Administration and Governance
CHAPTER - III
ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

Administration is governed by the elected Government or private concern. For day to day life, administration is done in each and every family. Administration means in any nation each and every things are under the control of the elected body. The government is elected by our people and for the people. The elected representatives should be true to our people and they should fulfill their needs whenever it is required.

The political party will withstand the Government unless until they provide the required needs of the public. Administration has many meaning in many ways. Some of them say it is up to the government. L.T. Bhar, political analysts says that when a decision is made by groups it is called Administration.¹

Public Administration is being done with Government Act. A Good Samaritan can do well to public when they deserves. It is not necessary that one should have a power to do good to the public. In any general administration there is man’s daily need. In early days government would undertake the responsibilities only during critical situations; but nowadays it is a habit that will take care of each and every man’s daily needs. The Government has increased the standard of education, health and hygiene and good transportation, and producing jobs for the poor peoples.²

The present Government has changed many things for a downtrodden, which is essential for their daily needs. The Government welfare departments are providing good service to the public. They are implementing new schemes for the people who are below the poverty line. These changes of this present Government are because of the people. The public are very clear nowadays and they are protesting for each and every need for them. So that the government is also regularly doing their works. The ruling party is not that they should provide the essential things for their party peoples; if they want to
sustain they should fulfill the order and request of the public; otherwise they will be thrown out of power. So that the government position is divided into three:

1. Separation of needs
2. Applying in correct manner
3. Re-separation of needs

With these three things, Government will provide good and essential things for public.

Separation of Needs

By this, the public service commission will provide the essential goods for people below the poverty line and government has separated ministry for each and every department for serving to the public. Now we can discuss about AIADMK's rule (J Jayalalithaa) in Tami Nadu.

Selvi J Jayalalithaa played a great role in party as well as helping MGR in Governance. She was able to move freely in the office also. Stern action was taken against those leaders who were lethargic and non-cooperative in solving public problems. Notice was sent to leaders who were there in the party meeting but did not turn up at the last moment.

In the year 1992, I.K. Gujral becomes the Prime Minister with the support of Congress but there was a doubt whether he may continue or not. A frequent charge in politics in Delhi was also observed by Amma in Chennai. Knowing the changes in politics in Delhi would reflect here also in TamilNadu. Selvi J Jayalalitha decided carefully with whom to have alliance after 1996 election in which the government was told unfit to complete 5 years period.
**Law and Order Problem**

The Central Government has the ability to take financial decision on country. But maintaining law and order is in the hands of state government. So, Indian police has come up in the footsteps of British.

Selvi J Jayalalithaa had a great effort to modernize and specialize the Tamil Nadu police in different ways. She is the first person who talked about the modernization of police. After the demise of MGR (1987 December 24) AIADMK was split into two Janaki group and Selvi J Jayalalithaa Group. As a result AIADMK was inactive for 2 years.

The 1989 Assembly election created a chance for AIADMK to take the power. After 1990 those who have left the party began to join back it. K. Kalimuthu, R.M. Veerappan, Nallusamy, V. Saminathan, Aanur Jegadeesan, Saidai Duraisamy Tamilmani, Valampuri John, Jegath Ratchagan these leaders joined the AIADMK party. R.M. Veerappan was once general secretary of party. This shows much of trust they had with Selvi J Jayalalithaa.\(^5\)

As 1989 election campaign required money, the party was in a state of bankrupt. Selvi J Jayalalithaa made money on her own jewels and funded the party. Then she got back her things from MGR's fund of Rs. 1 crore which was stated by some as corruption but later issue was apprehended and she was let free.

Great leaders like K.Kamaraj tried to combine the splited Congress party but it went in vain. Also when DMK was breaked from DK, Anna explained that it would work as double barrel gun and made a full stop in it. But Selvi J Jayalalithaa has the pride in joining the splitted AIADMK party into once again.\(^6\)
Retirement from party

On December 18, 1989 Selvi J Jayalalithaa decided to quit politics due to physical ailment. This shocked leaders and party workers who crushed to Poes garden but she refused to meet anyone. But they remained before her house throughout the night. Even worse some of them tried to commit suicide. So, this affection changed the mindset of Selvi J Jayalallithaa, finally she changed her decision and exclaimed she was going to continue in politics and work intensely for the party. The split AIADMK party was rebuilt by her capability and talent.  

Parliament Election

In 1989, Parliament election was announced in all the states except Assam. To speak about alliance Selvi J Jayalalithaa was called to Delhi by the Congress chief Rajiv Gandhi. As a second action Congress leader Dinesh Singh came down to Chennai and discussed about seat sharing. Following that AIADMK was selected in 40 constituencies, Congress in 29 constituencies and one seat was given to Communist. In this election Selvi J Jayalalithaa toured throughout Tamil Nadu on her own without any companion. The same year November 8th witnessed Rajiv Gandhi and Selvi J Jayalalithaa addressing in Chennai beach.  

1998 year divide

As I.K.Gujral's Government was broken at 1997, a parliamentary election was expected in March next year 1998. In the 1998 elections were favourable for BJP and AIADMK Alliance. Mr.Vajpayee sworned in for second time and a supportive state happened for Selvi J Jayalalithaa in central.

In year 1991 June, AIADMK got the ruling party in Tamil Nadu and Selvi. Selvi J Jayalalithaa became the Chief Minister. She was taking the words of ANNA and MGR. When she was appointing the various ministers she was checking about their
Education, Experience and their Trueness to her. She was not worrying about their surrounding, Caste and their Money. There were totally, 25 ministers in her ministry. They were doing their works to public properly. Even they had submitted the budjet before Governor.9

AIADMK was giving more importance to the people who were below the life standard and tribals. AIADMK party fought more for demolishing terrorism.

Because of Viduthalai Puligal in Tamil Nadu there was Law and Order disorder and there was very bad economy status in Tami Nadu. But AIADMK came across those matters very carefully.10

Law and order creation

Because of some Terrorism attacks, Law and order was very bad. And the people below their life status was more they have given more importance to raise their standards.11

Maintenance of Law

Tamil Nadu police has done more proud to us during many situations. Because of Selvi J Jayalalithaa now the police have become more powerful. More tough cases have been easily finished and come to an end.12

Selvi J Jayalalithaa's Administration

The party which gets selected in general election will last long for 5 years and selected CM will also hold the office for 5 years though the period and stability are related they are not one. ADMK is a party started by MGR in 1972 in 1973 By elections Karunanidhi lost his stability and failed in 1977 General assembly election.

In 1980 election DMK - Congress alliance had victory, that day everyone estimated that AIADMK’s stability was downed but MGR won in many constituencies,
in general assembly elections and become CM. Again so this proved that stability and period can only extend to a certain point in one's victory about inducting ladies into the police force.\textsuperscript{13}

In the reign of Selvi J Jayalalithaa census showed that all criminal activities were controlled but without curing poverty and unemployment we can't maintain law & order properly all these were in the hands of central. But as Selvi J Jayalalithaa controlled home ministry properly she was able to direct the police department also she introduced laws including POTA to curb the violence. This was greatly accepted by people. Due to her useful reforms, we could witness see a large number of people gathering in her election campaign.\textsuperscript{14}

The Coimbatore blasts which happened on 25.3.1998-required CBI's intervention as stated by AIADMK.\textsuperscript{15}

\textbf{Shares and differences in alliance}

The party which was captured by Devagowda in 1996 and the government of I.K. Gujral came to an end in 1997 were both failed in Parliament by opposition retires. Therefore, Parliamentary elections were held. In which AIADMK aligned with BJP and won 30 constituencies with great margin. Due to this Mr.Vajpayee held his government in control but due to some lackings has broken and with 13 months and another election had become inevitable.\textsuperscript{16}

The longevity of the party would last for only a certain period is proven in AIADMK's experience. As the party saw rift in 1989 elections, DMK got up into the rule, but soon AIADMK combined and overthrown the DMK party. Selvi J Jayalalithaa became the CM. In 1991 ruled for five years as she got into the seat she reformed the Administrative crisis. More secretariat Branches were registered and 29 Districts were expended into 50 Districts for the better governance. She has the power to
choose the collector 1/3rd of government positions were given to women. Thirty three women were selected for general body groups. The Nationally registered 80,000 branches hard 20,000 female dominance.¹⁷

**Law and Order Related Deaths**

The ruthless gangsters who hacked peoples to death in broad daylight and served jail terms as an entertainment were targeted. Thought, these thugs were arrested and beaten they were not interested in obliging. The Police went one step down even begged them. Finally they got the solution it is called encounter with in 6 months of comming to power police undertake several encounters with the blessings of party men these encounters eliminated top goons and made to some fill the city and others bodies were recovered in the coovum rivers. This act of police posed a great relief for public as well as politicians and Traders.¹⁸

**'POTA' to Regularise Administration**

POTA is the Mother nof the Selvi J Jayalalithaa is the person who implemented POTA system to curb violence. She is the eterned mother even when BJP hesitated to do so, She was the one who monitored it in Tamil Nadu also. It was supported by Mr.Vaiko and he was also the first person to be caught by it. He spoke PRO-LTTE in Thirumangalam and left for USA. When he arrived at the Airport, he was arrested and imprisoned for a year. This showed that everybody was equal before POTA. After his sentence he staged a protest against Selvi J Jayalalithaa.¹⁹

**Police**

After many terrorist attacks and terrorism, Tamil Nadu Police has been provided better well-versed equipments, explosives, more accommodation, commando Force, any highly defined communication equipments. For producing these high - tech equipments for police Tamil Nadu government has spend around 80,45 crores.
In 2001 again AIADMK came as ruling party that time Selvi J Jayalalithaa spend Rs. 1291.41 Crores for getting very high tech machines and equipments for police and Rs. 271.84 Crores for their accommodation.20

**Lady Police Station**

Normally, there would be only men's in police station. So that ladies had some shyness to proceed them. So Selvi J Jayalalithaa decided to build ladies police station. According to that year 1992 April 13th Chennai Thousand light they produced a Women's Police Station which was the first police station in India. There they include cases only of women's.21

**Rural Development**

The development of the people in rural was an important one. So she started a special police for the rural development. She gave Rs. 1 Crore for every Panchayat totally she spend Rs. 387 Crores for the development of drinking water, laying of roads, street lights, primary schools, Midday meals.

She introduced policies for unemployment problems. She stated that through employment Policy 30% of the seat is allocated for the females. In 1991 Selvi J Jayalalithaa at Dharmapuri started a Model Rural Development, it was called as Selvi J Jayalalithaa Nagar”.22 In this policy the people were given all basic amenities without any discrimination to caste, creed and religion. Every one stayed under one roof in 2001. During 2002 more than 12,619 Municipal Corporation gave water and sewerage facilities. For this purpose she gave 92 Crores and for building toilets more then 42 Crores were spent. For the development of rural office she spent Rs. 60,000 per office.23
**District Renovation**

All the districts in Tamil Nadu like Tanjore, Nagapatinam were named as Quaed-Milladth District and on 18.10.1991 she opened Nagapatinam. So all the south districts in Tamil Nadu was split into Two, Villupuram was capital of Ramasami Padyatchiyar District. Cuddalore become capital of South Arcot Vallalar District. On Sep. 30 1993 she named this district.\(^{24}\)

**City Development**

People were troubled by pollution is at many areas. With the help of the World Bank, She laid more policies for the development of cities. Fund was given for the basic needs and she spend more for metro transport and for the development of slum areas.\(^{25}\)

**Chennai city Development**

1991 November 28\(^{th}\), Selvi J Jayalalithaa proposed five year Madras vision 2000 project. According to her she should make Chennai as No.1 city in India.\(^{26}\)

In year 2001 Chennai was seeking water scarcity. That time she was building a dam across the Palar River to clear water scarcity.\(^{27}\)

**Binami Land**

In Tamil Nadu, when the land renovation law was passed many of them started selling the land as a gift and partition so she proclaimed that 1.1.1959 to 1960 all requested and will not be taken to the consideration so she gave back many lands of famous who did not had lord.\(^{28}\)

**Temple Maintenance**

Tamil Nadu has many temples but many of the temples has become old there is no one to take care of them, so that Selvi J Jayalalithaa issued and framed a Act of
"Temple Renovation and Maintenance" According to it the Government undertakes those temples and renovate them.  

**Land Renovation**

For development of lands in India renovation was needed, so she should more interest on agriculture development.  

**Film Industry**

On 28.5.1992 Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa laid stone for a film school, which spreads for nearly 86 square Hectares and it was named as the film city. It had different variety of faculty for film shooting at a cost of about Rs. 14.93 crores.

Action was taken to protect and preserve the temple proportion and practice of lease was abolished. In order to secure the temples 3,000 ex-servicemen and 1000 policemen were deployed. This order was passed on 17.10.1992 along with giving pensions to music artists in temple in 2001-2002, Selvi J Jayalalithaa passed an order to distribute food in 63 important temples without any prejudice for their religion.  

**1998 Year Divide**

In 1998 the vice chief of the AIADMK Thirunavukarasu boycotted Selvi J Jayalalithaa's leadership and started a new party called MGR Munnetra Kazhagam and claimed that symbol belongs to him.

Everyone thought that all the decision taken in party care by MGR and nothing is done foresaken to him. The campaigning speeches were to be consulted with the MGR.  

Selvi J Jayalalithaa's top job is to maintain the vote bank of MGR. 37 committees were formed in order to deal with the decision making and targets. Seniors accepted Selvi J Jayalalithaa's reforms but people like Nedunchelian, Panruti, Thirunavukarasu,
KKSSR detained themselves and formed a special group its main aim was reclaim AIADMK from Selvi J Jayalalaithaa's hands. The opponent kept, to pour on the two leaves of MGR with the aim of Perishing by the focus of AIDMK turned to be water with me in dominate sprit of Selvi J Jayalalithaa.

The 1989 elections brought victory for AIADMK - Congress alliance. This proved a great custom for MGR those who left the party rejoined. She has reconstructed the party and created new posts in the party. People and the AIADMK stood behind her, setting aside the hatred campaign of the above said persons. 33

Healthy Administration

To stop the bribeing and frequent changes in minister cabinet and misuse of power Selvi J Jayalalithaa took steps.

MGR is a person of who followed the footsteps of Rajiv Gandhi. Rajiv Gandhi changed cabinet 24 times in 42 months if MGR goes to US and comes change in cabinet is inevitable.

But if Selvi J Jayalalithaa goes to Governor House and returns there will also be change. He changed counsell of minister 15 times with 3 year coming into power. Not only minister's officers also frequently transferred. Selvi J Jayalalithaa looked upon the police department. Fire Rescue, special task force and satisfied their needs NABARD Bank's Chief Mr. Y. Nanda agreed to fund Tamil Nadu police.

On seeing Tamil police's courageous action shooting down an extremist called Iman Ali in Bangalore. Selvi J Jayalalithaa appreciated every single person in STF. On 11.12.2002 a meeting was held with Tamil Nadu district collectors. To check the development reforms in their respective places. She even encouraged some IAS officers with gold medals and shields along with considerable amounts. 34
For public welfare she brought in a peace agreement in 2002 in which would solve certificates quickly in Registration office have to this from September 1.10.2010 a huge sum of money was donated which was estimated as 95.54 crores. Selvi J Jayalalithaa procured the Emergency system of establishing ambulance service in highways. On 21.11.2002, she implemented Emergency wards in Mamandur and Sriperumbadur with the help of Apollo Hospitals in the Secretariat. The Vaigai River constituted canals in Nilayur, Vanayangulam, Kambikudi which overall spreads to some 10,000 acres. On 7.3.2003 Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa announced reforms upto Rs. 254 crores along with opening a plan in Thiruvarur at Rs. 85 crores on 8.3.2002.

University Vice - Chancellor

On 1.4.1993 a bill was passed in the Assembly which stated that every University should have a vice - chancellor who would be selected by the the CM instead of Governor and this was granted on 5.1.1994.

Co-operative society agitation

The corruptions taking place at these societies and violence against farmers also corruption at distributing ration products were condemned on 20.03.1997 before every districts chief’s office.

Also water scarcity made by illegal sand trafficking in the rivers were also made a alarm to the government due to this on 21.8.1987 Selvi J Jayalalithaa requested to take severe actions against those illegal traffickers as well as who all are assisting them.

The Town Panchayat Corporation also follows the same idea of sharing seats to female candidates.
Protesting Price - Rise

On 8.4.1998 AIADMK and its friendly parties staged a protest condemning price rise of milk and bus tickets. Being shocked by this central government immediately agreed to control the situation.

World Tamil Conference in 1995

The whole Tanjavur was delighted to know the happening of this conference the city was regularized and brightened. The whole Tanjavur got refreshed and administrated for the celebration of the World Tamil Conference.39

G.O. for Government Servants

Even though, government job gives you less pay and perks. Everybody was intended to make out in government service. People even postpone their marriages procure a government job but this trend changed in 2003.

After Selvi J Jayalalithaa coming into power in 2001, she tried to rectify problems in law department, financial and justice to the peoples well being depends on administrates. If the rule is proper then we can easily tune the people. The Government servants also share a great responsible in the development of a country.

The Government works same like a company profit and lose. As this was on Government servants she wanted to control the Government servants, with stern actions were to be made against bribe takers in the following 2001-2002 she estimated that 94% of Government money is spend on their salary. So, this becomes talk of the town thus, Selvi J Jayalalithaa cancelled all the bonus offers to the servants by the government using ESMA rule. This act of Selvi J Jayalalithaa was appreciated by the Supreme Court and high court. This becomes a revolution in the history of government services.
On 30.6.2003, police arrested staffs those who were on strike in Patinapakkam quarters. The outraged staffs announced an indefinite strike on behalf of it.40

Many government staffs from roadways to textiles were sent to home. Though many leaders ruled Tamil Nadu none dared to interfere in this matter. Except Selvi J Jayalalithaa, Government office, Collector Office, Secretariat, Schools, Colleges, all the places were renumerated to 10' O’ a.m Clock for staffs those were late by 5 minute also marked as absent, administration was brought into such type of strictness. This made politicians and government servants to least no more people’s money every body were on their own job. Due to this many agitations & protests were staged. Finally, as they did not turn up for job even after the deadline got over were dismissed.

On the afternoon of 4.7.2003, a notice was sent to every district office announcing that 1 million staffs and teachers were dismissed in a single order. Less were sent to the High court, 4 people got their jobs back except 6072 staffs. Fifty four people died due to the shock and depression.

The talking which were happening at the collector office, Taluk office discriminated public and the Government workers. But 2001-2002, The Transport officials went on strike, this was discovered and was warned that transport corporation will go to the hands of private companies. After 17 days of Stir both came to a conclusion after 5 big accidents and mistakes. So, this type of controversial ruling was halted in 2004 parliament election.45

**AIADMK symbol and Bye - election**

Two groups of AIADMK have now joined together following this election commission announced two leaves in a same stem as a symbol for AIADMK and also gave had office for the party. In the March by - election saw Janaki's team member S.R. Radha contesting in Madurai and her team's Ponnumamy in Marungapuri. Finally, S.R.
Radha won by 13,000 votes in Madurai defeating Sankariah. Ponnusamy also won in Marungapuri at a difference of 12,000 votes. AIADMK created history by winning in 38 constituencies. 'Cho' Ramasamy, famous journalist and a Lawyer stated that Selvi J Jayalalithaa has kept up the vote bank earned by MGR.  

**Inter Party Election**

Usually, inter party elections were held with the support of commission this brings down great violence and riot among this was the recline. But, Selvi J Jayalalithaa changed this practice, she invited every party man to Kolopakkam near Chennai and selected them in interview those who are in party 10 years got posts and debutants were rejected.

She conserved seats sharing with BJP and winning 40 constituencies, by the time Ex. Minister Thirunavukarasu was sent back to Andaman. Oppositions were 7 alliances strong and expected to win BJP got disgusted of the speech of Selvi J Jayalalithaa remarking that BJP was interested in alliance with them and not them.

So the defeat in Parliament election saw Selvi J Jayalalithaa going to Delhi and made 17 commands with Manmohan Singh and addressed the media by saying you have seen one part of mine and you will see another part in the feature.

**Others**

She has done more expense for electricity scarcity as per that she has spended around Rs. 245 Crores. For the Government staff she had provided separated Quarters and they have special concern in their daily needs. During her period law and order maintenance was very excellent, she was taking in new laws.
Golden Era: End of Veerappan

In the year 2004, from September to November was the golden period of Selvi JJayalalithaa. From 1980 to 2004 there was a person who strained Tamil Government, Kerala, and Karnataka Government, it is ruthless forest bring and Veerappan even the changed Indian Government Smuggling Sandalwood Trees, Kidnapping Kannada actors was his prime job, he was like a king of Sathiyamangalam.

The state Government tried to control him but in vain, the search operation saw the death of many innocent people. Many Policemen lost their lives.45

On 18th October 2004, that the dreadful mustached man was brought down the ambulance trimmed and dead followed by Sethukuli Govindan, Chandras Gowdar, Sethumani bodies. They were all his accompanies he dominated a forest Kingdom of 19,000 sq.km. But finally he was eliminated by the special task force led by Mr. Vijay Kumar IPS, Killing Veerappan was like a dream came true in the Tamil Nadu police.

The forest in which Veerappan hiding was 17 times bigger than that of which LTTE Supreme Prabhakaran hiding himself in Sri Lanka.

She was chasing Veerappan from the time 1991. This STF was formed in 1991 and it was given power again in 2001 and encouraged when they flopped in 2004 the STF spied into Veerappan's territory in the image of as a Driver, Doctor Etc. Due to his eye ailment, he descended from Ponnagaram forest and was on his way to Dharmapuri where he met his fate. STF stopped Trucks in road and waited innocently.

The Ambulance in which he was travelling was surrounded by the STF near Solliampatti and even before he could sense it out the STF sprayed continuous bullets on the van Killing him instantly. Selvi J Jayalalithaa announced that Veerappan's death in a four pages draft with pride and priority, her face was filled with honour and satisfaction that she created history. For this, a sum of Rs. 50 Crores was spent on Search open by
the STF personnel were felicitated with more money also politically she gained victory by the ousted to Veerappan. Next, there was none who could be compared to Selvi J Jayalalithaa in maintaining the Law and Order. On the day of Deepavali, Police arrested Kanchi Mutt Chief in the evening. A special Commando team departed to Hyderabad and arrested Jayendirar in Meghaboob Nagar in connection with Sankararaman murder case.

None expected Selvi J Jayalalithaa would take such a drastic decision as she itself a follower of the Kanchi Mutt. This was even appreciated by opposition party DK. More information surfaced when they digged into the mutt. But the BJP was furious on hearing this issue everyone from Advani - Arun Jaitley condemned the arrest of the spiritual guru.

Though Selvi J Jayalalithaa went straight to the Kanchi mutt she used smooth ways to deal if even though Selvi J Jayalalithaa was soft with some sentiments she stated her law strongly which proved that everyone is equal before law.46

Kanchi Sankarachariyar

By this time, Kanchipuram by - elections Selvi J Jayalalithaa's administration brought up law and order and other reforms and exposing real face of Jayandarar. Seven party alliances were also defeated by the AIADMK it is not seven party alliances but it is eight party alliances. The Kanchi mutt was indirectly told as 8th party. The party excelled not only in arrest and law and order but also in the rescue operation.

Tsunami disaster struck in the period of Selvi J Jayalalithaa government was alerted within 24 hrs. After Tsunami the lives in the seashore villages saw a dramatic change the first people console them are the trust workers of the AIADMK party these trust workers are more speedy than politicians. So, these types of trusts are created by Enrichment of Selvi J Jayalalithaa's administration. Simran the then cinema actress, left
Her party DMK and campaigned for the AIADMK in 2006 elections. DMK conformed its rule in 2006, she attended in the Assembly the very first word she said that the DMK is the minority government.

DMK shared more seats for alliance won single, so it is told that its a DMK rule. (Selvi J Jayalalithaa's speech was minority. Selvi J Jayalalitha's facelessness, Brilliance, Knowledge, Courage all these reflects a great administration). Even she ruled previously, she never misused her power. She was the one who knows differentiate between the growth and anti-growth elements and cut the antigrowth elements.

From including sub-inspectors, Inspectors Commissioners altogether the police force lost 130 of its members a large amount of money was spent for them he remained a great challenge for police department.47

As the Hon'ble Members of the House are, the elections to Cooperatives in the State were notified by the Government in June 1992. A number of cases were pending before the Supreme Court and the, Conduct of elections was stayed by the Madras High Court in August 1992. Based on the directions of the Supreme Court in November 1995, the Division Bench of the Madras High Court has disposed of a batch of writ petitions pending before it with orders that the elections to the Primary Cooperative Societies in the State should be conducted before the end of May 1996. The Government is taking all necessary action to conduct the elections within the stipulated period.

In the last five years 2001-2006, the State has seen spectacular progress on all fronts. Law and order has been maintained effectively anxious Tamil Nadu with a heaven of peace and tranquility. This lies laid the foundation for sustained development in all spheres of the economy. The State has forged ahead in agricultural production. The policies to the Government have ensured accelerated industrial growth, the quality of life of the poor and downtrodden has been improved. Measures to ensure further improvement in the living conditions of the poorest of the poor through a number of
innovative schemes have been relentlessly pursued. It would be no exaggeration to state that in the five years since 1991, this Government headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa, has firmly placed Tamil Nadu on the path of sustained development.

This remarkable record of performance is the fruit of unstinted effort and hard Work. Hon'ble Members of the House are aware of the difficult circumstances in which this Government took office. Adversity in every form, be it a difficult law and order situation, the financial crisis, threats to communal amity and to the social fabric of the State, or infringements in the due rights of the State, has been tackled and overcome with fortitude. This Government ensured that while fully protecting the rights of the State, Tamil Nadu remained in the forefront in fostering the spirit of national integration. The tremendous strides made by Tamil Nadu in this period.48

**Relief Released for Tsunami Victims**

The calamity which struck in the Tamil Nadu Coast on 26-12-2004 was unprecedented in its suddenness and ferocity. It was also widespread in scale affecting villages and towns all along the coast line. The death toll is enormous. Lakhs of people have been rendered homeless. It has totally damaged the coastal economy throughout in Tamil Nadu. Fishermen have been devastated losing their homes, possessions and livelihood. Immediately on getting details of the calamity on 26-12-2004, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa pressed the entire State Government machinery into action to take up search, rescue and relief operations. The Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard were also pressed into service to assist the State Government in the rescue and relief operations. The Hon'ble Chief Minister undertook an aerial survey of the affected areas on 26.12.2004 itself. The Chief Minister visited the affected areas again on 27.12.2004.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa has convened an all-party meeting on Jan. 7, 2005 to share views on the relief measures to tsunami victims and the
long term plan to rehabilitate them. The text of the Hon'ble Chief Minister's valedictory address at the all parts meeting is given below.

We are taking the maximum efforts to bring speedy relief to the coastal people of Tamil Nadu. After assessing the special ways in which the victims have been battered, we are extending relief appropriately. She had ordered on 28.12.2004 that each of the family that has lost all belongings should be given Rs. 5,000 as immediate relief.

As a relief package in this regard, I have ordered that 60 kgs of rice, one dhoti, one saree, 2 blankets, Rs. 1,000 to buy food provisions, utensils, stoves, etc., and Rs. 2,000 to erect huts should be given. Families which have their houses but have lost their belongings have been given Rs. 3,000 each. The work on distribution of the above relief packages has been completed.

More over one lakh rupees has been sanctioned to each of the deceased in a family and Rs. 25,000 as ex-gratia to those who were maimed and Rs. 5,000 to those undergoing treatment in hospitals for connected ailments. On 30.12.2004, She had launched the relief and rehabilitation work in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. Besides, to enable fishermen to start their life afresh and buy nets, catamarans and repair their boats, She had sanctioned a Rs. 65 crore relief package. This work will start in a day or two.

Due to the December 26 devastation, the coastal people in those areas have lost their ration cards. As a result they could not draw their ration articles. On coming to know of this, she ordered immediately distribution of temporary ration cards to them as issue of photo identity cards will take some more time and they were being distributed now speedly.

More over, considering the fuel needs of the victims she had ordered distribution of an additional 10 litres of kerosene to them in ration shops, when they drew their January 2005 quantum. Similarly, the school students had lost their books and uniforms, she had
instructed that such government school students studying from one to 12th standard be provided with books and notebooks free of cost through Tamilnadu Text-book Society.

Further she had arranged to provide 2 sets of uniforms at free of cost to the students of "Government and Government aided schools. Besides this, duplicate educational certificates at free of cost would be issued to the persons in the affected areas who had lost their educational certificates.\textsuperscript{50}

The State Government would adopt all the children orphaned by tsunami disaster and rehabilitate them. She had ordered the opening of orphanages for such children in the affected areas at Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari districts.

Further, she had enlarged the relief package which was announced initially to the orphaned kids from Rs: 2 lakhs in fixed deposits (FDs) to Rs. 5 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs more by the State Government and Rs. one lakh from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, which would be given to them on attaining the age of 18. The move was aimed at ensuring a safe future for them.

She had directed those who wanted to adopt them to approach the Director of Social Welfare, who had been asked to take action on these offers as certain guidelines had to be followed for adoption.\textsuperscript{51} She had also ordered opening of social welfare centres in Nagappattinam and Kanyakumari to provide food and shelter to the orphaned girls and enable them to continue their education besides, equipping them with technical skills when they left the centres as grown ups. She had also announced that as in the case of the orphaned children, for these girls between 14 and 18 also a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs fixed deposit, she created in each girl name and it would be handover to them once they attained age of major.

Special facilities were to be providing to the kids admitted to the orphanage centres. Ayahs to be appointed to these centers would pay special attention to these
children. Playthings and equipment to develop their mind would also be provided for these children. Special medical assistance would also be arranged.

After coming to know that many unmarried girls above 18 have been orphaned, she ordered for enumeration and admission of them in social welfare centers to make them continue their education technically or otherwise with free boarding and lodging. They would be taught technical skills and ordered depositing in fixed deposit to the tune of Rs. three lakhs in their name. Rs. two lakhs from the State Government and Rs. One lakh from 'the Prime Minister's Fund. After maturity of the amount, it would be hand over to these girls for their higher studies or to start their avocation. If there were more than one such girl in a family, each one would get Rs. 3 lakh deposited in her name.

She had ordered a relief package to be distributed to the old people, women who had last their husbands and the handicapped who had lost their bread-winner in the family and are suffering as a result in tsunami hit areas.52

To generate income to such persons who had nothing to fall back as they have lost the income earner in the family, She had ordered that a monthly cash assistance of Rs. 200 plus free noon meal and two kgs of ration rice or 4 kgs. of ration rice to those not covered by the Noon meal scheme would be provided to the eligible beneficiaries under the government schemes' such as the old-age pension scheme, the destitute physically handicapped scheme and the destitute widows pension scheme. Beside this, distribution of a dhoti to a man and a "saree to a woman twice in a year has also been announced. The immediate relief sanctioned by the State Government at a total cost of Rs.262.36 crores would enable the families affected by tsunami to start a new life.

The Government of India released an immediate instalment of Rs. 250 crores to Tamilnadu to take up relief operations. Further, a central team led by the Joint Secretary of Home Department visited the state during the past 3 days to assess the damages caused by the tsunami.
Unprecedented calamity

The state had witnessed unprecedented calamity. The State Government had taken search and relief operations at a lightning speed.

Based on the assessment, she had finalised a memorandum in a detailed review meeting held on 3.1.2005. This memorandum sought an assistance of Rs. 4,800 crores and food grain support of 54,000 tonnes to enable the lakhs of affected families to get back in some measure to their normal life. The broad heads under which assistance has been sought together with the amount in the memorandum are set out below:

Search, Rescue and Gratuitous Relief -Rs. 204.95 crores, Temporary Relief Package-Rs. 90 crores. Public Health - Prevention of epidemics and treatment of injured- Rs. 71.45 crores. Sustenance Package to make good livelihood loss - Rs. 261.36 crores. Temporary Housing - Rs. 250 crores, Permanent Housing - Rs. 750 crores, Community Assets Restoration - Rs. 709.22 crores, Rehabilitation of fishermen and restoration of livelihood Rs. 1054 crores, restoration of livelihood of others - Rs. 130.62 crores, Protection of sea coast, prevention of sea erosion and plan for prevention of inundation in Nagapattinam District Rs. 449 crores, restoration of Ecology and development of Mangrove forest along the coast line - Rs. 200 crores, Restoration of infrastructure, repairs, and reconstruction Rs. 628.88 crores.

The representatives who attended today's meeting had expressed their view that more assistance should be given. She entirely agreed with this and she had sought a central assistance of Rs. 4,800 and 54,000 tonnes of food grains. This aid - would help the affected families to return to their normal lives. She appealed to all party leaders to request the Center to provide this assistance. She assures that short and long term measures would be taken to help fishermen to return to their normal lives.

Some, representatives had stated that there was delay in search and relief operations. Since the disaster was of such huge proportions, it was not unusual to
suggest that speedy measures must be taken to redress the grievances. Destruction happened in a few minutes but rehabilitation would take a very long time. The government was not disheartened by the massive scale of destruction but quickly plunged into massive relief operations. The measures taken under the stalwart ship of Selvi J Jayalalithaa by the Tamil Nadu government have won National and International acclaim. Just as she understood their feelings about the relief operations, they must also understand the good work done by the government.

ON FISHERMEN PROBLEMS

She was writing this letter to bring to their notice a matter of grave importance concerning the incidents of indiscriminate violence against Tamil Nadu fishermen taking place in the Palk Bay region where the Island of Kachatheevu is located. She was distressed to learn that the Sri Lankan Navy opened fire at our fishermen engaged in fishing in Indian territorial waters near Kachatheevu around 7.30 P.M. on 9.8.2004, resulting in the death of Thiru Ramu, S/o. Chokkalingam, aged 40, hailing from Rameswaram. Further, she would also like to bring to their notice that 19 fishermen belonging to Tamil Nadu, who left for fishing from the Nagapattinam Port Base on 3.8.2004 in 4 boats were taken into custody while at sea by the Sri Lankan Navy on 4.8.2004.

Central Government was aware that the fishermen of Tamil Nadu depend upon essentially on fishing in the waters around Kachatheevu for their livelihood. She had been repeatedly drawing the attention of the Government of India to the incidents of violence against Indian fishermen in the Palk Bay around Kachatheevu Island. She had already taken up this burning issue with the Government of India, urging that the traditional rights and privileges of the Indian fishermen to carry on their normal occupation of fishing in these waters would have to be recognized early arid a suitable working arrangement devised.
The fishermen from Tamil Nadu had been repeatedly prevented from fishing in the waters around Kachatheevu by Sri Lankan fishermen with the help of the Sri Lankan Navy, have been taking the law into their own hands, capturing our Tamil Nadu fishermen and indulging in violent incidents. Such repeated instances of Indian fishermen being attacked and taken into captivity have led to great anguish among the fishermen living in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. As on date, 29 Tamil Nadu fishermen and 87 boats are under the custody of Sri Lankan authorities.

She therefore, request your personal and immediate intervention in the matter to immediately take up the issue with the Ministry of External Affairs and direct the Indian High Commission in Sri Lanka to intervene in the matter and take urgent steps to obtain the release of our fishermen who have been apprehended and ensure that their boats are repatriated.

She also request you to take up the issue of the indiscriminate killing of the poor fisherman belonging to Tamil Nadu on the high seas, with the Government of Sri Lanka and register a strong protest against this inhuman act perpetrated by the Sri Lankan Navy.

She often and again suggested to the Government of India that a long term and permanent solution should be found to this burning issue of violence against, poor fishermen belonging to Tamil Nadu taking place in the Palk Bay region. You will agree that shooting and killing of fishermen who venture into the seas in search of their livelihood violates all canons of natural justice. The Government of India has to find a long term and permanent solution to this problem as it involves the question of the traditional rights of our Tamil Nadu fishermen. She had on several earlier occasions suggested that a long term and permanent solution to this problem would be to take Kachatheevu on Lease in Perpetuity. With the increasing frequency of such incidents the time has come to ensure that finality is reached on this issue by the Government of India without further delay.55
The development process an attempt has been made to portray the Centre as a champion of local self-governance and the States being ill-disposed towards this, it is the State Governments which are that much closer to the people in their everyday life and it is most invidious and petty to be little the role of the State Governments in this fashion. The State collectively are themselves keen on ensuring that good governance practices result in the best benefits being realised by the people.- It would be tragic if this tendency to tear as under the basic fabric of our polity is attempted.

She wish to remained this august meeting that the founding fathers of the Constitution clearly visualised the local governance to be in the State List. Parts IX and IX-A of the Constitution are important new guiding principles to revitalize local self-governance. In actuating these principles many practical issues will arise. This is obviously going through a major evolutionary process. At the same time the Centre should desist from attempts to bypass the States and should not subscribe to the notion that the Centre can directly deal with the local bodies.

She wish to draw the specific attention to the meeting of the Chief Ministers held on 18th October, 2002, presided over by the former Prime Minister A.P.Vajbai when the fiscal situation of the States was discussed. A consensus was arrived at in this meeting that henceforth all releases under Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be made to the Consolidated Fund of the States and not directly to the project implementing agencies. A condition was also laid down that the States should pass on these to the end users within the stipulated time of three weeks and informs to the Administrative Ministry in the Government of India of having done so. A detailed Office Memorandum dated 13th January 2003, has been issued by the Finance Ministry, Government of India, communicating this revised procedure. She find from the agenda notes that a suggestion has been made that releases in respect of items in the XII Schedule of the Constitution be directly credited to the Panchayats by the Central Government. This suggestion is objectionable both in spirit and content as it seeks to denigrate the role of the States. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have a track
record of releasing funds to the local bodies in time. Infact, on many occasions, releases have been made anticipating Central releases. She never get the need for such a take over of the functions of the States by the Centre.56

In Tamil Nadu, we have given substance and meaning to Parts IX and IX-A of the Constitution by holding elections to all Local Bodies. Infact, the active participation of Rs.1.17 lakh elected representatives ensures that all programmes are properly implemented by these rural local bodies. We have always placed emphasis on the two tier Panchayati Raj system as more appropriate in the Tamil Nadu context Most importantly, it is only in Tamil Nadu that check drawing powers and executive functions have been entrusted to Village Panchayat Presidents; giving real meaning to the concept of decentralization and local self-governance. We have launched a massive capacity building effort involving Panchayat Presidents and other elected representatives. In Tamil Nadu, the convergence of the Self Help Group movement with village panchayats has also brought in new synergy. Self Help Group members participate actively in the Grama Sabha and even get elected as Presidents and Ward Members in Village Panchayats. These processes will purely strengthen our poverty alleviation efforts. In Tamil Nadu, we have constituted State Finance Commissions twice so far and have implemented their recommendations substantially. Untied devolution of funds is being made to all Local Bodies. She personally ensured that Grama Sabha meetings are held frequently and we are now in the process of reconstituting committees of the village Panchayat to oversee every aspect of rural development. She also of the view that a political consensus on issues of crucial importance is necessary, if we are to make further headway towards the lofty goal of devolving more functions and finances to panchayat raj institutions.

We have learnt that the traditional strategies that foster economic growth are essential, but they have to be supplemented with a greater emphasis on institutional and social foundations of development and on managing the vulnerability of the poor. We are dealing with people here, their fears, voicelessness, vulnerability, hopes and
aspirations. Good governance consists of reaching out to them and helping them to live decent lives. Let us not mix politics and polemics in taking demagogic stands, confounding the single minded effort which has to be launched to tackle the new challenges posed in our poverty alleviation programmes. She is hope that it will be possible in this forum to introspect and draw up an agenda of action which will enable improved content and good governance of our poverty alleviation programmes.

The underlying message emerging from the agenda notes clearly shows that Tamil Nadu has done extremely well and truly the star performer in the various programmes of poverty alleviation. She is acutely conscious that we cannot rest on our laurels and will have to continue to implement not only the existing programmes effectively but innovate consistently to realise our cherished goal of substantially reducing poverty in Tamil Nadu before the end of the Tenth Plan.57

**ERADICATION OF THE CHILD LABOUR**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had announced a 15 point programme for making Tamil Nadu the best State in the Country in every sphere. Eradication of Child Labour is one of the points. To achieve the above goal an "Action Plan" has been launched to eradicate the child labour in all hazardous occupations by 2005 and in non-hazardous occupations by 2007. A State Child Labour Rehabilitation cum Welfare Society has been formed in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour to oversee the implementation of the action Plan. This would be achieved by convergence of services of various Departments of the- State and Non-Governmental organizations, Employers and Trade Unions, for the release and rehabilitation of children working both in hazardous and non-hazardous occupations. The children have to be withdrawn from labour force and they should be encouraged to enter into education. Already the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) funded by the Government of India is in operation in 12 districts of Tamil Nadu.
It is in this context that a Project named **INDUS Child Labour Project** for eradication of Child Labour, jointly funded by the Government of India and United States Department of Labour is being launched in Tamil Nadu. The International Labour Organization will be the executing agency for this project. The project is to be implemented in five District's of Tamil Nadu viz., Kancheepuram, Namakkal, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai and Virudhunagar.\(^5\)

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 2003**

**Survey conducted by**

**In Kancheepuram District,** Three thousand four hundred and seventeen child labourers were identified. Out of this 1806 are boys and 1611 are girls. Four hundred and twenty-nine of the child labourers are aged less than 9 years. Two hundred sixty two children are engaged in hazardous occupation. Among the child labourers found in hazardous occupations most of them (125) are working in weaving.

**In Namakkal District,** Three thousand two hundred and twenty nine child labourers were identified. Of these, 1735 are boys and 1494 are girls. Two hundred fifty nine child labourers are aged less than 9 years. Thousand six hundred and seventeen children are found employed in hazardous occupations. Among them 120 are working in Cotton ginning and 66 are working in Automobile workshops.

**In Tiruvallur District,** 1153 child labourers were identified. Of these, 571 are boys and 582 are girls, 281 are aged less than 9 years. Four hundred fifty four child labourers are found employed in hazardous occupations. Among them, the most prominents are weaving (156), Brick Kiln and Roof tiles (122) and Construction industries (55).

**In Tiruvannamalai District,** the survey identified 1427 child labourers. Seven hundred and ninety five boys and 632 girls. Sixty of them are aged less than 9 years. Out of 423 children employing in hazardous occupations in this district 308 are found in weaving.
In Virudhunagar district, substantial number of child labourers (6838) was identified. Of this 3094 are boys and 3744 girls; 648 are aged less than 9. The number of child labourers found in the hazardous occupations is 1640. Among them manufacture of matches occupies first place (1054) followed by fire works (144) and cotton ginning (126).

**INDUS PROJECT STRUCTURE**

The project structure is organized at three Levels national, state and district levels. The project management team at the national level is located at the ILO Area Office, New Delhi, which provides institutional support and basic infrastructure to the central project team. There is close interface with the Ministry of Labour, and Department of Education and the Ministry of Human Resource Development, in the Central Government, as well as with the US Department of Labour. The project is supervised by the National Steering Committee, which is chaired by the Secretary, MOL, and has representatives from government agencies, NGOs employers and workers' organizations.

State Project Steering Committees (SPSCs) has been set up at the state level. A State-level Resource Cell (SRC) at the State Child Labour Rehabilitation cum Welfare Society will be established to assist the SPSC in its functioning. The Additional Commissioner of Labour (Child Labour Monitoring Cell), in the cadre of an I.A.S. Officer will function as the State Coordinator of SRC. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) society will be responsible for the implementation of the education component of the project in the state.
### District-wise Child Labour

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<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<th>Girls</th>
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<th>9-14</th>
<th>Hazardous</th>
<th>Non-Hazardous</th>
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### FLOOD CONTROLLING MEASURES

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa met the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh on 16.12.2005 at New Delhi. The Hon'ble Chief Minister sought the immediate intervention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to release the assistance required by the Government of Tamil Nadu from the Government of India for relief and restoration works on account of the unprecedented floods which had affected the State in five spells during the last two months. The Government of Tamil Nadu, under the leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister had sought an assistance totalling Rs. 13,685 crores together with 2.58 lakh tonnes of rice and 43,200 kilo litres of kerosene as an additional allotment for the month of December, 2005, to undertake the immediate relief and restoration works on account of the devastation caused by the recent floods.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Selvi. Selvi J Jayalalithaa thanked to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for having sent a Central Team twice to assess the flood damages in Tamil Nadu in response to the Hon'ble Chief Minister's request.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa pointed out to then the Hon'ble Prime Minister Manmohan Singh that Tamil Nadu has been battered by repeated torrential rains resulting in extensive flooding during the current North-East Monsoon. The State should normally receive 979 mm rainfall every year, of which 48%, that is,
about 470mm is received during the North-East Monsoon season. But this year the rainfall between 1.10.2005 to 14.12.2005 has been as high as 813.09 mm in the State in Chennai. City alone the actual rainfall was 1869.7 mm as against the normal rainfall of 701.6 mm during this period. It is almost three times the normal rainfall and the highest in a century. The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that in the 22 affected districts, the actual rainfall from 1.10.2005 to 14.12.2005 was more than double, i.e. 898.8 mm as against the normal rainfall of 443.4 mm.\textsuperscript{61}

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also pointed out to the Hon'ble Prime Minister that apart from the heavy excessive rainfall, what really devastated the State was the fact that the rainfall was very intense and torrential during multiple short spells resulting in huge damage to physical infrastructure causing total disruption. In Chennai City and the adjoining Districts for instance, nearly 400 mm of rainfall occurred in an intense downpour experienced in less than 24 hours on 27.10.2005. This resulted in flooding and inundation of thickly populated built-up areas in the City and its suburbs. North Chennai and some localities in South Chennai were badly affected.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that while bountiful rainfall in a State like Tamil Nadu is welcome especially after unprecedented droughts in 2002 and 2003, yet the unprecedented, extraordinary and once-in-a century kind of rainfall that the State received has put Tamil Nadu and its people to immense suffering and extreme hardship. The State was devastated by floods in four repeated spells from 23.10.2005 to 4.12.2005. Further, cyclone formed again threatened in Tamil Nadu from 5\textsuperscript{th} to 10\textsuperscript{th} December in a fifth spell. Although this cyclone weakened into a depression, it brought in its trail heavy floods in the Southern districts of Tamil Nadu.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister pointed out that the State experienced the unusual spectacle of the highest inflow of 2.24 lakh cusecs of water into the Mettur Dam in the last 44 years on 24.10.2005 when the reservoir was full. This had to be discharged leading to flooding. The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that there was yet another
massive discharge of 3.35 lakh cusecs, the highest in the last 66 years, on 25.11.2005 in the Kollidam river causing even more flooding. It was a disaster thrice compounded.  

The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that the temple town of Srirangam near Trichy was severely threatened with the banks of the river Cauvery nearly giving way. A major disaster on successive occasions was however averted due to the extraordinary efforts by the Government on the instructions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister pointed out that the Cauvery Delta districts of Nagapattinam and Cuddalore which bore the brunt of the Tsunami killer waves on 26.12.2004, have again been battered by the repeated floods. Cuddalore District was turned into a huge and very thick sheet of water during the third spell of rains and floods.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister pointed out that the Government of Tamil Nadu rose to the occasion during every spell of heavy rain and floods and the entire administration worked on a war-footing and took timely rescue and relief measures. The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that she had reviewed the flood situation with the Ministers and the officials on a daily basis during this period.


The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that the State Government has already submitted two Memorandam and a Supplementary Memorandam making out a strong case for a total assistance of Rs. 13,685 crores from the Government of India. In addition, the State Government has sought a special allotment of Rs. 2.58 lakh tonnes of rice and 43,200 Kilo litres of kerosene.
The Hon'ble Chief Minister pointed out that the Government of India has so far released Rs.500 crores as advance and 10,000 kilo litres of kerosene. The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that this is highly inadequate considering the intensity and magnitude of the flood damage.63

The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that the State Government has already committed an expenditure on relief and temporary restoration measures far greater than the advance given, and that the recent spells of rains and floods in Tamil Nadu together constitute a calamity of rare severity, which happens once in a century. The plight of the farmers in the affected Districts and especially in the Cauvery Delta districts is extremely pitiable. After facing successive droughts, floods and the Tsunami, the recent rains and floods have completely broken them. The Hon'ble Chief Minister pointed out that there is thus a compelling necessity to look beyond the CRF and NCCF guidelines and make necessary relaxation of these guidelines to provide assistance to the farmers.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister pointed out that she had proposed in the Memorandum that the scale of assistance for paddy should be enhanced from Rs.2,500 to Rs.20,000 per hectare and similar enhancement of the scales of assistance for other crops also. For desisting of sand cast lands, the Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that she has proposed enhanced assistance of Rs. 18,000 per hectare. She has also proposed assistance for replacement and repairs of agricultural pumpsets which were damaged and washed away in the floods.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister pointed out that considering the repeated devastation caused, especially to the farmers, she has asked assistance to fund the full waiver of Principal and Interest on co-operative loans due from farmers.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that she has also asked the special assistance from the Government of India for a new housing scheme to construct new houses for the people whose houses were fully damaged.
The Hon'ble Chief Minister pointed out that she has sought assistance for repair and restoration of the damaged infrastructure like roads, irrigation sources, drinking water supply schemes, community owned assets, etc. The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that the Government of Tamil Nadu needs substantial assistance to rebuild the battered infrastructure.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister specially highlighted the fact that as against Tamil Nadu's monthly requirement of 1,02,000 kilo litres of kerosene, the allotment was only 59,800 kilo litres which is barely 50%. The Hon'ble Chief Minister brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Prime Minister through the letters she had written on this issue on several occasions and stressed the need to immediately provide Tamil Nadu’s monthly requirement of kerosene for the Public Distribution System.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also taken necessary steps the same informed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister through a detailed presentation on the five spells of heavy rainfall and floods, the damage wrought, the relief provided and the request for assistance. The Hon'ble Chief Minister appealed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister to take a positive view in extending full assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu as per the request of the Government of Tamil Nadu at this critical juncture.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister complimented to the Hon'ble Chief Minister to the Government of Tamil Nadu for the excellent work done in handling the extraordinary floods on multiple occasions in Tamil Nadu this season. In particular, he referred to the effective maintenance of law and order in the State despite the serious flooding and inundation and this stood out as a model. He reassured to the Hon'ble Chief Minister that the Government of India would provide maximum support to the Government of Tamil Nadu in this hour of need. He also said that he would personally monitor the flow of support and assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister was accompanied by Thiru N. Narayanan, Chief Secretary and Thiru R. Santhanam, Special Commissioner and Commissioner of
Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner. The meeting lasted for 30 minutes.

FLOOD SITUATION AND RELIEF OPERATIONS

She reviewed the flood situation and relief operations in the State on 8.11.2005 at the Secretariat.

In the 24 hours ending at 8.30 a.m. on 8.11.2005, Nagapattinam District has received the highest rainfall in the State. It has recorded an average rainfall of 18 cms in one day, following continuous rain in the previous days. Consequently, a large extent of agricultural land has been inundated. It is estimated that about 40,000 hectares of agricultural lands are under inundation. The Collector, Nagapattinam, has made arrangements to evacuate people from low lying areas and shift them to relief centres. Fifty relief centres have been opened and 77,000 people have been accommodated at the relief centres. They are being provided food, drinking water and other facilities. She directed to the Collector, Nagapattinam, to continue with these arrangements. She deputed the Minister for Food & Co-operation and the Minister for Forests and Environment to Nagapattinam District to oversee the relief operations. She deputed a senior IAS Officer to co-ordinate the relief operations, supporting the Collector, Nagapattinam District.

In the Cuddalore District also heavy rainfall has led to inundation. People in the low lying and inundated areas have been evacuated by the District Administration and accommodated in 30 relief centres. Food packets are being supplied to about 5,000 persons in the District. Due to the heavy inflow into the Veeranam Tank, the flood surplus has been opened today 8.11.2005 at about 10.00 a.m. As a precautionary step the Collector, Cuddalore is organizing relief centres to accommodate persons from villages below Veeranam Tank. The District Administration has alerted the people lying in these areas. The Paravanar River has breached near Boothampadi village. About 25 families living in low lying areas in 2 villages have been evacuated from this area. The
river breach is being closed. The District Administration and the Public Works Department are constantly keeping vigil and are in a state of readiness to take necessary measures. She asked the Minister for Health and the Minister for Education and Commercial Taxes to oversee the relief operations in Cuddalore District. A senior IAS Officer is also being deputed to Cuddalore to assist the Collector, Cuddalore District for the relief operations.

Considering the rainfall in the fall end districts of Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur and Cuddalore in the discharge from the Grand Anaicut into Vennar and Cauvery rivers has been totally stopped. Due to the lower surplus at Mettur, the flood discharge through the Coleroon has got reduced. The Public Works Department is constantly monitoring the situation and regulating the water discharge judiciously.

In Chennai City, the rainfall has come down considerably. In the 24 hours ending at 8.30 A.M. on 8.11.2005, Chennai recorded a rainfall of 1.9 cms. Consequently, the water in most of the inundated areas is receding rapidly. On 7.11.2005, about 4.5 lakh food packets were supplied to the affected persons. She had directed that this should be continued today.

She had directed to the Chief Engineer, Highways, to immediately attend to road cuts and road damages in Chennai City. She had asked the Commissioner, of the Corporation of Chennai to do so, in respect of the Corporation Roads. Yesterday, (7.11.2005) there was considerable water over flow in the Inner Ring Road between Koyambedu and Vadapalani, due to a breach in Maduravoyal Eri. She had instructed to the Highways and Public Works Departments as also to the Chennai Corporation to co-ordinate and to as used of the traffic, normal today traffic has been restored.

She had given special instructions to the Managing Director, Metro Water, to ensure that the pumps in all the 178 sewage-pumping stations function without any break down. Metro Water is ensuring that all the pumping stations function round the
clock. Metro Water is actually clearing 700 MLD through the sewerage system against a normal daily throughput of 350 MLD.

The Special Relief Package comprising Rs.2000/- cash, to Kilos of rice, saree, dhoti and one litre of kerosene has been very well received as a substantial and timely support package for those affected. On her directions the number of relief package distribution centres in the two taluks of Tondiarpet and Perambur and Purasawalkam has been increased from a total of 20 to 40 and all the 40 centres are functioning today. She instructed that the number of centres can be further increased based on need. So far, about 1.25 lakh families have been provided with the relief package given by this Government in Chennai. The speed of issue of coupons at the Public Distribution System outlets has been stepped up from 30,000 per day to 50,000. She has instructed that additional staff from all departments should be mobilized so that the number of centres can be further increased. She had instructed to the Collector, Chennai, and the Commissioner of Chennai Corporation to verify all cases of grievances of exclusion thoroughly and provide the relief package to genuinely affected families.

**ENTIRE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY IS WORKING ON A WAR-FOOTING TO PROVIDE RELIEF TO THE AFFECTED PEOPLE AND TO RESTORE NORMALCY**

She had visited to the flood-affected districts for three days from 26.11.2005 to 28.11.2005 and supervised the rescue and relief measures. On her directions, the entire administrative machinery is working on a war footing to provide relief to the affected people and to restore normalcy. During her interaction with the flood-affected people, She had personally seen their suffering and the hardships, which they are going through in that time. She had already announced a special package of relief for the people who have suffered due to marooning or inundation or temporary displacement from their houses. This package consists of Rs.1000/- per family plus 10 Kgs. Rice, one liter Kerosene, one Saree and one Dhoti.
She had aware that in many villages and towns the people had lost their ration cards which were either washed away or destroyed in the floods. She had directed to the District Collectors to disburse the relief assistance to all eligible families, expeditiously with reference to the list of ration cardholders available with the Collectors. She had also directed the District Collectors to take steps to issue fresh ration cards with free of cost to all such families, which had lost their ration cards.

She had also reviewed the position regarding the distribution of the relief package. Presently, those holding rice ration cards alone are eligible for the assistance package. She decided that all ration cardholders irrespective of the type of the card in the affected areas shall be eligible for the relief package.67

She had ordered that immediate priority should be given to the restoration of Drinking Water Supply. In some villages, pump sets given instructions to the Collectors and the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, to attend to immediate restoration of drinking water supply, in all these areas. Movable water supply will also be provided wherever necessary.

Mobile Medical teams had been organized in each District to visit the village affected by floods. Preventive in action would be taken up to the Public sanitation and hygienic will be given utmost priority with a major effort launched to clean the villages affected by the floods.68

A detailed assessment of the crop damage would be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. With the floods receding, it is now possible to estimate the extent of damage wrought by the recent floods. A suitable package to enable the farmers to undertake fresh planting is being evolved and as soon as the field estimation of the damaged crop is ready, her Government will ensure that farmers are provided assistance to take up a fresh crop. Assistance for Cattle, Sheep and Goat lost will also be provided after detailed account.
Immediate rescue and relief operations had been undertaken in all districts. Now that the floodwaters have started receding, it is necessary to undertake further relief measures and restoration of infrastructure. In order to oversee the relief and restoration work due to floods in the North East monsoon season 2005, she had decided to constitute District Level Committees and Village Level Committees. This would cover all the 22nd flood affected districts. In each district there would be a District Committee with the following members:

1. The District Collector,
2. MPs representing the flood affected areas,
3. MLAs representing the flood affected areas,
4. District Panchayat Chairperson,
5. District Panchayat Vice Chairperson,
6. Panchayat Union Chair persons of the affected areas,
7. Two NGOs representatives nominated by the District Collector,
8. District Level Officers of the affected areas.

From the Village level and to the Ward level in Corporations, Municipalities and Special Village Panchayats, a Committee will be constituted with the following members:-

1. Village Panchayat President / Ward Member,
2. Revenue Inspector,
3. Village Administrative Officer,
4. Two NGOs representatives nominated by the District Collector.

It has the endeavour of her Government to ensure that each and every family affected by the recent devastating floods gets relief assistance. The District administration in the affected districts would take necessary measures to fulfill this objective.⁶⁹
She also reviewed the position in Chennai City, Tiruvallur and Kancheepuram Districts following the torrential downpour in the last 24 hours. In Chennai City, because of heavy inflows into the Virugambakkam Canal from Maduravoyai Lake, the Canal was overflowing flooding the 100 Feet Road. In the MMDA Colony, Ayyappan Nagar and Sai Nagar areas. She had instructed to the Public Works Department to divert the water from Maduravoyai Lake into the Cooum River and take simultaneous action to pump out water from the inundated areas. The Chembarambakkam Lake has been receiving heavy inflows following unprecedented rains in the catchment area. Action has been taken to regulate the outflow through the Adyar River in such a way that flooding is avoided. People in low lying areas along the Adyar River have also been evacuated to safer places by the Corporation authorities and the Police. Despite a heavy rainfall of 28 cms, as recorded at Meenambakkam Station in the last 24 hours, most of the subways are functional and traffic is flowing normally. Arrangements are being made to restore traffic in Ganesapuram, Erulkanchery, Madley and Aranganathan Subways after pumping out the water. Some areas like West Mambalam and Velacherry in Chennai are still inundated. However, water is receding fast and it is expected that these areas also will become normal in the course of the day today. She had directed the Corporation to open relief centres wherever necessary. So far, 8,000 people have been evacuated and accommodated in community buildings. Arrangements have been made to provide for the 1.5 lakh food packets to those who have been affected.

She had received reports that Madipakkam near Tambaram and Manapakkam in Kancheepuram District were marooned. All the boats available with the Fisheries Department and the Fire and Rescue Services Department have been pressed into service. On her directions, boats had also been requisitioned from the Navy to supplement the rescue and relief efforts. Twenty relief centres had been opened in Kancheepuram District and about 5,000 people were being provided food.

In Tiruvallur District, on her directions, the District Administration had taken preventive action to evacuate people from 10 villages in Pulicat area and they have been
accommodated in Ponneri for the last two days. Due to heavy rains last night, at Ambattur, Maduravoyal and Tiruvallur areas were affected. However, water was receding and she had directed the District authorities to provide food and shelter to all the people who need assistance. More than 10,000 people had been evacuated till now at that time and the process was going on. Arrangements were being made to provide food to about 20,000 persons.
FOOT NOTES


29. Ibid, 27, F.No. pp 162-167
34. Interview Panneerselvam, O.P. then the Ex. Chief Minister 7.09.2010, and Chennai.
42. Thamizharasu, July 2003, Chennai.
43. Thamizharasu July 2003, Chennai.
44. Interview cho Thuklak Publisher, 12-8, 2009, Chennai.
45. Interview with to Dr.M.Thambidurai, 18-6, 2010 Chennai, Parliament President of the AIADMK party.
47. Nakkeeran, July 2004, Chennai.
53. Ibid, p.4.
55. Thamizharasu, February 2005, p.3-6, Chennai.
56. The Hindu, 05.08.2004, p.5, Chennai.
60. Thamizharasu, December 2003, p.64, Chennai.
63. Ibid, p.6.
64. Thamizharasu, January 2006, p.7, Chennai.
65. Thamizharasu, January 2006, pp.5-8, Chennai.
67. Ibid, pp.41-42.
68. Thamizharasu, January 2006, p.50, Chennai.
70. Ibid, p.52.
71. Thamizharasu, January 2006, p.52, Chennai.