ANNEXURE - I

ALL INDIA ANNA DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM
1991 — ELECTION MANIFESTO

The All India Anna D.M.K. was founded in 1972 by Puratchithalaivar Dr. M.G.R. The Party has grown from strength to strength, due to the sacrifice of lakhs of party workers and with the whole-hearted support of the people of Tamil Nadu.

Our mentor Perarignar Anna taught us the principles of duty, dignity and discipline. Puratchithalaivar Dr. M.G.R. made them the basic political principles of Tamil Nadu. In 1977, Dr. M.G.R. led the Anna D.M.K. to victory and formed the Government in the name of Anna and firmly established the truth that only a Dravidian party could rule Tamil Nadu and none else. Mr. Karunanidhi had permitted corruption, rowdism, high-handedness, repressive tactics and vindictive excesses, and brought disgrace to the name of Anna and the Dravidian movement.

Dr. M.G.R. defeated the D.M.K. led by Mr. Karunanidhi in three consecutive elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly held in 1977, 1980 and 1984.

The D.M.K. was not able to raise its head till the demise of Dr. M.G.R. in 1987, since the D.M.K. was squarely defeated in all General Elections. In the absence of Puratchithalaivar Dr. M.G.R., the All India Anna D.M.K. underwent innumerable trials and tribulations. Tamil Nadu lost the best humanitarian rule of Dr. M.G.R.

When the party was divided, only the party led by Puratchithalaivii J. Jayalalitha was recognised by the people of Tamil Nadu as the real All India Anna D.M.K. which, in a four-cornered contest was able to win 27 Assembly seats. The other faction could win only one seat. The people of Tamil Nadu accepted the leadership of Puratchithalaivii J. Jayalalitha and acknowledged her as the sole inheritor of Dr. M.G.R.'s mantle. In 1989 both the wings of the A I A D.M.K. were united under the leadership of Puratchithalaivii J. Jayalalitha. It may be recalled that during the 1984 General Elections, our leader Dr. M.G.R. was undergoing treatment in a hospital in America, thousands of miles away from Tamil Nadu, when Puratchithalaivii J. Jayalalitha helped the All India Anna D.M.K. — Congress Front to secure 199 seats out of 234, by her untiring whirlwind election tour covering every nook and corner of Tamil Nadu.
The meteoric rise of Puratchithalaiyvi J. Jayalalitha began when she was attacked by her political opponents. She was not even allowed to pay her last tributes to her late leader and mentor Dr. M.G.R. She was pushed down from the military gun carriage that carried Dr. M.G.R.'s body. The people of Tamil Nadu caught her in their arms and gave their unstinted support to Puratchithalaiyvi J. Jayalalitha, lavishing their affection upon her.

Millions of the party cadres and the public of Tamil Nadu accepted her as an unquestioned political leader. In 1989, after the General Elections, the two factions united. Puratchithalaiyvi J. Jayalalitha was elected unanimously by the General Council of the party as its General Secretary and she restored the cherished "Two-Leaves" election symbol to the party. Tamil Nadu saw that all the Senior leaders and party functionaries who were with Dr. M.G.R once, are now with Puratchithalaiyvi J Jayalalitha.

Mr. M. Karunanidhi was able to come to power in 1989, taking advantage of the split in the All India Anna D.M.K. But in the two countermanded elections to the Marungapuri and Madurai East Assembly constituencies and in the bye-election to the Peranamallur seat the All India Anna D.M.K. won. The D.M.K. was shocked by the election results. Mr. Karunanidhi plotted to do away with Puratchithalaiyvi J. Jayalalitha within the precincts of the Assembly itself. March 25, 1989 was a "Black day" in the history of Tamil Nadu. On that day Puratchithalaiyvi took a vow as Draupadi did in the great epic Mahabharatha. She came to the people who acclaimed her as their only beloved leader whom they considered fit to rule Tamil Nadu, after Dr. M.G.R.

Thanthai Periyar, Perarignar Anna and Puratchithalaiyar Dr. M.G.R. were the great leaders of the Dravidian Movement. Puratchithalaiyvi J. Jayalalitha is accepted as the rightful heir to the legacy of those leaders.

In the last parliamentary elections the A I.A.D M K -Congress alliance swept the polls. All the All India Anna D M.K. candidates won a resounding victory and represented Tamil Nadu in the Eighth Parliament as the symbols of a historic electoral victory.

The D M K was utterly routed in all the constituencies it had contested.

It was a mature verdict given by the people of Tamil Nadu. They accorded recognition to Puratchithalaiyvi J. Jayalalitha as their one and only leader and rejected Karunanidhi, in toto.
The Congress Party won all but one seat it had contested in Tamil Nadu. But it failed in the Northern States. As a result, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi could not form the Government at the Centre and Mr. V. P. Singh came to power. Mr. Karunanidhi, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, did not care for the welfare of the people.

Karunanidhi aided and abetted the Sri Lankan Militants in their anti-national and illegal activities. The extremists in India got arms, ammunition and other aid from the Sri Lankan Militants. It was against the interests of our nation.

Within eleven months, due to certain developments and changes in the Indian political arena, Mr. V. P. Singh’s Government fell. It was unfortunate that there was not a single party capable of forming a stable Government at the Centre.

Mr. Chandrasekar came forward at that juncture and requested the support of the All India Anna D. M. K. to form the Government. We extended our unconditional support in the interests of the Nation. Mr. Chandrasekar noted the anti-national activities of extremists in certain parts of the country including Tamil Nadu with concern. He was also able to confirm the illegal activities of the Sri Lankan militants which were totally anti-national. Mr. Karunanidhi not only encouraged the Sri Lankan militants but secessionist elements in Tamil Nadu, as well.

Prime Minister Chandrasekar dismissed the D. M. K. Government and dissolved the Tamil Nadu Assembly and saved the nation from disintegration.

It has been proved beyond doubt that the D. M. K. Government was anti-national.

If the D. M. K. Government was allowed to continue in power, it would have been detrimental to the integration of India. Till now, Article 356 was used to dismiss State Governments under the pretext of deterioration of law and order situation. Now it has been used to dismiss a State Government which was anti-national. That is why we are forced to face general elections once again within such a short span of time.

The All India Anna D. M. K. is preparing itself to confront the D. M. K. and its allies at the polls. The All India Anna D. M. K. party cadres are very enthusiastic and are eagerly looking forward to the elections, and they are very confident of our electoral success.

We have in our Democratic Progressive Front, the Congress-I, Peoples’ Civil Rights Party, United Communist Party of India, Indian Farmers and Toilers Party (Both wings), Indian Republican Party, Two wings of the Forward Bloc and several other organisations.
We request the whole hearted support of you, the people of Tamil Nadu for the candidates of our Democratic Progressive Front, led by the All India Anna D.M.K. We also seek your esteemed support and request you to make our leader Puratchithalaví J. Jayalalitha, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. With this hope, we place before you our Election Manifesto for your kind consideration and favourable support.

ELECTION MANIFESTO

Federalism will be the basic principle of our political policy

We will demand neither dependence nor independence but interdependence, as enunciated by our late leader Dr. M.G.R. in his concept of Annaism.

We will demand more powers for the States. The development of a country depends naturally upon the development of its States. National as well as Inter-State problems hitherto unresolved, must be looked into and we must try to find amicable solutions to those problems.

We will work to establish a spirit of friendly co-operation between the Centre and the State. We will seek a larger share for the States from the Central Funds.

National Unity and integrity will be strengthened and safeguarded. We are prepared to make any sacrifice to protect the sovereignty of our Great Nation.

The country needs a strong Centre as well as strong States at this juncture. We will extend our full support to the Centre, in making India politically and economically strong.

We realise that at the present moment India is facing some divisive, disruptive and extremist elements within the country, who are operating with the active support and connivance of some militant groups from outside. We need a strong Government at the Centre to deal with these elements firmly and see that they are totally routed.

We will strive to save Tamil Nadu and India as well from those secessionist elements and groups who have been actively supported by Karunanidhi and his Government until recently.
SECULARISM

Today we find communal forces actively destroying peace and disrupting normal life and orderly development in the country. Religious fanaticism is being encouraged and foisted on us by some elements.

Casteism and religious feelings are dominating the political and public life of the Country. Communal passions raise their ugly heads in every aspect of our National life.

The All India Anna D.M.K will strive to save our country from being pushed into such dangerous situations.

We will work to strengthen the ideals of secularism as enshrined in our Constitution.

We should not encourage casteist and religious feelings to dominate our public life, as they are bound to weaken secularism and pave the way for National disintegration.

One should not hurt the religious feelings of others. Tamil Nadu should be made a land of peace, tranquillity and progress.

LAW AND ORDER

We will endeavour to make Tamil Nadu a pioneer State in maintaining law and order.

The Police department will be so re-organised as to win the confidence of the public and assure them every protection for a peaceful life.

Towards this end, the police force will be equipped with modern, sophisticated weapons and gadgets with intensive training, apart from a sufficient number of modern vehicles being placed at their disposal for expeditious action and greater mobility. To encourage their talents and efficiency, proper incentives, increments, emoluments and ample opportunities for promotions will be offered.

MANDAL COMMISSION

Unfortunately, from times of Yore our Society has been divided into several castes and sub-castes, according differential status amongst them as higher and lower. Total exploitation has been the result of these caste divisions. As a result, neither have the people been able to prosper nor has Industry flourished; only poverty prevails.
The Dravidian Movement was born only to eradicate these artificial discriminations.

The welfare of the Backward Classes has been the main objective in the minds of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna. They fought for the rights of the Backward class people. Because of their relentless struggle, the Backward classes got special reservations in the educational institutions and employment opportunities.

There had been 31% reservation for the Backward classes. It was raised to 50% during the regime of our leader Dr. M.G.R.

It is only in Tamil Nadu, that the Backward classes enjoy the highest percentage of reservations.

While Mr. V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister of India, he announced that he would implement the Mandal Commission’s recommendations. He also announced that the Union Government would reserve 27% of employment opportunities in the Central Government for the Backward classes. There were certain exceptions also. The educational institutions were entirely excluded. Our General Secretary Puratchithalai Vir J. Jayalalitha condemned this kind of distorted implementation of the Mandal Commission’s recommendations.

She demanded 50% reservation for the Backward classes as our late Beloved leader Dr. M.G.R. did in Tamil Nadu. She wanted the reservation to be extended to all departments of the Central Government and the Public Sector undertakings; and also to the educational institutions under the control of the Union Government.

"27% reservation is not sufficient and it must be 50%", was the demand of the All India Anna D.M.K.

Mr. V.P. Singh declared that 5 to 10% reservations will be made for the poor among the forward castes. If that is justifiable and reasonable, it is all the more reasonable to reserve a certain percentage for the poor among the Backward classes as well.

The poor among the Backward classes cannot compete with the rich among the Backward classes.

Only the All India Anna D.M.K. under the enlightened leadership of Puratchithalai Vir J. Jayalalitha is demanding special reservation for those poor, Backward class people living in the urban slums and in the rural areas. We will fight for 50% reservation for the Backward classes in the Central Government Departments and undertakings.
We whole-heartedly welcome the Mandal Commission’s recommendations for the Backward class reservations.

All the problems of the Backward class people will not be solved only with these reservations. In addition, certain steps should be taken for their economic development also. Financial support and Industrial guidance should be provided for those downtrodden people.

We will design and implement appropriate plans for the uplift of the Backward classes

**SCHEDULED CASTES**

Even today the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes live in abject poverty. Though many measures were implemented for their welfare, their economic life has not improved and they are still in darkness. Well planned economic proposals should be examined and executed to redress their grievances. Otherwise they will be freed from poverty.

We will try to evolve a master plan for their economic development and protect their rights and privileges.

We will persuade the Union Government to implement the recommendations of the Ilayaperumal Committee (1969). The same privileges and concessions enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes will also be extended to those who have converted to other religions from Scheduled Castes.

**CHILDREN’S WELFARE**

Dr. M.G.R. introduced and implemented the Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme for poor children for the well being of future generations. Had his Government continued in office, after his demise, it would have taken care of the poor children in their entirety.

During the past two years of D.M.K. rule, Mr. Karunanidhi had mutilated the Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme. He has reduced the original quota fixed by Puratchi-thalaivar’s Government of 8 gms of oil per child to 1 gm, and 5 gms of dal per child to 1 gm. Thereby the Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme has become non-nutritious.
Our Government will rectify the defective procedure adopted by Mr. Karunanidhi in this scheme.

Many more schemes will be implemented for the healthy life of young children by utilising the financial assistance that may be rendered by world organisations and international agencies.

New schemes will be drawn up for the healthy and intelligent growth of our children. Nutritious Noon Meal Centres will not merely be eating places and they will be converted into Nursery Schools.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS

Our women folk still live in slavery, though some of them may be well educated and their skills and talents also developed. They are treated as glorified servants and cooks at home. It is all the more important that our girls are given education and good training, so that they can earn their livelihood and remain self-supporting. Only then can they enjoy all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and Central and State legislations.

New approaches, new proposals and new plans will be formulated to achieve this object.

Free and compulsory job-oriented education will be provided to girls.

They will be given all the opportunities and facilities to compete with men on an equal footing.

Torturing and assaulting women and eve-teasing will be made serious criminal offences that will attract rigorous imprisonment.

Women's rights will be protected.

Special care will be given to women during pregnancy and after delivery by the Government, and voluntary organisations will be encouraged to participate in this field to achieve this goal.

CARE OF THE AGED

The old and elderly people are considered a burden in poor families. They were provided with free clothing, one free meal a day, free rice every week, as well as old-age pension every month during Dr. M.G.R.'s rule.
Those schemes were not properly implemented under the D.M.K. rule.

Our Government will revive all those schemes and implement them properly.

‘Old Age Homes’ for the accommodation of aged people will be started in all parts of the State.

LAND REFORMS

“Land to the Tillers” will be made a reality. We will take all possible legal measures to take over benami lands and distribute them equitably to the landless agricultural labourers.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian Economy. Our farmers will be given proper training and education in modern agricultural techniques. Opportunities will be given to them to get exposure to and gain experience in modern agricultural methods.

Barren lands should be brought under cultivation. A special organisation will be set up for this purpose.

Water management will get priority. Special funds and concessions will be provided for this purpose.

We will take all possible steps to get water from Karnataka as an interim measure, before the Cauvery Tribunal’s final verdict is delivered. Irrigation schemes that are pending will be executed. Tanks, Ponds and Anicuts all over Tamil Nadu will be repaired immediately and will be maintained properly. New ponds, tanks and anicuts will be created wherever necessary. Different rates of tax will be levied on different kinds of crops. The present system of a single rate on all crops will be dispensed with.

Compulsory levy on paddy is inevitable to provide rice at cheaper rates to the poor through fair-price shops.

The procurement procedures of the levy will be simplified with suitable principles, and remunerative prices will be fixed to facilitate an efficient public distribution system.

Agriculturists will be given assistance for the purchase of hybrids in lieu of the traditional country breeds. Modern agricultural implements and quality seeds will
be supplied to farmers at subsidised prices. The small, poor farmers will get these seeds free of cost. Agro-based industries will get priority.

Poultry, sericulture and dairying will be given the status of small scale industries and made eligible for subsidy and other facilities. In Puratchithalaivar M.G.R’s rule a subsidy of 50p per litre of milk was given to agriculturists during the drought period. The D.M.K Government silently did away with this. The subsidy will be revived.

In industries, price is fixed on the basis of the capital investment, labour involved and margin of profit. The prices for agricultural produce also will be fixed on the same principle.

The fact that the Indian farmer is “born in debt; lives in debt, and dies in debt” has been a curse all these years. Our Government will take all steps to put an end to such a state of affairs.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Many special schemes and five year plans have been drawn up for rural development for the past forty and odd years. But the status of the villages has not yet been improved to the level of urban areas. Our A.I.A.D.M.K. Government will implement restructured rural development schemes. The Self-Sufficiency Scheme implemented by Dr. M.G.R. was subsequently discontinued, resulting in inability to meet the basic needs of villages. Therefore a special self-sufficiency scheme will be drawn up whereby every Panchayat Union will receive funds to the tune of not less than one crore of rupees. The Central Government also will be persuaded to allocate necessary funds in the plan outlay for this purpose.

Village Panchayats and Panchayat unions will have more rights and powers Steps will be taken to improve the revenues of these bodies besides increasing the annual Government Grants-in-aid. Elections will be conducted immediately and the elected local bodies will have more powers. The State Government’s unnecessary interference will be curtailed.

The Government will conduct a survey of the unemployed in every village and draw up a special scheme to provide them with job opportunities in their native villages. This will act as a deterrent to those unemployed who are forced to migrate to urban areas for their livelihood and curtail their numbers. The starting of industries in remote and undeveloped villages will get priority. Steps will be taken to fulfil the desire of our Leader Dr. M.G.R. that “Villages should no more remain Villages; they should become small towns”.
INDUSTRIES

The rate of industrial development in Tamil Nadu is not encouraging. In the midst of the problems of unemployment and economic backwardness, the negligible development in the Industrial sector causes great concern.

New entrepreneurs will be encouraged. Government machinery and rules and regulations will not be a hindrance to start and run an industry. The relevant acts and rules will be amended accordingly. Government officials will be instructed to be friends-in-need to the new entrepreneurs.

There will be no bar for starting large scale industries. We will request the Union Government to make large investments in Tamil Nadu to start new industries. We will invite industrialists from other States and they will be given all assistance. Non-resident Indians will be encouraged to invest in large and small Industries in the State. Export-oriented industries and labour-intensive industries will get priority.

ELECTRICITY

Industrial development hinges on electricity. The Government will take all measures to improve and increase power generation. We will urge the Union Government to invest in Thermal Power Stations in Tamil Nadu. The private sector too will be permitted to generate power. Schemes will be drawn up to eliminate power shortage in our State. By producing more electricity, the scope for new industries will be improved. Industries will be supplied with power at concessional rates. A new industrial policy on the Maharashtra pattern will be introduced in industrial development and power generation. We will strive to make Tamil Nadu rank first in India industrially.

SOLAR ENERGY

Solar energy will be used as an alternative source of power. A large number of Thermal Stations using solar energy will be commissioned. The lapses of the D.M.K Government in this sector will be set right.

The drinking water supply schemes that remain unimplemented for want of electricity will be completed speedily by using Solar energy.

The conversion of sea water for drinking purposes (desalination) has been under consideration for quite sometime. Due to the limited availability of power and its
high cost the said scheme remained uneconomical. The production of solar energy will solve the problem. The Government will take steps to produce electricity from tidal waves.

The Union Government will be persuaded to assist the State Government financially to bring natural gas through pipe lines from Bombay High for production of electricity.

EDUCATION

A country’s human Resources are the basis for its progress. Today, India is considered a poor country. But when we combine together our human resources, natural resources and favourable climatic conditions, India can become a wealthy Nation. Yet, India is considered backward since we have not fully exploited our human resources and put them to proper use. Our educational system has not made our human resources useful to our society. All should get proper education so that our human resources may be used effectively.

It is regrettable to note that the standard of education is poor and the educational institutions are in bad shape. To improve the standard of education and to afford education to every citizen, a standing committee comprised of academicians and experts will be constituted to suggest suitable measures in this regard.

Technical education will be encouraged at all levels. The ratio between the Arts Colleges and Professional Colleges is 1:8 in developed countries. But in our country, it is vice-versa. Efforts will be taken to alter the present situation. The skills and talents of our artisans will be developed by setting up new training centres. There will be separate training centres for women.

Technical education can be effectively used to liberate our women. Men and women will get equal opportunities in the technical institutions.

The Government will start more schools and training centres for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded.

The Universities in Tamil Nadu will be made centres of academic excellence and higher learning. Socially relevant research will be encouraged in the Universities so that they will no longer be mere centres for distribution of degrees and diplomas. Illiteracy is a great menace to our society. It is disgraceful that illiteracy prevails in rural areas, urban slums and amongst hill tribes. The “Intensive illiteracy eradication programme” will be streamlined to get rid of this social injustice.
The best talented and most intelligent boys and girls in society are today deprived of opportunities because they are poor and born in villages. The Government itself will select those children and give them free education and training with free boarding and lodging to bring out the best talents hidden in them. Efforts will be taken to enable rural schools to offer the same quality of education to the children on par with urban schools.

**LANGUAGE POLICY**

The two-language policy of Perarignar Anna was followed by Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. It will be continued with the mother-tongue Tamil and English as the two languages. Tamil, the official language of the State will be used in all the Government departments and at all levels.

English will be used to communicate with the Centre and with other States. Neither Hindi nor any other language will be allowed to be imposed on the people of Tamil Nadu against their will. We will continue to voice our opposition against imposition of Hindi.

**TEACHER'S WELFARE**

"The teachers have to look after the school children, the Government will look after the interests of the teachers". This is the basic principle of our national educational policy. This will be the basis of our educational policy in Tamil Nadu. The contradictory Government orders issued by the D.M.K. Government have created many problems among teachers as to which administrative department they belong to. The teachers do not even get those concessions they were promised after a struggle. A correct policy regarding teachers will be framed and implemented.

**NEW PAY SCALES FOR THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

The Government under the Leadership of Puratchithalavii J. Jayalalitha will ensure that the Government employees perform their duty with due care and diligence. The Government will be strict in enforcing discipline among the Government employees. At the same time, the Government will be sympathetic in redressing their grievances. The D.M.K. Government had given wide publicity to the announcement that the State Government employees would get pay on par with Central Government pay scales. It had not rectified the anomalies pointed out by several Government Employees' Associations during its tenure. Many remain affected by the structure of the new pay scales.
Bearing all this in mind, the Government under the able leadership of Puratchi-thalaivi J. Jayalalitha will set up a new pay commission, to provide new structure of pay scales to the satisfaction of all.

When a Government employee dies in harness, the benefit fund given to the employee’s family will be increased to Rupees 60,000/- One heir of the deceased employee will get a Government job on compassionate grounds Every Government department will be made efficient in its functioning Ample opportunities for promotions and higher training will be provided

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE

Labour plays an important role in industrial development The Welfare of labourers will be protected. If the labourers associate themselves and come forward to set up industries, they will get priority and Government subsidy Legislation will be enacted to provide for labour participation in management The basic tenet of the Government will be to provide “Wages according to work” To improve the economic status and cultural well-being of the labourers, schemes will be planned Efforts will be taken to make it mandatory for every industrial enterprise to provide for a house to each of its employees to be owned by the employees themselves The Government will also contribute liberally for this industrial housing scheme

Women will get priority in employment opportunities in industries Definite steps will be taken to create new job opportunities in the industrial sector

Realising the fact that the educated unemployed are a potential menace to society, steps will be taken to solve their problem of unemployment More finance will be allocated for the educated unemployed, under the production oriented self-employment schemes. Every encouragement will be given to start new small scale industries. Incentives will be offered to achieve this goal

The widely appreciated ‘Labour Insurance Scheme’ introduced by Dr M G R for the benefit of agricultural labourers and others which was dropped by the D M K Government will be revived

HOUSING

“A house for each family” will be the ideal of the Government The Housing problem of middle class and lower income groups will receive the attention of the Government for early solution
HEALTH

Our Government’s aim will be to ensure a healthy life for all. The Government will initiate action to provide medical facilities even to people in remote villages. To meet the needs of the rural poor, public health programmes which will lay emphasis on preventive steps as well as curative steps will be restructured and improved. The rural hospitals will not go without doctors or medicines. A “Health Insurance Scheme” covering all the people will be introduced. The private voluntary organisations working in this field, will get encouragement and aid from the Government so that these benefits reach the rural poor.

Modern techniques in medical treatment that are now available only in foreign countries, will be made available in the District Head Quarters Hospitals and Medical College Hospitals.

FAMILY WELFARE

A family must be small for a happy family life and for the country’s welfare. This message will be carried to all, in particular women. There will be special centres to propagate family welfare ideals. Modern, efficient and acceptable methods will be popularised in family planning.

NARCOTICS

The Anti Narcotics Act will be enforced very strictly and severe action will be taken against violators. The abuse of harmful drugs will be prohibited. The sale of spurious drugs and medicines will be checked and curbed. To prevent our youth from becoming drug-addicts, the Drug Control Act will be very strictly enforced. Quacks in the medical profession causing health hazards will be detected and penalised. Continuing and continuous medical education and training will be given to our Doctors, so that they can keep themselves abreast of new discoveries and the modern and latest methods of treatment.

The pace of progress in this field being very rapid, our Doctors must be up-to-date.

Our ancient and traditional methods of medical treatment such as “Siddha” and “Ayurvedha” will be given sufficient encouragement to develop on scientific lines.

DRINKING WATER

Our women in rural areas are forced to trek long distances to places 4 or 5 kilometres away from their homes to fetch a pot of drinking water. This has become a perennial
day-to-day problem. The rural drinking water schemes will be speeded up and a time-bound programme will be fixed and implemented to provide protected drinking water to all villages. A high level committee will be set up for this purpose. Efforts will be made to get assistance from the Union Government as well as from international organisations for the successful implementation of drinking water schemes.

As in Hong-Kong and other Western countries, waste and sewerage water will be recycled and purified for industrial and drinking purposes. This will protect the environment and also provide sufficient water for public use.

Water scarcity in Madras city is a long-standing problem. Dr. M.G.R.'s Government proposed and commenced the “Telugu-Ganga” project to solve this problem. The D.M.K Government did not take real interest in completing this scheme. The Government headed by Puratchithalavii J. Jayalalitha will speed up and complete the project.

In other towns with similar problems, suitable schemes will be implemented to bring water from the rivers nearby. It is the objective of the Government to ensure that no part of Tamil Nadu suffers from scarcity of drinking water.

**FOREST DEVELOPMENT**

For the last several years, the monsoons failed in Tamil Nadu. There were abnormal changes in the climatic conditions. The environment has been badly affected. The main cause for all this is that wide stretches of forests have been destroyed and there has been no reforestation. By prohibiting deforestation and encouraging afforestation, we will ensure that the area under forests is extended. The private sector will also be involved in the conservation of forests.

**WEAVERS’ WELFARE**

Weavers are numerically second to farmers in the State’s population. Their problems are increasing every year. On many occasions, Handloom stocks have been stagnant. The co-operative societies find it very difficult to cope with the situation; this leads to the creation of many other problems as well. To overcome these difficulties, the co-operative societies will get direct help from the Government.

The weavers' housing schemes will get a fillip. When a weaver dies, his family will get financial help through the weavers' societies. An expert committee will be constituted to solve the weavers' problems permanently.
THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Co-operative institutions occupy an important place in the economic development of our villages. The co-operatives were misused for party politics by the D.M.K Government. Recently, elections were held to the Boards of the Co-operatives. A number of allegations were made by the affected parties about the massive rigging and the malpractices committed by D.M.K. party-men. Suitable action will be taken against the culprits. The anti-social elements elected to the co-operative bodies will be weeded out and removed.

The co-operative movement is intended for the welfare of the poor. It is a quasi-autonomous body. Therefore its foundations will be strengthened.

FISHERMEN’S WELFARE

The fishermen who operate inland and those fishermen who operate on the High seas are almost equal in number in Tamil Nadu. Though they work round the clock, they are unable to make both ends meet. The poor, illiterate fishermen are economically exploited by a few rich people. Fishermen’s co-operative societies were started to free them from the clutches of exploiters. These societies will be strengthened.

New permits for fishing motor boats will be issued only to those fishermen having runtry boats or catamarans.

Our fishermen incurred heavy losses and underwent personal sufferings because of cyclones; the Sri Lankan Navy and Sri Lankan Militants. With the co-operation of the Union Government, suitable plans will be worked out and implemented to alleviate their grievances.

The fishermen in and around Rameswaram are unable to fish in the seas because ‘atcha Theevu’ was handed over to Sri Lanka. The All India Anna D.M.K. Government led by Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha will initiate suitable action to regain ‘atcha Theevu’ for India and thereby avert the domination of the Sri Lankan Navy.

Greater encouragement will be given to inland fishing.

TAXES

At present, taxation and collection of taxes are not satisfactory. They have become the basis for tax evasion. The persons who pay their taxes sincerely must be respected. Those who evade taxes must be punished, as per the law. This should be ensured.
by suitably re-organising tax administration. The taxation procedure will be made 
easy and simple.

When the taxation officials are corrupt, the tax evaders increase. At the same time, 
because of the harassment on the part of the officials, even some honest assessee do not pay 
taxes and take the matter to the courts and tribunals. This results in 
prolonged disputes and the revenue due to the Government is also delayed. Therefore, 
our Government will study the Tax Reforms existing in other countries and restructure 
the procedure of taxation and implement the same.

The Government will ensure that the officials committing mistakes correct 
themselves. It will be also ensured that those industrialists and businessmen who do 
not commit mistakes are free from the fear of harassment.

To protect the rights and welfare of traders, a "Traders Welfare Board" will be 
reconstituted and allowed to function independently

**TAX RELIEF FOR MOPEDS**

The Annual Road Tax for all Mopeds upto and inclusive of 50cc which are largely 
used by middle class and lower middle class people, working women, students etc, 
will be abolished

**‘GANGA-CAUVERY’ AND ‘SETHU-SAMUDRAM’ SCHEMES**

Tamil Nadu has been persistently urging the Union Government to undertake the 
Ganga-Cauvery and the Sethu-Samudram schemes. The Government led by Puratchi-
thalaivi J Jayalalitha will earnestly endeavour in this regard.

The Ganga-Cauvery link canal may be named after Mahatma Gandhi. It will make 
all the enroute States interdependent, thereby promoting a friendly relationship between 
the States. The Union Government will be urged to implement the scheme at the 
earliest. This scheme will be a permanent solution for the irrigation problems of 
our States.

**PROHIBITION**

Total prohibition will be strictly enforced by the Government led by Puratchi-
thalaivi J Jayalalitha. As a first step towards total prohibition, Dr. M.G.R. closed
all toddy and arrack shops. But Mr. Karunanidhi introduced the cheap liquor scheme which ruins the poorer sections of society. Hence the cheap liquor shops will be shut down and prohibition strictly enforced.

PATRONAGE TO TRADITIONAL ARTS

A separate department will be formed for the complete protection and patronage of our traditional arts such as Bharatha Natyam, Carnatic Music, Folk-lores and street dramas etc.,

TEMPLE ADMINISTRATION

The sanctity of our temples will be protected. The temple administration will be reorganised without affecting tradition and rituals.

A large number of small, ancient and dilapidated temples in rural areas, which are not under the maintenance of the H.R. & C.E. will be renovated and maintained by the Government.

A "Temple Administration Board" to look after the Hindu temples and mutts will be constituted.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS

The Highways and other roads, which were not properly maintained by the D.M.K Government will be repaired immediately for easy and quick transportation. Proper attention will be paid to the Rural Roads, which form the basis for establishing "Gram Swaraj".

PROBLEM OF PRICE-RISE

The unprecedented rise in the prices of essential commodities such as rice, cooking oil, kerosene, vegetables etc., has hit hard the different sections of society. Hence all possible efforts will be taken to bring down the prices and to keep the same under check

ADULTERATION AND BLACK-MARKETING

Black marketing and adulteration will be sternly dealt with. The public distribution system will be reorganised for fair distribution of essential commodities.
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION

The D.M.K. misrule has rendered the State administrative machinery ineffective. Corruption and maladministration became the by-word during the D.M.K. rule. Honest and sincere Officers who did not fall in line with the D M.K were unduly harassed and punished.

Hence, the whole Administrative machinery is to be streamlined for the purpose of providing a corruption-free and effective administration to the State. The Government led by Puratchithalaivì J Jayalalitha will take all necessary steps to ensure the effective functioning of the Government on the lines of Perarignar Anna and Dr. M G.R.

Political interference in administration will be avoided. The common public will be given easy access to the officials for the redressal of grievances. There will be "rule of law" in every aspect of administration which will make Tamil Nadu a model for other States.

The Government of Puratchithalaivì J Jayalalitha will be stable, clean, straightforward, efficient and corruption free. Puratchithalaivì J Jayalalitha will emphasise a clean and honest public life for all the elected representatives of the people.

SRI LANKAN TAMILS

The Indo-Sri Lankan agreement which was signed by Mr Rajiv Gandhi at the instance of Dr. M.G R has been put in cold-storage. As a result, the vexed Sri Lankan Tamils' problems remain unsolved and the Tamils' struggle is continuing. Thousands of innocent Tamil youths have been arrested and ruthlessly murdered by the Sri Lankan Army and Security forces.

The partisan attitude of the Karunanidhi Government and the half-hearted approach of the V.P. Singh Government has further aggravated the problem. The Government led by Puratchithalaivì J Jayalalitha will persuade the Union Government to evolve a fresh honourable agreement to solve the problem.

At the same time, we will not allow the Tamil Militants to use Tamil Nadu as their base to promote anti-national and terrorist activities in India.

TAMILS' ISSUE

Tamils living all over the world consider Tamil Nadu as their homeland. They expect Tamil Nadu to provide them with adequate opportunities in the field of higher
education Hence necessary steps will be taken to satisfy the Tamils residing outside India.

By way of honouring the great Tamil leaders, the literary works of Periyar E V R-, Arignar Anna, Rajaji and Sathiyamoorthy will be compiled and published by the Government.

ASSURANCE

We will work hard with devotion and dedication for the all round upliftment of Tamil Nadu, without any major political or economical problems.

For social justice
For a corruption free administration
For peace and normalcy

The Government headed by Puratchithalaivi J Jayalalitha will be the forerunner or the entire Nation.

Respected Gentlemen!
Kind hearted Ladies!

Kindly extend your esteemed support to the Democratic Progressive Front led by the All India Anna D.M.K. for the formation of an ideal Government.

In order to establish a Government headed by the Torch bearer of the down-trodden, Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha, please vote for our "Two-Leaves" symbol and the Hand symbol of the Congress-I.

In conclusion, we earnestly request your esteemed co-operation and participation in establishing an ideal Government under the dynamic leadership of Puratchithalaivi Jayalalitha. We humbly request one and all to support our symbol "Two-leaves" and the 'Hand'.

Long live the glory of Anna!
Long live the glory of Puratchithalaivar!
Long live Puratchitahlaivi!

THANK YOU

ALL INDIA ANNA D.M.K.
APPENDIX - II

TAMIL NADU ACTS AND ORDINANCES

TAMIL NADU ACTS AND ORDINANCE FOR THE YEAR 1991

1. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Second Amendment and Special provisions) Amendment Act, (G O M s No 26, Law, dt 23 1 91)

2. The Tamil Nadu Entertainment's Tax (Second Amendment) Act 1991 (G O M s No 43 aw, dt 4 2 91)

3. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 44, Law, dt 4 2 91)

4. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 48, Law, dt 8 2 91)

5. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act 1991 (G O M s No 49, Law, dt 8 8 91)

6. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Special Provision) Repeal Act, 1991 (G O M s No 50, Law, dt 8 2 91)

7. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1991 (G O M s No 51, Law, dt 8 2 91)

8. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 53, Law, dt 8 2 91)

9. The Dr M G R Medical University, Tamilnadu Amendment Act, 1991 (G O M s No 54, Law, dt 11 2 91)

10. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment Act, 1991) (G O M s No 55, Law, dt 11 2 91)

11. The Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 56, Law, dt 11 2 91)

12. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (Amendment), Act, 1991 (G O M s No 57, Law, dt 11 2 91)

13. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 58, Law, dt 13 2 91)

14. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act 1991 (G O M s No 72, Law, dt 22 2 91)
15 The Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 73, Law, dt 22 2 91)
16 The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants arrears of Rent (Relief) Amendment Act, 1991 (G O M s No 74, Law, dt 27 8 91)
17 The Pachappa's trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and endowments (taking over the Management) Amendment Act, 1991 (G O M s No 75, Law, dt 27 2 91)
18 The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Second Amendment) Act 1991 (G O M s No 291, Law, dt 18 7 91)
19 The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 292, Law, dt 10 7 91)
20 The Tamil Nadu Panchayates (Second Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 293, Law, dt 18 7 91)
21 The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1981 (G O M s No 294, Law, dt 22 7 91)
22 The Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1991 (G O M s No 295, Law, dt 22 7 91)
23 The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1991 (G O M s No 296, Law, dt 22 7 91)
24 The Tamil Nadu Entertainment's Tax (third amendment Act 1991) (G O M s No 301, Law, dt 9 8 91)
25 The Tamil Nadu Cultivation's Areas of Rent (Relief) Second Amendment Act, 1991 (G O M s No 318, Law, dt 9 8 91)
26 The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 382, Law, dt 30 9 91)
27 The Tamil Nadu Municipals Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 386, Law, dt 30 9 91)
28 The Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayats Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) second amendment Act, 1991 (G O M s No 387, Law, dt 30 9 91)
29 The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1991 (G O M s No 389, Law, dt 30 9 91)
30 The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 40, Law, dt 10 10 91)
31 The Tamil Nadu Court fees and suits valuation (Amendment) (G O M s No 412, Law, dt 11 10 91)
32 The Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Amendment Act, 1991 (G O M s No 413, Law, dt 14 10 91)
33 The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 417, Law, dt 22 10 91)
34 The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 419, Law, dt 28 10 91)
35 The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 420, Law, dt 28 10 91)
36 The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Amendment Act, 1991 (G O M s No 421, Law, dt 23 10 91)
37 The Tamil Nadu Prohibitor (amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 422, Law, dt 23 10 91)
38 The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No 2) Act, 1981, (G O M s No 423, Law, dt 28 10 91)
39 The Tamil Nadu Dr M G R Medical University, Madras (Third Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O M s No 50, Law, dt 8 2 91)
40 The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment Act, 1991) (G O M s No 493, Law, dt 28 10 91)
41 The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1991 (G O M s No 424, Law, dt 22 10 91)
42 The Tamil Nadu Dr M G R Medical University, Madras (Second Amendment) Act 1981 (G O M s No 142, Law, dt 8 10 91)
43 The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1991 (G O M s No 444, Law, dt 4 11 91)
44 The Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through video gassette Recorders (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1981 (G O M s No 449, Law, dt 11 11 91)
45 Tamil Nadu Tax on entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas (Amendment) Act 1991 (G O M s No 470, Law, dt 25 11 91)

46 The Tamil nadu Hindu Religions and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1981 (G O M s No 507, Law, dt 10 12 91)

ORDANCE - 1991

1 Tamil Nadu Panchayat and Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Ordinance 1991 (G O M s No 115, Law, dt 6 4 91)

2 The Tamil Nadu Numerical Laws (Amendment Ordinance, 1991) (G O M s No 120, Law, dt 9 4 91)

3 The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1991 (G O M s No 150, Law, dt 30 4 91)

4 The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Ordinance, 1991 (G O M s No 159, Law, dt 9 5 91)

5 The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Ordinance, 1991 (G O M s No 303, Law, dt 28 7 91)

6 The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (G O M s No 468, Law, dt 20 11 91)

7 The Pachayappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowment (Taking over of Management) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1991 (G O M s No 512, Law, dt 19 12 91)

TAMIL NADU BILLS 1991

1 The Pachayappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Amendment

2 The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Amendment Act

3 The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Second Amendment and Special Provisions) Amendment

4 The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Amdt)

5 The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers)
The Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayats Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act 1981

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yangna (Amendment)

The Tamil Nadu town and Country Planning (Amdt.)

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Laws (Amendment)

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (Amdt)

The Dr M G R Medical University, Tamil nadu (Amendment)

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amdt)

The Tamil Nadu Entertainments tax (Amendment)

The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amdt)

The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Special Provisions) Repeal

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation

The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Third Amdt)

The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment)

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment

Te Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayat Union councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amdt

The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Third Amdt)

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Areas of Rent (Relief) Second Amendment Act

The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment)

The Tamil Nadu Municipal Co-operation Laws (Amendment)

The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act 1920 (Amendment)

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment)

The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Second Amendment)

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat and Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act

The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1991

Tamil Nadu Court - fees and Suits Valuation (Amdt)
32 Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act 1991
33 Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment)
34 Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amdt)
35 The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act 1991
36 The Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) Amendment
37 The Tamil Nadu Land reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act 1991
38 The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act 1991
39 The Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Amendment Act 1991
40 The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment
41 Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas (Amendment)
42 The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment)
43 The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment)
44 The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Amendment
45 The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment)
46 The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Second Amdt)
47 The Tamil Nadu Private College (Regulation)
48 The Tamil Nadu Dr M G R Medical University, Madras, (Second Amendment)
49 The Tamil Nadu Town and country Planning (Amdt) Madras (Third Amendment)
50 The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board (Appointment of Special Officer)
51 The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No 2)

TAMILNADU ACT FOR THE YEAR 1992

1 The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1991 (G O Ms No 20, dt 20 1 1992)
The Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1991 (G.O. Ms No 25, dt 22.1.92)
The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 40, dt 13.1.92)
The Tamil Nadu contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 43, dt 20.2.92)
The Tamil Nadu State Housing Board (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 43, dt 20.2.92)
The Madras Metropolitan water supply and sewerage (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 49, dt 24.2.92)
The Tamil Nadu Agricultural produce (Marketing) Regulation Amendment Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 50, dt 24.2.92)
The Tamil Nadu Dr M.G.R Medical University, Madras (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 53, dt 25.2.92)
The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1991 (G.O. Ms No> 53, dt 25.2.92)
The Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Scheduled public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 70, dt 9.3.92)
The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board (Appointment of Special Officer) Act, 1991 (G.O. Ms No 70, dt 16.3.98)
The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Veto on Account) Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 74, dt 30.3.92)
The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 75, dt 30.3.92)
The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 76, dt 30.3.92)
The Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of special Officers) Amendment Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 77, Dt 30.3.92)
The Tamil Nadu G.D. Nadi Agricultural University (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms No 77, dt 30.3.92)
The Tamil Nadu co-operative Societies (appointment of Special officers) Amendment Act, 1992 (G.O. Ms NO 102, dt 8.5.92)
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<td>The Tamil Nadu Dr MGR Medical University Madras (Second Amendment) Act, 1991</td>
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<td>The Tamilnadu Universities Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1992</td>
<td>GO Ms No 143, dt 15692</td>
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<td>The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No 3) Act 1992</td>
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<td>The Tamil Nadu Tax on professions Trades, Collings, and Employment Act, 1992</td>
<td>GO Ms No 146, dt 15692</td>
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<td>The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna (Amendment) Act, 1992</td>
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<td>The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act 1992</td>
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<td>The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1992</td>
<td>GO Ms No 153, dt 15692</td>
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<td>The Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Amendment) Act 1992, (GO Ms No 154 dt 15692)</td>
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<td>The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, dt 15692</td>
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The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 156, dt 15 6 92)
The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second amendment) Act 1992 (G O M s. No 157 dt 15 6 92)
The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 153, dt 16 6 92)
The Tamil Nadu Motor Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 159, dt 16 6 92)
The Tamil Nadu Hindu religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act 1992 (G O M s No 165, dt 22 6 92)
The Indian Stamps (Tamil Nadu Second Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 175, dt 30 6 1992)
The Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education Act, 1992 (G O M s No 186, dt 10 7 92)
The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Special Provisions) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 213, dt 31 7 92)
The Tamil Nadu Taxation Special Tribunal Act, 1992 (G O M s No 231, dt 13 3 92)
The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 255, dt 2 9 92)
The Tamil Nadu Forest (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 256 dt 2 9 92)
The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws Second Amendment Act, 1992 (G O M s No 286, dt 29 9 92)
The Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1992 (G O M s No 287, dt 29 9 92)
The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 315, dt 15 10 92)
The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Third Amendment) Amendment Act, 1992. (G O M s No 316 dt 15 10 92)
49 The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s. No 317, dt 15 10 92)

50 The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1992 (G O M s No 318 dt 15 10 92)

51 The Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 319, dt: 15.10 92

52 The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (Third Amendment ) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 320, dt 15 10 92)

53 The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No 5) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 321, dt 15 10 92)

54 The Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 322, dt 15 10 92)

55 The Tamil Nadu Open places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Amendment Act, 1992 (G O Ms No 323, dt 15 10 92)

56 The Tamil Nadu Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 325, dt 21 10 92)

57 The Tamil Nadu Educational Institutions (prohibition of Collection of Capitation Fee) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 332 dt 23 10 92)

58 The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1992 (G O M s No 335, dt 9 12 92)

59 The Tamil Nadu Public Property (Prevention of Danger and Loss) Act, 1992, (G O M s No 395, dt 23 12 92)

TAMIL NADU ORDINANCES FOR THE YEAR 1992

1 The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (G O M s No 7, dt 10 1 92)

2 The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992 (G O M s No 8, dt 10 1 92)

3 The Tamil Nadu State Housing Board (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance 1992 (G O M s No 9, dt 10 1 92)

4 The Tamil Nadu Dr MGR Medical University Madras (Amendment) ordinance, 1992 (G O M s No 10 dt, 10 1 92)
The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment ordinance 1992 (G O M s No dt 23 1 92)

The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Amendment ordinance 1992 (G O M s No 105, dt 12 5 92)

The Tamil Nadu Open places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Amendment ordinance 1992 (G O M s No 160, dt 16 6 92)

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative societies (Appointment of special officers) Amendment ordinance 1992 (G O M s No 198, dt 17 7 92)

The Tamil Nadu contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Amendment ordinance 1992 (G O M s No 229, dt 10 8 92)

The Tamil Nadu Educational Institutions (prohibition of Collection of Capitation Fee) Amendment ordinance 1992 (G O M s No 245, dt 20 3 92)

The Tamil Nadu Pawabrakers (Amendment) Amendment ordinance 1992 (G O M s No 262, dt 20 3 92)

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment ordinance 1992 (G O M s No 335, dt 4 11 92)

**Tamil Nadu Bills for the Year 1992**

1. Pacharyappas Trust and the scheduled Public Trusts Endowments (Taking over of Management Amendment Bill)
2. The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill
3. The Tamil Nadu Dr M G R Medical University, Madras, (Amendment) Bill
4. The Tamil Nadu contingency fund (Amendment) Bill
5. The Madras Metropolitan water supply and sewerage (Amendment) Bill
6. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill
7. The Tamil Nadu State Housing Board (Amendment) and validation Bill
8. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill
9. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) (Amendment) Bill
10. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account ) Bill
11 The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill
12 The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill
13 The Tamil Nadu Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment's Bill
14 The Tamil Nadu University and Animal sciences University (Amendment) Bill.
15 The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment and Special Provisions) Bill
16 The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Bill
17 The Tamil Nadu Dr M GR Medical University, Madras (Second Amendment) Bill
18 The Tamil Nadu Advocates welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill
19 The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) (Amendment) Bill
20 The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No, 2)
21 The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill
22 The Tamil Nadu Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Bill
23 The Tamil Nadu Bhooman Yanga (Amendment) Bill
24 The Madras University and Annamalai University (Amendment) Bill
25 The Madras University and Annamalai University (Second Amendment) Bill
26 The Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Bill
27 The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment
28 The Tamil Nadu University Laws (Second Amendment)
29 The Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education
30 The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill
31 The Tamil Nadu Motor Taxation (Second Amendment)
32 The Tamil Nadu Forest (Amendment) Bill
33 The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No 3) Bill
34 The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No 4) Bill
35 The Tamil Nadu Taxation Special Tribunal Bill
36 The Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses (Amendment) Bill
37 The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment)
38 The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (special Provisions) Bill
39 The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill
40 The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment)
41 The Tamil Nadu G D Nadu Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill
42 The Tamil Nadu Town and Country planning (Amendment) Bill
43 The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill
45 The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill
46 The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Second Amendment) Bill
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