Humanitarian Endeavours
CHAPTER – V
HUMANITARIAN ENDEAVOURS

Humanitarianism is an ethic of kindness, benevolence and sympathy extended universally and impartially to all human beings, and also to animals. Humanitarianism has been an evolving concept historically, but universality is a common element in its evolution. No distinction is to be made in the face of suffering or abuse on grounds of gender, sexual orientation, tribal, caste, religious, national, or species divisions. Humanitarianism can also be described as the acceptance of every human being for plainly just being another human, ignoring and abolishing biased social views, prejudice, and racism in the process, if utilized individually as a practiced viewpoint, or mindset.¹

That society would be highly developed and prosperous where women have their rightful place expounds Manu. The women constitute the pivot around which the family, the society and humanity revolve. It is well observed that the hands that rock the cradle rule the world. Women play a significant role in the development of their children.

The Constitution of India also prohibits any discrimination among people on the grounds of sex. The Government of India has also enacted many laws to protect the rights of women. It is true that many social legislation and educational and technological advancements have helped to confer benefits on women. Inspite of it, a large majority of Indian Women are still steeped in ignorance and subjected to the clutches of old rituals, traditions and beliefs. Hence Selvi. Selvi J Jayalalithaa enacted many rules and regulations to protect the women in Tamil Nadu on the humanitarian grounds.²

SELVI. SELVI J JAYALALITHAA WANTS STRONG ACTION AGAINST DEAF SRI LANKA. (TAMIL EELAM)

During her regime (1991 – 1996) she appeal to all the Sri Lankan liberation groups not to disturb the Tamils living in Tamil Nadu by way of including violence
activities in any form. However, she extended all the facilities to the living repatriate’s
ion the Camps. Again in her regime between 2001-2006, She is against the militant
forces inviting separate Tamil Eelam in Tamil Nadu and helped many ways for the
repatriates for their education and employment. Again in 2011, she appeals to the
Government of India to help the victims of Tamils in the ethnic war between 2009-
2011.

I am not calling for any separate nation to be carved out of Indian territory. I am
a patriot to the core and I do not need (Congress Leader) Kapil Sibal to teach me lessons
in patriotism. I have stated that a separate Tamil Eelam should be carved out in Sri
lanka, Selvi J Jayalalithaa said in a statement.³

Further Selvi J Jayalalithaa had said Saturday that a separate Tamil Eelam in Sri
Lanka was the only solution to decades old ethnic strife, prompting union minister Kabil
Sibal to label her demand as "anti-national and irresponsible".

To form a separate Eelam, vote for the AIADMK-alliance, she had said at an
election meeting in Salem.

More than 300,000 Tamils in this senseless war, she said, had been living in Sri
Lanka as refugees in their own land without proper housing, food or medication.

She had demanded cessation of hostilities in Sri Lanka and (its going) beyond a
mere ceasefire and address the genuine problems of the Tamil people (that included)
demarcation of the Tamil-dominated territory and devolution of power within the
constitutional framework of Sri Lanka, Selvi J Jayalalithaa pointed out.

Since, the Sri Lankan government is not prepared to implement any of these
processes (and as it has) chosen to dismiss similar calls from the UN, the US, Britain
and most countries barring China, the only way out is to carve out a separate state of
Tamil Eelam" she added.
"Politicians have been supporting the Tamil cause in Sri Lanka and backing the demand for a separate homeland Eelam for our nationality for long. Selvi J Jayalalithaa's announcement is a welcome addition", Mr.Nedumaran told IANS, speaking on phone from Salem, 250 Km south west of here.

"Our Tamil brethren’s sufferings since 1949 by successive Sinhalese chauvinist governments are well documented. Politicians' in India have backed the cause from time to time. Regardless of what is said here, the fight for a separate homeland is bound to see victory because of the never-say-die spirit of the Tamil fighters", Mr.Nedumaran added.

The late Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran publicly funded the LTTE in 1985 by giving away almost Rs.40 crore (Rs.400 million) from a nationalised bank within the secretariat here. The Indian Government espoused and then betrayed the Tamils’ cause on the basis of political expediencies", the leader recalled.

Tamil Nadu CM calls   for strong action against Sri Lanka for fishermen attacks
The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi J Jayalalithaa today has said that the issue of safety of the state's fishermen has fallen into 'deaf ears of Sri Lanka' and urged the Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to take a 'strong stand' against island nation for its alleged attacks on the fishermen.

Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa in a letter to the PM had asked the Centre to take a 'strong stand' against Colombo and 'convey its serious apprehension through tough words and action', Indian media reported.

She requested to the central Govt kindly take a strong stand against the government of Sri Lanka with regard to such attacks on our fishermen and convey your serious apprehension through tough words and action,' she has said.

The CM in her letter has said that the attacks should be viewed as a national issue and not as an isolated problem of the Tamil Nadu state.
Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa has observed that there is a 'definite pattern' of attacks by the Sri Lankan Navy or some other party to create a 'fear psychosis' among the state's fishermen to prevent them from making a living from their traditional resources in the Palk Bay.

There is a deep feeling of unrest and concern among the fishermen community in particular and the entire state in general due to such incidents that have not stopped despite our repeated appeals to the government of India and diplomatic efforts of the government of India,' the Chief Minister has said.

She has noted that there had been over 22 incidents of attacks of Tamil Nadu fishermen by Sri Lankan authorities since May this year and six major ones during the past one month.

Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa has said that although the Sri Lankan government had promised to investigate the fishermen's claims, the' concerns were not been addresse yet by the Sri Lankan authorities.

The Tamil Nadu fishermen have alleged on several occasions that the Sri Lankan naval personnel have attacked them when they were fishing in their waters.

However, the Sri Lankan Navy denies any attacks by its personnel on Indian fishermen.5

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

During 2001, the Government of Tamil Nadu under then the Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa (2001-2006) had formulated a new scheme to train five lakh women entrepreneurs in the five years period of (2001-2006) both in rural and urban areas.

This unique programme was implemented through the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Limited and Government Departments like Rural Development, Agriculture, Sericulture, Industries and Commerce, Tamil Nadu Adi
Dravidar Housing Development Corporation, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department and the Slum Clearance Board, etc.

Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Limited designed and monitored the programme. It trained 20,000 women at the cost of 138.95 lakhs in 2001. Women Democratic Forum, CPM Women Wing of Tamil Nadu had welcomed this scheme and said that this type of scheme would relieve the poor women from poverty. This scheme was continued upto 2005 and was not followed by the subsequent Government.6

FREE GAS CONNECTION

The scheme of Free Gas Connection to the newly married couples who were under poverty line was introduced on 14th September 2001. The main aim of the scheme was to provide relief to the newly married women from the drudgery of cooking with firewood and to improve the health. The scheme also relieved them from fetching firewood especially during the winter.

Initially, the Government of Tamil Nadu has deposited the sum of Rs.1000/- for the first gas cylinder connection to the newly married Self-Help Group member or daughter of Self-help Group member who were not eligible for the benefit under marriage assistance scheme. Many women forums and Non Governmental Organizations appealed to the Government to extend the scheme to all the newly married couples irrespective of the Government benefits.

Based on the request, during 2002-2003, this scheme was extended to all the newly married women who are benefited Government assisted marriage scheme implemented by various departments. The scheme continued till 2005 and the beneficiaries of this scheme are tabled below.7
SCHEMES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT OF WOMEN

The Government of Tamil Nadu was effectively implementing various welfare schemes to empower women socially and economically. The Socio-economic upliftment of women was envisaged through the Co-operative method, whereby the involvement of women in the developmental process was assured.

Social development through self-help was achieved with the formation of the Industrial Co-operative Societies, exclusively for women of the weaker sections of the society. The Government organized the Industrial Co-operative Societies to provide gainful employment to women in 2001.

The women below the poverty line alone were admitted in the Industrial Co-operative Societies. There were 104 Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of the Director of Social Welfare Department and 25 Weaning Food Societies under the Project Co-ordinator of World Bank Assisted ICDS-III. These Co-operative Societies were engaged in manufacturing the requirement of Social Welfare Department to implement the various welfare schemes of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The members of the 78 Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies were engaged in stitching of uniforms. During 2002-2003, 1,20,21,267 number of uniforms were stitched and handed over for distribution to the children studying from Std I to VIII covered under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme.\(^8\)

FREE SIX KG RICE

The Government of India introduced the scheme for supply of six kg of rice to pregnant and lactating mothers with body weight less than 40 kg throughout India during November 2002. The Government of Tamil Nadu introduced this scheme as a pilot project in Tiruvannamalai and Ramnad District on 25\(^{th}\) November 2002. The free supply of six kg rice scheme was extended to Adolescent girls with body weight less than 35 kg in
Tiruvannamalai and Ramnad District. A sum of Rs.1.18 Crores was allotted for this purpose.

The above scheme was continued during 2003-2004 and a sum of Rs.1.13 crores was allotted for this purpose. During 2004-2005, 52,750 pregnant, lactating mothers and adolescent girls in Tiruvannamalai District and 36,750 in Ramnad District were benefited under this scheme. Since 2005 the project was modified and adolescent girls alone were supplied 6 Kg of free rice. This scheme was followed in the subsequent years.

The then Congress M.L.A., Mrs.D.Yasodha and AIADMK, M.L.A. Mrs.B.Valarmathi welcomed the scheme and appealed the people in Tiruvannamalai and Ramnad District to cooperate with Government to implement the scheme effectively.⁹

SERVICE HOMES

Widows, destitute and orphans had no place to go in need of institutional care. The Government of Tamil Nadu established Service Homes, in order to provide protection to such destitute women and to help them re-build their lives once again, the first of this kind was established in Tambaram in the year 1948¹⁰ with an adult strength of 365 and 150 children

The Service Homes provided accommodation, food, education and vocational training to the inmates. The women were allowed to stay with their children in the homes and educational facilities were provided to their children. Later, the Department of Social Welfare in Tamil Nadu started Service Homes one each at Cuddalore, Salem, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Karaikudi.¹¹

The Service Homes at Tambaram and Cuddalore offered Higher Secondary Course in Arts subjects, whereas the Service Home at Thanjavur offered science subjects. Monetary assistance at the rate of Rs.300/- per month per adult and Rs.200/- per month per child were provided as feeding charges. Free uniform was also provided at a cost of Rs.400/- per adult.
Children in the homes were also provided free uniforms under Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP) once in a year. Apart from this, books and note books were purchased from Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation and supplied to the inmates free of cost here was a separate section for Physically Handicapped persons in the Service Home at Tambaran.\(^\text{12}\)

The Service Homes at Tambaran, Cuddalore and Thanjavur were also conducting Secretarial Course for women. Sixty five women are admitted and trained in the course every year. The training was given for a period of one year, after which, the trainees were eligible to write the Government Technical Examination. The Service Homes also offered training in various vocational trades like nursing, textile and designs lab technician courses etc.

In order to train the inmates with the modern vocational skills, computer course was offered to the inmates who passed X\(^\text{th}\) Std, in the Service Home at Thanjavur. After the successful completion of the training the inmates were recommended for multi-purpose health worker training.\(^\text{13}\)

Two Service Homes were run by Non-Governmental Organisations, one each at Gandhigram run by Kasturiba Sevashram and another at Chennai run by Shree Seva Mandir with the aid from Government of India. The Government of Tamil Nadu provided stipend for the inmates and teaching grants to the teachers.

The Service Home run by Shree Seva Mandir has also been conducting the Secretarial Course since1995, in order to enable socially handicapped women to acquire vocational training in Typewriting, Shorthand and Secretarial practices. The Service Home at Gandhigram is giving coaching for the X Standard, to the poor and downtrodden students to complete their studies. In 2004, the number of beneficiaries increased to 829. This scheme was continued as a humanitarian assistance to the poor in the future years and the financial allocation was also increased considerably.\(^\text{14}\)
OLD AGE HOMES AND GRANTS IN AID

Due to the changes in the family circumstances and behaviour, the joint family system disintegrated very much. The aged people were therefore, being neglected in many families and thereby deserted. There were huge numbers of deserted and destitute aged people living in the poor families and suffering for want of food, accommodation etc. for their day-to-day life.

In keeping with the growing importance of the problems faced by older persons, the Government of Tamil Nadu was assisting the ‘Old Age Homes’ through Voluntary Institutions for their proper care and protection.

The State Government had given permission to 16 Non-Governmental Organisations for running Old Age Homes where in 620 aged persons were provided with all the facilities and getting assistance at the rate of Rs.250/- per month for each person and three new homes which provided more facilities to the inmates get assistance at the rate of Rs.500/- per month. The concerned officials of Social Welfare Department at the Directorate and District level were inspecting the Old Age Homes to ensure their proper functioning.\textsuperscript{15}

The Government formulated a “State Policy for the Aged” to secure a life of dignity and respect for our senior citizens in 2006. Special attention was paid to the welfare of the other vulnerable sections of the society such as children, the physically and mentally challenged and the aged. The Government encouraged the private sector to set up orphanages, homes for the aged, disabled, destitute and night shelters for street children providing land free of cost to those who came forward to take up this scheme on a non-profit basis.

As the opportunities for women to take-up employment were increasing, the demand for accommodation also increased. Women needed to find accommodation in and around their working places. Hence to help these women, Government of Tamil...
Nadu maintained eight Working Women’s Hostels, two in Chennai and one each in Cuddalore, Madurai, Pudukottai, Tuticorin, Trichy and Hosur.  

The monthly income ceiling for getting admission in the working women hostel was Rs.10,000/- per month. Rent @ Rs.200/- in Chennai and Rs.150/- in other places was collected from the inmates of these Working Women Hostels. Water, electricity charges and food charges were shared equally by the inmates.

The salaries of the Hostel Superintendent, Junior Assistant, Cooks, Sanitary Worker and other staff were paid by the State Government. Women inmates were allowed to stay for only 3 years. However, at the special discretion of the Superintendent of the Hostel if necessary their staying period might be extended further.

Dr. DHARMAMBAL AMMAIYAR NINAIVU WIDOW REMARRIAGE SCHEME

To rehabilitate the widows for their remarriage, the Government of Tamil Nadu under Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) introduced Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Scheme in June 1975. Under this scheme incentives were given to the husband and wife in the form of National Savings Certificate for Rs.7000/- and Rs.3000/- as Demand Draft or Cheque. The certificate had to be kept in deposit for 6 years. However, this scheme was restricted to the widows in the age group of 22 to 35 years. Nine fifty widows were benefited during 2001-2006.

SATHYAVANI MUTHU AMMAIYAR NINAIVU FREE SUPPLY OF SEWING MACHINES SCHEME

With a view to increase the employment potential and to lead a decent life, sewing machines were supplied free of cost under “Sathiyavani Muthu Ammaiyar Ninaivu Free Supply of Sewing Machine Scheme" to widows, deserted wives and destitute below poverty line and to physically handicapped women. This scheme was started in May 1975. The annual income of the beneficiaries was not to exceed
EVR MANIAMMAIYAR NINAIVU POOR WIDOWS’ DAUGHTER MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME

To avoid delays in the performance of marriage of the daughter of poor widows for want of adequate funds EVR Maniammaiayar Marriage Assistance Scheme was introduced by the then Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran (1980-1984) in February 1981. Leven thousand and one fifteen women were benefited by this scheme during 2001-2006.

ANNAI THERESA NINAIVU ORPHAN GIRLS MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME

To help financially for the marriage of the orphan girls, the then Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran (1980-1984) introduced Annai Thresa Marriage assistance Scheme during 1985-1986. To avail the facilities the orphan’s annual income was not to exceed Rs.12,000/- and she was to be of the age from 20 to 30. The marriage assistance was extended to only one daughter of the orphan. The quantum of assistance Rs.10,000/- was provided as Demand Draft or Cheque. Thousand and hundred women were benefited by this scheme.

THAMIZHAGA ARASU KALAPPU THIRUMANA UDHAVI THITTAM

To abolish the ill feelings based on caste, community and birth, to wipe out the evils of untouchability and to encourage the inter caste marriage this scheme was introduced in August 1989. In case a person belonging to the Forward Community married a person belonging to the Backward Class / Most Backward Class, the quantum of assistance fixed as Rs.10,000/- and Rs.20000/- was given to a person married to SCST girls (Rs.10000/- as National Savings Certificate and Rs.10000/- by Demand Draft or Cheque). There was no fixed income limit to avail the facilities while the age...
was restricted to 18 and 30 years. During 2001-2006, more than 8300 persons were
benefitted under this scheme.\textsuperscript{26}

**CRECHES FOR CHILDREN OF WORKING AND AILING MOTHERS**

This scheme helped the working mothers to remain tension free during their working
hours. Mothers left their children in the government creches where due care was given to the
children.

A grant of Rs.25, 410/- to each crèche was paid as assistance since 1993 and likewise
17 crèches were started during these years. However, it was increased to 25 during 2003-2004.
This scheme was continued in the subsequent years and a sum of Rs.58.50 lakhs was allotted
for this purpose in 2006.\textsuperscript{27}

**HUMANITARIAN ENDEAVOURS FOR CHILDREN**

Children are our future and our most precious resources. The quality of
tomorrow’s world and its survival will be determined by the well-being, safety and all-
round development of the children of today. The future of a nation can be read on the
faces of its children. Welfare of the children constitutes the mirror of the future of a
nation.\textsuperscript{28}

**ANNATHANA THITTAM**

She introduced free food for the devotees in and around the temples in Tamil
Nadu which is called as Annadhana Thittam on March 2002. This scheme was later
extended to Churches and Mandapam. The temples vides the control of Hindu Religious
Endowment were given Rs.20, 000/- for the temple renovation and total about Rs.25
lakhs were distributed all over Tamil Nadu. She also paid for monthly salary for the
development of Annadhanam given.\textsuperscript{29}
PROHIBITION IN TAMIL NADU

After assuming the office she first signed for the total prohibition in Tamil Nadu in 1991. Only during the time of Rajaji, total prohibitions were followed. She passed special bill for the total prohibition in Tamil Nadu.

FREE MARRIAGES

During 1991, she introduced the Free Marriage to the downtrodden every year. Mass Marriage for 2004 couples was held near by Chennai City, Maangadu in 1992.

NEW VEERANAM WATER PROJECT

Every year people in Chennai City suffer with water scarcity in May and June Month. For the regular supply of drinking water, Veeranam Lake, in Cuddalore District is away from 300 in. She connected the Veeranam Lake into Porter Lake and arranged regular supply of Chennai Citizen in 2004.\(^\text{30}\)

ANTI CONVERSION ACT

She introduced Act for the forcible conversion of Hindu into Christianity and Islam in 2002. Many commund clashes were stopped because of this Act, Many Leader in India, especially Hindu leaders welcomed this Act.\(^\text{31}\)

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INSURANCE SCHEME

There were many insurance schemes for the employed and other working classes. But there were none to consider the Agricultural labours. Their welfare schemes were ignored my earlier rules. She wanted to protect the small farmers from many problems. She had given a social security scheme for them and convened a conference in Chennai at Nehru Stadium and issued an identity card to small farmers in Tamil Nadu in early 2006.\(^\text{32}\)
PENSION FOR THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS

There were many conditions were given for the freedom fighters pension. The hands that fought for nations were honored with the hands of Selvi J Jayalalithaa scheme. She relaxed many rules and paid Rs.3000/- every month for Mr. V.N. Govindarajan of Kanchipuram during 2002.33

ENCOURAGEMENTS TO SPORTS PERSON

The welfare of the sports man and spots women were encouraged by Selvi J Jayalalithaa during 1991-1996. Many sports Stadium and play grounds were already renovated by her able administrative department. She paid Rs.2.25 lakhs to M. Tamil selvan, Trainee and Rs.15 lakhs to D. Muthu Weight lift care and Rs.28 Lakhs for S. Raman Table Tennis, Tennis player Selvi Rummi Chakravarthy was paid Rs.4 Lakh. An atheletics Mr. Silaimathi of Madurai was given Rs.2 lakhs. MGR Trust has paid Rs.1 lakh to the deceased Mr. Jayavel, Ms. Jayalakshmi who participated in Sydney Olympic was given Rs.1 lakh by MGR Trust.34

BENEFITS FOR THE VICTIMS OF ACCIDENT

Many party workers who coming to attend the conference were met with an accident every time. She appeared to the party workers to take care during the travel. Inspite of this many died in the accident. She paid consortium to the families of the deceased regularly during her regime. On 25th Nov. 2002, Tiruppur Aaram wife was paid Rs.1 Lakh. An head Constable of Kodungaiyur Mr. Dhanasekaran was paid Rs.1 Lakh for his treatment on 25th March 2003.35

GRANT-IN-AID TO THE WELFARE OF THE CHILDREN IN VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

This scheme was introduced during 1974-1975 to rehabilitate the destitute children as normal citizens. The age for the destitute children was to be from 5 to 18
years and the income of the parent\guardian was not to exceed Rs.12000/- per annum. The Government of Tamil Nadu was providing Rs.200/- per month while the institution shares Rs.50/- per month to each child.

Voluntary Organisations were sanctioned grant-in-aid towards the maintenance of the children, who were in need of care and protection. Eighty percent of the expenditure was given as grant to the Voluntary Organisations by the Government from 1\textsuperscript{st} April 1992 and the remaining 20 \% of the expenditure had to be met by the Voluntary Organisations themselves. The grant was calculated at recurring expenses towards food, clothing etc., at the rate of Rs.250/- per month per child. One hundred and eighty three Voluntary Institutions were getting grants for the maintenance of 14,377 children. The modified grant-in-aid introduced in 1992 was continued till 2006 and more than 72000 children were benefited.\textsuperscript{36}

GOVERNMENT ORPHANAGES SELVI J JAYALALITHAA BEING ALTER EGO OF AFFECTIONATE MOTHER TERESA

For the welfare of destitute and orphan children the Government of Tamil Nadu run 25 orphanages in the State. This scheme was started in 1979 to provide education to orphan children by giving free food, clothing and medical attention. In 1979,\textsuperscript{37} four orphanages were started at Chennai, Madurai, Kanyakumari and Salem. In 1984,\textsuperscript{38} 16 orphanages were started at Thiruvannamalai, Kanjeevur, Chennai, Kadalur, Tanjor, Thiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Srivaigundam, Dharmapuri, Erode, Avinashi and Udhagamandalam.

Three orphanages, one at Maanamadurai, Saathur and Dindigul was started in 1986.\textsuperscript{39} Further, in 1986 one orphanage at Tikkanancode (Kanyakumari District), two at Vellore and Tirunelveli were started during 1991-1992 and 1993-94.
One at Sikkal (Nagapattinam District) was started during the days of Tsunami in 2005.\textsuperscript{40} Because of Tsunami devastation, orphanages at Cudalore, Nagapatinam and Kanyakumari were converted into Tsunami Relief Camps during 2005-06

The criteria adopted for admission into the above orphanages were,

- Orphan and abandoned children without both the parents and no relatives to look after them
- Children with single parent families where the husband died or children to be looked after by the mother due to long imprisonment of husband or desertion or vice versa and where the income of the family being less than Rs.12,000/- per annum
- Children whose parents being unable to take care of them due to leprosy or mental illness

Feeding Charges were provided at the rate of Rs.200/- per child per month in all the 25 Government Orphanages. Classes from I to V Std. were conducted in the orphanages. Children studying from 6th Standard to 12th Standard were sent to outside schools. In order to make the children self sufficient and self-reliant, vocational training courses were also conducted in the orphanages. Necessary books and note books purchased from Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation were supplied to the orphan children free of cost.

Children studying from I\textsuperscript{st} to V\textsuperscript{th} Std, in these Government Orphanages are provided with two sets of uniforms every year under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme Scheme. Children studying from VII to VIII Std. and IX to XII Std. sent to outside schools are sanctioned Rs.300/- and Rs.400/- (per annum per head) respectively for two sets of uniforms every year.\textsuperscript{41}
PURATCHI THALAIVAR MGR NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME

The Government of Tamil Nadu formulated various schemes to improve the health and nutriational status of children and to develop their mental and physical ability. Among the schemes nutritious meal programme was considered to be the best scheme by the people of Tamil Nadu.

The main objective of the scheme was to provide adequate nutrition to economically disadvantaged children, which seek to

- Combat malnutrition among the children
- Increase literacy rate of the children
- Act as a potent incentive for increasing the enrolment and reducing dropouts.

Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme was introduced with effect from 1st July 1982, in Child Welfare Centres in rural areas for pre-school children in the age group of 2-5 years and for primary school children in the age group of 5-9 years.

Subsequently, this scheme was extended to the Nutritious Meal Centres in urban areas since 15th September 1982. Since 15th September 1984 this scheme was further extended to the school students of 10-15 years of age. Old age pensioners were included in the scheme with effect from 15th January 1983 and pregnant women were also benefited under this scheme with effect from 7th December 1995.

Protein rich food viz. 20 grams each of boiled potato, whole green gram and whole black gram at one time per day for 3 days in a week to each beneficiary were being supplied along with noon meal. By this scheme, each beneficiary derived an additional nutrition of 8.54 grams of protein and 158.2 colories of energy per week.

The requirements of food commodities for each Nutritious Meal Programme Centre were supplied by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. In view of
enhancement from 23 paise per beneficiary to 35 paise, the Government further had allotted the sum of Rs.20.98 crores every year since 2001.

The Government decided to ensure proper targeting and improving quality of service by reorganizing and restructuring the scheme of Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme. During 2002-2003, a sum of Rs.13 crores was provided and spent for repairing the NMP Centres.

During 2003-2004 a sum of Rs.12.10 crores was allotted for repairing the NMP Centres. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs was allotted for purchase of aluminium vessels to the NMP Centres during 2003-2004. Further, a sum of Rs. 1 crore was sanctioned for purchase of Stainless Steel Plates and Tumblers to the beneficiaries of NMP Centres during 2006-2007.

GIRL CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME

As today’s children are the tomorrow's nation builders, they should be cared, educated, and trained in such a way to make them to realize their duties and responsibilities. Many international agencies created many provisions to protect the children from all social evils. Universal Declaration of Human Right (UDHR) states that special protection and care and assistance are needed for the motherhood and childhood.

Article 39(E) of Indian Constitution states, “The State shall in particular direct its policy towards seeing that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Despite all these provisions, the children in India are being neglected both by the parents due to poverty. Poor parents neglect their children as they find it difficult to pull on their life and lead their families. Such neglected children are abused, exploited and forced to become criminals later.
Children should be provided with opportunities and facilities to grow in a healthy manner. It is also the duty of the State to protect and promote children's rights with a view to ensuring full developments of their personality and with human dignity. Government of India introduced the Children Act in 1960, to protect the children from exploitation and to give opportunity to develop children in a healthy way.

In 1974, Government of India developed a National Policy for Children to protect them from exploitation. United Nations Organization also declared the year 1979 as the International Year of the Children.

Government of Tamil Nadu also implemented many welfare schemes to protect the children. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme and M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme were some of the measures implemented for the welfare of children. Many Orphanage Homes were also started by the Government of Tamil Nadu to protect the orphan children.

Among the children, girl children were badly treated by their parents. In the poor families, parents considered the girl as a liability and the boy as an asset. Girl as a gender was unwanted on the earth. Many poor parents sent their male children to schools and female children to the houses of kitchen to work, because of the gender discrimination in the poor families of Tamil Nadu.\textsuperscript{47}

The then Chief Minister, Selvi J Jayalalithaa (1991-1996) announced that a new scheme would be launched in 1\textsuperscript{st} October 1992\textsuperscript{48} to protect the girl child from social harassment.

Further, the Tamil Nadu Government imposed the following conditions to get the benefit of the Girl Child Protection Scheme

(i) The family, which wanted to join the scheme, was to be below the poverty live.

(ii) The annual income of the family was to be below Rs. 6,400/-.
(iii) Among the parents one was to have undergone sterilisation with in the age of 35 years.

(iv) The family was to have only two female children and no male issue.

(v) The children who wanted to benefit from the scheme was to be below 3 years at the time of joining the scheme.

The parents of the child who wanted to join the scheme was to apply to the District Social Welfare Office with the relevant certificates. On the recommendation of the District Social Welfare Officer Rs. 2,000/- was deposited in the saving scheme.

Government of Tamil Nadu further announced the following benefits to the child who joined the scheme.

(i) Rs. 250/- was given on the First birthday.

(ii) Rs. 250/- was given at the time of joining I Std. in the school.

(iii) Rs. 500/- was given at the time of joining VI Std.

(iv) Rs. 50/- was given every month during their study in IX, Xth, +1 and +2 Course. The amount was given only for 10 months in a year.

(v) Rs. 10,000/- was given when the girl reached 20th year in order to use the money for the continuation of education or marriage.

The new scheme called Purachi Thalavi Selvi. Selvi J Jayalalithaa Girl Child Protection Scheme was implemented since 1st October 1992. The Government of Tamil Nadu announced that the new scheme was implemented for promoting family planning, eradicating female infanticide and promoting the welfare of girl children in poor families thereby raising the status of girl children. Initially, Rs.2000/- was deposited in the name of the girl child under this scheme.
In November, 1993 some other changes were also announced in the Girl Child Protection Scheme. Later, it was increased to Rs. 4,000/- which was deposited in the bank. Instead of giving Rs. 500/- on the first birth of the child, a golden ring of weight 2 gms worth Rs. 800/- was given to the child. The age of the mother of the child was also raised from 35 to 40 years. This scheme was continued by the subsequent Governments and more than 21 lakhs girl children were protected by this scheme.\textsuperscript{50}

**PRIZE MONEY AWARD**

Under this scheme, money was awarded as a prize to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity students who passed with 60\% and above marks in the Degree, Post Graduate and Professional Course examination since 1988\textsuperscript{51}. More than 300 students were benefited by this scheme.

**KALPANA CHAWLA**

She also paid award to the courageous women in Tamil Nadu on the name of Kalpana Chawla every year during the Independence day by Selvi. J Jayalalithaa.

**RESERVATION POLICY**

The policy of reservation was under successful implementation in Tamil Nadu for many decades. Tamil Nadu pioneered the movement for reservation in Government jobs and seats in educational institutions and introduced the policy of Reservation in the year 1921 by issuance of the First Communal Government Order.\textsuperscript{52} This policy had paid good dividends and contributed to substantial social, economic and educational advancement of Backward Classes.

The First Backward Classes Commission was appointed by a Presidential Order under Article 340 of the Constitution of India, on 29\textsuperscript{th} January, 1953 under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalekar to evaluate the policy for the identification and advancement of the OBC.
The Commission prepared a list of as many as 2399 communities with 837 of them as Most Backward and recommended an array of measures for their upliftment, reservation of at least 25 percent jobs in Class I, 33.3 percent in Class II and 40 percent in Classes III and IV, 70 percent seats in all technical and professional Institutions. However, the commission did not serve the purpose fully.

The Government of India appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of M.P.Mandal to determine the criteria for defining the socially, educationally Backward Classes on 21st March 1979. The Commission submitted its report to the Government on 31st December 1980. It was presented to both the Houses of Parliament on 30th April, 1982.53


The Tamil Nadu Government passed a resolution in 1989 for accepting the recommendation of Mandal Commission. But even prior to the Mandal commission the Tamil Nadu Commission made attempts in evolving a reservation policy in the state. In 1969, the Government of Tamil Nadu appointed the First Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of A.N.Sattanathan. Based on the recommendations of the Sadhanathan Commission the percentage of reservation was revised as.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Caste\Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Classes</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open competition</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1979, the Government of Tamil Nadu under M.G.Ramachandran (1977-1981) imposed an income ceiling limit of Rs.9000/- per annum for eligibility for Backward
Classes Concession, consequent to the strong protest M.G.Ramachandran withdrew the order and increased the reservation for the Backward Classes from 31% to 50%.

In 1982, the Government of Tamil Nadu constituted Second Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of J.A.Ambasankar. The commission submitted its report to Government in 1985. Based on the recommendations out of 50% reservation for Backward Classes 20% was reserved for Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. It was implemented by the then Chief Minister M.Karunandihi in 1989. Accordingly the percentage of reservation was revised as:

- Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes - 18%
- Backward Classes - 30%
- Most Backward Classes / Denotified Communities - 20%
- Open Competition - 32%

In 1990, based on the judgement of Madras High Court one percent of reservation was reserved exclusively for Scheduled Tribe from open competition of 18%. The reservation was revised as:

- Scheduled Caste - 18%
- Scheduled Tribes - 01%
- Backward Classes - 30%
- Most Backward Classes / Denotified Communities - 20%
- Open Competition - 31%

However, the Supreme Court in Indira Sawhney case, popularly known as the "Mandal Commission Case", ordered that overall reservation to Backward Classes and others should not exceed 50% in any State.

Consequently Tamil Nadu Government, under the leadership of then the Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa (1991-1996) enacted the historic legislation, Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1993 to favour the Backward Classes and provided 69 percent
reservation in education and employment for the depressed sections of the society to safeguard this legislation, the Act was included in the IX Schedule of the Constitution.54

**RESERVATION**

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a result of sustained battle fought for them by Dr. Ambedkar and the co-operative attitude and understanding displayed by other National and State leaders, obtained reservation in services etc., from 1946. Successive Governments both at the Centre and at the States followed the Policy of Reservation. Despite this reservation, percentage of quota provided for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) was not filled up properly or fully.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is taking special care about the Reservation Policy. The High Level Committees of the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department and the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department examined the appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as the Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes in Government Services and submitted their reports on 14th September 2005.55 The recommendations of the committees were examined by a committee consisting of Ministers and Secretaries to Government and decisions were announced on the recommendations.

On that basis, the following orders were issued to ensure effective implementation of the rule of reservation

- Filling up of accumulated reserve vacancies through special recruitment
- Appointment of a Nodal Officer to supervise the proper implementation of reservation policy in all departments
- Nomination of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the selection committee
• Vigilance Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister for Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department and the Member of Legislative Assembly

• Indicating the number of Scheduled Caste vacancies while calling for estimate of vacancies

• General instructions to be followed for admission to professional courses

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are appointed by all recruiting agencies of the Government Viz. Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Teachers Recruitment Board, Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board by following 18% and 1% rule of reservation respectively. Whenever no such eligible candidates are available, as per this reservation, those posts are notified as backlog vacancies and are filled up through the succeeding examinations or special tests. Those backlog vacancies will not be allowed to be lapsed.

Further, detailed instructions are issued to ensure adequate representation for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in all the posts under ‘A’ ‘B’ ‘C’ and ‘D’ groups in Government departments, quasi-Government departments, Boards and Government-Aided educational institutions. When the representation is less, those posts will be filled up through direct recruitment at the entry level under each category of posts, or by transfer and if necessary by amending the service rules. This is reviewed by a high level committee under the Chairmanship of Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare.56

HOUSE SITE PATTAS

It was claimed that 90 percent of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes were living in huts erected on the Poramboke lands or on lands belonging to some village landlords. The huts were half open thatched roof with mud walls and mud floorings without any kind of sanitation or ventilation or illumination.
Since Independence, successive popular Governments devoted attention to the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste people and the issuing of house sites to them assumed Priority since 1949.

Every year specific target was fixed for this purpose and the Special Tahsildars (Adi Dravidar Welfare) were appointed to give housesite pattas. However the complete power was vested to the District Collectors who is the Chairman for the District Committee for Private Negotiations.\(^{57}\)

During 1999-2000 year, 45427 house site pattas were issued at the cost of Rs. 13.23 Crores. During 2000-2001 year, a sum of Rs.18.69 crores was allocated. For years together, free house site pattas were issued to Scheduled Castes and Tribals living below the poverty line.

Due to non-availability of basic amenities in these areas, beneficiaries did not occupy the patta lands allotted to them. Instead of issuing pattas and increasing their number, a sum of Rs.5.00 crores was allocated by Chief Minister Selvi. Selvi J Jayalalithaa (2001-2006) during 2001-2002 towards provision of basic amenities in those patta lands. A sum of Rs.1 crore was provided for this purpose from 2002 to 2005.\(^{58}\)

**JANASHREE BIMA YOJANA**

Considering reports of unnatural deaths among the Primitive Tribal Groups, a scheme was specially designed for those belonging to Primitive Tribal Groups who were below the poverty line or marginally above it, in the age group of 18 to 58 years in order to give social security to such people. From 2004-2005\(^ {59}\), Government of India released a sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs towards the payment of premium of members Rs.100 per member per year for 5 years, for 8000 members of Primitive Tribal Groups in Tamil Nadu.
SUPPLY OF UNIFORMS

Free supply of uniforms was given to the Backward Class students, to encourage them to attend the class regularly. Two sets of poly-cotton uniforms were supplied to the students studying up to VIII Standard in the Kallar Reclamation Schools and to the students studying up to X Standard and staying in Hostels for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities since 1988. Nineteen thousand and one twenty boarders in Backward Classes Hostels and 20,000 boarders in Most Backward Classes \ Denotified Communities Hostels and 45,000 students in Kallar Reclamation Schools were covered under this scheme. One set of uniform was supplied at the time of Pongal festival and another at the time of Deepavali.

During the years 2003-2004, two sets of Poly-Cotton Uniforms were supplied with stitching charges to all pupils studying up to VIII Standard in the Kallar Reclamation Schools and to all the boarders studying up to X Std and staying in Government Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities Hostels. Before 2003 only cotton uniforms were supplied to the students.

Uniform cloth was procured from Handlooms and Textiles Department and during the year 2003-2004 a sum of Rs.2.07 crores was spent and 8420 bets were supplied. During the year 2004-2005 a sum of Rs.1.34 Crores was provided and 86175 students were benefited. During the year 2005-2006 a sum of Rs.1.71 crores was provided and during the years 2006-2007 a sum of Rs.1.85 crores was spent for the uniform. 60

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE MINORITIES

The Government of India notified the following communities as minorities, Muslims, Christians, Buddhist, Sikhs and Parsees. They were declared as religious minorities because their numerical strength compared to the rest of Indians is smaller.
According to the 2001 census, the religious (minority) communities constituted about 16.46% of the population of India (excluding Assam) comprising 11.35% Muslims, 2.43% Christians, 1.96% Sikhs, 0.71% Buddhists and 0.01% Parsees (Zoroastrians).

Indian tradition is “Sarva Dharma Sambhaava” which means equal respect for all religions. They permitted the minorities, the freedom of practising and propagating their religion without any fear. Safeguards for the protection of the minorities and their welfares were guaranteed in the Constitution.61

**ULEMA PENSION**

Ulema Pension Scheme was introduced in 1996 as per Wakf Act of 1995. The Ulemas who had rendered service as Pesh Imam, Muazzin, Arabic Teacher or Muzawar and who had attained the age of 60 years after serving for 20 years in any surveyed and notified Wakf paying annual contribution, and who were in indigent circumstances were paid a sum of Rs. 500/- per month, as pension since 1997.62 The sanctioned strength of the beneficiaries under the scheme was 2200. During the years 2006-2007, the number of beneficiaries getting Ulema Pension was 2122, a sum of Rs.1.00 crores was provided for this scheme during the years 2006-2007, and the pension amount was increased to Rs.750/-.63

**MUSLIM WOMEN AID SOCIETY**

Muslim Women Aid Society, registered under the Societies Registration Act was formed at Chennai on 1st October 1992.64 The Collector, Chennai district was the President of the above Society. The main objective of the Society was to help any destitute Muslim widow by sanctioning monthly allowance to help deserving Muslim women and girls to organise a home for training destitute Muslim women in Handicrafts and Small Scale Industries.
The Society raised its funds by accepting donations from volunteers. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.1, 92,277/- as grant every year, matching the amount raised by the society. A sum of Rs.5.50 lakh was sanctioned during the years 2006-2007 while a sum of Rs.45, 463 was sanctioned as grant to the society.\textsuperscript{65}

**DISTRICT MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME**

With a view to provide effective mental health, particularly in rural areas, the District Mental Health Programme was being implemented as a pilot project in Trichy in 2002\textsuperscript{66}. The objectives of the programme were early identification of mental illness and maintain mental health care.

A District Mental Health Team had been constituted under this scheme. This team visited the various places in the district, identified the persons who were having mental sickness and arranged to provide them treatment in the Medical College Hospitals.

The Director of Medical and Rural Health Services is the monitoring authority and the Director, Institute of Mental Health was the Nodal Officer of the programme. A pilot programme called District Mental Health Programme was extended to Theni, Kanyakumari, Erode, Dharmapuri and Nagapattinam Districts in the year 2004. The main aim of this scheme was to identify the mentally in people and to render proper interest for the mental illness. The Tamil Nadu Government has allotted as sum of Rs.1 crore for programme period of five years since 2005.\textsuperscript{67}

**SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (SARS)**

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) appears to have started in Guangdong Province in China November, 2002. It struck to Honkong in the month of November 2003. The Tamil Nadu Health Department set up 24 hours help line for providing information on the disease and directed suspected patients for testing and treatment. The World Health Organization (WHO) listed India as ‘SARS’ reporting and not “Sars affected” country. They
who arrived by International Airport, were asked to declare their status on a health card. However, no person was affected by SARS because of Tamil Nadu Government’s precautionous action in time.68

TAMIL NADU STATE AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY (TANSACS)

The Government of Tamil Nadu continues to accord top priority for HIV/AIDS prevention programmes since 1988. Equal emphasis is also given to providing adequate Care and Support to People Living with HIV/AIDS in the State. The Tamil Nadu State AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) Control Society initiated several measures during the year to strengthen HIV prevention and Care and Support Programmes. The Sentinel Surveillance Survey and Behavioural Surveillance Survey undertaken during the year 2004 indicated that the efforts of the Government were beginning to yield desired results.

Awareness creation was the prerequisite for effective HIV prevention programmes. TANSACS succeeded in creating awareness about HIV/AIDS among various sections of the Society. Further, it was in the process of creating HIV/AIDS awareness among the adolescent population.

Considerable success was achieved in reducing the myths and misconceptions surrounding HIV/AIDS in the society. International Educational Council (IEC) interventions were also launched to reduce stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS and also to safeguard and protect the human rights of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA’s).

To prevent the vertical transmission of HIV infection from the mother to child, Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV (PPTCT) Programme was implemented in 65 centres, which included Government and Private Medical College Hospitals, District Head Quarters Hospitals, Private Maternity Centres and Corporation Health Centres which concerned all the rural areas. The total number of attendees in the
PPTCT Centres went up from 2, 23,508 during the year 2003-2004 to 2, 63,808 during the years 2004-2005.

CHIKUNGUNYA

Cases of Chikungunya started reporting in Tamil Nadu in March 2006, which had spread, from neighbouring States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The fever had spread to almost all the districts of Tamil Nadu during June and July 2006. Control measures were initiated stringently in all the districts simultaneously with inter-departmental and inter-sectoral coordination. A drive towards control of mosquito breeding involving, the entire Health department manpower and volunteers were carried out as "Operation Chikungunya 2006" both in rural and urban areas on 1st August 2006.

A special drive for "Clean Environment for better health" was observed for monsoon preparedness measure. Government of India released 6,300 litres of Terriephos and 2,500 litres of Pyrethrum for antilarval and fogging operation. The Government released Rs.4.91 crores towards loggings-operation, antilarval measures and appointment of 742 mazdoors.

KALLAR RECLAMATION SCHOOLS

Tamil Nadu Government made many attempts to improve the educational conditions of the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified communities since the Government thought that education, alone, could improve the socio-economic status of the communities.

Kallar is one of the three castes which constitute the Mukkulathor confederacy (Kallar, Deyar and Maravar). "A fearless community shows many signs of independence and non-submission to any form of subjugations". They are found largely in Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Thanjavur Districts. They belong to Denotified
Communities and many of them are lacking educational facilities. Hence, Government of Tamil Nadu provides various schemes for the welfare of the Kallars.

In order to achieve educational advancement of the children belonging to Kallar Community, the Backward Classes Department is running 260 Kallar Reclamation Schools in the Districts of Madurai, Theni and Dindigul where the population of Kallar community is concentrated. Total strength of the students studying in these schools in 2006 was 51,829.\(^1\)

**THANTHAI PERIYAR MEMORIAL AWARD**

To encourage the 10\(^{th}\) level students to perceive the polytechnic courses the Tamil Nadu Government introduced Thanthai Periyar Memorial Award to the students belonging to Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities on 3\(^{rd}\) June 1997 two boys and two girls who secured the highest and next highest marks in each district were selected for this purpose. A sum of Rs.3000/- was given for three years to the selected candidates. The total beneficiaries and the amount spent for them from for the years 2001 to 2006 are given below.\(^2\)

**Thanthai Periyar Memorial Award**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Students Benefited</th>
<th>Total Amount Rs. in Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>08.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 – 2003</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>23.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003 – 2004</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>08.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 – 2005</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>10.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>09.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 – 2007</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>10.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BRILLIANT ROLE IN CAUVERY WATER DISPUTE.

Then the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa writes to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka about the situation in the Cauvery Delta and requests him to release Cauvery Water to save the withering crops. Then the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu writes again to then the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, on the issue. Tamil Nadu files an application before the Supreme Court praying for direction to Karnataka to release 30 tmc ft. of water in the Cauvery also Selvi J Jayalalithaa writes to then the Hon'ble Prime Minister seeking his intervention for the immediate releases of 30 tmc it of water in the Cauvery River by Karnataka Government to save standing crops.

Apprises him of the plight of farmers in the Cauvery belt and requests him to take up the issue of release of additional quantity of water. The Prime Minister assures that he would have the matter immediately examined by the Union Minister for Water Resources, Thiru V.C. Shukla. The Supreme Court Bench consisting of the Chief Justice Thiru A.M. Ahmadi, Thiru Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy and Thiru Justice S.C. Sen gives liberty to Tamil Nadu to move an application "forthwith" before the Cauvery Waters Tribunal on its plea for the immediate release of atleast 30 tmc ft of Cauvery water by Karnataka Government to it "in order to save the standing crops in the Cauvery delta".

The Bench considers it appropriate that the Tamil Nadu Government might move the Tribunal itself for urgent interim orders since the plea rose from the "Tribunal's interim Order (dated June 25, 1991)" and the Tribunal had the advantage of the assistance of assessors who are experts in this field. (Chief Minister of Karnataka, Thiru Deve Gowda, welcomes the Supreme Courts orders on the same day).

Union Minister for Water Resources Thiru. V.C. Shukla is over the phone to the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on the Cauvery water issue. Members of Parliament of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka Government met in the Chamber of the
Speaker of the Loksabha, Thiru Shivraj V. Patil to discuss the Cauvery waters issue. Union Water Resource; Minister, Thiru V.C. Shukla is present.

Then the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, Thiru Deva Gowda says he would welcome any initiative by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to find a solution to the Cauvery Water Dispute. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu orally requests the Hon'ble Prime Minister to intervene in the Cauvery water issue. The Prime Minister assures to do the needful.

**The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal orders Karnataka Government to release 11 tmc ft of Cauvery Water to the Mettur reservoir in Tamil Nadu.**

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu writes again to the Chief Minister of Karnataka on this matter. Union Water Resources Minister Thiru V.C. Shukla tells reporters in Delhi that the Centre has a role to ensure that the Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal is implemented, as it would result in constitutional breakdown if any State refuses to do so. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal flays Karnataka Government for unilaterally "deciding to invoke the distress clause in justifying reduced releases in Cauvery to Tamil Nadu during June, July and -August 1995".74 Seven thousand and seven fifty cusecs of water released from Bhavani Sagar in Periyar District, as an emergency measure to save the crops in Cauvery delta.

**Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a resolution seeking the intervention of the Centre to make Karnataka Government release 11 tmc of the a water forthwith to save the standing crops in the delta Districts of Tamil Nadu.**

All party meeting held at'Madras. The meeting passed an unanimous legislation urging the Hon'ble Prime Minister to pressure Karnataka Government for the immediate release of 20 tmc. It in a water in the Cauvery and also to get Karnataka's undertaking that it would respect the 1991 interim order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and release in full and in time Tamil Nadu's share of water as specified in the order in future
also. The meet also empowered the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to get the Tribunal's Order of December 19, implemented.

**Hon'ble Chief Minister visits Thanjavur District for a first hand feel of the distress situation in the area**

Hon'ble Chief Minister leads an all party delagation to the meeting convened by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Hon'ble Prime Minister meets the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

**Hon'ble Prime Minister directs Karnataka Government to release 6 tmc. ft of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu , as an immediate provisional measure to save the standing crops.**

An all Party meeting held under the Chairmanship of then the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The meeting resolves to accept "Under Protest" the decision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to release just 6 tmc of the river Cauvery water and sought the balance 5 tmc ft. of water. Hon'ble Chief Minister writes to the Hon'ble Prime Minister to intervene and ensure release of two tmc.ft of water immediately and the balance at the rate of one tmc. ft per day.

**ANNATHANA THITTAM J JAYALATHAA BEING IN THE FOOT PRINTS OF VALLALAR AND MANIFICANT**

On 23rd march, 2002 the ANNADHANAM THITTAM (Serving Free meals to the Poor and disabled) was inaugurated by The Honourable Chief Minisiter of Tamil Nadu, from that day onwards; the lunch is served to the poor and disabled in the temple premises. There are atleast 120 to 130 persons daily, who benefit because of this scheme. They are served with rice, Sambar, Rasam, Kootu (Vegetable Mix) or Poriyal (Vegetable fry or boiled vegetables), Pappad, buttermilk and Pickle.
The food is prepared in a very hygienic way and tastily. People are requested to donate to this and participate in this programme. Devotees and public can donate for this programme for day or for one day in a year. For a single day, a devotee has to donate Rs.1, 500/- (Rupees One Thousand five hundred only). For Life time sponsorship, a sum of Rs.15, 000/- (Rupees Fifteen Thousand only). This amount is deposited in the bank and the interest from the amount is used for meeting the expenses of the Annadhanam for one day in a year. The donation is exempted from Income Tax under DIT (E) No.248/2002-03 dt:29.8.2003. Owing to this heart moving scheme, no body went to bad with empty stomach.

**EYE DONATION**

National fortnight on eye donation is observed all over the country from 25\(^{th}\) August to 8\(^{th}\) September with a view to intensify educational and motivational effort among the public to pledge their eyes for donation after death.

Eye donation denotes pledging by people to donate their eyes after death to be used for corneal grafting operations. There are 1 million blind persons in the country, who require corneal grafting Majority of them are within 20 years of age. Only 7-8 thousand corneal grafting operations are done every year. But about fifteen to twenty thousand new victims of corneal blindness are added to each year to the already waiting list of 1 million blind persons.

Eye bank is an organization which deals with the collection, storage and distribution of donor eyes for the purpose of corneal grafting. First corneal transplantation in India was done by Dr.R.E.S. Muthiah of Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Chennai. He also started first eye bank in India in the year 1948. Cornea is the bright transparent bulging watch glass like cover situated on the front most part in the eye. Cornea becomes hazy and opaque mostly due to ulcers and injuries. It is also affected in vitamin A and protein deficiency. The other conditions affecting the cornea are congenital anomalies, measles, chicken pox and toxic traditional medications.
In corneal grafting, the diseased and opaque cornea is replaced by a healthy transparent cornea taken from a donor. The success rate in corneal grafting is about 75%. Risk of rejection is low because cornea is devoid of blood vessels. Practically anybody from the age of one year can be an eye donor. There is no maximum age limit. Eyes pledge forms are given to people who are willing to donate their eyes after death.

Eye donation pledge cards are given to those who submit their pledge form. The most important thing they have to do is to inform their close relatives and friends about their intention of eye donation. Then only it is fruitful. Eyes of deceased persons can also be donated by their next kin by contacting the eye bank after the death in the family, even if they have not pledged their eyes.

Let us see how to preserve the eyes of dead person before it is removed. Eyes of deceased person are to be kept closed and covered with moist cotton. Raise the head end of the body by one or two pillows.

Tamil Nadu Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa addressed to Thiru.A.K.Antony, Then the Chief Minister of Kerala on 24.12.2002 stating that diversion of water outside the Cauvery basin which is a deficit basin would prejudicially affect the interest of Tamil Nadu and that the people residing in the drought prone areas of Coimbatore district will be denied water for drinking and irrigation also pointed out that the issue of sharing of waters in the Cauvery basin including Bhavani river is under adjudication before the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and therefore requested the Chief Minister of Kerala to reconsider the matter and desist from taking further action on the construction of the weir till the matter is settled by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa owing to certain unavoidable prior public commitments was unable to attend the conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security convened on 8.2.2003 at New Delhi. Thiru D Jayakumar, Minister for Law and Information Technology has been deputed to attend
the meeting along with the Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police on behalf of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Copy of the letter handed over by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi J Jayalalithaa, to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihar Vajpayee today (10.2.2003) along with the Memorandum on through 2003 in Tamil Nadu.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa while meeting the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri A.B.Vajbayee today (10.2.2003) handed over a copy of Memorandum on through – 2003, Tamil Nadu and narrated the extreme thought conditions prevailing in the 28 Districts of Tamil Nadu. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa also urged the Prime Minister for the immediate release of funds of Rs.2.094 crores and 9 lakhs tonnes of food grains sought for by the Government of Tamil Nadu for effectively dealing with the drought situation.

Her Excellency Dr.Speciosa Wandira Kazibew, Vice President of Uganda called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi J Jayalalithaa, at the secretariat on 05.3.2003. The Uganda Vice-President praised the efforts taken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa to make Tamil Nadu a malnutrition-free State. The Uganda Vice President was also extremely appreciative of the Self Help Group movement for women in Tamil Nadu initiated by Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa during 1992, under which more than 20 lakh women have been enrolled now. The Uganda Vice-President stated that her country had a lot to learn from the schemes in Tamil Nadu for women and children which have been formulated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Fifty first All India Police Athletic Championship, 2002 Valedictory function Speech by Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.\footnote{78}
TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN LIMITED

The Tamil Nadu Corporation for the Development of women Limited was established on 19th December 1983 by M.G.R for the empowerment and enrichment of rural women of Tamil Nadu. The many objectives of the corporation are,

- To focus on Empowerment of women.
- To build capacity of women to enable them to participate in the main stream activities.
- To provide entrepreneurship among women.
- To identify trades and industries, which can be taken up by women and give them training in the chosen field.
- To undertake marketing activities for products manufactured by women and women organizations.
- To form Self Help Groups of poor women both in rural and urban areas, develop skills and facilitate credit linkages for eventual economic empowerment

Being a Welfare State, Tamil Nadu has been paying special attention to the welfare and upliftment of the poor, the destitute widowed women. The Department of Social Welfare and the Nutritious Meal Programme of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women are executing several special programmes and schemes for women’s welfare. Among the welfare schemes, Entrepreneurial Development Programme, Women Recreation Center, Free Gas Connection etc., are worth mentioning.
DISTRICT LEVEL TRAINING CUM MARKETING CENTERS

The main object of this scheme was to impart computer training and to provide internet browsing facilities to the downtrodden, Scheduled Caste, and Schedule Tribe girls in and around the district headquarters, besides marketing the products of Self Help Groups. This scheme was started in 2001. With a financial assistance of Government of Tamil Nadu and continued up to 2005. This scheme was not continued by the subsequent Government.80

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE DOWNTRODDEN

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were considered the untouchables or Panchamas and were denied of their rights in the society and were trampled upon by the other castes from ancient times. After Independence, the Constitution of India which envisages the welfare of its citizens, lays down in Article 38 in Part IV of the Directive Principles of State Policy that the State will strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic, and political – shall be uniform in all institution of the national life.

According to Census 2001, Tamil Nadu State Population was 624.06 lakhs. The Scheduled Castes constitute 118.58 and the Tribal population was 6.51 lakhs. Tamil Nadu is the sixth State having the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste Population. The 19% of the total population in Tamil Nadu belongs to the Scheduled Caste and 1.04% belongs to Tribal communities. As per the 2001 Census, the literacy level of the Adi Dravidar (in Tamil Nadu Scheduled Caste People are also called as Adi Dravidar) is only 39.47% and that of Tribal is 23.35% which is much lower, compared to the overall literacy rate of 73.45% of the State.

Recognizing the need to uplift the downtrodden people belonging to Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Communities, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been giving special thrust to improve their status in all spheres. The majority of Adi Dravidar and
Tribal population are economically backward and socially marginalized. Most of the families lack of resources and their access to education, employment and other income generating activities are limited.

To ensurespeedy socio-economic development of these communities, various welfare measures were taken up by the Directorate of Adi Dravidar Welfare established in 1989. Directorate of Tribal Welfare established in 1990 and Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO) established in 1983. In Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Community and Scheduled Caste in India are one and the same.81

SPECIAL RECRUITMENT DRIVE 1996

Backlog vacancies reserved for SC and ST were not filled for a long time in many departments. The Government of India launched a Special Recruitment Drives (SRDs) for filling up of backlog vacancies reserved for SCs and STs in the Central Ministries / Departments, Central Public Sectors, Banks and Insurance Corporations with a view of filling up these vacancies within a definite time frame during 1996.

The process of SRD 1996 was spread over the period from 15th July, 199682 to 31st March 1997 all over India including Tamil Nadu. The information furnished by the Department of Personal and Training, Government of India about the vacancies identified for the SRD, vacancies filled up and the vacancies which remained unfilled is given below:83

For the first time, computer education, as one of the subjects in the Higher Secondary School was introduced in 51 Higher Secondary Schools and 9 High Schools at a cost of Rs.180.00 lakhs during 1996. Five Adi Dravidar Welfare Higher Secondary Schools and 15 Adi-Dravida Welfare High Schools were provided with computers at the Cost of Rs.50, 00,000/- during 1998-1999 by M/s Elcot Ltd., Chennai. During the year 2006-2007, Sixty two Higher secondary Schools and 30 High Schools including 8
Government Tribal Residential Higher Secondary Schools and 3 Government Tribal Residential High Schools were provided with computer facilities.

AWARDS TO BRIGHT STUDENTS

Two Boys and Two Girls from among each group Viz., the scheduled caste, scheduled caste converts to Christianity and Scheduled Tribe, who secured the highest marks in S.S.L.C. (Standard X) examination in each district, were selected under this scheme to pursue their higher studies since 1971. The selected students were awarded a sum of Rs.800/- per annum for the first year and Rs.960/- per annum for the subsequent five years for a total period of six years provided they continued their studies. Under this scheme, the expenditure incurred and the number of beneficiaries from 1996 to 2006 is tabled below.

EDUCATION

Education is considered as one of the most important measures in improving the social condition of any strata of the society and it is said to be the key to social progress. Since 1949, the State Government instituted scholarship and educational concessions to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, Scholarships such as Prematric and Postmatric were given for their educational purpose. Prematric scholarship was given up in 1977 and education was made free. Also books were provided free at the school level to all SC/ST students and exempted from paying special fee and examination fees.

Recognizing that education provides opportunities for a permanent change in the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Caste and Tribal people, the Government of Tamil Nadu gives top priority to education. Hence a sum of Rs.267.39 crores was provided in the Budget during 1996-1997 was increased to a sum of Rs.565.05 crores in the Budge for 2006-2007. More than 70% of fund allocation earmarked for schemes related to education of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students of residential
schools. The Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department was running 1048 Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools and 283 Tribal Residential Schools during 2006-2007. Providing educational facilities in proximity to the habitations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was the prime concern of the Government. Hence, the schools under the control of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department were being upgraded to their next level in a phased manner.

During 2004-2005, the Adi Dravidar Welfare High School at Conoor in Theni District was upgraded to Higher Secondary School. One Adi Dravidar welfare middle school was upgraded to high school and 10 primary schools to middle schools at Karaimedu in Nagapattinam district. Seven primary schools were upgraded to middle schools under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education for all) scheme of School Education Department.

Regarding Tribal Residential Schools, five primary schools were upgraded to middle schools, one middle school to high school and one high school to higher secondary school. Further, 13 Government Tribal Residential Primary Schools were upgraded to middle schools under the Education For all scheme during 2004-2005.

The Government of Tamil Nadu introduced computer science education to 31 high schools and 62 higher secondary schools maintained by the Adi Dravidar and tribal welfare Department during 2002-2003. As a result 99.80% of Scheduled Caste boys and girls came out successfully in Computer Science in the higher secondary public examinations held in March 2004.

Fortynine Adi Dravidar welfare high schools were equipped with laboratory buildings and construction of laboratory buildings have been completed in all the 60 Adi Dravidar Welfare higher secondary schools during 2002-2003. During 2003-2004, 21 schools were opened for the welfare of the Adi-Dravidar students.
Further the then Chief Minister J.Jayalalaitha (2001-2006) ordered to open four more schools at Villupuram, Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai, and Salem during 2004-2005 and at Namakkal and Salem three schools were opened during 2005-2006, and again three more schools were opened at Dharmapuri and Salem during 2006-2007.

During 2005-06, 13 Adi Dravidar Welfare Primary Schools were upgraded into middle schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) by the Education Department and 3 Adi Dravidar Welfare Middle Schools were upgraded into high schools and one high school was also upgraded into higher secondary school.86

**TAMIL NADU STATE ILLNESS ASSISTANCE SOCIETY**

The Government of Tamil nadu constituted the Tamil Nadu State Illness Assistance Society with a Revolving Fund of Rs.15 crores as an initial corpus fund in 2002. The affairs of the Tamil Nadu State illness Assistance Society were administered by its Executive Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare Department.87

The Director of Medical and Rural Health Services is the Member- Secretary. The Tamil Nadu State Illness Assistance Society provides financial assistance to poor patients who undergo life saving surgeries in notified private hospitals on the lines of the Chief Minister’s Public Relief Fund Scheme.88

**SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME**

The School Health Programme was implemented in Tamil Nadu Since 1965 as per the Policy of Government of India for health appraisal of students of primary schools. The programme was extended in a phased manner throughout the State Since 1991. The School Health Programme comprises the following components:
- Regular Health Appraisal of Primary School Children and prompt refer for treatment.
- Treatment of minor ailments.
- Protection against preventable diseases by Immunisation.
- Health and Population Education in Schools.
- Ensuring a Healthy School Environment.

The programme was implemented in all the schools in rural and urban areas. The Target Group was primary School Children. Health Team from each Primary Health Centre visited the Schools. Systematic Planning was done to visit all the schools in a year. The children found defective were followed up by revisits to school and home visits. The Teachers were educated to refer them whenever needed.  

**CHILDREN WELFARE MEASURES**

Children are our future and our most precious resources. The quality of tomorrow’s world and its survival will be determined by the well-being safety and all-round development of the children of today. The future of a nation can be read on the faces of its children. Welfare of the children constitutes the mirror of the future of a nation.  

**GANDHI MEMORIAL AWARD**

Gandhi Memorial Award was given from since 1970 to the Scheduled Caste Students, Who pursue their studies after passing Higher Secondary public Examination. One boy and girl, who secure the highest marks, were selected from each district for this award. The rate of this award was Rs.15000/- per annum for the first year and Rs.1000.- per annum for the subsequent five years. The details of expenditure incurred and the number of beneficiaries for the last ten years are as follows.
Beneficiaries of Gandhi Memorial Award from 2001 to 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
<th>Number of the Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MERIT-CUM-MEANS AWARD

Merit-cum-Means award on the basis of Gandhi Memorial Award was sanctioned to one boy and one girl belonging to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste and Converts to Christianity students from each community in each district from 1970. The expenditure incurred and the number of beneficiaries for the last ten years is as follows.

Scheme was unique in India after state followed the scheme subsequently from State Funds to provide concrete roofing for the houses. This scheme was under the control of the Rural Department.

Details of the amount spent by the THADCO from 2000-2002.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount Spent (Rs.in Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>28,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>36,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>22,612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During the year 2002-2003, the District Action Plan of TAHDCO was prepared and implemented by the District Collectors, based on the local need and potentials available in the districts. The selection of beneficiaries was decentralized and a selection was made at block level.

The focus of schemes was shifted from benefiting individual beneficiaries, to women’s Self Help Groups (SHGs) by allocating 75% of allocation of the District Action Plan of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Self Help Groups. Under the individual beneficiaries programme, 17,849 individuals were given a total assistance of Rs.34.17 crores for self-employment ventures during 2006-2007.92

BURIAL GROUNDS AND PATHWAYS

In many parts of India the Scheduled Castes (SC) were debarred from common burial ground. Therefore, the Government of Tamil Nadu wanted to help the SC by providing separate burial ground and pathway from 1947. A scheme for Burial Grounds to Scheduled Caste habitations and pathways to Burial Grounds was undertaken and a fund was allocated for acquiring and purchasing land for this purpose.

The Panchayat Unions provide basis amenities to scheduled Caste habitations utilizing this fund 15% for drinking water facility and 10% for link roads were given as share by the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department to Panchayat. The details of the amount spent for this scheme in Tamil Nadu from 2000 to 2006 are tabled below.92

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>235.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>244.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>96.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>103.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>68.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>71.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>69.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERARIGEAR ANNA MEMORIAL AWARD

Perarigear Anna Memorial Award was awarded at the rate of Rs.3000/- per annum per student from 1997 onwards. Students belonging to Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, who secured highest marks in +2 in each District, were given this award. Two boys and two girls were selected to avail this facility in every district. This award was given for four years to those students opted for Engineering Courses; while a year was extended to the student selected for them from 2001 to 2006 are tabled below.  

PerarigarAnna Award

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Students Benefited</th>
<th>Total Amount Rs. in Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>12.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>13.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>13.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>13.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUPPLY OF SEWING MACHINES

In order to improve the economic conditions of the poor people belonging to Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified with free text books under different schemes by education department. A sum of Rs.48.47 crores was allotted for the maintenance of 972 hostels in Tamil Nadu during 2006-2007. The detailed list of Hostels existing in all districts of Tamil Nadu is given below.

Her Excellency Ms. Hillary Rodham Clinton, US Secretary of state met Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa, Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 20.07.2011 at secretariat, Fort st. George, Chennai and discussed various social, political and economic issues of common interest.
The Hon’ble then the Chief Minister Selvi. J Jayalalitha, given to the relief assistance to the fishermen on 24-05-2011 at the secretariat, the scheme is ilovered to the 13 seashore districts in Tamil Nadu. Thirteen beneficiaries benefited though this scheme. Each person received a sum of Rs.2000/- as relief to during the prevention of fishing period in the sea-shore.

In the years 2010-2011, the govt public examination was conducted to the standards +2, 10th std and the Matriculation. In these examination, each of the standard first three persons in the state rank given cash price with certificates on 06-06-2011, by then the Chief Minister Selvi. Selvi J Jayalalithaa in the secetariat.

The students studying in the schoola and in the govt colleges are given free bus pass card on 04-07-2011, at the secretariat, by the Hon’ble Chief Minister Selvi. J Jayalalitha.

Though, the govt Homes and govt Hostels, the poor children are imported education those children studied up to +2. In the Puplic examination top three students are received cash prize from the Hon’ble Chief Minister Selvi. J Jayalalithaa. This function was celebrated at the secretariat on 04-07-2011. other delegates attended in the function are the Hon’ble social welfare minister, the chief secretary of the social welfare cum Nutritions scheme and the director of the social welfare department.

Appoval letter for treatment was given to the beneficiaries under the extensive medical insurance scheme. It was introduced from 11-01-2012 at the secretariat. Approval lettet for treatment was given by the Hon’ble Chief Minister Selvi. J Jayalalithaa.

The fishermen belongs to the Thiruvorrior Kuppam and Ennore, Thiruvalluvar distric to the sea, to catch the fish. In the never returned, Each of three families received Rs. One Lakh. This amount given to them on 04-07-2011 by the Hon’ble Chief Minister Selvi Selvi J Jayalalithaa in the secretariat. The Hon’ble minister of fisheries also present with the Chief Minister Selvi.J Jayalalithaa.
For the aged persons, under the social relief scheme, already each person received a sum of Rs. 500/-. This amount was increased as Rs.1000/- per person. This was inaugurated on 06-06-2011 at the secretariat by then the Chief Minister Selvi. J Jayalalithaa.

The new welfare scheme introduced at srirangam, for which the Hon,ble Chief Minister Selvi.Selvi J Jayalalithaa laid store and also given Tailaring machine to the women\textsuperscript{102}. 
FOOT NOTES

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32. Interview, R.Somasundaram, 15.11.2010, Former Minister, Kanchipuram.

33. J Jayalalithaa-vin 60th Birthday Malar "MGR Trust" Celebrated. Published AIADMK Party Office, pp.4-10.


38. G.O.Ms.No.1348, SWD Date 22.05.1986

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81. Ibid, pp.84-92.


87. Chief Minister of J Jayalalithaa-vin "four years sathanaigal: 2002-2006, Published by the AIADMK Party Office 2007, pp.76-102


89. Thamizharasu August 1994, rural health Care System Best P.35.


93. Chief Minister J Jayalalithaa-vin Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe "THADCO" Schedule award list", five year Sathanaigal, 2001-2006, p.89-105, Information Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu.


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