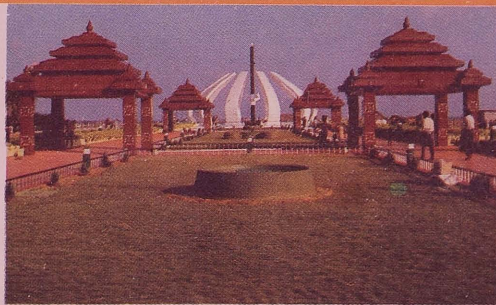


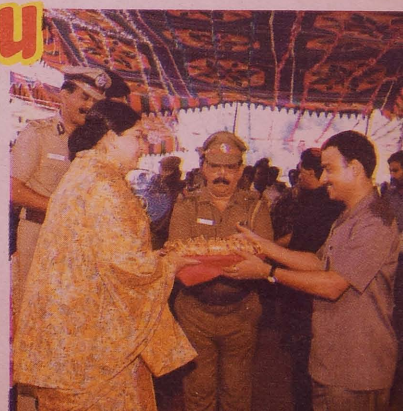
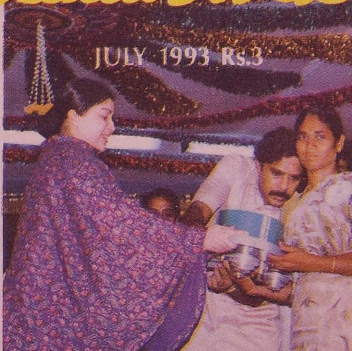
Two years of Spectacular Performance
and Constructive Achievement

under the Dynamic Stewardship of

Puratchi Thalaivi
Dr. J. Jayalalitha



Tamil Arasu



FABRICS THAT FOCUS....

... THE SPOTLIGHT ON YOU!

- ★ PURE KHADI SILK SAREES
- ★ KHADI COTTONS & POLYESTER VARIETIES
- ★ READY MADES

PLEASE VISIT

Khadi Kraft



TAMILNADU KHADI &
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
KURALAGAM, MADRAS-600 108.





**PROMISES MADE ARE
PROMISES FULFILLED**

TAMIL ARASU
A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu
Thiruvalluvar Year 2024
Aani - Aadi
JULY - 1993

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ★ The Legislative Body is the Heart and Soul of Democratic Values and Aspirations.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

- ★ Conference of Collectors and Police Officers.

— Hon'ble Chief Minister's Address

- ★ To Accelerate the pace of Industrialisation, to make Tamil Nadu a Premier Industrial State in the Country

— Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

- ★ The Chief Minister resolved the Film Industry Crisis.

- ★ Animal Husbandry Programmes for improving the Rural Economy.

- ★ Two years of Progress under the Dynamic Stewardship of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY IS THE HEART AND SOUL OF DEMOCRATIC VALUES AND ASPIRATIONS

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Hon'ble Chairman, Presiding Officer of the Legislative Bodies in India, Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

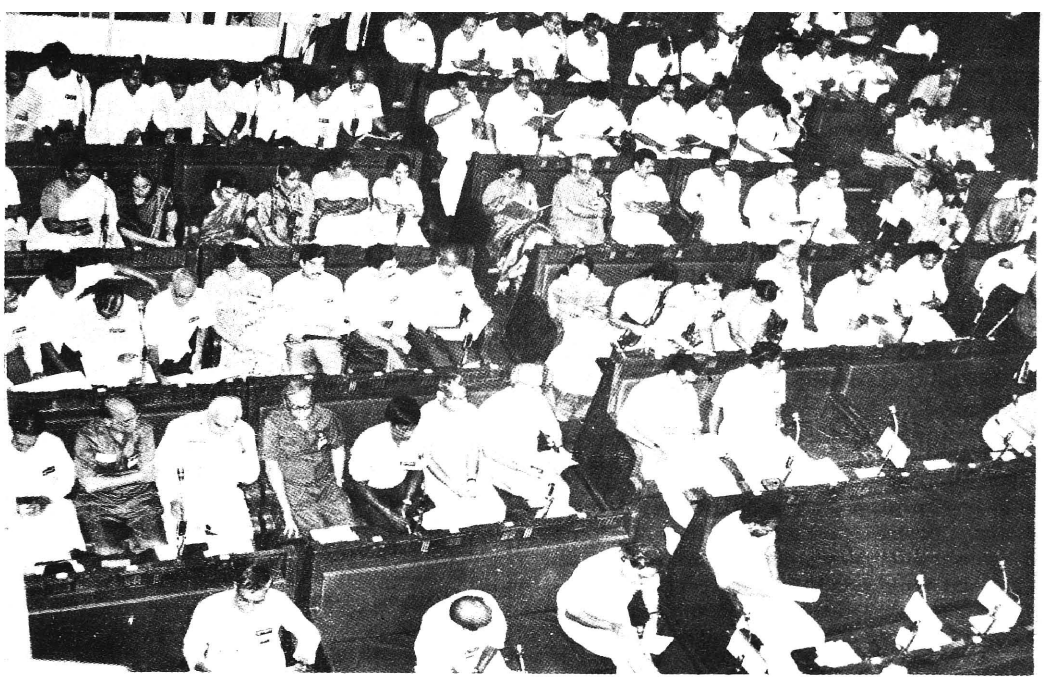
I thank the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha for giving me this opportunity to be with you, today, on the occasion of the inauguration of a Symposium

I also hope that during your stay here, you will have an opportunity of going through the archives of the Tamil Nadu Legislature, in order to have an idea of the traditions and the values that this Legislature has sought to preserve and uphold over the years. Distinguished Legislators and towering



organised in connection with the Conference of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India. I am personally very happy that this prestigious conference is taking place in this great city of Madras. I do hope your stay here will be comfortable and your discussions fruitful and constructive.

personalities have sat in this very Hall and have made significant contributions to the Legislative history of our Country. Eminent political leaders have helped to shape and mould sound democratic ethos by their participation in the proceedings of this august body. Men of vision with concern for the



welfare of the people in their hearts, have utilised the opportunity of their membership here to help the Government to evolve policies for the economic and social betterment of the people. As the list of their names runs long, it is difficult for me to mention all of them. Mentioning only a few could invite the criticism that I am being discriminatory. Suffice it to say that in the history of the Legislatures of India, the Tamil Nadu Legislature will have a place of pride, for the quality of the contribution made by the many eminent persons who have taken their seats here. It is, therefore appropriate that you should have chosen to meet at Madras, the modern capital of the land of the Tamil people, whose intellectual temper and pragmatic attitude have combined uniquely, to contribute to the successful functioning of the Legislature in Tamil Nadu all these years.

The Legislature, be it the Parliament, or the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, is the very centre of democracy. It is the heart and soul of democratic values and aspirations. It is the true miniature of the body politic, through which the Will of the People seeks to express itself, gets formulated into ideas and concretised as legislation and embodied in programmes of action. As Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said:

“Parliament acts as the liaison between the people and the State. It is the place where we sense atmosphere and create it. The Legislators do not merely follow public opinion but lead it.” The Legislature, therefore, provides splendid opportunities for the demonstration of the qualities of

leadership and statesmanship. The Legislature has not only to concern itself with matters of immediate importance; it also has to devote itself to issues of far reaching implications, so that the future of society can be taken care of, as well as the needs of the present. The Legislature has to follow Harold Laski's dictum that it is not enough to have intensity of gaze; it is equally important to have a breadth of vision. It is this manner of functioning which will take the Legislature nearer its true concept.

The Legislature is an important institution that gives form and shape to the concept of democracy and helps to make it workable. But it is the Will of the People that is most important. The word “democracy” itself is derived from two Greek words meaning “People and Power”. It literally means “the rule of the people”.

Abraham Lincoln aptly called it
 “Government of the people,
 by the people and
 for the people”.

In modern democracy, the Will of the People is expressed through the Legislature that they have elected, with the executive being answerable to the Legislature.

Democracy was widespread in ancient Greece. But democracy practiced in ancient times was fundamentally different from that of modern times. It was direct democracy in the sense that the representative system, as we know it today, was unknown then and the entire population was involved in the ancient democratic system of Govern-

ment, and this was made possible by the limited size of the State, which was generally confined to a city and its rural surroundings.

Today, the democratic idea expresses itself through the Legislature; in the system of representation of the people in the Legislature; through the proceeding and the conduct of the business of the Legislature; and through the performance of the Hon'ble Members. Running a democracy today, therefore, is a more complicated task. It involves not only the day-to-day conduct of the business of the Legislature; it also calls for an appropriate attitude towards the management of public affairs which reposes faith in the ultimate power of the people. It stipulates the observance of a certain way of life and conduct; all meant for channelising the energies of society for the social and the economic development of the people. It lay stress on the adoption of logic, reason, discussion and reasonableness, as the methods of approach in the settlement of problems. In short, democracy gives us a vision, a way of life, and asks us to accept certain ideals and norms or standards of behaviour.

Democracy envisages freedom of thought and expression. But this freedom has to be tempered with moderation, courtesy, and respect for the other person's thought, point of view and expression. This is fundamental to the success of democracy. Democracy cannot descend to a State of anarchy. Democracy should not also degenerate into a State of tyranny - either of the majority or of the minority. To me, it is the quality of performance, quality of thought and expression that counts, more than anything else, as the correct index of the functioning of democracy.

The democratic approach is that of persuasion, argument, and adjustment of conflicting values. DEBATE is the method by which Hon'ble Members must seek to influence their colleagues about the correctness of their stand, or the reasonableness of their view-point, or the relevance of their philosophy. The standard of debate must be such that it will compel thought, that it will persuade the listener to appreciate the points made and the arguments advanced. A good debate not only involves the display of skills or talents. It postulates the quality of decency and good behaviour.

In setting up our Legislative bodies, we, in India, have derived our inspiration from the English Parliament, rightly regarded as the "Mother of Parliaments". The debate, as an expression of views, is a matter of utmost importance in the proceedings of the House of Commons of England. I learn that more than a third of the time of the House of Commons is spent in debates. Renowned political per-

sonalities like Gladstone, Disraeli, Winston Churchill and Attlee have made their impact on society by their legendary debating performances. A good and effective debate is much more than a ritual party-and-political-point-scoring exercise across the floor, with a preponderance of trading of insults. It represents a basic skill in analysing problems and meeting comprehending the other person's view point and countering it effectively. The debate remains the prime means by which the Legislature fulfils its expressive function. In England, debates even used to express the National mood with telling effect at times of crisis. It is a well known fact that Neville Chamberlain was forced to resign as the war-time Prime Minister, after two days of sustained criticism during the debate on the Norwegian campaign in May, 1940. More recently, during the time of the invasion of the Falkland Islands on 2nd April, 1982, the mood of the people revealed itself in the feelings expressed in the House of Commons. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher had to act for the expulsion of the Argentinian forces, following a stirring call by Mr. Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition.

"The Government must now prove by deeds-they will never be able to do it by words-that they (will ensure) that foul and brutal aggression does not succeed in our world. If it does, there will be danger not merely to the Falkland Islands, but to people all over this dangerous planet."

Political reputations have been made or marred on the basis of their owner's debating capability in the House of Commons. The debate is a wonderful test of the Legislator's intellectual capacity and of his/her ability to persuade; the ability which is considered a crucial weapon in the armoury of an effective politician. The debate, therefore, has high value, not only as an instrument of deliberation but also for its impact upon Government policy. A good debating performance, whether it is from the Treasury Benches or from the Opposition, may even persuade and oblige the ministers to continuously rationalise and justify their policy and conduct, in the light of the arguments that might be advanced.

The Legislature does not operate in a vacuum. The impact of the Legislature, therefore, depends on its relations with the people. Lloyd George said that:

"The House is a sounding board of the Nation; it both speaks for and speaks to the people."

Therefore, the Legislative debate influences public opinion and is influenced by it. The success of the functioning of the Legislature is assured to the extent to which the Hon'ble Members use the debate as the means through which to fulfill their public responsibility.

We have to remember yet another important matter. The Legislative Bodies underline one essential characteristic of democracy, namely, the need for an ethical approach. By the debating process the Hon'ble Members of the Legislature accept the primacy of restraint and consent for the settlement of our problems. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said:

"We may emphasise the ethical character of democracy, we mean that every human being has an element of rationality, that it is possible for us to appeal to it. We must believe that we may not always be right, our opponents may sometimes be right. We should be modest enough to believe that there must be some virtue in our opponents also. It is this sense of humility, this sense of restraint, that democracy imposes on us. It is our duty to understand and come to a reasonable settlement with them. Democracy and violent action are inconsistent with each other."

The memorable words of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan underscore the basic civilised qualities that every Hon'ble member of a legislature ought to possess and display, in the course of a discussion in the Legislature. The Parliament and the Legislatures in India have, for many years, evolved and adopted procedures highlighting the dignity of the Hon'ble Member, his/her rights and duties and the conduct and behaviour expected of him/her in the performance of his/her duties. It is not necessary for me to cite the rules pertaining to the conduct of the debates, since all of us are aware of them. It is enough for me to say that the content and quality of debate will, to a great extent, depend upon the extent of understanding by each Hon'ble Member, of the principles of democracy. That is the reason why I took your valuable time in explaining these principles. The Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Bodies ought to appreciate that, by their personal conduct, by their sterling performance, by their faith and conviction in the democratic process, they uphold and enhance the dignity and prestige of the Legislature. Many veteran Parliamentarians in India have left their impress, the distinctive stamp, in our Parliamentary annals, not only by the quality of their expositions and the clarity of their thoughts, but also by their zeal and sincerity in preserving the traditions of the Legislature.

To be a good debator on the floor of the House, the Hon'ble Member has to develop the requisite qualities through perseverance and hard work. One has to continuously nurture the art of deliberation and delve deep into the subject matter. It is both what you speak and how you speak that becomes vastly important for making an impact upon the listeners. An Hon'ble Member cannot convince

other people unless he himself or she herself is thoroughly convinced and for this purpose, he or she will have to do his or her home work in depth and devote all the possible time and energy to his or her work as a Parliamentarian.

Unfortunately, the volume of the business of the Legislatures has grown enormously in recent times. The subjects dealt with by the Legislatures have vast ramifications and affect different sections of society in different ways. The subject matters are becoming complicated, and, often times, give the impression of having no connection with the needs of the people. Hence, there appears to be less and less time for the Hon'ble Members to study the various subjects and come prepared for the discussions. As a result, it appears that they take their task of Parliamentary debate lightly without much seriousness. Many of them want to take part in the debates as extemporaneous speakers. There is less and less study of the subject matter of the debate. More and more time is taken for political wrangling and controversies which tend to be acrimonious. The political atmosphere outside the Legislature also contributes to the heat inside the House. The Hon'ble Members must utilise the opportunity for debate as a continuous and sustained process of self development. The Legislature is not an ordinary public speakers' platform, but is a prestigious place of dignity and honour, where a lucky few who have been chosen by the people have been sent to echo their views and express their wishes, and bring about general improvement in their welfare. To the extent to which the Hon'ble Members do not properly utilise this valuable opportunity, using Debate as the method, to that extent, there will be deterioration in the performance and general level of debate of the Legislature.

The Hon'ble Members should consider participation in the Debates as their sacred and bounden du-



**"Democracy believes in human dignity.
— Perarignar Anna**

ty. They must perform this task with utter selflessness and in the best interest of the people. By their thought, word and deed, they must uphold the dignity of the House. Whatever is said or done during the Debate which is not in consonance with the standards of good behaviour, will not be in consonance with the dignity of the House. The language of the debate is a crucial indication of the personal culture of the Hon'ble Members. The language used in a debate should always be temperate and not provocative. It should promote a total sense of harmony and not wound the feelings of any person, both inside and outside the Legislature. The Hon'ble Member's sense of discipline and decorum lends grace and strength to the quality of the debate and ensures the success of Parliamentary procedures. Great Parliamentarians have always been extrasensitive about proper conduct during Debates, in the interest of upholding the dignity of the House. An episode in the career of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a pointer to this fact. He once used a word "lies" in the Parliament. It was objected to as being unparliamentary. Jawaharlal Nehru substituted it with the word "untruths". But, that was not all. Jawaharlal Nehru was filled with remorse for having uttered that unparliamentary word.

In a letter to the Chief Minister dated 15th June, 1951, he wrote:

"The Constitution (Amendment) Bill gave rise to heated and sometimes passionate debate and, I fear, tempers were frayed and hard words said. I am sorry to confess that I fell from grace on one occasion during this Debate and used needlessly strong language. But the strain of two weeks of that debate and listening to constant accusations and denunciations was too much for my patience".

But, Jawaharlal Nehru went farther than this. In an address to the Members of both the houses of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature on 27th July, 1963, he made certain observations which I quote in extenso, because they are prophetic and indicate how the decline in the standards of performance and norms of behaviour in the Legislatures could be a continuing trend, unless arrested consciously and as a sacred duty, for the survival of the Legislature as a democratic institution.

"One rather unfortunate tendency that one sees gradually taking shape is a certain lack of decency in our public life. This is a very unfortunate thing. Apart from the fact that it reduces the level of our public work very greatly, it degrades us, our institutions, our Parliament, our Assemblies. In our Parliament and Assemblies, there are all kinds of rules to regulate the conduct of Members. They have to nor-

mally use certain courteous phraseology... All these are deliberately followed in order to keep the temper of the House low and not start cursing each other as sometimes we do... But all these conventional phrases and fine customs and the decorum which the Speaker seeks and is entitled to, are meant to discipline and conduct our business decently, even if it is an archaic way of doing it. Now some people ask why we should have all these formulae which have no meaning. The Speaker, for instance, may be forced to order out some Members...

If, you are in Parliament, you must listen to the Speaker, for otherwise, you cannot function. Otherwise, there would be confusion, chaos. That is exactly what is happening now. There is a certain chaotic tendency... Outside the Legislature also, such behaviour is a bad thing and it is much more so in the Legislature. Democracy has failed in many countries in Europe because of such tendencies coming up. When one party behaves in a fascist way, it incites the other parties the same way, so all parties lower themselves and the prestige of the whole country is lowered and the democracy goes to pieces. Therefore, I would like you to be wary of such developments."

It appears that Nehru's words uttered in 1963 are relevant even in 1993. A certain measure of "give and take", "wit and witticism", not only enlivens the proceedings of the Legislature, but also contributes to elevating the standards of performance and draws the best out of each Hon'ble Member. Even when one has to take a stand on behalf of one's party, one could always say a word of praise and at the same time, put enough punch into the speech, so as to drive home the point. Hon'ble Thiru C. Rajagopalachariar, when he was the Premier of the Madras Presidency once replied to the observations made earlier by Hon'ble Thiru V.S. Srinivasa Sastri during the discussion on a Bill. That was in 1939. Rajaji's speech is worth recalling:

"The Rt. Hon'ble Sastri said a great many things yesterday. But I must first unburden myself of what I have in my mind, namely, the extraordinary beauty and the extraordinary perfection, if I may say so, of the speech that he made yesterday. But, having said that, having appreciated it in full measure, I must say... He must permit me to say... that it was all too much like a beautiful lady's umbrella - a silken umbrella perfect in form, in beautiful symmetry, full of colour and beauty - which gave no protection either against sun or against wind or against rain (Laughter)."

I am sure, you will agree that Rajaji made his point. The telling use of language, enlivens the pro-



“Every problem has several aspects. Opinions may differ; that is but natural in democracy. We should critically examine and analyse the different opinions and choose the best one for efficient implementation. This is the best way of solving problems”.

— Perarignar Anna

ceedings, helps us to drive home a point and defuses tension at the same time.

The great ANNA (Former Chief Minister C.N. Annadurai) was a master of language. He was a great Parliamentarian. His understanding of any subject was profound. He had an uncanny insight by which he understood a Member's point of view and replied to it effectively, demolishing his arguments but never giving the impression that he was in fact, doing so. During a debate in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 20th March 1968, he said:

“Thiru Vinayagam (Senior Member of the Opposition Congress Party) said: We shall not topple your Government”

“I am pleased to note that there are able people in the Congress like Vinayakam, to support us”

“I am repeatedly saying that if you topple our Government, the loss is not to us, on the contrary, it is to the Country.”

ANNA was an unsurpassed master of the art of speechmaking and debating. He was a debator par excellence of all time. He argued with exceptional talent. He employed eloquent literary devices to

give charm and colour, energy and effect, variety and vigour to his speeches.

On another occasion, ANNA said:

“When you go to a wedding reception, and the host sprinkles rose-water upon you, a drop falls in your eye and the eye experiences a burning sensation. But you do not find fault with the host for sprinkling rose water. The Legislators from the Opposition Benches have spoken in a wounding manner but I have learnt to take it in my stride even as I would not blame the host at the wedding reception for sprinkling rose water on my eyes. Particularly, when I recall the insults and infamies that have been heaped upon me during the 25 years of my public life, I feel that these speeches, however harsh they are, are not more than the cool breeze that is caressing my skin. I am grateful and deeply obliged to the Leader of the Opposition and other Hon'ble Members for their valuable contributions to the debate.”

We have chosen the path of democracy. The real Will of the People, which is the ultimate sovereign, is expressed in the Legislature. The Legislatures of India, therefore, truly represent this great Nation. As Legislators, we have to discharge our responsibility, rising above our ordinary selves, thinking of the great problems before us, in the widest, most talented and most effective manner. I see no alternative to discussions, good discussions, debates and effective debates, by which we can clarify the Nation's goals and re-affirm our faith in the democratic procedure. Jawaharlal Nehru once said:

“Words are magic things often enough. But even the magic of words sometimes cannot convey the magic of the human spirit and of a Nation's passion.”

At the same time, it is by using words, proper words, dignified words and words of wisdom, that we have to capture the spirit of democracy. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Speakers, who carry heavy burdens of office upon their shoulders, will take part in a stimulating discussion on how the quality of debate in the Legislatures in India could be improved and how the role and importance of debate could be re-affirmed. I have only offered a few general thoughts for your consideration.

Let me once again, thank you for this wonderful opportunity.

Thank you.

(Inaugural address by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, at the conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India 1993, Madras, on 27th June 1993.)



CONFERENCE OF COLLECTORS AND POLICE OFFICERS

A three-day Conference of the District Collectors, the Superintendents of Police and Senior Officers of the State Government was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat, Madras on 24th June, 1993 and concluded on 26th June, 1993. The Chief Minister exhorted to the District Collectors and other Officers to continue to serve the people and to implement the schemes in such a way that the benefit reached the people, particularly, the poor people. The Chief Minister noted that the Conference covered a wide variety of subjects and was happy that the Collectors have taken keen interest in the various programmes exhibiting zeal and enthusiasm.

Earlier all the Collectors took part in the discussions and made a number of suggestions. The discussions covered Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes Welfare, Education, Economy in Expenditure, Public Distribution System, Rural Housing and Development of Building Centres, Family Welfare Programmes, Maintenance of Water Supply Systems of the Panchayats, 20 point Programme, Water Maintenance of Irrigation Sources, computerisation of Land Records and distribution of Patta Pass book, Modernisation of land records, Redressal of Public Grievances, Drought Relief, provision of proper infrastructure for handling cyclones, strengthening of Panchayat Institutions in the State in the wake of the Constitutional amendments, speedy implementation of anti-poverty programmes, improving the

finances of the panchayat and Panchayat Unions, review of the Programme for the income generation for Women and prevention of Female infanticides, Integrated Nutrition Programme and toning up of Administration of the Law Officers and the better functioning of the Cinema Theatres in the State.

The need for formulation of massive programme for Wasteland Development was stressed by a number of Collectors. The Collectors welcomed the proposal of the Government to convert the Extension Officers of the Animal Husbandry as Mobile Veterinarians. The present situation in the Public Distribution System was noted and many Collectors explained the steps taken by them to improve the distribution system and monitoring the issue of Family Cards. The role of the health staff in the family welfare programmes was examined in depth and the need for the District Collectors to provide necessary leadership for this programme was also stressed. The Collectors welcomed the introduction of Patta Pass Book system and the computerisation of land records. The experiences of the various District Collectors of adopting locally satisfactory public grievances procedures were discussed. The Collectors explained the drought relief operations in the respective Districts and some of them sought additional funds. The world-wide appreciation of the Tamil Nadu Chief Ministers's Programme for the prevention of female infanticide was noted and the Collectors were informed to strengthen this programme.

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS:
HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER**

Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

The Conference of the District Collectors, the Superintendents of Police and the Senior Officers of the State Government is an important occasion. It gives us a valuable opportunity to review the past performance of the State Administration and to note its strengths and weaknesses. It helps us to pool the experiences of the Officers so that we can improve upon our performance. It provides a congenial atmosphere in which we can discuss matters of wide ranging importance, in a fair and objective manner.

Above all, the Conference provides a splendid forum in which political vision and aspirations can be crossmatched with administrative capabilities, so that goals and targets can be set in a rational and pragmatic manner, and achieved quickly with the required efficiency. I am, therefore, happy to be able to participate in this Conference and listen to your views on a good number of items that have been set out in the agenda for today and tomorrow.

The District Administration is an arrangement left behind by the British. In turn, it was based upon the administrative structure that had evolved over hundreds of years, based upon the culture and the genius of our people. Though vast political, economic and social upheavals have taken place throughout the Country, during the last 50 years or more, the system has survived to the present day, mainly because of its ability and readiness to respond to changing requirements. The Law and Order maintenance and Revenue collecting machinery of the District Administration, gradually but effectively converted itself into an instrument for planning and development. While the system and the procedure remained, the goals

and targets have changed. It is also interesting to note that the very persons who performed maintenance tasks in a limited manner, now rose to the occasion and faced the new challenges, with the same administrative zeal which they had displayed during their earlier roles.

Today the tasks of State Administration are complicated. The aspirations of the people are growing fast. But even the basic needs of the people are yet to be fully met. There is growing politicisation of the needs of the people, a legitimate development in a democracy. The representative Government postulates politicisation. To the extent to which literacy is growing, to that extent, there is a greater awareness of one's own rights. Consequently, people demand opportunities as a matter of right, and the State is obliged to provide them with opportunities in a satisfactory measure. Moreover, the very concepts of rights and responsibilities are changing, in the context of various judicial pronouncements, by way of interpretation of Constitution of India. Freedom and equality opportunity are no longer limited to legal concepts. Thanks to the interpretation and construction of the Constitution, they are getting more and more deeply clothed with social, economic and ethical significance. As a result, the area of responsibility of the State Government is expanding vastly.

Provision of primary education, for example, was earlier deemed to be a directive principle of the Constitution. Today, the Supreme Court has interpreted it to be a fundamental right. Similarly, social and economic obligations are being cast upon the State Governments, and the Public Servants will have to assume a heavier mantle of responsibility. It is in this context that I would like to underscore the need for a proper attitude, approach and vision on the part of the officers. Public Servants cannot function in isolation.

They have to understand the essence of the changing social and economic scenario, participate in it and gear the administrative





machinery to handle the problems of growth and development, with a new perspective and a new understanding and a new concern for the welfare of the people. All of us have known that the bureaucracy was always an efficient machinery, but within limits and with its limitations. But, today, the Public Servants will have to learn to use the administrative machinery as an instrument for social and economic change, much more effectively and speedily than has been done in the past.

In this changing scenario, the administrator has a pivotal position. Officers at the district level have to assume immense responsibilities. They are the "eyes and ears" of the administration. They are in direct contact with the people and the people's representatives. They must have enough sympathy and compassion for the needs of the masses. They must have enough tolerance and a proper understanding of the role of the people's representatives. They must possess the Will and the capacity to organise and deliver services and supplies to the poor people, efficiently and expeditiously. They must develop enough power of imagination and innovation, so that they can design schemes to suit local needs and to fulfil local aspirations. More than anything else, as the State Government's representatives on the spot, they must strive in all ways to expound the philosophy and implement the policies of the State Government and enhance its image in every way.

You will recall that at the time of our Government's assumption of office, exactly two years ago, the law and order situation in the State was at its lowest ebb. The Sri Lankan militants had been allowed free play in the State and there was a sense of fear and apprehension of violence in the air. The effectiveness of the district administration, particularly of the Police, was under severe test and strain. When we assumed office, we took upon ourselves the responsibility of flushing out all the militant elements from Tamil Nadu, and

creating confidence in the minds of the people, in the capacity of the Government to restore law and order and bring peace and tranquillity to the State, so that normal life could be carried on without fear or anxiety. We succeeded in this challenge, within a few months of our assumption of office, thanks to your co-operation, your understanding of the situation, and your willing help. With a limited force and out-dated equipment and weaponry, the State Police was able to achieve remarkable success, mainly by motivating its officers and men and gearing up the administration of the Police Force. While much of the need for that anxiety has passed, I would like to say that this is not the time for complacency. We have not yet reached a stage where we can afford to be complacent. Militancy is an insidious thing. It lies buried underground and rears its ugly head at the slightest opportunity, striking at unknown and hapless victims. Militancy is antithetical to democracy and a democratic way of life. The Administration, which has to uphold the principles of democratic functioning, will have to take all possible steps to root out militancy from our midst. Therefore, the District Administration has, perforce, to be ever alert and vigilant. I would like to assure you that the State Government will give you all the support you need, in terms of manpower, equipment and materials for carrying out **your task**. It also calls for intelligent planning of your efforts, so that you expend the minimum or minimal energy and achieve maximum results. Also, please remember that militant activity is always against the security of our Nation. During the last two years, we have literally demolished the militants' strength and have driven out the Sri Lankan militant groups including the LTTE. We must continue to tighten our already firm grip over this situation, and ensure that there is no direct or indirect revival of any form of militant or terrorist activity in our State. There should be no lapse of any kind, nor should there be any sense of complacency. Continued surveillance over the

coastal areas, a strict watch over the Sri Lankan refugee camps, and tight control over the Sri Lankan Special Camps, are the essential ingredients of a programme of action for containing the militants or terrorists. We have to gear up our intelligence machinery, so that it plays a crucial role in providing correct and timely intelligence, on the basis of which the Police Force can act. I wish to compliment you on the success so far achieved, and would like to urge you to continue to put forth your best.

The District Administration performed splendidly in the maintenance of law and order, during the period of communal unrest and strife that rocked the whole Country, in the wake of the destruction of the Babri-Masjid. As I have said many times before, Tamil Nadu continues to be an Oasis of Peace, in the midst of turmoil in the rest of the Nation, mainly on account of the spirit of religious and communal tolerance which prevails among our people, and also as a result of the careful

I must now briefly touch upon some other aspects of the District Administration, relevant to our discussions. Before I do so, I would like to refer to the financial picture of the State and invite your attention to the notes on the subject. There is need for strictest economy in expenditure in all directions. I know that considerable sums of money are allotted, both under the Plan and Non-Plan heads of items, for the benefit of the people. It is necessary to ensure that these allocations are properly and efficiently utilised.

You must insist upon the quality of performance rather than on the quantity. Also, funds must be so utilised that the benefits reach the people for whom they are intended. Again, you must strive to avoid unproductive expenditure and undertake such schemes which confer direct benefits upon the people. The Heads of Departments of the District Administration, must be asked to constantly monitor the performance of the staff, so that there is reasonable return in terms of produc-



handling of many delicate and sensitive situations by the officers of the District Administration. This has amply proved that you can always rise to any occasion, and that the District Administration in Tamil Nadu can work in unison, with a high degree of motivation, when confronted with difficult situations.

It is necessary to sustain the sense of deep motivation, even during normal times, so that the interests of the people can be fully protected by a dedicated administration.

Please continue to do your best to maintain perfect peace and order in our State, as you have done all along, and help us to earn a good name as the most peaceful State in the entire nation, no matter what some of our politicians may say in this regard. Regardless of what some blinkered politicians may say, your service will be highly appreciated by the people, who know the truth, and they are the best judges.

tivity for the expenditure incurred.

The district officers should also review critically, the need for staffing at various levels, and rationalise the staffing pattern so that the funds are well utilised. The Collectors have to play an important role in monitoring Small Savings collections. This helps the financial and budgetary position of the State Government. It helps to promote the practice of saving and the habit of thrift, which is basic to the nature of the people themselves, and vital for their growth.

It is necessary to inculcate the habit of viewing District Administration as a Business, on which the Government spends money in order to produce the best results for the people. The rules and Regulations of the District Administration will have to be reformulated on this basis, so that efficiency and productivity are the foremost concerns. I would urge the Collectors to be innovative and dynamic in this regard. They should look for

new avenues of promoting efficiency in administration and initiate changes in the procedures. I would like to urge them to go in for greater use of computers, for storage of information, evaluation and monitoring of the developmental schemes.

Computer application will have to be promoted increasingly, in the provision, maintenance and updating of land records. I have no doubt that this will be a welcome boon to the people living in villages. Time bound programmes will have to be formulated and implemented.

The basic objective of revenue administration must be to bring about an up-to-date survey of lands and land records, and incorporation of land rights in Patta Pass Books. The Villager is happy about the administration that helps him to keep a proper record of his rights, and it is our endeavour to see that land record administration is modernised, using the computer in a phased programme. You have done good work with regard to grievance redressal procedure. Some of you have shown considerable personal initiative in this regard. You have every opportunity to meet the people and understand their grievances, and take steps to redress them. The grievance redressal procedure also helps you to co-ordinate and interact with other heads of Departments in the Districts. The poor people expect the District Administration to deliver the goods without delay. I have found that most of their grievances are very simple in nature. They relate to land assignment, house-site assignment, transfer of patta, old age pension and such other simple matters, in which the Collectors can easily provide full satisfaction to the people, and help to earn a good name for the administration. I have also found that much of the delay in the district offices has been due to routine and avoidable reasons. Wherever the Collectors have taken personal interest, they have produced good results and the people have responded most favourably and showered unstinted praise on them. I urge the Collectors to take a personal interest in the quick redressal of public grievances and strengthen their machinery and motivate their own staff suitably.

I also wish to congratulate you for the interest that you have shown in Adult Literacy Programmes in your respective Districts. The continued maintenance of Adult Literacy levels is also an important task. We may have to design a scheme in which Adult Educators are available in the Districts, to continue the Adult Literacy Mission after the conclusion of the initial campaign. The Government has recently introduced a "New Employment Scheme", in which Adult Literacy and

Prohibition Propaganda are the two key items of work that will be entrusted to the young educated unemployed people joining the scheme.

It is necessary that you should oversee the successful implementation of this employment programme.

I have taken note of your continued interest in the Family Welfare Programme and the efforts taken to achieve Family Welfare Targets. Tamil Nadu has been achieving notable results, thanks to your involvement, year after year. There has been a marked improvement in the Family Welfare indices of our State. The Family Welfare Programme does not merely mean the achievement of targets.

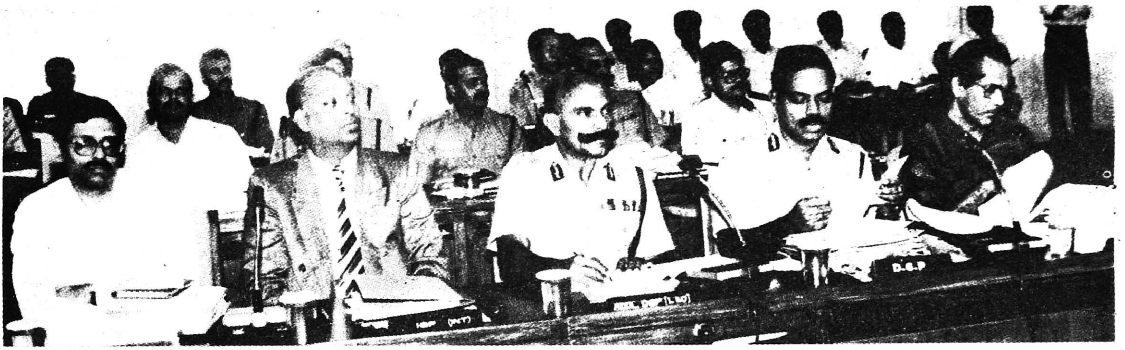
It means that couples develop sufficient understanding of the importance of spacing births, family limitation and giving proper attention to the young children. It should also help to stop the cruel practice of female infanticide, which is being practised in some Districts in our State. I would like the Collectors to take a personal interest in all social welfare programmes benefiting women, children and physically and mentally handicapped people. The Government has a number of programmes for such people.

But it is important to ensure that the benefits reach them. I have heard that in the past, the benefits did not reach the beneficiaries for whom they were intended. That was the reason why I decided to distribute the benefits myself, by inviting them to Madras from the Districts. I wanted to personally see that the beneficiaries actually received the assistance they were eligible for, under the various schemes. The Collectors took proper steps to identify the beneficiaries and bring them over to Madras, so that I could meet them personally and hand over the assistance to them.

Similarly, in the Districts where the benefits have to be distributed to the people, the Collectors should ensure that public functions are organised, at which the assistance is given to the beneficiaries directly.

The involvement of the Collectors is very crucial for the implementation of programmes in the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Rural Development, Health, Industries and Water Supply. You should see that the financial and physical targets are achieved. You should remove the bottlenecks in the actual implementation of the programmes.

You should ensure the participation of the people in these programmes; so that they assume responsibility for maintenance and upkeep of the



services and supplies given to them. Major structural changes are being contemplated, in respect of the Panchayat Institutions in our State, mainly with a view to ensuring that the State Government complies with the new Constitutional requirements. I would be happy to hear your views when the subject comes up for discussion.

Our Policy is to see that the elections to the Panchayat Bodies are held as early as possible, and a non-official Leadership assumes responsibility for the proper implementation of the development programmes in the villages.

I understand that Tamil Nadu has slipped from the first position in the implementation of the Twenty Point Programme. I would like to urge you to see to it that this slippage does not recur during the current year, and we are restored to the Number One position in the country. Even in respect of other programmes, where the States are ranked on the basis of performance, I would like you to take all possible steps to see that Tamil Nadu continues to be number one in all such programmes.

I have mentioned only a few of the general considerations which are germane to the discussions in this conference. I wish to congratulate you once again, on your fine performance during the last two years, and I hope that you will continue to discharge your duties with dedication, firmness and sympathy and genuine concern for the welfare of the people. I now expect you to offer constructive suggestions with regard to the various items on the agenda.

Thank you.



CONFERENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF THE HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER

In the Forenoon Session, during the Joint Conference of the District Collectors and the Superintendents of Police, we discussed a number of problems common to the District Administration. The combined role of the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police, in maintaining law and order in the District, was discussed at length. I also emphasised the need to concentrate on certain specific areas, which need the special attention of the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police.

I wish to once again underscore the need for sound District Administration, which envisages that the Collectors and the Superintendents of Police work in unison, so that they can provide dynamic leadership and effectively manage the various problems that are likely to arise from time to time.

I am now happy to meet the Superintendents of Police and all the senior officers of the State Police force separately, so that certain specific problems of police administration can be discussed freely and frankly.

I am fully aware of the functions and powers of the Police Force on the one hand and the hurdles it faces on the other. I am also aware that the task of the Police Force is highly complex and that the Police Force has to perform its many duties and responsibilities in a difficult environment in which many anti-social forces challenge the skill and ability of the Force. I do also admit that there are many limitations under which the Police Force functions in terms of infrastructure and resources which sometimes deter them from putting in a high level of operational performance.

All the same, I am happy about the performance of the Tamil Nadu Police Force in the maintenance of law and order. I wish to congratulate you on all the efforts taken by you to ensure that Tamil Nadu continues to be an Oasis of peace when compared to the other States of India, which are facing many agonising problems of law and order, escalating crime rates and the activities of militants and terrorists.

I must record my sincere appreciation of the excellent work done by you in driving out the LTTE and other Sri Lankan militants and terrorists from the soil of Tamil Nadu and in smashing their extensive network within a few months of the assumption of office of our Government. This is a remarkable achievement by itself. At the same time, I wish to remind you that there cannot be any room for complacency. There may still be rare instances of one or two members of LTTE cadre slipping into Tamil

a neglected item all along - a separate new agency, the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was constituted to recruit the right material. A special Security Group with men of proven ability and skill was established, to provide foolproof protection and proximate security to the VVIPs. A Temple Protection Force was formed. A special Task Force was launched to nab the notorious criminal Veerappan and his gang.

An all-Women Police Station has been opened in Madras. It has been decided to open more such Stations throughout Tamil Nadu. Besides these highlights several welfare measures including:-

Revival of the Police Housing Corporation to build houses for policemen.

Increase of Uniform allowance.

Increase of Kit allowance.



Nadu, with a view to committing heinous crimes in order to achieve their nefarious objectives.

Therefore, I must request you to ensure constant and continuous vigil and alertness at all times, without any let up or slackness.

Another area of performance which makes me happy is the effective action taken by the Prohibition Enforcement Wing in controlling the production, storage and transport of illicit liquor and in the booking of bootleggers and anti-social elements who were disturbing public order in the past.

Soon after my assumption of office I applied myself to the urgent task of modernisation of the Police Force in terms of infrastructure and other resources. We drew up plans and even though the Government of India did not help us as much as it should have done, we took effective and tangible steps to modernise the Police Force in terms of communication, mobility, weaponry, upgradation of skills, training programmes including Commando Training, training in bomb detection, disposal etc.

Coming to the manpower requirement which was

Increase of feeding charges.

Increasing of the annual grant to the Police Benevolent Fund.

Introduction of an insurance scheme with financial grants varying from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.10 lakh each, depending upon the rank of the Police Personnel in the event of death;

Payment of special ex-gratia to the Police Personnel for heroic action.

-have been undertaken by this Government, in order to boost the moral and intensify the motivation of the Police Force.

One major step taken by this Government in the larger interest of the Policemen, was to increase the promotional opportunities of the Police Force in the lower ranks by upgrading 21,000 posts of Grade II Police Constables and 2,700 posts of Grade I Police Constables, to Grade I Police Constables and Head Constables respectively, in a phased programme within 5 years from 1992-93. I took another major decision to increase the 95 Police sub divisions to

169 Sub Divisions in three years, and to upgrade 300 Police Stations in 2 years, to be headed by Inspectors.

The Policemen themselves have told me, that we have done in two years, what had not been done in ten years or more in the past. I am mentioning this only to impress upon you, how quickly my Government has identified your problems and how speedily it has taken action to solve them. My only aim is to see that the Tamil Nadu Police Force functions under congenial conditions and gives its best to the people.

As a result of these measures, I know that the **morale of the Policemen has greatly improved**. I do not wish to be over-confident in this regard. I must refer to the prevalence of moral weakness among a few policemen, which brings down the reputation of the whole Police Force. I would like you to do an exercise of "self-search" and find out what exactly is the reason for this. The aspirations and frustrations of the men should be analysed and their superior officers must take steps to remove the causes of their anxiety and help them onto the path of uprightness, loyalty and devotion to duty.

I would like to suggest that the superior officers should freely intermingle with the policemen, and bring out the best in them. The successful functioning of the Police Force postulates an appropriate display of leadership qualities at all levels and the transmission of inspiration down the line, so that the morale of the Police Force is kept up and the motivation to accomplish greater achievements continues to be the strongest driving force.

Whatever may be the outstanding achievements of the Police Force, ultimately, we have to see that due appreciation comes from the people. The people's appreciation is the best test of the efficiency of the Police Force. Members of the public are quite often more negative in their responses to the police. It is difficult to please them all the time, because, quite often, they are governed by their own logic, which will not be the same as ours, working in the Government.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to ensure that the Police Force maintains a proper image in the eyes of the people. I must say that my experience in recent times has not been very satisfactory in this regard. I am inclined to think that the image of the Police is going down-hill. Part of the blame has to be laid on the doors of the Police Force. Its behaviour pattern in respect of the accused, culprits and criminals should be vastly improved. The harsh handling of culprits within the Police Stations is a matter which has evoked considerable public criticism.

The indiscriminate use of weapons, even in situations where persuasion could help, is another matter which has put the Government on the defensive on quite a few occasions. The reasons for police behaviour of this kind will have to be analysed and corrective steps taken; to enhance the image of the Police Force. The style of functioning and the dealings of the Police Force require change in order to suit the changing needs of society. Service mindedness, fairness and straightforwardness must be combined with a spirit of tolerance, kindness and compassion towards victims. The public must be reminded that the police are the friends of the people and not their foes. This is the message which must be spread down the line. I am convinced that part of this problem is due to want of proper training and motivation, imparting of professional acumen and upgrading of professional skills. A massive programme of training and re-training in the various duties will have to be undertaken.

I am mentioning only a few issues that have been at the back of my mind as subjects for discussion. Besides these there are a number of items on the agenda. I would like you to have a free and frank interaction and offer constructive suggestions for the better functioning of the Police Force.

Hon'ble Chief Minister's address at the end of Collectors' Conference

Hon'ble Ministers, Chief Secretary, Secretaries to Government, District Collectors and other Officers of the State Government,

When I inaugurated this Conference the day before yesterday morning, I expressed the hope that the District Collectors, the Superintendents of Police and other Officers would offer a number of constructive suggestions which would help the Government to implement the various programmes of development with efficiency and expedition. The day before yesterday, yesterday and today, it has been possible for me to give an opportunity for every Superintendents of Police, every Deputy Inspector-General of Police and every District Collector to speak on the various subjects



relating to their Districts. I am happy to find a great measure of zeal and enthusiasm amongst you. I can also see that you know the problems of your District very well and that you have been able to explain them to me thoroughly. That has indeed helped us to appreciate your work and your problems better than would have been possible if we had to understand them by reading your reports.

We have covered a wide variety of subjects today and I have noticed that the Collectors have taken interest in one or other of the various schemes depending upon the local situation and needs. Many of you have displayed a lot of initiative and I would like to congratulate you for the same.

In particular, I would like you to take a keen interest in the development of waste-lands in your District as a source of employment and production, and co-ordinate with the financial instructions for bringing in the necessary financial inputs. I would like to urge to formulate schemes for the benefit of the backwards and most-backward classes, with a view to availing of assistance from the Corporation set up by the Central Government, and take early action to get them sanctioned. As regards the adult literacy mission, I would like to offer my congratulations for the good work done by the District Collectors. At the same time, I would like to caution you that in the selection of volunteers, you should ensure that political or ideological consideration do not intervene. You should note the remarks of the Finance Secretary with regard to economy in expenditure, and sourcing of your District Plans with credit made available from the banking institutions. You must comply with all the instructions of the Government with regard to economy in expenditure. I would personally like the Collectors to constantly look out for cost saving measures and adopt them in their District. You know the importance of small savings and I would expect you to exceed the target fixed for your District. While the availability of food grains in the Districts has vastly improved and we have some problem of disposal of our stocks, you must exercise control over the price situation in your District so that pressure on the Public Distribution System does not build up. In the matter of Building Construction, you should take note of the improved technological feasibilities suggested in the Building Centres and utilise them in your building construction programmes. You must take all necessary steps to keep up the splendid performance of Tamil Nadu in Family Planning, not merely in the sense of numbers, but in the real sense of improving the

quality of life of the people, particularly the women and the children.

The problem of maintenance of Combined Water Supply Schemes and Borewells has been discussed at length. One view is, that the maintenance of Panchayat Water Supply Systems must be handed over to TWAD. Another view is that a District Water Supply Agency should be set up in the Districts, which will maintain the combined water supply system of Panchayats. I will get this problem examined in depth.

The setting up of a District Water Supply Agency with deputation of Engineers from TWAD and provision of finance for maintenance appears to be a proper step. We shall try to get the matter pending in the High Court disposed of, so that we can go ahead with our reforms. I understand that such deputation of Engineers from TWAD is possible, since there are a number of Engineers in the TWAD whose services can be utilised for this purpose. I will examine this problem in depth and then issue suitable instructions.

The problem of non-maintenance of street lights in the Panchayats was mentioned. I am aware of this problem. I also understand that the Panchayats are not in a position to pay for the costs. One suitable solution appears to be to deploy some technical staff from the Electricity Board and place them at the disposal of the District Collector, who can use the staff for maintaining the street lights, with the funds being made available by the local bodies, as well as the Government, on some shared basis. We will get this matter examined and issue instructions.

Some of the Collectors have suggested that the Self-Sufficiency Scheme of development works in the Panchayat Unions should be continued in the same form, so that the basic needs of the people will be met. I accept the suggestion. I will be issuing orders shortly on the continuance of the special sufficiency scheme for implementing priority items of work on time bound basis.

Before concluding, I would like to once again congratulate you on the excellent work being done by you in the Districts. I would like you to keep it up. You must remember that the Government has to serve the people and the District Administration, being close to the people, has every opportunity to implement the schemes in such a way that the benefits reach the people, particularly the poor people. I have no doubt that in the coming year, you will step up your efforts in this regard and win laurels for Tamil Nadu.



**TO ACCELERATE THE PACE OF
INDUSTRIALISATION,
TO MAKE TAMIL NADU
A PREMIER INDUSTRIAL STATE
IN THE COUNTRY**

**Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha**

I have great pleasure in meeting you, the Leaders of Industry, once again, on the occasion of the inauguration of this Seminar on "Industrial Opportunities in Tamil Nadu". I would deem this to be a continuation of the process of discussion that I had initiated, soon after my Government assumed office, two years ago. Interaction of this kind has greatly helped us to take stock of the progress made, and also to prepare ourselves for the future. I am sure that these discussions will also help the Government to forge pragmatic and constructive policies, which can become the foundation for concerted action.

Let me begin by congratulating the award winners for their dedicated and commendable performance on a variety of fronts. We need many more examples of such heartening efforts, so that they may become worthy models for others to emulate, and help others strive to attain higher peaks of excellence.

All of you are aware that the State of Tamil Nadu has many advantages to offer to enterprising investors. Besides a congenial industrial and labour climate, Tamil Nadu can rightfully claim to possess a large reservoir of highly skilled and productive human resources.

The peaceful law and order situation that prevails in Tamil Nadu, when compared to the turmoil that many other States are experiencing, is a source of positive encouragement to any potential investor. In terms of the development of needed infrastructure, Tamil Nadu is ranked third in the country. We have drawn up ambitious plans to focus on achieving a massive increase in power generation capacity, with private participation.

Three projects at a total estimated cost of Rs.4,200 crore, have been proposed for implementation as a matter of highest priority. In addition, a mega project costing Rs.7000 crore, which is an integrated mining and power generation project, has been taken up in the joint sector. As you know - and you ought to be very happy about it - there is currently no power cut in Tamil Nadu, and it will be our endeavour to maintain this happy position in future too.

Similarly, investment in water supply and sanitation is proposed, for a sum of Rs.1,450 crore in the Eighth Plan, as a vital input into the State's industrial infrastructure. In the case of other relevant parameters like industrial output, value-addition, cumulative loan sanctions and disbursements from All India Financial Institutions, Tamil Nadu occupies a significantly high position at the All India level. Small Scale Industries, in particular, have been registering an annual compound growth rate of 15.25%, which is one of the highest in the country.

Our All India share in exports is estimated to be around 12.5%, and our State enjoys significant leadership in the manufacture of items like leather products, ready made garments and textiles, marine products, engineering goods etc. I am mentioning these, only to underline the vibrant industrial climate in our State, and the quality of entrepreneurship that the investors have exhibited.

The Nation has embarked upon far-reaching economic reforms that will open a new era of liberalisation. The Central Government has initiated a number of measures, which are aimed at providing the needed stimulus to economic growth, and the States cannot afford to lag behind. The Tamil Nadu Government has also taken up a number of steps, mainly intended to provide the much needed thrust, in the matter of rapid industrialisation.

The main responsibility in this regard has come upon the State Governments, because they have to provide the necessary industrial climate and the infrastructure, so that Industrialists in the private sector can avail of the opportunities offered, and proceed to set up new industries. The policy of

liberalisation means enlarging the area of decontrol. It means doing away with cumbersome bureaucratic procedures. It involves the promotion of the private sector, as a matter of deliberate economic and social policy. It also signifies the effort to lay stress on efficiency in production and productivity. It also involves the recognition of the need to train and retrain labour, with a view to equipping it fully for the challenging tasks of global competition. Keeping all these in view, I announced in January, 1992, the New Industrial Policy of Tamil Nadu, which embodies a wide ranging package of fiscal and other related incentives, with a view to providing the needed congenial climate for industrial growth and an entrepreneur-friendly environment.

Specialised agencies such as the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure Development (TACID) and the Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau (GUIDANCE) have been set up for the purpose of accelerating infrastructure development, and for providing escort services.

GUIDANCE was set up as a nodal agency a year ago, to help potential investors. It has compiled a wide range of useful information, relevant to entrepreneurs, which is available on user-friendly floppy diskettes.

A similar exercise has been carried out, to facilitate understanding of export documentation, and related aspects such as export financing, packaging, risk coverage, etc. I am glad that this export, diskette, which provides comprehensive guidance for the exporting community, is being released today at this Seminar.

TACID, on its part, has been actively pursuing the growth centre approach, and has taken up the establishment of three industrial growth centres, under the Government of India scheme.

In the State sector, it has initiated the development of an industrial growth centre at Bargur in Dharmapuri District and an Agro Industrial Estate at Nilakottai in Dindigul-Anna District. Another major project taken up by TACID is the upgradation of infrastructural facilities at Tiruppur, which has emerged as a major export centre. This project is expected to cost Rs.200 crore.

These are but a few examples of the general direction in which we are focusing our efforts. As a matter of policy, in general, we welcome new investment.

In particular, I would like to invite investment in areas where we have a competitive edge and advantage. Some of these have already been spelt

out in the New Industrial Policy as Thrust areas. I would like to draw special attention to sectors like leather products, textiles and garments, auto parts and electronics, to mention a few. Investment in Mega projects, which can act as "mother industries" for development, would get all - out support from the Government. These can become the focal points for new industrial and investment efforts.

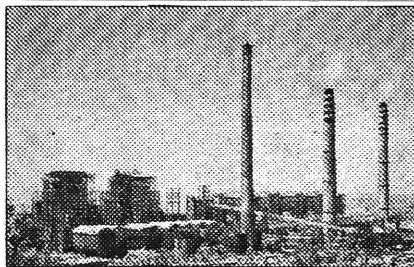
Taking off logically from the economic reforms underway in the country, we are in the process of creating an investor-friendly climate, by setting up single window mechanisms for small scale entrepreneurs at the District level, endowed with statutory powers. We are also taking up legislation for the creation of industrial development authorities, for designated areas and industrial estates, which would assume all powers to give requisite local body and related clearances.

This would go a long way in reducing the burden on entrepreneurs, and in allowing them to devote undivided attention to their projects.

We are not merely aiming at attracting investment from within the country. With the objective of encouraging foreign direct investment, particularly from Singapore, and the countries of the Pacific Rim, we have drawn up plans to set up a Trade Corridor, a dedicated facility called the "Madras Industrial Park".

It will serve the twin objectives of encouraging the inflow of capital (in hard currencies) and the introduction of new technologies into the domestic economy. It will also bring about improvement in technical and managerial skill levels. It will promote greater levels of competitiveness in the global market place through increased efficiency in manufacture. The Madras Industrial Park is an example of the concerted push that the Tamil Nadu Government is giving, towards achieving its aim of attracting foreign investment to the Industrial Park.

Situated on the out-skirts of Madras City, the Park will have infrastructural facilities comparable to any in the South East Asian Region, and will also have a special package of incentives, unique in the Indian context. The Park is targeted towards increasing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country, with valuable benefits to Tamil Nadu accruing in the process. The incentives which need to be offered, fall under the purview of both the State and the Central Governments. The State, on its part, will offer investors assistance, mainly in the areas of power supply, rapid State Level clearance and approval and infrastructural amenities.



It is only with the co-operation of the Central Government that significant progress can be registered in a State on the industrial front. In specific terms there is an urgent need for the Satellite Port at Ennore to be set up. This will enable the movement of coal into the State more easily, without which power generation would be adversely affected. Another major project is the Southern Gas Grid. We have been urging the Government of India for its early implementation. Besides boosting the availability of energy, it will also serve as a feed stock for chemical projects. I am happy to learn that the Government of India has issued the necessary approvals in this regard. I would like to urge the Government of India to expedite the further steps necessary to ensure the early implementation of this Project, which is so crucial to the industrial development of the Southern States.

While our performance on the industrial front has been impressive, we are keen to adopt all the necessary steps, not only to maintain our current position, but also to accelerate the pace of industrialisation, to make Tamil Nadu a premier industrial State in the Country. I do hope industrialists will reciprocate our efforts, with matching initiative and enthusiasm, as this is an endeavour in which all of us have our own designated roles to play. In the ultimate analysis, it is this synergy that will help us to scale new heights.

Before I conclude, I express the hope that the discussions in this Seminar will be constructive. In a Seminar like this, you must freely discuss the strengths and the weaknesses, and the opportunities for growth in Tamil Nadu, and advise us on the strategies to be adopted to stimulate growth. I eagerly look forward to receiving a package of useful recommendations from all of you.

Thank you.

(Inaugural address by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Seminar on Industrial Opportunities in Tamil Nadu on 23rd June, 1993 at Madras.)



THE CHIEF MINISTER RESOLVED THE FILM INDUSTRY CRISIS

The impasse in the film industry due to differences among producers, distributors and artists was brought to an end in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha by reaching a 14 point settlement.

The Chief Minister met the dignitaries of the film industry at the Secretariat, Madras on 21st June 1993. For nearly four hours, the Chief Minister listened to their demands and grievances in separate groups before sorting out the differences and striking a settlement.

The following are the features of the settlement.

- ★ Production of films will start forthwith by putting away the differences among the producers, distributors and the artists.
- ★ There would be no hindrance or

restriction to release films from 24.6.1993.

★ While producers have the freedom of trade to choose the distributors and fix the rate of their films, there could be no business if the distributors do not accept. So both of them have the freedom to talk it out. At present, in film distribution four methods are adopted - plain distribution, minimum guarantee distribution, outright distribution and time space distribution. The producers and the distributors can discuss and choose a method. There should be no hindrance, directly or indirectly to this.

★ To solve the problems among the producers, artists, theatre owners and the distributors, there has been a practice of issuing 'Red Circular' by the distributors. The Government has been told that this practice of issuing

'Red Circular' played havoc and badly affected the film industry. It is decided that the distributors should give up forthwith the practice of issuing 'Red circular'. As an alternative to this, it has been decided to form State-level and District-level committees to resolve disputes among producers, artists, theatre owners and distributors. The District Committees will be headed by the respective District Collectors or his nominee and they will include representatives of producers, distributors and theatre owners. The Committees will endeavour to settle the disputes within two months and an appeal can be made on the decision to the State-level Committee, headed by the Secretary, Information Department. The verdict of the State-level Committee, which also would dispose of the cases within two months, will be final and would be binding on all





those concerned.

★ The distributors and theatre owners will abide by the agreement reached in the presence of the Home Secretary on 11.1.1993, on sharing the collection on percentage basis.

★ Greater encouragement has to be given for low budget films. The number of films for subsidy of Rs.3 lakh each would be increased from the present 50 to 75 and an allocation of Rs.2.25 crore will be made for this purpose. The minimum number of prints for low-budget films will be reduced from the present 12 to 6.

★ When the Tamil films go for dubbing and out door shooting to

other States they have to pay larger sum as tax, while other language films coming to Tamil Nadu for dubbing are charged less. So a large number of other language films are dubbed in Tamil and this pose a competition to the low budget films made in Tamil. So the levy on films dubbed in Tamil in the State would be raised.

★ The practice of surrendering video and television rights of Tamil films to distributors would continue.

★ Action will be taken against cinemas and distributors found to collect rates in excess of charges fixed by the Government. Criminal proceedings would also be taken if cinemas allowed more than the

permit.

★ A code of conduct for producers and distributors and a licensing system will be examined.

★ A separate cell in the police will be created to check video piracy and cable T.V. The Government will examine concessions for films released 5 years ago.

★ A decision on the single-window clearance for outdoor shooting to be announced soon.

★ The Government will examine the plea for reservation in the admission to the film institute for the wards of employees, technicians, and artists in the film industry.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMMES FOR IMPROVING THE RURAL ECONOMY

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha pressed a button to mark the laying of the foundation stone for the administrative and other blocks of the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Science University at a function held at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras, on 30th June 1993.

The Chief Minister in her address said that the Government has planned to implement a prawn cultivation programme in Tuticorin Fisheris Farm under which 20 lakh fresh water prawn would be bred through induced breeding. The

seedlings produced would be distributed to the fishermen, she added.

Pointing out that the production of both salt water and fresh water fish in the State was just three lakh tonnes while the demand was six lakh tonnes, she appealed to the University to devise ways for fish development and to train fishermen in new and improved fish catching techniques.

The Chief Minister also said that the Government proposed to implement a Rs.13.5 crore scheme with the assistance of the European

Community for improving the quality of the goats in the State.

She said that the Government is prepared to implement several animal husbandry programmes for improving the rural economy and requested the University to turn out skilled graduates for implementing these programmes effectively.

The Chief Minister distributed the first set of fresh water seedlings developed by the University to three women prawn farmers. She also released a glossary of technical words on animal sciences and fisheries brought out by the University. Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, the Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly who presided, received the first copy.

Thiru D. Janardhanan, Minister for Dairy Development who unveiled the portrait of the farmer Vice-Chancellor of the University, the late Richard Masilamani, referred to the Chief Minister's concern for development of animal husbandry.

Dr. V. Gnanaprakasam, Vice-Chancellor of the University welcomed the gathering.

Dr. V.T. Padmanabhan, the Registrar of the University, proposed a vote of thanks.

TWO YEARS OF PROGRESS UNDER THE DYNAMIC STEWARDSHIP OF PURATCHI THALAIVI Dr. J. JAYALALITHA



Creating a haven of Peace

★ The Tamil Nadu Police, at the initiative of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha is being modernised. A comprehensive plan of action costing Rs.80 crore was submitted

to the Centre and the Centre has sanctioned Rs.10 crore as grant, for modernisation.

★ For the first time in India, a Women's Police Station manned

exclusively by women was started at Madras on 13.4.92. About 28 Women's Police Stations are to be started throughout Tamil Nadu.

★ To bring about standardisation in the recruitment of Uniformed Services, an Uniformed Service Recruitment Board has been established in Tamil Nadu. This Board will recruit personnel for the services of Police, Prison and Fire. The Recruitment Board has already recruited 10,000 second grade constables and training already being imparted to them.

★ A Special Security Group exclusively trained and managed to provide special security arrangements to the Chief Minister and other VIPs has been establish-

ed in the State, under the leadership of a DIG.

★ Comprehensive steps have been taken in the State to root out anti-social radical elements such as the LTTE. This has resulted in the return of peace and tranquility in Tamil Nadu.

Providing the essentials

★ The mammoth task of renewing 122 lakh family cards (1993-98) was completed on time in January 1993.

★ An all time record procurement was made in 1992-93 at 18.35 lakh metric tonnes.

★ For the first time in the Country 18,000 tonnes of Palmolin was imported by the State and the entire quantity distributed to the card holders. Though the Government of India have fixed the selling price of palmolin at Rs.25 per kilo, the Tamil Nadu Government fixed the rate at Rs.22.50 per kg, the lowest price in the Country.

★ Rice is supplied to 1.23 crore families through fair price shops irrespective of income. This programme involves a subsidy of Rs.400 crore.



Special care of women and children

★ 10,000 Medical check up camps were conducted during 1992 under Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Medical Welfare Plan (Maruthuva Nala Thittam) benefitting 100 lakh people. To bring about a sharper focus, the second round of camps are being held to detect and screen probable cases of cancer, heart, skin and dental ailments among

women and children under the name of 'Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Health Camps for women and children'. A camp is being conducted on every friday at each health unit of a district from 12th March onwards.

★ On the initiative of Hon'ble Chief Minister and in collaboration with Impact India Foundation and Indian Railways, the Government of Tamil Nadu had launched the scheme of "Hospital on wheels", for 30 days from 4.6.93. The purpose of the scheme is to provide comprehensive health care to rural people living in rural areas.

★ To manage the drug procurement and ensure drug distribution to hospitals and institutions in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation has been established at Madras. The total outlay for drugs has doubled to Rs.75 crore for 1993-94 from Rs.38.78 crore, during 1990-91.

★ To provide effective traumatic care for accident victims, the Government have purchased 2 whole body scanners, one each for



Government General Hospital, Madras and Thanjavur Medical College Hospital.

★ The Chief Minister Public Relief Fund is sanctioned to poor patients who undergo heart surgery, kidney transplantation or any other major surgery. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs.15,000 - Rs.20,000 is sanctioned for any life saving surgery. During July '91 and May '93, a sum of Rs.64 lakhs and three thousand has been sanctioned under the scheme.

★ Under the Family Welfare Programme, Tamil Nadu has been able to achieve the targets set by the Government of India. The percentage of achievement during 1992-93 is 104.2% for sterilisation, 93.3% for C.C. users, 87% for IUD and 68.3% of OP users.

★ Under the National goals set by Government of India, to be achieved by the State Government by 2000 A.D. Tamil Nadu's performance has been exemplary.

National goals to be achieved by 2000 AD

Birth Rate: 21 per thousand population

Death Rate: 9 per thousand population

IMR: 60 per thousand live births

CPR: 60 per cent

Tamil Nadu's Achievement as on 1991

Birth Rate: 20.7 per thousand population

Death Rate: 8.8 per thousand population

IMR: 57 per thousand live births

CPR: 60 per cent

★ An innovative scheme for Family Planning Acceptors has been announced. According to the Scheme, a draw will be conducted in each district and two prizes of Gold medals each weighing 3.750 gms is given to two acceptors.



A new thrust to Transport

★ Under the direction of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha that transport facility ought to be provided to every village with a population of 1000 and more, 221 villages have been extended bus facility.

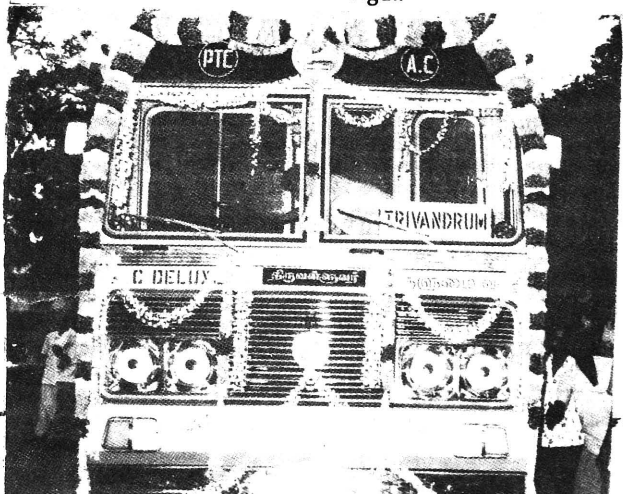
★ 2039 buses have been added to the fleet strength of State Transport Corporation.

★ A new bus Transport Corporation, Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Transport Corporation, with Kanchipuram as capital was established

on 1.4.1992. Two more Transport Corporations, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Transport Corporation and Mahakavi Bharathiar Transport Corporation to be established soon.

★ A new retirement benefit scheme for the employees of State Transport Corporation benefitting 1.10 lakh employees.

★ Exclusive polytechnics to cater to the children of State Transport Corporations started at Chromepet, Tirunelveli and Burgur.





Building the infrastructure of progress

★ In the Golden Era of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha the construction of the Queen among stadia, the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium was completed in a record time of seven and a half months at a cost of Rs.40 crore.

★ Anti sea erosion work using discarded Veeranam pipes have been taken up in North Madras at a cost of Rs.4.24 crore.

★ During the period from June 1991 to June 1993 sanction was accorded to construct 57 bridges and improve 88.6 k.m. of roads at a cost of Rs.17.30 crore.

★ During the earlier years, only 3000 km of roads were repaired annually. But during June 1991 and June 1993, 9122 kms of roads were repaired.

★ A new special Roads programme with an outlay of Rs.150 crore in five years has been laun-

ched to re-lay about 8,000 kms of bad stretches of road. During the period from June 1991 to June 1993, 3970 kms have been repaired.

★ Repairs to bad stretches of road around industrial area has been taken up and 296 kms of length have been since repaired.

★ From June 1991 to June 1992, 174 numbers of Major/Minor bridges were completed and 282 kms length of roads were improved.

★ In the past two years a record 13,388 kms length of road have been renewed.

★ A new dam safety and rehabilitation project has been introduced with World Bank assistance at a cost of 41.85 crore.

Guaranteed Shelter for all

★ In order to fulfil the housing needs of the people of Tamil Nadu the Government under the direction of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has endeavored to provide 'A home for every family' at the earliest.

★ During 1991-92, 82,828 houses were built at the cost of Rs.245.01 crore. During the next year (1992-93) 82,992 houses were built at a cost of Rs.255.02 crore.

★ The Tamil Nadu Housing Board to cater to the needs of Low income, Middle income and Higher income groups built 13,867 houses at a cost of Rs.167.61 crore, during 1991-92.

★ To provide housing facilities in small and medium towns the Government has launched a programme for construction of houses in all the small and medium towns in the State. Under this scheme 1 lakh houses will be built in the course of 5 years beginning from 1991.

★ Under the scheme 26 small and medium towns have been identified and building of 6548 houses as well as the development of 2,729 plots have been taken up at a cost of Rs.62 crore.

★ During the years 1991-93 to protect the welfare of people living in slums and provide them shelters that will withstand natural calamities, 8473 concrete dwellings

were built at a cost of Rs.23.60 crore by the State Slum Clearance Board. Apart from this under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme 59,000 families benefitted throughout the State and Rs.6.56 crore was spent.



Reaping records

★ Highest ever production of foodgrain amounting to 90.45 lakh metric tonnes during 1991-92. This record was once again surpassed in 1992-93 by a production of 101 lakh metric tonnes of food grains.

★ A record rice production was achieved during 1991-92 to the tune of 71.07 lakh metric tonnes. Due to increased governmental support and imparting of scientific training programme, this record was further surpassed by a production of 76 lakh metric tonnes of rice during the year 1992-93.

★ During 1991-92 a comprehensive programme to bring waste

land under the green revolution has been started. So far 25,000 hectares of wasteland development have been taken up.

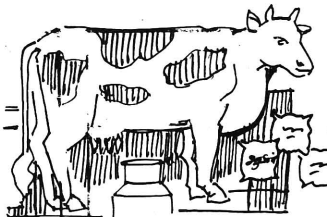
★ Tamil Nadu has been giving special attention in the production of oilseeds. As a result, the production of oil seeds increased to 13.74 lakh metric tonnes in 1991-92 from 12.06 lakh metric tonnes in 1990-91. In 1992-93, the production of oilseeds reached a record 15 lakh metric tonnes.

★ The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project with a World Bank assistance of Rs.310 crore is being implemented from 1991-92. This comprehensive project aimed to bring about a definite sea change in the rural landscape of Tamil Nadu, is a seven year project. By the end of the Project, it is expected to reach a milk production one million metric tonnes, 45,000 metric tonnes of food production, 61,000 cubic feet of wood and 1,40,000 metric tonnes of firewood production.

The White revolution

★ The State has been endeavouring to provide decent support prices for milk producers in the State. The procurement price of buffalo milk has been increased to Rs.96 per kilo from May 1993 from Rs.90 per kilo. The cow's milk has been increased to Rs.42 per kilo from May 1993. It ought to be remembered that the earlier procurement prices in May 1992 were Rs.32.30 and Rs.67.15 per kilo for Cow's milk and buffalo's milk respectively.

★ Good procurement prices have led to an increased daily procurement of 14.20 lakh litres in 1993 from the earlier daily procurement of 12.60 lakh litres in 1991.



Impetus to Industrial Development

★ The New Industrial Policy of the Tamil Nadu Government initiated by Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha is intended to revive and reinvigorate the Industrial climate in the State by providing incentives as well as tax reliefs to new industries and existing industries.

★ New Industrial Projects with an investment of Rs.20,000 crore cleared of these 27 projects costing Rs.8,500 crore cleared in just three days by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

★ Aromatic Project at an estimated cost of Rs.2,000 crore coming up near Madras.

★ A Lignite mining project with captive power generation capacity of 1,500 MW to come up near Jayankondan at a cost of Rs.7,000 crore.

★ To provide increased attention to the creation of industrial infrastructure in Tamil Nadu, a Tamil Nadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure Development has been set up.

★ An Indo-Singapore Trade Corridor is being set up at Sholinganallur near Madras to further trade between the State and Singapore.

★ The motor vehicles industry of Tamil Nadu have received a big boost by the permission granted to Ashok Leyland group to set up industries at Hosur at a cost of Rs.6.75 crore.

★ During the last two years, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has permitted the setting up of 26 industries by an investment of Rs.9111.53 crore in Joint-Associate Sector.

★ The Binny Company and The Standard Motors Company lifted their long lock outs by Government's Positive interference.

★ The Government determined to encourage private sectors participation in power generation projects, have so far permitted the setting up of various new power projects to generate 3,300 megawatts at an investment of Rs.12,600 crore.

New vistas in social welfare

★ To answer the heinous practice of female infanticide and prevent it forever - an imaginary programme by Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha was launching the cradle baby scheme. So far 54 babies have been taken up from the cradles that have been set up in vulnerable places where unwanted female are left behind by parents.

★ An amount of Rs.5000 is deposited on the name of each of rescued Babies and the amount along with the interest will be released when the girl attains the age of 21.

★ The Government has sanctioned Rs.36.23 lakh towards the purchase and distribution of 900 tricycles, 27 wheel chairs and 2460 hearing aids free of cost to selected handicapped persons.

★ Cash assistance to working women of poor household at the time of pregnancy has been enhanced from Rs.200 to Rs.300 from 1.4.92, under Dr. Muthulakshmi Ninaivu Mahaperu Uthavi Thittam.

★ The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Special Award has been instituted to honour employers who have given employment to the largest number of handicapped persons during every calendar year.

★ The Chief Minister's award for Meritorious service for the handicapped and women have been instituted.

★ The Government has extended IFAD assisted Tamil Nadu Womens' Development Project to Madurai and Ramanathapuram thereby providing self employment for 20,000 women at the rate of 10,000 women per District.

★ The financial assistance for the marriage of orphaned girls have

recruit women only, for the post of Nutritionals Meal Programme Organisers and Helpers.

ii) Government made registration of Marriage compulsory for getting assistance from the Government.

★ To enable lower, middle class to become eligible for Marriage assistance scheme, the annual income ceiling of Rs.6000 has been raised to Rs.12,000.

★ More than 2,500 nutritious Meal Centre in the State has given a fair lift at a cost of Rs.1.5 crore.



been increased to Rs.2000 from Rs.1000 from 1992-93.

★ The Government have launched Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha scheme for the protection of the girl child wherein Rs.2000 will be deposited in a public account in the name of the first or second child as the case may be, whose parents have undergone sterilisation. This scheme came into effect from 1.10.92.

★ Special benefits to women

i) Government have decided to

A greener Tamil Nadu

★ Against the target of 85,350 hectares to be afforested, 91,760 hectares have been covered during the last two years. This include 54,660 hectares in reserve forest areas, 37,100 ha in fuel plantation areas.

★ Aerial seedling was taken up in degraded reserve forest lands covering an area of 36,500 ha.

★ Under the 20 point programme importance is given for growing

more trees and raising forest by involving the people. The target of raising 1,675 lakh seedlings and planting over an area 11,900 ha. was set for 1991-93. The achievement was 2051 lakh seedlings and 1,81,690 ha of plantation respectively.

★ For effective protection of forest communication system modern arms and ammunition as well as vehicles at a cost of Rs.140 lakh have been purchased.

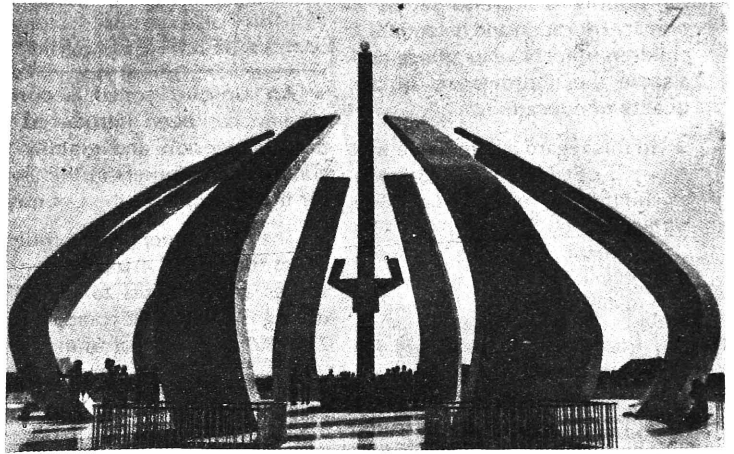
★ To prevent sandalwood of fence, rewards are sanctioned to various cadres of Forest Department and a sum of Rs.25.25 lakh was sanctioned as rewards. A sum of Rs.5 lakh was sanctioned for informants.

★ A Tamil Nadu Forest Research Institute is being established and an amount of Rs.17.50 lakh have been allotted.

★ Tamil Nadu Tea plantation Corporation (TANTEA) a project for raising tea over an area of 3200 ha at a cost of Rs.60 crore was formulated. During 1991-92 tea was raised over an extent of 130 ha.

★ For 1992-93, an enhanced outlay of Rs.5045 lakh was allotted for implementation of various plan schemes. This is a landmark in the history of the 130 years old Forest Department in that the financial plan outlay has exceeded Rs.50 crore for developmental activities for the first time.

★ Another landmark in the history of the Forest Department is the finalisation of the outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan. As against the actuals of Rs.138.77 crore during the VII Five Year Plan period, an allocation of Rs.222 crore has been made for forestry sector covering State Central Sectors Schemes.



Bridging the people and the Government

★ A film city is being established at a cost of Rs.14.93 crore at Taramani, Madras. All kinds of shooting locations are being created with art facilities such as studio floors, a dubbing theatre, a re-recording theatre, an editing section, a video section and post production centers. A preview theatre and an open air theatre and a research centre with film archives a video library and a book library are also being established.

★ As announced earlier by the Chief Minister the memorial of Dr. M.G.R. was modelled at a cost of Rs.1.965 crore.

★ To commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Quit India Movement a commemorative pillar is being erected at Guindy Gandhi Mandapam at a cost of Rs.3 lakh.

★ A light and sound programme to project and propagate the life and achievements of Dr. M.G.R. is being arranged by the Government.

★ The Chief Minister has announced a 14 point programme on 21.6.93 then by sorting out the differences between film producers, film artists and distributors that had

crippled the film industry from 1.1.93 onwards.

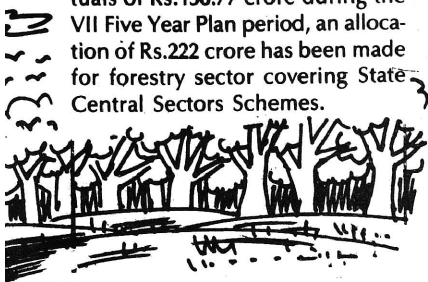
★ The Chief Minister has ordered the enhancement of prize money to outstanding films from the year 1990 onwards. Accordingly the first prize has been enhanced to Rs.1.25 lakh from Rupees one lakh, while the second and third prizes have been enhanced by Rs.25,000 to Rs.75,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively. Rs.50,000 will be awarded as the special prize.

★ A new award for an eminent artist has been instituted in the name of Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha. It will be presented from 1992 onwards.

★ The cash assistance given by the Government to the low budget high quality Tamil films has been enhanced from Rs.2 lakh to Rs.3 lakh for 50 films from the year 1992 onwards.

New Horizons in Education

★ The number of Primary Schools increased to ensure availability of one school for every 500 population within a distance of 1 k.m.



★ The Government have given top priority to universalisation of primary Education and detention of children upto 14 years of age and also in the improvement of the quality of education.

★ In this regard a committee was set up headed by Prof. Chittibabu examining the functioning of the Nursery School in Tamil Nadu. The Government has since accepted the recommendations to improve the quality of Nursery Education.

★ During the last two years 464 new primary schools have been opened. 44 Primary schools have been upgraded to Middle schools, 67 Middle schools have been upgraded to High schools and 59 High schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary schools. Right now in Tamil Nadu one school will be located at a distance of one kilometer in places having a population of 800 and above.



★ The launching of Tamil Nadu State Council for higher education in November 1992 is a land mark in the field of higher education in Tamil Nadu.

★ To develop and upgrade polytechnic education in the State the Government have launched a World Bank aided project for the modernisation of polytechnic in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.76 crore covering 55 polytechnics (both Government and aided) within a period of 5 years.

★ A three phased literary campaign to make the State fully literate during 1991-92 has been launched in Tamil Nadu. In the first phase the Southern Districts have been covered. In the second phase in 1992-93 six Districts have been covered. The remaining Districts will be covered in the Third phase of the programme.

Support to the working class

★ A unique social security scheme has been introduced to provide pension and gratuity to construction workers in the State for the first time in the Country.

★ The Government have brought down the loss of mandays due to strikes and lockouts to 28,68,472 during the year 1992 compared to 72,78,969 mandays lost during 1991.

★ A group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the benefit of workers of match and fire works industry in Kamarajar District introduced with effect from 1.7.1986 has been extended throughout Tamil Nadu.

Helping people help themselves

★ Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in introducing the Bonus Scheme by which both the overdue interest and penal interest charged on the short and medium term loans as on 1.7.1991 would be paid by the Government if the farmers remitted the principal amount by 30.9.1992. This scheme benefitted 4,48,327 farmers who availed themselves of the opportunity and the Government spent a sum of Rs.55.73 crore.

★ The Instant Credit delivery system has been introduced in select primary agricultural Co-operative banks during the year 1991-92, for quick dispensation of crop loans to members without any overdues. Upto March 1993, 2.16 lakh green card holders have received short term agricultural loans to the tune of Rs.66.92 crore.

★ 20 percent of short term loans lent by the Co-operatives should go to the small farmers i.e., to those who own or cultivate 5 acres or less of wet or dry land. Primary

Agricultural Co-operative banks have issued short term loan of Rs.210.27 crore and medium term loans of Rs.41.64 crore to the weaker sections in the State, during 1992-93. Of this short term loan to the extent of Rs.10.1 crore and medium term loan of Rs.24.8 crore were issued to Scheduled Castes.

★ Tamil Nadu has been encouraging agriculturists belonging Scheduled Caste to join the Co-operative movement. A Scheme has been in vogue that enables one scheduled caste member from every family to the membership of Primary - Agricultural Co-operative Banks thereby an access to loans to improve their economic condition. The Government provides a subsidy of Rs.100 towards each such person as share capital, so far 1.10 lakh persons have been enrolled with a total subsidy of Rs.110 lakh by the Government.

★ Women engaged in the informal small business sector and provided need based small loans upto a maximum of Rs.500 per person by Central Co-operative Banks. Central Co-operative Banks have issued such loans to 3200 women amounting to Rs.14.93 lakh upto 31.3.1993.

★ Two Industrial Training Institutes, one each at Burgur in Dharmapuri District and Pattukotai in Thanjavur District have started functioning from 16.9.92 to impart training in certain trades to the children of Co-operative institutions and people of the area.

★ Loans have been issued to 1,27,053 lakh persons under the Puratchi Thalaivi Industrial loan scheme to the tune of Rs.61.07 crore.

★ The Co-operative Societies have issued loans during 1992-93 as follows:

Short term loan - Rs. 340.86 crore
 Medium term loan - Rs. 45.75 crore
 Long term loan - Rs. 64.21 crore
 Jewel loan - Rs.1080.20 crore

Nourishing the roots

★ To bring about a renaissance in the Socio - economic status of the rural masses, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced the Special self-sufficiency scheme to provide basic amenities in rural areas. This scheme with an outlay of Rs.386 crore, provided rupees one crore each to every Panchayat to take up basic and essential works. As a result improvement to 3238.01 kms of roads, laying of 596.795 kms of rural roads, 866.91 kms of bus route roads, 147.75 kms of roads under special component plan, 2017 school buildings, 2475 Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Noon meal centres, Drinking water supply to 5518 habitats 43035 street lights, 2454 minor irrigation supply channels, 677 percolation ponds and 978 Television sets at a cost of Rs.27472.867 lakh. This scheme has been hailed as unique in the country.

★ An unique programme for assured Employment was announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha during her reply to Governor's address in 1992. This scheme is being implemented in the 4 drought prone districts of Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District at a cost of Rs.25.81 crore. During 1992-93 a sum of Rs.9.72 crore was spent.

★ Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam) is being vigorously implemented in Tamil Nadu to generate additional gainful employment for unemployed and under employed men and women in rural areas. 30 per cent of the employment opportunities under the scheme is reserved for women. During 1991-93, under this programme 55,171 group houses, 2,073 school buildings, 2,475 Noon meal centres, 1,135 Panchayat Office buildings, 4,172.10 kms of roads, 1,605.91 kms of metalled roads, 43 Bridges, 26,651 Panchayat

Works, 10,034 Jeevandhara wells, 6298 minor irrigation tanks, 1,724 percolation ponds and 10,831 hectares of social forestry were created at a cost of Rs.41,222.59 lakh.

Genuine care of the downtrodden

★ The Chief Minister has taken keen interest in the upliftment of Adi-Dravidars and Tribals, and has announced a 10 point programme in this regard. Under this programme the achievement of the Government is:

★ 1,37,598 Families assisted under IRDP and other schemes.

★ 7,162 new wells sunk for Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries.

★ 3,86,000 house-site pattas issued.

★ 49,909 Concrete houses for Adi-Dravidar in place of thatched huts.

★ 418 k.m. length of link roads laid for the benefit of 790 Adi-Dravidar habitations.

★ Free power connection to 60,242 huts under one hut one light scheme.

★ Drinking water source created for 3024 Adi-Dravidar habitations.

★ 1,727 Adi-Dravidar entrepreneurs have been created.

★ Job opportunities have been created for those Adi-Dravidar youth with ITI Training.

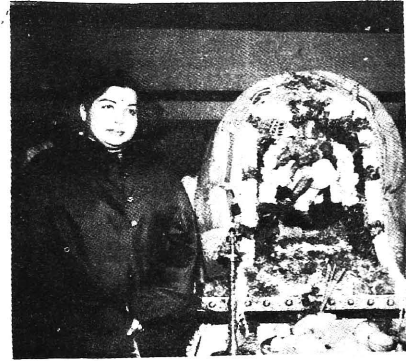
★ Under Rural Development Programme exclusive street lights are being installed.

★ Two industrial estates exclusively for Adi-Dravidar entrepreneurs are being set up (each in 35 to 45 acres of land)

★ Prawn Culture Projects exclusively for Adi-Dravidar in the

coastal Districts involving free allotment of 1,000 hectares of land.

★ Subsidy and free allotment of land benefitting 10,000 Adi-Dravidar families under Sericulture Development Project.



Holistic Approach

★ A Temple Maintenance Committee, has been formed to take proper care of the temples of Tamil Nadu as well as administer them. The Committee is headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha and has a host of VIPs as members.

★ To protect, preserve and maintain delapidated temples of the State, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha's Temple Renovation and Maintenance Fund has been formed. A sum of Rs.4,49,52,188 has so far been received as contribution to the fund. So far Rs.53.55 lakh have been allotted to renovate 17 temples of the State.

★ A permanent investment plan to provide aid to those temples which cannot hold even a Pooja, a day has been announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. J. Jayalalitha. According to this plan, if Rs.12,500 is contributed on behalf of a temple an equal amount will be donated by the Chief Ministers' Temple Renovation and

Maintenance Fund toward a fixed deposit. The interest from the deposit will be used for conducting a pooja, a day at the temple.

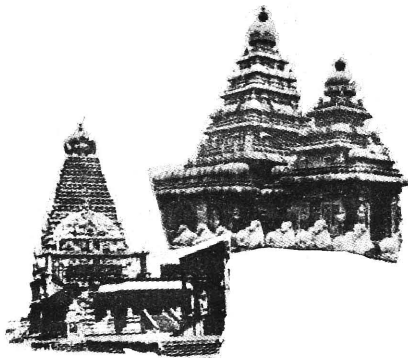
Making waves

★ An-Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project is being implemented at a cost of Rs.15.88 crore in the five coastal districts of Chengalpattu-M.G.R., Nagapatnam Quaid-e-Milleth, Ramanathapuram, Chidambaram and Kanniyakumari.

Rs.6.12 crore has been sanctioned towards a saving cum relief scheme for marine fishermen to sustain them during lean season.

★ 4,100 houses to be given away free of cost to fishermen are being built at a cost of Rs.10.66 crore.

★ Rs.50 lakh released as subsidy to 51 beneficiaries for purchase of mechanised fishing boats.



Exhibiting the Cultural heritage

★ Tourism declared as 'Industry' and concessions and subsidies offered on par with industries.

★ Special Tourism Authority formed for single window clearance of tourism projects.

★ Muttukadu, Mahabalipuram, Pondicherry, Tranquebar and Kancheepuram declared as Special Tourism areas.

★ For the first time ever, overseas

marketing of Tamil Nadu Tourism done at Malaysia, South Africa, Mauritius etc. Similar efforts made at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta for promoting domestic tourism.

★ 'Tamil Nadu - Splendour of India', a guide book on Tamil Nadu and a video film on Tamil Nadu released.

Madras Vision 2000

★ 'Madras Vision 2000' - a project with an outlay of Rs.1,100 crore launched to make Madras city a cleaner, better, healthier and more convenient place to live in. The Project is the brainchild of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha who is taking great efforts to make Madras into a world class city.

★ In 1990-91 the revenue of Madurai Corporation was Rs.28 crore. During 1992-93 the revenue increased to Rs.37 crore. Accordingly a massive beautification of Madurai city at a cost of Rs.10 crore has been taken up.

★ Tamil Nadu Government is providing grants to Municipalities with less revenue. During 1992-93, 70 Municipalities were provided a grant of Rupees one crore for installing street lights.

★ During 1993-94, Municipalities with meagre revenue were provided Rs.3 crore as grant for works relating to roads.

★ The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu. 44 Municipalities and 3 Corporations have taken up projects under the scheme that is being implemented at a cost of Rs.96.35 crore.

Grateful remembrance

★ The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has ordered the enhancement of State Freedom Fighters Pension to Rs.1,000 per month from Rs.400.

The enhancement comes into effect from 1.8.92 onwards. The enhancement is to mark the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Quit India Movement. The other enhancements are:

1) The Freedom Fighters who are drawing Swatantrata Sainik Saminon on pension from the Central Revenue are to be paid Rs.250 from state funds.

The State pension of Rs.100 per month drawn by Freedom Fighters who are in receipt of Central Freedom Fighters pension raised to Rs.250 per month.

The pension of Rs.400 per month drawn by spouses/minor children of deceased State Freedom Fighters raised to Rs.500 per month.

Scaling New Heights

★ Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium at Madras built at a cost of Rs.40 crore in seven months to international standards, by the efforts of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

★ A comprehensive Dr. J. Jayalalitha sports complex at Madras with every conceivable sports facility coming up.

★ Sports stadia at all District Headquarters and Panchayat Sports Centres at all Panchayat Unions in the State.

★ Sports Hostel in every District.

★ 3 per cent reservation in graduate level at Arts Colleges, and 2 per cent reservation in post graduate level reserved for sports men and women.

★ Free land sites to those sportsmen who received Arjuna Awards.

★ Two outstanding sportsmen and two outstanding sports women of Tamil Nadu honoured by 'Dr. J. Jayalalitha Award' and a cash prize of Rupees one lakh.

★ Sports made compulsory subject in Tamil Nadu both at High School level and at elementary school level.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

A new range added in
Chiffon, Polyester, Silk
and Cotton sarees for you.
Visit Co-optex showroom.



Co-optex
Handlooms

DIPR/Efficient

