganised workers engaged in various occupations were constituted for the improvement of their living condition and to protect their future. They were extended social security assistance like medical insurance, pension, education and marriage assistance.

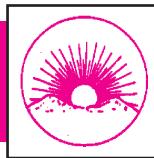
The ADMK government has neglected the unorganised workers welfare boards and denied all the above-said facilities to about two crore unorganised workers.

When the DMK comes to power, besides activating the already formed welfare boards in full swing more welfare boards will be formed for workers who are not already included. Further, pension, medical aid, educational assistance, accident compensation to members of these boards will be hiked.

155. Pension scheme for transport workers introduced during DMK rule in 1998 has been stopped by ADMK regime from 1.4.2003. Action will be taken for re introducing the scheme to all transport workers.



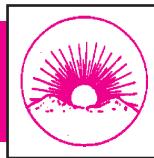
156. Contract workers who are presently working in HR&CE, , TWAD Board, TN Aids control board, local bodies, paper factories, cooperative spinning mills and many government departments, overhead tanks maintenance workers in local bodies, contract workers in TNEB contract workers who have put in more than 10 years of contractual service will be considered for regularization.
157. All the cases foisted by ADMK government against workers agitating for their rights will be withdrawn.
158. The scheme providing equipments to barbers and washer men, will be extended to cobblers, coconut tree climbers, potters, tailors, mat weavers and rope spinners at government cost.
159. For the purchase of auto rickshaw either through T.I.I.C or Commercial Banks, in cities like Chennai or other towns, a sum of Rs.10,000 will be given as government grant for owner-driven Auto rickshaws.
160. Salt pan workers will be paid relief of Rs. 5000 during flood and monsoon period as in the case of fishermen.
161. A specialty hospital with at least 50 beds will be constructed in areas inhabited by beedi workers with assistance from ESIC.



162. Dhobikhanas will be constructed in Corporation, municipal and town panchayat areas to help washermen and subsidy will be provided for purchase of equipments by them.

### **School Education**

163. “Samacheer Kalvi” scheme will be constantly reviewed and annually upgraded. The government will constitute Academic Council for Equitable Education consisting of university, College and school teachers and scholars for improving the skill of school teachers by imparting training on developments in science, technology and other subjects, and also improving methods of learning and teaching.
164. During the previous DMK government English language labs were set up to train school students to speak fluently. This scheme has been given up by the present ADMK government. Steps will be taken for reviving this scheme by entering into MoU with institutions like British Council.
165. To improve employability and skill development among the rural youth it is proposed to impart computer training and skill development training to 25 lakh students and rural youth in all educational institutions within five years.
166. Steps will be taken for including environment and agriculture as part of the school syllabus so that students acquire basic knowledge on environmental issues and agriculture in their

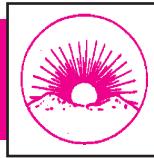


school education. Likewise steps will be taken to allot atleast three periods per week for physical education.

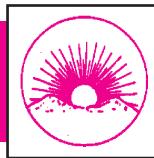
167. Necessary facilities will be created for linguistic minorities to learn their mother tongue also along with Tamil and English in schools.
168. The decision of the BJP government at the Centre to include Sanskrit, spoken only by a few, as the third language from the coming academic year is against the two language formula introduced by Arignar Anna in Tamil Nadu. This design is introduced by the Centre as a part of the cultural aggression on Dravidians. The DMK will continue to urge the Centre to immediately give up this scheme.
169. The present standard of education will be improved by appointing sufficient number of teachers including Tamil teachers and providing modern infrastructural facilities in schools.
170. Milk will be supplied in the mornings to the children of elementary schools in addition to the Nutritious Meal Scheme.

### **Higher Education**

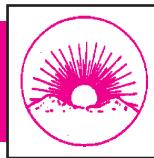
171. Suitable steps will be taken for waiving educational loans of students.



172. Laptops or Tablets with internet facility in 3G/4G technology with 10Gb per month download usage will be given at government expenses for 16 Lakhs students studying in higher secondary schools and colleges in Tamil Nadu.
173. Steps will be taken for the periodic review of higher education syllabi in professional courses with the involvement of academicians and technical experts so as to impart international standard of education and improve employability.
174. During the earlier period, the DMK government had promised to establish one Medical College in each district and started Medical Colleges in Tuticorin, Tiruvarur, Villupuram, Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai, Kanyakumari districts. Medical Colleges will be established in the remaining districts also.
175. Efforts will be taken to bring back education, presently included in Concurrent List, to State List.
176. The government will bear the expenses for education of poor first generation students, selected for professional courses like medicine, engineering and agriculture irrespective of caste.
177. Arrangements will be made for teaching languages like English, French, German, Spanish, Arabic, Mandrin, Japanese and Russian as per the choice of the students in all colleges and universities in Tamil Nadu to facilitate employment opportunity abroad to those students, who are interested.



178. Coaching classes will be conducted in all district headquarters to help students who are appearing for the entrance examinations conducted for admission to IIT, NIT, AIIMS, and IIM.
179. Coaching centres will be established in Madurai, Trichy, and Coimbatore for candidates appearing for UPSC examination like IAS, IPS, IFS, IRS and for candidates appearing for Group –I , Group –II and other examinations conducted by TNPSC and examinations conducted by RRB and Banking recruitments boards.
180. Certain number of seats in medical colleges in Tamil Nadu are allocated to the Central pool for which students are selected through entrance test conducted by the government of India. As this method of selection fails to conform to the social justice policies being pursued in Tamil Nadu and the method is also an impediment for providing special quota for economically weaker sections, steps will be taken to follow the pattern of not reserving seats for the central pool, as in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra States.
181. At present there are only the posts of assistant professors and associate professors in colleges, leading to stagnation in promotion. Steps will be taken to promote associate professors, who have put in 8 years of service as professors.

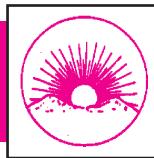


Further, efforts will be taken to regularize part-time lecturers serving in government colleges.

182. A scheme will be implemented to pay the tuition fees of students from poor and downtrodden families who are selected on merit for Engineering and Medicine and not in a position to pay their fees.
183. The Agricultural College announced during the previous DMK rule in the year 2011, to be established in Kilvelur, Nagapattinam District, which was shelved by the present government, will be established.

### **Employment opportunities**

184. Since the government has granted lease of mining operations to private operators viz., mining of granite, rare earth mineral, soil, blue metal, gravel and sand, the government incurs huge loss of revenue. Opposition parties, media, various other organisations and common public have been opposing this private operation, on the ground that large sums of money is being swindled by private operators. A number of cases regarding this are being heard by the Courts of Law. In order to get rid of such malpractices, and ensure that the revenue due to the government is fully realized the following schemes will be formulated and implemented, which will also help unemployed youth to earn a reasonable income.

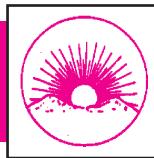


A commercial organization, under Private Public Participation (PPP) model consisting of about 2 lakhs unemployed youth who can invest an amount not less than Rs. 50,000 each, will be formed. The government will invest a matching share of Rs.1000 Crores. This organization will involve in mining and trading of sand and selling granite, rare earth minerals, sand, blue metal, and gravel etc. Apart from the government receiving a major share of revenue, the youth who have invested in these units will get sizeable dividend as income.

185. The main factors for economic development are science, technology and new inventions. Further, it also requires effective combination of natural raw materials, skilled labour and human resource investment.

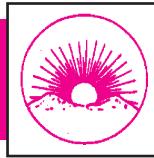
In order to encourage new inventors and to ensure continuing their efforts without hurdles, an Incubation Centre will be set up by the government to create and provide all facilities including financial assistance to them and to extend government's co-operation and security required by them, and to arrange required space for subjecting their inventions to field study. Steps will be taken for providing special revolving fund for this centre.

Arrangements will be made for providing financial assistance, and necessary equipments. Further the Centre will

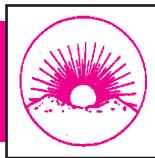


also organize periodic meetings between Inventor and investor to facilitate marketing of new inventions.

186. A matching grant scheme will be implemented for those registered in employment exchanges, and wishing to be self employed, if they come forward to invest up to Rs. One lakh for a small enterprise. The government will contribute a sum of Rs. One lakh each on the basis of registration seniority in the employment exchanges. This scheme will be extended to one lakh persons in the first phase.
187. The government will formulate a scheme to impact skill training in employment exchanges with the assistance of private sector to ensure skill development of those waiting for employment in the exchanges.
188. The DMK will demand to fill up the vacancies arising in Central Government PSUs in Tamil Nadu only with candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu.
189. Appropriate steps will be taken for conducting employment camps under the chairmanship of District Collector in each district for those who have completed +2, ITI, polytechnic and arts and science on the basis of seniority of registration in employment exchanges and offer jobs in private sector for One lakh persons every year.



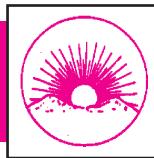
190. About three lakh persons will get jobs by filling up the existing vacancies in government departments. Moreover steps will be taken for starting new industries to create employment opportunities for one lakh youth per annum.
191. The existing vacancies of 54,233 of teacher posts in government schools will be immediately filled up after the DMK government is formed. In future, the Government will take steps to fill up the vacancies arising in government schools then and there.
192. The services of part time computer teachers, who are working in government schools and government aided schools, will be regularized. Further, steps will be taken to appoint computer teachers in all the schools in Tamil Nadu.
193. The services of part time teachers, who teach Music, Painting, physical education in the government schools will be regularized.
194. The previous DMK rule had announced unemployment assistance to youth who had completed their education and registered with the employment exchange in the year 2006. Under the scheme, present assistance will be increased from Rs.150 to Rs.300 for those who have completed 10th standard, and from Rs.200 to Rs .400 for those who have completed +2, from Rs.300 to Rs.600 for graduates.



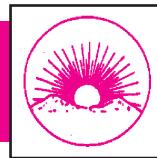
195. Preference in government jobs will be given to the first generation graduate in a family.

### **Industrial Development**

196. New approaches will be formulated to help large, medium and small industries, rural industries and micro industries to function effectively with the help of financial institutions and Government of India organisations. All efforts will be taken to improve industrial development and create employment and self-employment opportunities and put Tamil Nadu back into development path in industrial sector. Further, to attract investors in medium and large scale industries, tax holiday for a period of not less than 5 years will be allowed.
197. If medium and large scale industries recruit atleast 75 per cent of employees, who are born in Tamil Nadu, a certain percentage of wages (not less than a total of Rs.50 lakhs for major industries and Rs.25 lakhs for medium industries) for the first 240 days will be borne by the State.
198. The problems and issues of small and micro industries which are facing financial burden and nearing closure due to maladministration of the ADMK government will be taken for consideration and examination by a panel of experts consisting of government, financial institutions and industries so as to advise the entrepreneurs with a suitable suggestions for the successful running of industry within a period of 100 days.

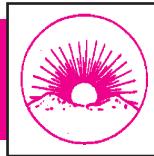


199. In the absence of any legal mechanism for price control on raw materials required for industries, some firms in Tamil Nadu dominate in fixing the prices of raw materials produced in the State which has also paved way for monopoly trade practice. Hence, small, medium, and large industries have to buy raw materials for higher prices and also have to fix higher prices for their produce. As the price of the same type of products manufactured in other States are cheaper, it is difficult to market the products manufactured in our State. Hence, to prevent closure of small, medium and large industries and workers losing jobs, steps will be taken to allow domestic industries to purchase raw materials from other States, where they are available at fair price.
200. To ensure uninterrupted power supply to industries, and industrial estates dedicated power lines will be established for them.
201. Entrepreneurs, who come forward to start industries in Tamil Nadu, will be given single window clearance within 100 days. If written clearance is not received by the entrepreneur, it will be construed that permission is granted and entrepreneur can proceed with this project.
202. During DMK rule, platinum and related mineral deposits were found in Namakkal, Erode, and Coimbatore districts, and on 01.07.2010 the Geological Survey of India and Tamil Nadu



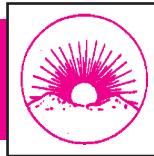
Mineral Corporation entered into an agreement to undertake a study on their commercial viability. But there is no information on the execution of the agreement. After the formation of DMK government, continuous efforts will be taken to proceed with the study and for mining of platinum, a metal which is costlier than gold.

203. Presently production of ethanol in sugar mills is restricted to only 5 per cent . Since the DMK has decided to introduce prohibition, the production of alcoholic beverages will be banned in the State. Hence permission will be granted for the production of ethanol up to 10 per cent in the sugar mills.
204. As the number of rubber factories has come down in Kanyakumari district, people who had been working in these factories for long are suffering without income. To address this issue, more rubber factories will be started in Kanyakumari district.
205. As was existing in the previous DMK rule, suitable steps will be taken for providing 15 percent reservation for small and micro industries for procuring materials required for government and public sector units in the first phase and 10 percent price concession of the tender price.
206. As announced by the previous DMK government to ensure economic development of southern districts of Tamil Nadu, an



industrial corridor will be set up from Madurai to Tuticorin. Industrial corridor set up between Chennai and Sripembuthur during the previous DMK Government will also be extended up to Hosur.

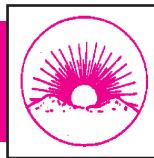
207. Industrial training centers will be setup in various parts of Tamil Nadu to train more entrepreneurs to acquire sufficient knowledge on value added products.
208. Financial assistance will be given to first generation engineering graduates at lower rate of interest to start new industry.
209. TIIC will extend industrial credit up to Rs 25 lakhs to all micro industries at lower interest rate.
210. New industrial training institutes will be set up in industrial towns.
211. Efforts will be made for starting Indian Institute of Foundries in Coimbatore.
212. Steps will be taken to expand the integrated steel rolling mills in Salem and to increase its output.
213. Low tension power supply to industries will be increased from 150 H.P to 200 H.P.
214. The power tariff rate under rule III B (20 HP to 40 HP) will be changed to power tariff rate under rule III A1 for tapeless power loom.



215. Leather goods parks will be set up in Dindigul, Vellore and Chennai districts.
216. Mango pulp processing units will be established in the areas of Krishnagiri and Natham where mango is cultivated on a large scale.
217. Getting of permission from the panchayat union to set up poultry farm will be restored, instead of approaching the director of Town and country planning.
218. The DMK will continue to urge the Centre for doubling the royalty amount paid by Central PSUs to States.
219. A scheme to reduce the TDS level of effluents from the knitwear and leather industries in Dindugul, Tirupur, Karur, Erode, Salem and Aruppukkottai in which effluents treated through evaporation method using organic compounds.
220. Efforts will be made to start an Aircraft spare parts manufacturing industry in Tamil Nadu.

### **Electricity**

221. All steps will be taken on war-footing to increase power generation and uninterrupted power supply will be ensured for all requirements including domestic, industrial and agricultural needs.



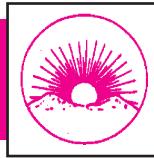
222. At present Electricity bills are paid on the basis of bi-monthly reading. Since this has led to excess expenditure to consumers. Payment process will be changed to monthly billing system from bi-monthly system.
223. Presently Electricity bills are paid through banks, online and directly in the EB offices. In addition to these, the assessor will also be empowered to receive payment while going door-to-door for meter reading.
224. Steps will be taken on a war-footing to execute Udankudi power project started during the DMK regime and which was stuck in a legal tangle because of the inefficient ADMK administration.
225. Steps will be taken for generation of electricity in all the Sugar mills in Tamil Nadu, and power purchase agreement will be entered with Tangedco, for purchase of power.
226. In order to encourage power generation of not less than 10 MW from agro solid waste, Tangedco will give priority to setup such plants under public private participation in every district and procure power on a priority basis. Special concessions will be given if unemployed graduates jointly execute this project.
227. Steps will be taken to install solar power system in all government office buildings, educational institutions and temples.



228. Efforts will be taken to execute the long pending Cheyyur thermal power project of NTPC started during DMK rule and hampered due to non cooperation of the ADMK regime.
229. **Loan with subsidy will be given for solar power systems set up in houses.**
230. Exclusive power lines will be setup in the areas of Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Kanyakumari, Tirupur, Dindigul, Pollachi, Udumalapet and Theni to receive power generation through wind mills to avoid transmission loss.
231. Underground power cables will be laid in important towns to avoid accident and theft.
232. During the previous DMK rule, power connection was given to all houses with family cards in all areas of Nilgiri district. Steps will be taken to continue this process which was stopped by the ADMK regime.

### **Public Distribution System**

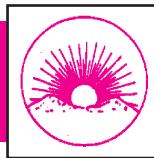
233. All applications for New Family Cards will be processed and cards issued within 15 days from the date of application.
234. **The supply of 20 kgs. of rice to card holders will continue.**
235. All fair price shops under various departments in Tamil Nadu will be brought under one umbrella.



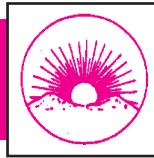
236. Steps will be taken for issuing smart cards replacing the old family cards issued under PDS. In order to avoid confusion in PDS, the entire system will be computerized. Moreover details of the stock of goods available in fair price shops will be exhibited through electronic information boards.
237. During the previous DMK rule, all goods were made available for Family Card Holders on all working days of the month. But the present ADMK government provides supply only on select days. The DMK will ensure that all goods available on all days.
238. Steps will be taken to supply sugar, maida, pulses varieties and cooking oil in fair price shops in packets to ensure hygiene and correct weight.
239. Three LED bulbs, which will consume lesser power, will be supplied at a subsidized price for all card holders.

### **Tourism**

240. To the benefit of tourists and to attract foreign exchange in big way and increase employment opportunities, a Master Plan with modern outlook will be prepared and implemented by associating private bodies, other State governments and foreign countries for developing all kinds of tourism like educational tourism, heritage tourism, religious tourism, hill tourism, entertainment tourism and health tourism.



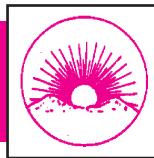
241. Steps will be taken for setting up “Thirukural Research Centre” in Kanyakumari and copies of Tirukkural translated in various languages and research works on Tirukkural will be made available for public.
242. Increased seating permits of 20+1 will be issued to tourist vehicles from the present 12+1 permit.
243. Tourists from all over India are visiting hill stations like Kutralam and hill temples like Tiruvannamalai, Palani and Tirutani. Special schemes will be formulated for the environmental protection of these hills and protect the natural greenery of these hills by promoting of forestation and, to provide facilities like sufficient hotels, drinking water, toilet and transport.
244. Steps will be taken for establishing tourist homes and restaurants on behalf of Tamil Nadu Tourism Department in important tourist towns and on national highways within a distance of 100 kms.
245. Steps will be taken for making available facilities like sufficient number of hotels, drinking water, toilet, transport and lodging for the convenience of people coming from all over India to Saivite, Vaishnavite temples, mosques and churches and other religious shrines in Tamil Nadu.



246. Infrastructural facilities in important tourism towns of Mamallapuram, Kutralam, Ooty, Kodaikanal, Kanniyakumari, Srirangam, Gingee, Rameswaram, Madurai, Nagapattinam and Tranquebar will be improved and developed.

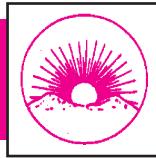
### **Welfare of artisans**

247. Sculptures, bronze statues, lamps, wooden statues, clay toys, palm leaf crafts, etc; in which artisans of Tamil Nadu have been engaged since Sangam age, are slowly becoming rare due to the present day mechanization. Hence, to recover and safeguard the artistic skill of ancient Tamils and to encourage people to engage in that work, the State government will set up handicrafts training centres at Swamimalai, Kumbakonam, Nachiarkoil in Thanjavur district and Ilupur and Varapur in Pudukottai district.
248. Subsidized loan will be granted to the goldsmiths to purchase equipments which are used for making ornaments through co-operative institutions.
249. To protect the interest of ornament-makers, efforts will be made for imparting suitable training to them and appointing them as jewel-assessors in all banks.
250. Permission will be granted to bricks kiln owners to dig and make use of the soil from their patta lands. Pottery manufacturers will be permitted to use 80 units to 160 units of soil.



## **Women's welfare**

251. Initiatives will be taken for increasing the maternity leave of six months granted to women in government service to 9 months.
252. A scheme will be devised to provide antenatal insurance for the mother and the child in the womb. This insurance will cover emergency medical care for the baby in the womb and mother in case of necessity. The child will continue to avail the benefit even after birth.
253. A Mobile App will be created which will help to call the police or family members for ensuring safety of working women.
254. Cancer Awareness programs will be conducted among women. Tests for the detection of Mouth Cancer, Breast Cancer, and Pelvic Cancer, which affects mostly women, will be conducted in all the government hospitals and steps will be taken to provide specialty medical treatment for the affected women.
255. Girls between the age of 11 years and 18 years are mostly affected by anemia. To prevent this, periodic health camps will be conducted in all the girls Schools and treatment will be given. Further, they will be advised of nutritious food.
256. Steps will be taken to set up Security Committees, as per law, to protect women working in spinning mills and knitwear industries from sexual harassments and other problems.

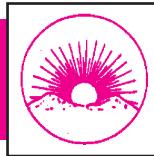


257. The widows of Tamil Nadu are leading a pathetic life. Their plight and demands are not paid adequate attention by the present government. Steps will be taken for passing legislation in Tamil Nadu for giving economic security for their life and guaranteeing the future of their children and also ensuring prevention of using bad epithets against widows.
258. The financial assistance given under EVR Maniammaiyan Marriage Assistance Scheme, will be increased from Rs.25,000 to Rs.30,000 and 4 gram gold for 'Thali' for conducting the marriage of women without any educational qualification.

Financial assistance will be increased from Rs.50,000 to Rs.60,000 and 4 gram gold for 'Thali' for conducting the marriage of women graduates or women diploma holders.

259. Annai Teresa Memorial Orphan Girls Marriage Assistance Scheme, will be increased from Rs.25,000 to Rs. 30,000 and 4 gram gold for 'Thali' for conducting the marriage of women without any educational qualification.

Financial assistance will be increased from Rs.50,000 to Rs.60,000 and 4 gram gold for 'Thali' for conducting the marriage of women graduates or women diploma holders.



260. Under Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Poor Women Marriage Assistance Scheme, financial assistance will be increased from Rs.25,000 to Rs.30,000 and 4 gram gold for 'Thali' for conducting the marriage of women who have studied up to 10th standard.

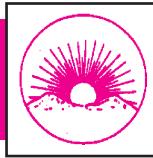
For Adi Dravidar poor women who have studied up to fifth class, the amount of marriage assistance will be increased from Rs.25,000 to Rs.30,000 along with 4 gram gold for 'Thali'

Financial assistance will be increased from Rs.50,000 to Rs.60,000, and 4 gram gold for 'Thali' for conducting the marriage of women graduates or women diploma holders.

261. Under Dharmambal Ammaiyar Memorial widow's Remarriage Scheme financial assistance will be increased from Rs.25,000 to Rs.30,000 and 4 gram gold for 'Thali' for conducting the marriage of women without any educational qualification.

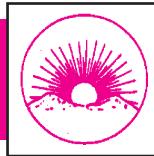
Financial assistance will be increased from Rs.50,000 to Rs.60,000 and 4 gram gold for 'Thali' for conducting the marriage of women graduates or women diploma holders.

262. Under Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial Pregnant Women Financial Assistance will be increased from Rs.12,000 to Rs.18,000 that is Rs.3000 per month will be paid during the period of pregnancy.



263. Annai Sivakami Ammaiyar Memorial Girl Children Protection Scheme, will be increased from Rs.50,000 to Rs .60,000 and will be deposited in bank for 20 years in the name of the first girl child born in a family and the parents undergo family planning surgery. If a second girl child is born, the amount will be divided among the two girl children if the parents undergo family planning surgery. From Rs.25,000 to Rs.30,000 and will be deposited for 20 years. After these girl children reach the age of 5 years educational assistance Rs.200 per month will be paid up to the age of 20.
264. Working women hostels will be set up in all districts.
265. During the previous DMK rule, only women were appointed as primary school teachers in Tamil Nadu. Subsequently, due to the intervention of the Court 75% reservation was given to women. Further 30% reservation was given to women in all government jobs. 50% reservation was given in the elections to local bodies.

Though the Women's Reservation Bill for providing 33 percent reservation for them in Parliament and Assemblies has been introduced in parliament, it has not been passed till today. The DMK will continue to press the Centre to pass the bill.

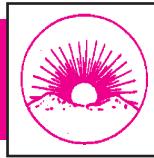


## **Self-Help Groups**

266. The women self – help groups were started in 1989 by the DMK government. Advanced industrial training will be imparted to Women Self-Help Groups (Women SHGs) to function more efficiently. Further, the number of Women SHGs will be increased and the loan assistance for them will be increased from Rs.30,000 to Rs.50,000.
267. Daily allowances and transport expenses paid for the training of members of Women SHGs have been drastically reduced during the ADMK regime. Hence, training for women itself was affected. With the installation of DMK government, these allowances will be paid at a higher rate for SHGs.'
268. Poomalai scheme' started during DMK rule for marketing products made by Women SHGs in cities will be made functional more efficiently.
269. Self Help Groups for unemployed youth will be started in line with that of the women SHGs.

## **Welfare of Backward classes and Most backward classes**

270. Due to the continued struggles by Thanthai Periyar and Arignar Anna in Tamil Nadu and pressure exerted by Kamarajar, the then Prime Minister Nehru introduced the first amendment to



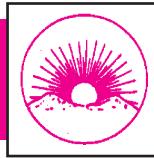
the Constitution which was adopted by the parliament. The amendment to clause 15 (4) of the Constitution provides reservation for socially and educationally backward classes. The demand made by a section of the people to include the word 'economically' was not accepted by both Pandit Nehru and the then Law minister Dr.Ambedkar. But now an income ceiling has been fixed by the union government for providing reservation under OBCs category. The DMK will continue to urge the Centre to remove the income ceiling on the basis of the verdict of the Supreme Court.

Though the policy of the DMK is to usher in a casteless society, it is also the policy of the party that reservation should continue as long as castes exist. Similarly, it is the policy of the DMK that "creamy layer" should not be there in OBC reservation. At the same time, as long as creamy layer concept continues, the DMK will continue to urge the Centre to increase the ceiling of annual income from Rs 6 lakhs to Rs 15 lakhs (except salary and agricultural income) as recommended by the National Backward Classes Commission.

Further the DMK will also urge for equal status for the National Backward Classes Commission on par with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.



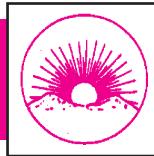
271. The DMK will urge the Centre to amend the Constitution so that the States can determine the quantum of reservation according to the size of the population of SC, ST and OBCs in those States.
272. Due to the efforts of the DMK government, 27 percent reservation was provided for other backward classes (OBCs) at the Centre during the National Front Government headed by former Prime Minister V.P.Singh. After 25 years, according to the information obtained under RTI as on 1.1.2015 less than 12 percent OBCs were working in union ministries and various departments. Of 79,483 employees working in various departments of the Union government under A,B,C and D categories only 9,040 belonged to OBC. Only less than 9 percent in UPSC and 6.67 in Department of Personnel and Training are OBCs. Of the 6,879 working in DoPT, SCs constitute 12.91 percent and S.T 4 percent. It is a shocking revelation that among the officers in the President's Secretariat, there is not a single OBC. Only 5 percent of A category officers in Central higher education department are OBCs. And among employees working in other categories only 10 percent are OBCs. For appointments under D category in Central services, 27 percent reservation has not been followed and only the percentage of reservation followed by the



respective States is followed by the Union government also. OBCs reservation in the States Varies from 8 percent up to 27 percent in their appointments. Hence the DMK will continue to urge the Centre to follow 27 percent reservation in all jobs in Central services and not to follow the percentage fixed by various states.

273. Action will be taken for providing 27 percent reservation for OBCs in private sector as recommended by the National Backward Classes Commission. Similarly, we will urge to provide 15 and 7.5 percent reservation for SCs and STs respectively in the private sector.
274. In the 112 year history of the Madras High Court, the first Judge from the Adi Dravidar community Thiru.A.Varatharajan was appointed during DMK government on 14.2.1973, as an additional Judge of Madras High Court. Subsequently, he was elevated to the Supreme Court on the recommendation of the DMK government. He was the first Supreme Court Judge from Adi Dravidar Community since its Constitution.

The system of reservation is in practice in subordinate judiciary. But there is no system of reservation in the appointment of judges to the High Courts and to the Supreme Court. The representation of the members of the Backward Classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in



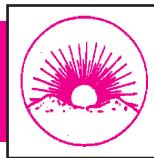
the Judges of High Courts of all States is very meagre excepting in the High Court of Madras. As nearly 400 Judges have to be appointed in various High Courts, DMK will urge the Central government to bring a legislation to provide reservation in these appointments to Backward Classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the various High Courts of India.

275. The Centre had accepted caste based census after a discussion in the parliament. This was a longtime demand of SCs and OBCs. But the Centre conducted caste based census only among the people below poverty line. But even this data was not released to the public, inspite of the demand by the DMK members in Parliament. The DMK will demand that caste based census already available with the government should be released immediately. Further, the yardstick of poverty line is not a permanent one. Hence, the DMK will continue to urge the Centre to take caste based census for the entire nation.
276. The DMK will urge the Centre to implement 27 percent reservation for OBCs in the admission of students and appointment of teachers in Central educational institutions like IITs, and IIMs, as per Mandal Commission recommendations.
277. Efforts will be made for listing Oddar, Boyar, Pandi Kotta castes as a single community.



## **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes welfare**

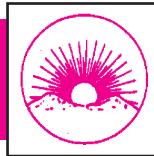
278. The backlog vacancies of SC and ST will be filled without break apart from strictly implementing the reservation for S.C and S.T as practiced in the previous DMK governments.
279. If the first generation girl children belonging to the SC, ST parents, who are agricultural labourer, are selected for admission to professional courses in government colleges, the government will bear the cost of education including hostel facilities. The same facility will be available to the children of the inter caste couple if one of the parents is from the S.C or S.T community.
280. The special component plan executed since financial year 1980-81 with Central assistance for the development of Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes is not properly implemented by the ADMK regime. This scheme will be implemented properly so that the benefits reach SC, ST communities in time.
281. Action will be taken for reactivating Panchami Land Redemption Commission set up during the previous DMK rule.
282. The DMK government will review and improve the basic facilities available in the hostels of SC, ST students and revise the grant for their food expenditure according to the prevailing price rise.



283. The annual scholarships of the Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe students will be increased.
284. Steps will be taken for including Narikuravar community in the ST list.

### **Welfare of sanitary workers**

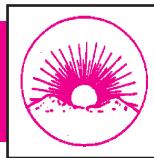
285. According to The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013, action will be taken to abolish the system of manual scavenging immediately by setting up monitoring committees at the State and district levels. A separate scheme will be formulated to rehabilitate the sanitary workers hitherto engaged in manual night soil carrying.
286. Priority will be given for underground drainage system and solid waste management to get rid of open sewerages in towns and cities. This will be executed in the next five years. And the sanitary workers who are engaged in this occupation for generations will be relieved and alternative employment will be ensured for them.
287. A sum of Rs. 3 Lakhs will be given as compensation to the families of those who die of asphyxiation while working in underground drainages and pits.
288. A weekly holiday will be granted for all sanitary workers. If they work on those holidays they will be paid overtime wages.



289. If sanitary workers die during work, their heirs will be immediately given government jobs on the basis of their educational qualifications.
290. Steps will be taken to give promotion in the same department for the sanitary workers who have passed 10th standard.
291. The demands regarding service, salary and pension of the sanitary workers employed in village panchayat, government schools, government hospitals, government students hostels, municipalities, corporations and town panchayats will be considered and redressed.

### **Welfare of Minorities**

292. During the DMK rule all concessions and rights available for SCs were extended to Dalits who had converted to Buddhism. Likewise DMK will continue to urge the Centre to include Dalit Christians in SC list and implement the recommendations of the commission headed by Justice Ranganath Misra.
293. The DMK will continue to urge the Centre to take up steps to implement the recommendations of Justice Sachar committee, to enable the minorities to get their fair share in education and employment.
294. A special scheme for educational development will be implemented in the areas, where the Minorities are



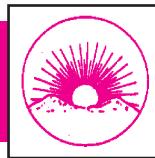
educationally and economically backward, particularly for the benefit of women of minority communities.

295. Properties of Wakf Board will be recovered from encroachments and protected.

### **Welfare of Differently-abled persons**

Whenever the differently-abled agitated for the implementation of their genuine demands during ADMK regime, the police mercilessly attacked them. This has also resulted in the loss of life. After formation of the DMK government, which had earlier introduced many good schemes including a welfare board for their betterment, would implement special schemes for differently-abled person.

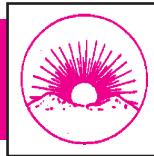
296. According to the provisions of Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, a co-ordination committee should be formed in every State to decide on comprehensive policies for the welfare of the differently-abled persons. For the past 5 years, the ADMK government has failed to set up such committee in Tamil Nadu. The DMK government will set up the co-ordination committee immediately. Steps will also be taken to reduce the eligibility criteria for availing disability allowance from 60% to 40%. to help more number of beneficiaries.
297. Free bus pass will be given to differently-abled and an assistant to accompany them in ordinary government buses.



298. The monthly assistance of Rs.1000 paid to unemployed differently-abled will be increased to Rs .1500.
299. Smart cards will be issued to differently-abled persons.
300. Three wheelers will be provided to differently-abled students.
301. Action will be taken for fully implementing 3% reservation for differently-abled persons in government jobs.
302. Ramp facilities and toilets for use by differently-abled persons will be provided in all public places like government offices, educational institutions, hospitals and bus stands.
303. In order to create self-employment opportunities for differently-abled persons, training will be imparted in ITIs and loan facility with grant will be extended.
304. Steps will be taken for allocating residential quarters for differently-abled persons in TNHB and Slum Clearance Board quarters.

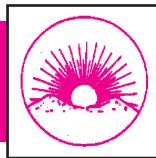
### **Welfare of Traders**

305. Interest free loan of Rs.2000, repayable on a weekly basis will be provided to petty traders like street vendors selling vegetables, fish, flowers and fruits in head loads, push carts and pavements, and dhobis, footwear workers, tea, fruit juice, tender coconut sellers etc., to save them from usury. A regulatory committee consisting of local bodies, police, trade



representatives, and representatives of residents would be setup in each town to protect their interests.

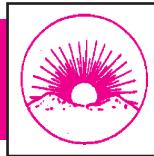
306. Allowing foreign direct investment in multi brand retail will be detrimental to the interest of lakhs of small traders and workers dependant on them. When the Government of India introduced this legislation, they had assured the members of Parliament belonging to DMK that FDI will not be brought in those states where the state governments do not give their consent. They had also carried out an amendment for the same. Hence the DMK government will not permit FDI in retail trade at any stage.
307. Steps will be taken for relaxing the rule for payment of 25% of tax imposed when traders appeal against the pre assessment orders by commercial tax officers.
308. Steps will be taken to allow filing of returns by small traders annually instead of filing monthly returns as in the past.
309. Traders welfare board will be revamped, membership enrolment regularized and action will be taken for effective functioning.
310. Twenty one articles including matches, crackers, candle were removed by the Government of India from the list of small industries. Efforts will be made to reinclude them in the list of SSIs.



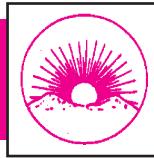
311. Trade centres will be established in Madurai, Tuticorin and Tiruchi.
312. Government will extend support and assistance to cottage industries like salt production, silver anklet production, bronze industry, silver lamp manufacturing, vessel manufacturing which are becoming sick and take required action to develop them.'
313. Cracker wick industry', where a number of women are employed, will be declared as cottage industry with suitable safeguards.
314. "Small Traders Self-Help Groups' will be formed for the welfare of small traders.
315. Sale of medicine through online will be banned.
316. The sale of Chinese crackers in Tamil Nadu will be banned.

### **Government Employees and Teachers**

317. The ADMK government introduced on 1.4.2003 the new participatory pension scheme for government employees and teachers. This scheme is vehemently opposed by various employees unions. The new pension scheme is not implemented in the states of West Bengal and Tripura in India. Hence, steps will be taken for cancelling the new pension scheme and reintroduce the old pension scheme for government employees and teachers.



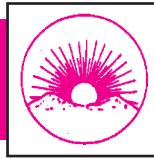
318. Steps will be taken for constituting Eighth Pay Commission and the State government will extend the salary benefits according to the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission of Central Government.
319. In the event of the death of government employees and teachers, while in service, the present family welfare fund of Rs.1.5 lakh will be increased to Rs. 5 lakh. There will be no change in the recovery of Rs 30 per month from the government employees for this scheme.
320. The ADMK government had dismissed Makkal Nala Paniyalargal, the people welfare workers, en-masse. Hence they had sought the intervention of the Court. The Supreme Court had ordered re-instatement of all Makkal Nala Paniyalargal. But the ADMK government had filed a review petition in the Supreme Court. Besides reinstating Makkal Nala Paniyalargal (MNP) dismissed by the ADMK government, steps will be taken to make nutritious meal workers, makkal nala paniyalargal, road workers and Anganwadi workers as government employees subject to government rules.
321. A sum of Rs. 5 Lakhs as family benefit and suitable jobs for their heirs will be provided to Makkal Naala Paniyalarkal who had passed away when they were out of job during the ADMK government.



322. Housing scheme for Teachers, which was in vogue during the previous DMK government and was shelved by the ADMK Government, will be reactivated and houses will be constructed for teachers in all district headquarters. Similarly, houses will be constructed and allocated for government employees also.
323. In recognition of the efficiency of government employees and teachers special fund will be provided and an incentive will be paid to those who complete 25 years of meritorious service.
324. Fifty percent of the part time service period will be taken into consideration to work out the pension for the teachers including teachers of Technical education, who have worked on part time basis and regularized during the service in School Education department.
325. The demands relating to service and salary of nutritious meal workers, Khadi and village industry board workers, mosquito eradication workers (mazdoor), seed processing workers will be examined.
326. Medical Insurance Scheme for government employees will be reviewed and extended.

### **Welfare of Pensioners**

327. Identity cards will be issued to all retirees from government. The system of government pensioners visiting the treasuries

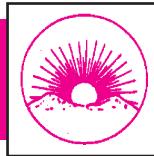


annually to submit Life Certificate will be changed and they would be permitted to submit life certificate in the nationalised banks from where they receive pension. The rule for payment of Rs 50 every year for this life certificate will be removed. Further, Medical allowance for pensioners will be increased.

328. Action will be taken for increasing the pension of Rs 1000 paid from temple fund to those retiring after serving the temples and for payments of Pongal bonus to the pensioners.

### **Welfare of Immigrants**

329. The DMK government will take necessary action to ensure the right to life of Eelam Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu and fulfill their livelihood requirements.
330. A Bill was adopted in Tamil Nadu Assembly on February 10, 2011 during the DMK rule for paying special attention on the welfare of the Tamils living abroad and to protect their rights. To achieve this a Directorate for the welfare of the Tamils working abroad will be formed.
331. The decision of the Government of India to merge the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs with Ministry of External Affairs has caused fear and concern among Indians working abroad. Hence, the DMK will urge the Centre to give up this attempt and continue to have a separate Ministry for Overseas Indian Affairs.



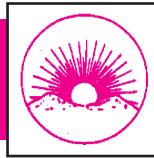
332. Lakhs of men and women are going to various countries every year for employment. Many agencies which select them for jobs abroad are bogus. Hence, those who were selected for jobs through these agencies found that they had been cheated and they were forced to take jobs which did not match their qualification. Hence, the DMK will urge the Centre to make suitable amendment in the Immigration Act 1983 and give protection to Indians going abroad for jobs.

### **Welfare of Transgenders**

333. During the DMK rule, a welfare board was constituted for transgenders, who had been neglected by society; family cards were issued to them and medical treatment was also made available for them. Their demands will be considered. Self help groups will be formed to help them economically.
334. The present pension of Rs.1000 paid to transgenders, who have no income for their subsistence, will be enhanced to Rs.1300.

### **Welfare Senior citizens**

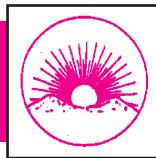
335. Old age pension paid to senior citizens during the DMK rule was stopped by the ADMK regime. The DMK will ensure that all eligible persons are paid pension and further the pension amount of Rs.1000 will be increased to Rs.1300 and paid through money order.



336. For senior citizens of over 60 years, free travel concession in ordinary government buses will be provided.
337. Homes for the aged will be set up in every district headquarters and schemes will be formulated and implemented for providing food, clothing and shelter for the destitute old age poor. Efforts will be made for implementing this scheme jointly with voluntary organizations, government departments and private institutions.
338. Separate geriatric ward will be started in district headquarters hospitals.

### **Welfare of children**

339. Food Basket Scheme containing nutritious food will be implemented under children welfare program, to prevent malnutrition.
340. The Child Labour Prevention Act will be strictly enforced and steps will be taken for providing education to children.
341. Child trafficking are on the increase in the State of Tamil Nadu. The existing laws are found to be insufficient. To put an end to this social menace and to impose severe punishment to those who are involved in this crime, Child Trafficking (punishment) Act will be passed.

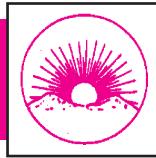


## **Social welfare**

342. Under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial inter-caste marriage scheme, if one of the couple belongs to SC/ST and the other belongs to BC or MBC or forward community the financial assistance will be increased from Rs.25,000 to Rs.30,000 and 4 gram gold for 'Thali' will be given for conducting the marriage of women without any educational qualification.

Financial assistance will be increased from Rs.50,000 to Rs.60,000 and 4 gram gold for 'Thali' for conducting the marriage of women graduates or women diploma holders, under this scheme.

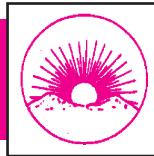
343. Destitute women, widows, un married women above 50 years, Sri Lankan refugees living in Tamil Nadu, and beneficiaries under farmers protection scheme, who are receiving financial aid from the Government of Tamil Nadu will be paid Rs.300 more than what they are receiving now.
344. To provide food at least once in a day for the poor people, who have no income and are suffering even for one meal a day "Arignar Anna Unavagam" will be introduced. This scheme will be implemented under the direct supervision of the Chief Minister and with the assistance of corporate social responsibility fund from institutions, HR&CE and NGOs.



345. Steps will be taken for establishing night shelter houses to help people who sleep on pavements in nights.
346. During the DMK rule, community certificates for students were given in their respective schools. Now this work is not properly carried out. Action will be taken for reviving the practice of issuing community certificates in schools itself.
347. For the first time in India "Manuneedhi Thittam" was implemented during the DMK rule. The ADMK regime did not implement it. After the formation of the DMK government, this Manuneedhi Thittam will be re implemented, so that prompt solutions would be available for the grievances of the people.
348. Persons belonging to weaker sections of our society are facing serious threats due to atrocious decisions of Kangaroo Courts, Usury and Communal fanaticism. To put an end to this menace we will appoint a high level committee chaired by a retired judge of high court and Home Secretary, Law Secretary, senior women police officer, senior journalist, NGO as members of the committee to advice the government.

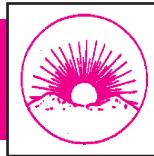
### **Welfare of Journalists**

349. The Centre had appointed a committee headed by Justice Majithiya, retired judge of the Bombay High Court in the year 2011 for determining new scale of pay structure for journalists and the committee presented its recommendations to the



government. While the recommendations of Majithiya committee have been accepted and implemented in many States, in Tamil Nadu alone new salary scales are not paid. When question on this was raised, the Labour Department of ADMK regime submitted false report to Majithiya committee. Besides condemning this anti-journalist attitude of the ADMK regime, a commission consisting of senior journalists, owners of institutions, government representatives of Information and Labour Departments and representatives of Police Department will be constituted for reviewing periodic revision and fixation of salaries, medical insurance and pension, housing facility, imparting due training to journalists, resolving issues between journalists and institution owners, and between journalists, public and police, holding tripartite talks for finding solution for issues like group insurance for journalists.

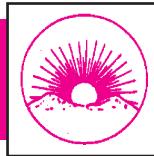
350. During the previous DMK government pension scheme for journalists was introduced. The anomalies now in practice will be rectified and pension will be increased.
351. Suitable relief will be provided to journalists affected during their work and for the damages to their equipments.
352. The relief fund paid to the families of the deceased journalists will be further increased.



353. Residential plots will be allotted to journalists in important towns like Madurai, Tiruchi, Coimbatore, Salem and Tirunelveli.
354. All the vindictive defamation cases filed against journalists in the last five years will be withdrawn.

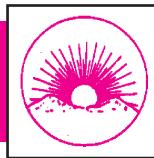
### **Public Health**

355. District Headquarters Hospitals will be upgraded and modern clinical labs including scanning facility, cancer treatment ward, infertility ward, CCU, dialysis centre will be started to help low income group of people.
356. Besides taking action to full functioning of Tamil Nadu Physiotherapy council, Physiotherapy Department will be started in all taluk hospitals.
357. Kalaignar Medical Insurance Scheme for life saving diseases, and Varumun Kappom scheme conceived for the benefit of the poor and middle class people which were functioning well during the DMK government, has been made defunct by the present ADMK regime. These schemes will be regularised again and steps will be taken for providing free treatment for diseases like heart-attack, cancer and kidney-damage. Further, arrangements will be made for providing emergency treatment for road-accident victims under Kalaignar Medical Insurance Scheme. For patients getting treatment under this



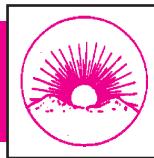
scheme, disease and details of treatment will be recorded and smart cards will be issued.

358. The number of mobile hospitals will be increased to provide treatment for rural people. Further the number of ambulance vehicles now working under “108” Ambulance scheme will be increased to 2000 in the first phase and action will be taken to allocate at least 6 vehicles per union.
359. Trauma care hospitals will be set up along the State highways at a distance of one per every 50 kms.
360. Multi-disciplinary hospitals will be opened in hill towns like the Nilgiris and Kodaikanal, as the people living in hill towns, who are in need of emergency treatment have to travel for hours to reach the plains to receive treatment.
361. Separate department will be opened in all government hospitals for the treatment of diabetes and blood pressure.
362. The present supply of food to inpatients in government hospitals will be improved and steps will be taken to provide nutritious food required for them.
363. Institute of Mental Health like the one functioning in Kilpauk, Chennai will be started at Tiruchi, and Tirunelveli.
364. Tuberculosis specialty hospitals will be setup in major towns.
365. The State government will supply free of cost rota virus



vaccine, meningococcal vaccine and hepatitis vaccine for preventing severe diseases like brain fever, diarrhea and jaundice, affecting infants.

366. Efforts will be taken for upgrading government general hospitals in the cities of Coimbatore, Madurai, and Tirunelveli as higher medical research centres like AIIMS hospital in Delhi, which will ensure that Tamil Nadu becomes the leading state in India in providing best medical services.
367. Facility for cardiac surgery, which is now available in government hospitals in Chennai and Madurai, will be extended to all government district headquarters hospitals.
368. Besides filling up of vacancies in government hospitals, the services of doctors and nurses, who are now working on contract basis will be regularized .
369. As the need for para medical workers is increasing in our country and abroad, colleges for para medical courses will be set up.
370. Special Monitoring Vigilance Cell will be setup in all government hospitals to monitor treatment given to patients and to improve the quality of treatments.
371. Only 56 percent of children are benefited under the vaccination schemes in Tamil Nadu. The DMK government will take steps to cover all children (100%) for the immunization programs.

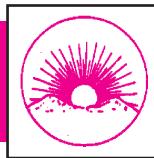


372. Government recognition will be given to practitioners of Siddha, Homeopathy, acupuncture and Unani medicine who have obtained proper degree.

### **Environment**

373. By letting out treated water into the rivers flowing through Chennai namely Adyar, Cooum, Buckingham canal, Mambalam canal, Captain Cotton canal, Otteri Nalla and Virangal Oodai, solid waste will be removed and water flow will increase. This will eradicate mosquito breeding and bad odour. When DMK was part of the Government of India, in the year 2001 an amount of Rs.1300 Crores was allocated under National River water cleansing project out of which Rs. 490 crores was allocated for Chennai. But this project was not completed. Now after the formation of DMK government, a New project, Tamil Nadu River Conservation Project, under which all effluents including industrial effluents will be treated and only water with permissible level of chemicals will be let into the rivers running in Tamil Nadu including Cauvery, Vaigai, Tamiraparani, Thenpennai, Palar, Vellar, Siruvani, Agniyaru, Pamparu, Gundaru, Kallar, Nambiar, Kothaiyaru, Noyyal, Kedilam, Bhavani, Manimutharu and Amaravati.

374. In order to protect environment and cleanliness of public buildings, roads, bridges, government properties and walls of government offices, from pasting of posters, painting, erecting

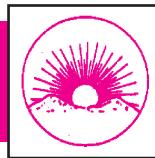


banners and using on non bio degradable materials, suitable amendments will be made in the existing Act “Public Places Defacement (Prevention) Act”.

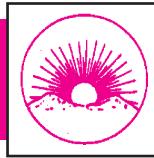
375. Besides improving tourism facilities in bird sanctuaries at Pulicat, Vedantangal, Karikkili, Karaivetti, Udhayamarthandapuram, Vaduvur, Chittirangudi, Koonthankulam, Vellodu, Mel selvanur and Vettangudi and undertaking maintenance works for ensuring sufficient water in water bodies. Ornithology Centres will be set up for study of birds in important bird sanctuaries.
376. “ I have always said, If we grow a tree; the tree will ensure our growth”. Growing trees is important in the life of people as oxygen is made available only from trees. Moreover trees assimilate carbon dioxide for its sustenance and purify air.

The DMK government ensured planting of lakhs of trees during its earlier regimes. Hence steps will be taken to plant and grow trees in large numbers.

377. Special scheme will be formulated and implemented for improving basic facilities like roads, drinking water, solid waste management, underground drainage and sewerage in Chennai and suburbs. Moreover, action will be taken for preventing sewers mixing with waterways in cities.



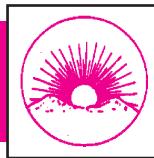
378. The debate on the impact of climate changes is going on all over the world. A committee of environment specialists will be set up to study the impact of climate changes in Tamil Nadu particularly with reference to agricultural production and sources of water.
379. To make the school and college students and the general public understand about the climate changes, the impact of climate changes on the future of the society and the life style changes which the people have to adopt to control the impact of climate changes, the government will formulate special schemes to propagate the issues relating to climate change, and deploy NGOs for the same.
380. Action will be taken for the introduction of emission-free CNG buses in the cities of Tamil Nadu as in Delhi.
381. Suitable steps will be taken to increase forest cover in the state for environmental protection. Constructive steps also will be taken for protecting distinctive natural resources, birds and animals.
382. Steps will be taken for safely removing mercury waste of Unilever factory in Kodaikanal by adopting international methods to ensure that the region becomes nontoxic.



383. For improving the functioning of common effluent treatment in Tamil Nadu and introducing new technology in treatment of effluent the State government on its part will offer 25 percent subsidy in addition to the central government subsidy of 50%.
384. All Steps will be taken for growing and protecting mangrove forests in coastal areas.

### **Sports**

385. All facilities required for improving the athletic skills of youth will be provided by setting up sports stadiums and coaching centres in panchayat unions and districts. Sports and exercise equipments will be provided. Steps will also be taken to give proper training to sports persons so as to prepare them for taking part in international sports events.
386. Travel concessions, hostel facilities and food facilities will be made available to the sports persons, who take part in recognized sports events.
387. Suitable government employment will be provided for distinguished persons in sports and pension scheme will be implemented for them.

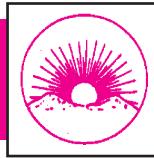


## **Legislature**

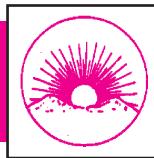
388. We will insist to bring in a constitutional amendment to reestablish the legislative council in Tamil Nadu, with a view to enable political scholars, teachers, educationists, social workers, artists, writers, and representatives of local bodies, to take part in it and advise the Government.
389. The proceedings of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly will be telecast as in the case of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of some States.

## **Administration**

390. A district level committee consisting of NGOs, women beneficiaries and journalists will be formed in each district for monitoring the timely implementation of the schemes announced by the government, and Chief Minister will be briefed regularly.
391. Grievances day will be conducted once in three months in all the Assembly constituencies in the presence of elected representatives and suitable steps will be taken for redressing the grievances.



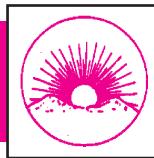
392. A committee of officers will be appointed for verification of registration of lands on the basis Adangal register (A register) prepared in 1974 and the will also be compared and verified in computerized registration so that the details regarding lands will be properly compiled. The facilities for obtaining patta, encumbrance certificates etc., online will be made available.
393. The rules relating to open space requirements and building plan approval when formulated 30 years ago. These rules will be amended according to the present needs of the people and steps will be taken for uploading online for the easy access of the people.
394. Municipalities like Tiruvarur and Nagercoil will be upgraded into corporations.
395. Steps will be taken to upgrade all the district libraries in Tamil nadu.
396. Besides continuing to celebrate the birth anniversary of Perunthalaivar Kamarajar as “Kalvi Valarchi Thirunal”, the birth anniversary of Thanthai Periyar on September 17 and the birth anniversary of Arignar Anna on September 15 will be celebrated as “Pagutharivu Thirunal” and “Thamizhar Ezhuchi Thirunal” respectively.



397. Libraries in the names of Tholkappiar who wrote the Tamil grammar for Tamil, Sangam Tamil poet Kaniyan Poongundranar, Tamil savants KarmegaKonar, and Umamaheswaranar, Navalar N.M. Venkatasamy Nattar, U.V.Saminatha Iyer would be established in their respective native places.
398. “Thanmana Thalapathy Alagiri” Memorial will be set up in the name of Anjanenjan Alagiri Samy in Pattukottai.
399. A Memorial hall will be built for Thiru.Narayanasamy Naidu at his native place who struggled for the welfare of farmers .
400. A memorial will be constructed at the birth place of Arutperumjothi Ramalinga Vallalar at Veerasamy street, Ezhukinaru in Chennai.

### **Police**

401. Police personnel in Tamil Nadu were working for very low salaries and the government was not paying proper attention to their grievances. The trust Police Commission was appointed during in the DMK government in the year 1969, to address various issues relating to police department. Solutions were found for issues like wage hike, change in uniform, and

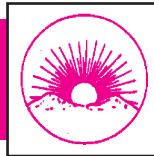


residential facilities for them. This was continued and the DMK government set up second and third police commissions and resolve the issues. Similarly the DMK government will set up the Fourth Police Commission and implement its recommendations.

402. As on 2015, more than 20,000 vacancies in police department remained unfilled. The law and order has deteriorated and the police personnel were over burdened, because the government has not recruited police personnel after 2012. Due to this, thousands of youth who were waiting for selection have crossed the age-limit.

The DMK government will start the process for the selection of second grade constables, jail warders, and fire department personnel.

403. Women Police Grievance Redressal Cell headed by a woman I.G.P will be set up to address the grievances of women constables and officers.
404. During the earlier DMK government, police constables, who had put in 25 years of service, were assured of promotion as Special Sub Inspectors. Thousands of police personnel were benefited. The service rules of police department which



provide for promotion of constables who have served more than 25 years as Special Sub Inspectors will be amended to ensure promotion of a constable as Sub Inspector after 20 years of service or as Inspector after 25 years of service.

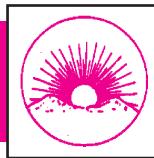
405. Police documents such as complaints lodged by the public and FIRs will be computerized.

### **Urban Development**

406. Modern multi-level car parking facility will be provided in cities like Chennai.
407. Auto towns in important cities like Perunthurai, Salem, Sankagiri, Tiruchi and Tiruchengode will be set up.
408. New suburbs with modern facilities will be created in Chennai and other important cities like Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchi, Salem and Tirunelveli and all infrastructural facilities will be provided there.

### **Drinking water**

409. Distribution of pure drinking water in all villages will be ensured.
410. During the previous DMK government desalination projects at Minjur, Nemmeli and Naripaiyur were established. But the desalination plant project at Naripaiyur has been kept in

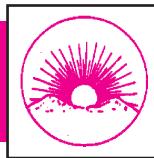


abeyance by the ADMK government. The DMK government will recommission the Naribaiyur project and the desalination plant will be extended to other coastal districts.

411. Action will be taken for giving drinking water connection within 15 days of submitting applications in town panchayats, municipalities and corporations.

## **Housing**

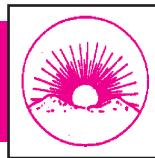
412. With an aim to create 'Hut free Tamil Nadu', the DMK government conceived 'Kalaignar Housing scheme' in 2010, which was changed and shelved by the ADMK government. This scheme will be revived and the grant for constructing concrete houses in rural areas will be increased to Rs.3 lakh per house. For all the families to whom identity cards were already issued during the previous DMK government, concrete houses will be constructed and allocated. The condition of ineligibility will also be reconsidered.
413. Steps will be taken for waiving interest and penal interest as one time relief for those who could not repay housing loan availed from cooperative societies for more than 10 years, and facing recovery proceedings.



414. Sale deeds and possession of flats / houses for those who have paid full sale consideration under hire purchase scheme of the TN Housing board and TN Slum Clearance Board have not been issued for many years. Steps will be taken to register the flats/houses to the beneficiaries at the earliest.
415. Steps will be taken to repair /re construct 15 years old tenements allotted to Scheduled Caste people under Group Housing scheme, and houses allotted to BPL families under Indira Memorial Housing scheme and Slum Clearance Board tenements which are in a dilapidated condition.

### **Milk**

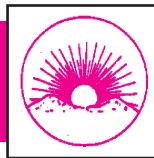
416. Milk is an essential food. The periodic increase in the price of milk by the ADMK government has affected the poor and middle class families. Hence, it is proposed to immediately reduce the cost of milk sold through Aavin by Rs. 7 per litre.
417. Steps will be taken to procure the entire milk produced by the cooperative milk producers. Further, a committee consisting of representatives from Aavin the government and the milk producers will be formed for the fixation of procurement price.
418. Aavin will be upgraded with modern technologies with improved technology for producing dairy products in large



quantities and marketing them in other States. Steps will be taken for setting up more number of milk cooperative societies and factories for increasing production of dairy products.

## **Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowment Department**

419. Besides regulating and collecting rent to be received by the temple trust from temple lands, a Land Bank will be established for protecting vacant land belonging to temples. Moreover, a high level committee led by a retired judge will be constituted for considering the demand of the people, who are offering to purchase the temple land within the legal frame work.
420. Cable car facilities in hill temples and battery car facilities in temples like Rameswaram will be provided.
421. Temple car streets in Tiruvarur Thiagarayar temple, Tiruvannamalai Arunachaleswar temple, Srivilliputhur Andal temple, Madurai Meenakshi Amman temple, Srirangam Ranganathar temple and other temples will be converted to concrete roads.
422. The girivalam route in Tiruvannamalai will be upgraded as concrete road and more number of trees will be planted on either side of the road for giving shade to the pilgrims. Action

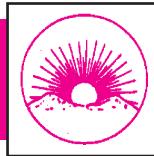


will be taken for planting saplings on hill areas to increase a green cover and protect the environment.

423. The temple tanks in Tamil Nadu will be periodically de-silted and filled with clean water.
424. Temples in Tamil Nadu, which are symbols of Dravidian architecture, will be renovated in tune with its archeological importance.
425. Action will be taken for increasing the wages and pension for priests in village temples.
426. Performing Archana in Tamil will be extended to all the temples.
427. A high level statutory committee with powers to ensure better temple administration will be formed as per the recommendations of the HR&CE consultative committee led by Thavathiru Kundrakudi Adikalar set up by the DMK government in 1989.

## **Ports**

428. Steps will be taken for executing Chennai Port- Maduravoyal Elevated Expressway project, started by National Highways Authority of India during the DMK rule for reducing traffic congestion in Chennai city which was stopped by the ADMK

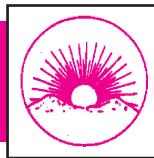


government. The project will help to increase business in Chennai Port, and thereby ensure economic progress.

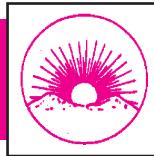
429. Deep Sea Commercial Ports will be established in Nagapattinam and Cuddalore.
430. Efforts will be taken for starting fishing boat building unit at Kolachal kanyakumari district.
431. Fishing harbours and godowns with cold storage facility will be set up in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu to promote fishing industry.
432. All fishing harbours in Tamil Nadu will be renovated. Fishing harbours at Kasimedu, Akkaraipettai, Rameswaram and Thondi will be modernised and expanded.

### **Transport**

433. GPS will be installed in government and private passenger buses and separate help line will be allotted.
434. During the DMK rule, a committee headed by Thiru. Thillai Nayagam was constituted in the year 1990, to review and revamp the road transport system in Tamil Nadu. Efforts will be made to study the recommendations of the committee and steps will be taken to control losses incurred by the transport corporations of Tamil Nadu.

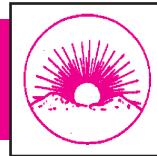


435. All municipal, and corporation bus stands will be upgraded and toilets; bath rooms and changing rooms will be set up for the convenience of women passengers.
436. The number of women and student special buses plying in all cities will be increased.
437. During the DMK rule, mini bus licenses were issued and plied for the commuting of farmers, workers, school students from villages inaccessible by ordinary buses. During ADMK government this scheme was used only for publicizing their party symbol. After the formation of DMK government this scheme will be extended and the number of Mini Buses will be increased to match increasing population for the benefit of rural people.
438. Bus fare which was raised haphazardly during the ADMK rule will be rationalized and uniform fares based on distance will be fixed in government buses throughout Tamil Nadu.
439. The Insurance Scheme will be amended to include relief to accident victims while travelling in government buses and vehicles.



## **Road Transport**

440. Efforts will be made for expeditious execution of the Vikravandi-Kumbakonam - Thanjavur four lane road project permitted by NHAI during DMK rule.
441. Steps will be taken for gradually upgrading two lane roads into four lane roads and four lane roads into six lane roads in Tamil Nadu.
442. Bypass roads will be laid in towns in Tamil Nadu for reducing traffic congestion.
443. Elevated highway projects will be implemented in cities like Chennai, Coimbatore, Tiruchi, Madurai and Tirunelveli, wherever traffic congestion is prevalent.
444. All efforts will be taken to execute Chennai-Kanyakumari East Coast Road extension which was started during DMK rule.
445. When the DMK was a constituent of the Union Cabinet, decision was taken for widening Chennai-Kanyakumari National Highway into a six lane road, for which land was acquired and flyovers were constructed. But the project is kept in abeyance now. The DMK will continue to urge the Union Highways department to implement this project without delay.



## Railway

446. The DMK will urge the Centre to expeditiously implement new broad gauge lines between the following places:

Tirukkuvalai-Nagapattinam

Tiruvarur-Tiruturaipundi-Karaikudi

Thanjavur-Orathanad=Pattukottai

Mannargudi-Madukkur-Pattukottai

Karaikudi-Ramanathpuram-Tuticorin

Madurai-Theni-Bodi

Dindigul-Theni-Bodi-Cumbum-Gudalur-Kumuli

Morapur-Dharmapuri

Thanjavur-Ariyalur

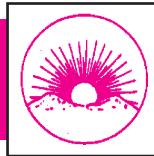
Kumbakonam-Jayankondam-Vriddhachalam

Madurai-Melur- Karaikudi

Avadi-Sriperumpudur-Gudvancheri

Peralam-Karaikal

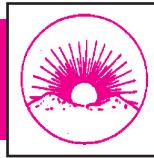
Erode-Palani



447. The DMK will urge the Centre to expeditiously implement doubling of tracks between Thanjavur-Tiruchi Tindivanam-Kanyakumari
448. The DMK will urge the Centre to develop Chennai Royapuram railway station as a passenger terminal.
449. The second unit of Integral Coach Factory, Chennai was announced by the railway ministry five years back. But this project is kept in abeyance. Hence the DMK will urge the Centre to expeditiously execute this project.
450. The DMK will urge the Centre for constructing ROBs and RUBs in all level-crossings and set up alarm bells to prevent accidents in unmanned level-crossings.

### **Metro Rail**

451. Priority will be given for extending metro rail facility in cities like Trichy, Madurai and Coimbatore.
452. The metro rail project devised during the DMK government and nearing completion will be extended up to Mamallapuram and another line up to Sriperumpudur via Irunkattukottai and Oragadam industrial towns.



453. Work on the metro rail route between Tondiarpet-Tiruvotriyur which was approved during DMK rule in the second phase, will be started immediately.

### **Civil Aviation**

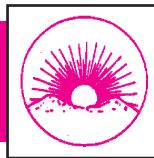
454. Besides taking efforts for formally announcing Madurai airport as an international airport, the DMK will urge the Centre to modernize and expand the airports in Salem and Tuticorin.
455. The DMK will urge the Centre to implement the already announced Green field Airport in Kancheepuram district for which efforts were made during DMK rule in view of the increasing international passenger traffic and presently kept in abeyance.

### **Waterways**

456. The DMK will urge the Centre to implement national waterways projects linking three States from Marakkanam to Kakinada which was announced by the Centre on the demand of the DMK government.

### **Art and Culture**

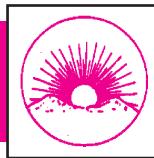
457. Efforts will be made to preserve and promote folk arts. Folk artists will be issued identity cards and the present financial assistance provided will be increased .



458. Steps will be taken for removing the ban on Jallikattu, the traditional sport of the Tamils and to restore Rekla race.
459. MGR Film City which is in a dilapidated State due to carelessness of the ADMK government will be reconstructed and modernized.
460. Action will be taken for reducing the fee for outdoor shooting for films which was hiked during the ADMK regime.
461. A memorial for Nadigar Thilagam Sivaji Ganesan, which was announced during the earlier DMK rule and space allocated will be completed constructed.
462. Art and cultural events of folk artists along with sports events will be held on Pongal day every year in all the districts, towns, and panchayat unions and prizes will be awarded to the winners.

### **Disaster management**

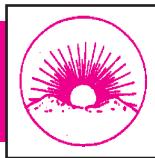
463. Suitable technical facility will be created to forewarn the people about disasters like cyclone and floods through SMS and televisions.
464. Generators will be provided for police stations, revenue offices and hospitals engaged in essential services during disasters like heavy rains and floods.



465. Thousands of families were affected in the floods in December 2015 in Chennai. Besides the failure of ADMK government to take immediate action, the Central forces also could not immediately take up relief work because of lack of coordination between them and the government. Many voluntary organizations and thousands of youth immediately came forward and rescued people and took them to hospitals for treatment. The humanitarian approach and action of people of Chennai were lauded by people of the world. Though many individuals and voluntary organizations were not trained in disaster relief, their acts of risking their lives and saving the people is appreciable. Hence special programmes will be formulated and implemented through Tamil Nadu Disaster Management Commission to impart necessary training to voluntary organizations and individuals who come forward to engage themselves in relief works during the times of disaster.

### **Rural development**

466. As toilet facilities are not easily available in rural areas in Tamil Nadu, people defecate in the open. Considering the health hazards because of such habits, steps will be taken to build toilet facilities in all houses in Tamil Nadu and public toilets will be constructed in slum areas. The DMK will take efforts to make Tamil Nadu as a totally healthy and hygienic State.



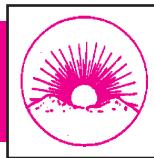
467. Tamil Nadu Rural Development Fund will be created for the improvement of the villages in Tamil Nadu.
468. Occupation related training like electrical and plumbing work will be imparted to youth for creating self-employment opportunities in rural areas. Animal husbandry experts will be deployed for giving training to the villagers to detect diseases affecting cattle and take them for immediate treatment.
469. Facilities like roads, electricity, housing, medical care, transport, drinking water and education will be provided step by step for people in hamlets and villages atop hills and foot of the hills.
470. After the formation of DMK government Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam will be implemented again. Further 'Namakku Naame' programme implemented during the earlier DMK rule will be revived.
471. Steps will be taken to issue permit slips to graze the cattle in hills and also for the shepherds to stay in hills.

### **Construction industry**

472. Important construction materials like cement, steel, bricks, sand and wood will be brought under essential commodities list and made available at reasonable price.



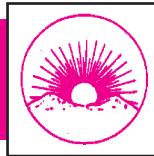
473. As the ADMK regime has increased guideline value for lands and house sites by several folds, those engaged in construction industry are very much affected and as the investment already made in construction industry is locked, flow of money is curtailed. This has adversely affected the sale of construction materials like steel, wood, electric goods etc., affecting merchants. To remove this hardship, a review committee consisting of the representatives of organizations belonging to this sector, beneficiaries and government officials will be formed to determine the fair guideline value and after obtaining the report of the committee steps will be taken to resolve the present crisis in the construction industry.
474. Action will be taken for granting approval through Single Window system within 60 days of application for constructing residences, factories, offices and multistoried residential buildings, commercial buildings and for rationalising the fees for building approval.
475. Steps will be taken to reduce the stamp charges for transfer of property between blood relatives.
476. Registration department document writers' welfare board will be re-activated.



477. Document registration methods in Registration department will be simplified.
478. The fee for obtaining encumbrance certificate has been increased by about 20 times by the present government. Steps will be taken for rationalising the fee structure.
479. Steps will be taken for handing over the documents in a time bound manner to the buyers of flats/houses from the Tamil Nadu Housing Board after the cost is paid in full.
480. Building rules introduced in the year 1972 will be reviewed and amended to suit the present needs.
481. Civil Engineering Council for construction engineers will be established and an expert committee will be set up to study the proposal for permitting those who have properly registered themselves in that council to engage in construction works.
482. The process of obtaining plan approval for constructing buildings for residence, office and factories in own places will be simplified.

### **Judiciary**

483. The Lawyers welfare Fund will be increased from Rs.5,25,000 lakhs to Rs.7 lakhs.



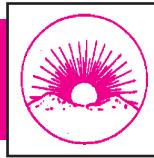
484. More number of advocate chambers will be constructed in all the district court complexes.

### **Ex-servicemen**

485. A committee will be formed for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their families and solution will be found for their just demands within a timeframe.
486. Preference will be given to retired servicemen in suitable employment opportunities.

### **Veterinary**

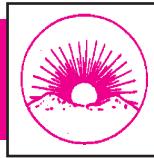
487. Veterinary hospitals with Blue Cross ambulance facilities will be set up at required places in Tamil Nadu.
488. Steps will be taken for conducting special veterinary medical camps in every panchayat union.
489. Action will be taken by the government to pay suitable compensation for the cattle hit and killed by moving vehicles on roads.
490. Steps will be taken for preserving rare animal species like Kangeyam bulls and Rajapalayam Kombai dogs which are the pride of Tamil Nadu.



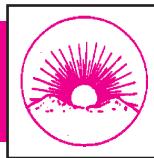
491. Action will be taken for issuing health cards for pets like dogs and cats and animals including goats and cows.

### **General**

492. Since Right to Services Act is to be introduced in Tamil Nadu, it becomes the duty of the government to ensure that common man is aware of the information on the various welfare schemes announced by the government, and for the farmers to know the information from the Union Government's Kisan Call Centre. Publishing the schemes through print and other media by way of advertisements involves heavy expenditure to the government. For the common people to know about various welfare schemes and other public schemes, and to know about the eligibility criteria fixed for availment of benefits under the schemes, and also to apply for the schemes through internet, and to cut down on the expenditure a special App. will be created and made available to the people free of cost. People can download the App in their mobile devices. Since such apps can only be downloaded in Smart phones, the government will provide Smart phones with the above App, to the poor families, particularly farmers, who can't afford smart phones, at government expenditure.

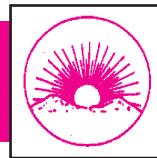


493. Wi-Fi facility will be made available in all bus stands, public offices, courts premises, hospitals, libraries etc. This facility will be created in cities in the first phase and gradually extended to the whole of Tamil Nadu.
494. Steps will be taken for bringing suitable amendments in insurance laws to provide compensation for damages to television sets, computers, and refrigerator etc., in the residential houses due to natural calamities.
495. CCTV cameras will be fixed in all places frequented by people, like government and private educational institutions, hospitals, bus stands, police stations, HR&CE temples etc.
496. All cases filed against anti-Koodankulam nuclear power plant activists will be withdrawn.
497. Satish Dhawan Space Research centre is situated in Sriharikota , Andhra Pradesh. Efforts will be taken for setting up the second space research centre in Tamil Nadu.
498. Efforts will be made for setting up the second Rocket Launching Centre of ISRO in Kulasekarapattinam in Tirunelveli district and India Space Liquid Propulsion System Centre in Tirunelveli district.



499. All efforts will be made for the formation of Southern Gas Grid demanded by the DMK during the last 45 years. The DMK will urge the Centre to do the needful for laying natural gas pipe lines without affecting agricultural lands throughout Tamil Nadu.
500. The Motor Vehicles Act recently introduced by the Centre, besides interfering with the freedom of States also affects vehicle owners and drivers. To protect the livelihood of auto and taxi drivers and drivers working privately, the DMK will urge the Centre to give up this Act in the interests of poor and downtrodden drivers.
501. As the DMK had never compromised in upholding communal harmony, steps will be taken for permitting all religious institutions without any difference, to set up their places of worship in places owned by them as per the rights provided under Article 25 of the Constitution.

People of Tamil Nadu know very well that during the DMK rule in the past, it took Tamil Nadu on the path of development by serving with the motto of 'We'll do what we say; Say what we do'. We assure that the DMK will strive hard with a focus to enable Tamil Nadu to march ahead in the path of progress overcoming the regression during the ADMK regime!



**We will formulate a number of development projects and  
implement them!**

**Our basic approach will be sympathy, humility, and courage!**

**We will eliminate discrimination !**

**We will ensure honest, transparent, growth oriented and good  
governance!**

**We will re-establish Tamil Nadu as unparalleled in terms of  
development in India!**

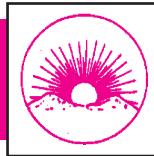
**We will end violence and overcome poverty!**

**Worship God in the happiness of the poor!**

**Work undauntedly in the Path of Anna!**

**We will do what we say!  
And say what we do!**

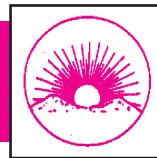




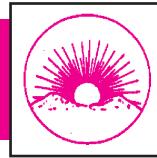
## **SELECTED PEARLS**

**(The Numbers given within brackets at the end of every point are the serial numbers of these points in the manifesto)**

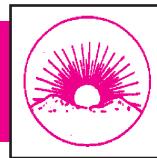
1. An Act to introduce prohibition.(13)
2. An Act to form Lok Ayuktha.(16)
3. Right to Services Act.(17)
4. A separate budget for agriculture.(23)
5. To form a Tamil Nadu Integrated Regulated Marketing Corporation for selling all agro products and rural products.(24)
6. Waiver of entire crop loan availed by small and micro farmers.(25)
7. Minimum support price for paddy will be increased upto Rs.2500 per quintal. (26)
8. Minimum support price for sugarcane will be increased to Rs.3500 per Ton.(27)
9. A separate department for organic farming.(28)
10. Minimum support price for agriculture products like plantain, turmeric, tapioca, pulse millets, chilly, grains, tea, oil seeds, sesame and sunflower. (30)



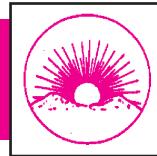
11. Power supply to all farmers who have applied for power connection.(32)
12. Free dhoti and saree and pongal cash of Rs.500 to farmers and agricultural laboures every year.(33)
13. An Act to increase 50days to benefit agriculture labours in the 100 days job scheme - job will be given to them for 150 days (36)
14. Full subsidy for all varieties of paddy seeds.(42)
15. Subsidy up to Rs.10,000 will be provided for small and micro farmers for buying new electricity motors.(44)
16. DMK will oppose Land Acquisition Amendment Bill of the Central government.
17. Payment of compensation to individual farmers when natural calamity and destruction take place in their land.(51)
18. Horticulture university at Krishnagiri.(76)
19. A separate Ministry for irrigation.(77)
20. An Act to setup Water Management Authority.(78)



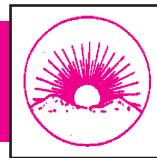
21. Allocation of Rs.10000 Crores for implementing state wide water management projects like de-silting traditional water bodies to construct new canals, to augment irrigation and drinking water facilities.(80)
22. Allocation of Rs. 2000 crores to construct 200 check dams.(81)
23. Constitution of Chennai Metro Flood Control and Management Committee.(83)
24. Five Lakh houses for fishermen.(113)
25. Efforts to setup National Fishermen Welfare Commission. (114)
26. Steps to include fishermen community in the list of scheduled tribes as marine tribes.(115)
27. Rs.5000 to fishermen during the period of fishing holiday and as monsoon relief.(125)
28. Silk park at Kanchipuram.(136)
29. Weavers co-operative bank.(137)
30. Separate textile commission.(142)



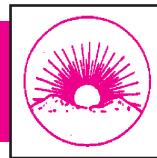
31. Free power of 200 units to handloom weavers.(146)
32. Free power of 750 units to power loom weavers.(148)
33. A subsidy of Rs.3 Lakhs for the construction of houses.(149)
34. Regularisation of services of all temporary employees working in the government for more than 10 years.(156)
35. A grant of Rs.10,000 to Auto rickshaw drivers for the purchase of auto rickshaw.(159)
36. Rs.5000 to the workers of salt pans during the monsoon period.(160)
37. Setting up of Academic Council for Equitable Education.(163)
38. To train 25 lakhs students to improve their employability and skill development.(165)
39. Providing milk to children of elementary schools in the mornings.(170)
40. Waiver of educational loans of students.(171)
41. 3G/4G internet facility for all students.(172)



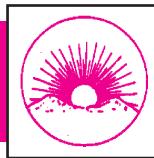
- 42.** Free education for first generation students joining professional courses irrespective of caste.(176)
- 43.** Scheme for paying tuition fees of students belonging to poor downtrodden families who are selected through counselling for professional courses.(182)
- 44.** With the involvement of 2 lakhs unemployed youths the government will directly undertake mining and trading of granite, minerals, sand, blue metal, etc.(184)
- 45.** Incubation centres will be set up by state government to encourage new inventors.(185)
- 46.** Grant of Rs.1 Lakh to registered graduate entrepreneurs to start small enterprise. (186)
- 47.** A scheme for converting employment exchanges into skill development institutions.(187)
- 48.** Steps to conduct job fair to be organized by the district collector in each district to provide jobs in private sector for One lakh persons every year.(189)



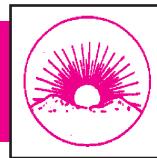
49. Filling up of all vacancies in various government departments.(190)
50. Filling up of teacher vacancies in government schools.(191)
51. Regularization of the services of part time computer teachers, music teachers, painting teachers, physical education teachers.(192,193)
52. Increased monthly financial assistance to unemployed youth who have completed their education with the employment exchange.(194)
53. Preference in government jobs to first generation graduates.(195)
54. Granting of permission through single window system to entrepreneurs within a period of 100 days. (201)
55. Ten per cent production of ethanol in sugar factories.(203)
56. Setting up of industrial corridor from Madurai to Tuticorin and Chennai to Hosur.(206)
57. Payment of electricity bills once in a month.(222)



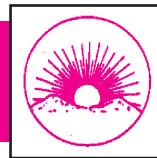
58. Issuing of new family cards (Smart Cards) within 15 days.(233)
59. All goods will be made available for family card holders on all working days of the month.(237)
60. Setting up of Thirukkural Research Centre at Kanyakumari.(241)
61. Maternity leave of 9 months.(251)
62. Scheme for providing antenatal insurance for the mother and the child in the womb.(252)
63. Marriage Assistance Scheme consisting of Rs.60000 and 4 gram gold for Thali.(260)
64. Payment of Rs.18000 as assistance to ladies during the period of pregnancy.(262)
65. Working women hostels in each district head quarters.(264)
66. A loan of Rs.50000 to Self Help Groups.(266)
67. Self Help Groups for unemployed youth.(269)



68. Filling up of backlog vacancies for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.(278)
69. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the families of those who die of asphyxiation.(287)
70. Government jobs to the heirs of sanitary workers who die while in service.(289)
71. Setting up of a coordination committee to decide on comprehensive policies for the welfare of the differently-abled persons. Steps to reduce the disability criteria for availing disability allowance from 60% to 40%.(296)
72. Free bus for differently abled persons.(297)
73. Interest free loan of Rs.2000 to petty traders.(305)
74. Trade centres at Madurai, Tuticorin, and Trichy.(311)
75. Cancellation of new pension scheme and Reintroduction of the old pension scheme.(317)
76. Steps to implement the recommendation of the seventh pay commission of Central government.(318)



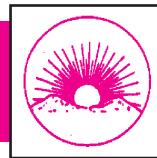
77. The family relief of Rs. 1.5 lakh will be increased to Rs.5 Lakhs to the families of government employees and teachers who die while in service. The monthly contribution of the staff will be Rs.30 Only.(319)
78. Rs.5 Lakhs to the families of Makkal Naala Paniyalargal who died during the pendency of their litigation.(321)
79. An incentive and cash award to the government employees and teachers who complete 25 years of meritorious service.(323)
80. Rs. 1300 as old age pension.(335)
81. Free bus travel for elders.(336)
82. A scheme for giving food basket containing nutrition rich food varieties for children.(339)
83. Financial assistance of Rs.60000 and 4 gram of gold Thali for the inter caste marriage of women graduates.(342)
84. Arignar Anna Unavagam for poor people.(344)



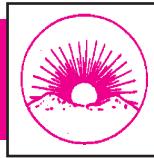
85. Establishment of night shelter houses for helping people who sleep on pavements during nights.(345)
86. Setting up of a commission for the welfare of journalists.(349)
87. Increasing the pension of retired journalists and family relief fund.(350)
88. Withdrawal of all cases filed against journalists.(354)
89. Re implementation of Varumun Kappom Scheme. (357)
90. Advanced Medical Research Centres at Coimbatore, Madurai, and Tirunelveli.(366)
91. Regularization of all contractual appointments in government hospitals.(368)
92. Tamil Nadu River Conservation Project.(373)
93. Re establishment of legislative council.(388)
94. Public grievance camps once in three months in all Assembly Constituencies.(391)



95. Issuing of patta and encumbrance certificates through online.(392)
96. To celebrate the birth anniversary of Thanthai Periyar as 'Pagutharivu Thirunal' and the birth anniversary of Arignar Anna as 'Thamizhar Ezhuchi Thirunal'. (396)
97. Fourth Police Commission.(401)
98. Distribution of pure drinking water in all villages will be ensured. (409)
99. Setting up of desalination plants in all coastal districts. (410)
100. Drinking water connection to houses within 15 days from the date of application.(411)
101. Hutsments free Tamil Nadu.(412)
102. A grant of Rs. 3 Lakhs to build concrete houses in villages.(412)
103. Aavin milk price will be reduced by Rs.7per litre.(416)
104. Steps to procure entire milk produced by the cooperative milk producers at remunerative price by Aavin.(417)



105. Land bank for the protection of temple lands.(419)
106. Temple car streets of important temples will be converted to concrete path.(421)
107. Increase in wages and pension amount for priests in village temple.(425)
108. Establishment of deep sea commercial ports at Nagapatinam and Cuddalore.(429)
109. Installation of GPS in passenger buses.(433)
110. Metro Rail in Trichy, Madurai, and Coimbatore.(451)
111. Identity cards for folk artists and increased pension amount for them.(457)
112. Steps to remove ban on Jallikkattu and to restore Rekla Race.(458)
113. Modernization of M.G.R film city.(459)
114. Memorial for Sivaji Ganesan.(461)



115. Reimplementation of Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam.(470)
116. Reimplementation of Namakku Naame Scheme.(470)
117. Construction material including sand will be made available on a fair and reasonable price.(472)
118. Guideline value of land will be restructured. (473)
119. Granting of approval through single window system within 60 days of application for constructing building.(474)
120. Lawyers welfare fund to be increased to Rs.7 Lakhs.(483)
121. Providing smart phones to the families who can't afford smart phones at government expenditure.(492)
122. Providing Wi-Fi facility in all public places.(493)
123. Withdrawal of all cases filed against anti-Koodankulam nuclear power plant activists.(496)

***We will do what we say!***

***And say what we do!***





**Work undauntedly in the Path of Anna !**

*Please Support the Rising Sun !*



