CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Administrative policies and programmes of J Jayalalithaa during her tenure as Chief Ministership in Tamil Nadu from 1991 to 1996 show her profound managerial skills and administrative experience. She is an embodiment of the four managerial skills viz., technical skill, human skill, conceptual skill and design skill. These skills are needed for a successful management of any organization. To manage a business well when these skills are needed it is all the more essential in a unique way for an administrator of a State or a country. That too such skills are pertinent when the role of the State is expanding.

A K. Sen by quoting Tapas Majumdar argues that "Once we can take note of the fact that in a society there are rich and poor [based on 'any kind' of perspicuous comparisons], then- in taking policy decisions - We must systematically decide how to deal with [that is trade off or balance against each other] the respective interests of the better off and worse off. Since that exercise is one of social choice, interpersonal comparisons lead to the demand for social choice, just as social - choice demands interpersonal comparisons."

In the decision making, political factors dominate. They are decided according to the policies of the political parties ruling the government. The expenditure decisions are prepared and passed in the Parliament and in the State.

Assemblies. It is monitored by the Public Accounts Committee To have control on the leakages the following conditions were laid down

1. The amount as shown on the records is the actual amount spent for the purpose mentioned in the agenda of the scheme.

2. The goods, materials, and services purchased from the state expenditure are actually purchased, exist and used for the stated purpose.

3. The expenditure process, timings, style and use of goods and services is fully effective to produce the intended results.

4. The goods and services are purchased actually available for being purchased.

5. The organisational structure in terms of decision making of expenditure is adequate for an effective expenditure planning.  

These items require scientific budgeting for the better management of expenditure in various Departments. It is because, revenues for these expenditure are collected from people by way of taxes, loans, octroi and fees for the use of public utility services. In addition, deficit financing by the Centre, loans by Centre and State Governments, aid from International Institutions etc., are also part of the resource management. The management of resources and expenditure should be properly handled. But the public spending is independent of what the beneficiaries pay as tax to the government. In this regard, consistency, social acceptability, viability, and practically possible methods are expected in the implementation and administration of these schemes.

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3 MISHRA, P.N. *Optimal Public Expenditure on Social Services in India*, (B R Publishing Corporation, Delhi, 1988), P 4
In the determination of the volume of public spending several factors are considered by the Government. The increase in public expenditure as a proportion to gross national product brings a tremendous growth to the economy. The most of the schemes are designed under political motive and hence the beneficiaries are safeguarded by the political system of a country. It is observed that the public expenditure provides more employment, increases income, improves literacy level, makes people more healthy and efficient, and provides credit and marketing facilities to the people.

The important schemes of J Jayalalithaa implemented during the period from 1991 to 1996 are categorized into:

1. Internal Security
2. Police Department
3. Food
4. Health Care
5. Department of Justice
6. Public Works
7. Transport
8. Energy Development
9. Small and Village Industries
10. Agriculture
11. Industry
12. Social Justice
13. Development of Tamil
14. Education
15. Sports
16. Temple Administration
17. Tamil Nadu Economy-A Comparison
1. INTERNAL SECURITY

Providing internal security is the foremost duty of any State Government. When a State Government maintains perfect law and order situation in a State it should provide freedom to the people. This will automatically accentuate the economic development of a State. Chief Minister J Jayalalithaa had brought the following novel methods in the provision of internal security.

A. COMMUNAL HARMONY

J. Jayalalithaa in her regime made all arrangements in the establishment of communal harmony in the State. For instance in 1992 when the Babri Masjid was demolished India experienced communal violence, upheavals and riots in various parts of the Country. However, Tamil Nadu was free from all these problems. In Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were facing violence and they sought her help to maintain law and order in their States.

B. CONTROL OF MILITANTS

In the previous regime militancy was at its peaks and it was responsible for the brutal killing of then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in the soil of Tamil Nadu. But J. Jayalalithaa after assuming office as the Chief Minister in order to control and curb the nefarious activities of the LTTE she kept the Police Department in readiness. She was able to remove the militants out of Tamil Nadu soil in six months with her bold and courageous actions. In addition, she ordered for vigil and constant watch on the movements of extremist in the State. She took stringent measures against the forest brigand Veerappan by establishing a Special Task Force (STF), under the

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MALAISAMY, M., Speech in the Meeting Organised by the Department of Public Administration and Anna Centre for Public Affairs, University of Madras on 28th and 29th November, 2003-Mimeo
command of the then DGP, W I Davaram. This task force carried out intensive search operations and brought down the strength of Veerappan's gang from 150 persons to a mere five. The STF directly engaged in encounters with the forest brigand Veerappan and rescued a Deputy Superintendent of Police and three forest department officials kidnapped by him. Between 1993 and 1996, there were 28 fierce encounters between the Tamil Nadu Government's STF and Veerappan's gang in which 58 of his associates were killed and more than 100, including those who are still detained in prison under TADA, were arrested.

2 POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police Department has got special attention in her Government during 1991 to 1996. It was because of the problems created by Sri Lankan militants and some terrorists organizations in the State and also in the neighbouring States. She made every effort to modernize the Tamil Nadu Police Department. The major programmes were listed below:

1. Strengthening of Police Department with new technology
2. Adequate and sophisticated vehicles, weapons and ammunitions
3. Special commando training to the police of the State
4. Additional battalions and expansion of the Police in the State
5. New and sophisticated safety equipment to the police
6. New communication equipment and training to the police
7. Her Government requested Rs 8045 crore from the Central Government and they sanctioned Rs 10 crore
viii. The 35th All India Police Duty Meet was successfully conducted in Chennai after a gap of 17 years in the Month of December, 1991. In the meet Tamil Nadu won the overall championship. J Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister gave personal gifts of memento to the victorious police.

ix. A new impetus was given to the modernisation of Police in order to control, contain and curb extremist activities. An amount of Rs 10 crores was allocated to various schemes.

x. The Tamil Nadu uniformed service Recruitment Board for recruitment of personnel of the Uniformed Departments like Police, Prisons and Fire Services was constituted on 9th November 1991. This was to have a standing arrangement to take up the work of recruitment systematically without resorting to ad hoc procedures.

xi. To the families of Police Personnel who meet with heroic death while discharging their duties, a special ex-gratia amount of Rs 1 lakh was offered.

xii. Reservation of a certain number of seats in Professional Colleges Engineering, Medical, Law, etc, for the children of the Police Personnel was arranged.

xiii. The Government of Tamil Nadu constituted a separate wing called the Temple Protection Force to safeguard the icons, jewels, hundi collections and other valuables in temples throughout Tamil Nadu.

xiv. The All Women Police Station in Chennai started functioning from April 13, 1992. Through which 57 All Women Police Stations were opened all over Tamil Nadu.
The annual grant towards Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund was enhanced to Rs 10 lakhs.

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation was revived and HUDCO assistance was provided for the construction of Police Quarters.

House building Advance to Police Personnel for construction of houses under Own Your House Scheme through the Police Housing Corporation was sanctioned in her period as Chief Minister of the State.

The feeding charge to the police constables and lance naiks has been rose from Rs 8 to Rs 16.

She promoted 21,000 Grade-II Constables as Grade-I Constables, 2,700 Grade Constables as Head Constables in one Government Order.

3 FOOD

Food is an important basic necessity of human and it is not adequately available to poor people and that too to the school going children. Therefore, MGR when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu brought the novel programme of the Nutritional Noon Meal Scheme. This programme was universally accepted and acknowledged by the World Leaders and some international organizations. J Jayalalithaa the true follower of MGR made the programme still more expanded and new methods were introduced with new nutritious contents in the mid-day meal was provided to the children. In addition, schemes were introduced in the provision of food to the common man. She initiated steps to strengthen the PDS in the State. Some of her programmes and policies on food front are given here.
I. She took bold step in the renewal of 123 lakhs of family ration cards by January 1993. The long pending grievances of the public, who were not enjoying the benefits of the Public Distribution System, were redressed by issuing 27 lakh new cards.

II. Considering the increased production of Paddy in Tamil Nadu, the Government of J. Jayalalithaa took the bold decision to abandon monopoly procurement effective from May 1, 1993.

III. In Fair Price shops, the price of rice was maintained.

IV. From September 1, 1995, rice was offered at Rs 2 per kilo.

V. In rural areas, Fair Price shops were exclusively run by women.

VI. One ration shop was established for every 1000 card holders.

4 HEALTH CARE AND FAMILY WELFARE

"Health for all" was given the top most priority in her regime from 1991-96. The major health care and family welfare programmes of her Government are presented below:

1. Measures to prevent communicable diseases

2. Improvement of environmental sanitation and prevention of environmental pollution

3. Allotment in the budget to Health and Family Welfare Department
Table 6.1 shows that the budget allocation to Health and Family Welfare Department has increased from Rs 410.83 crore in 1991-92 to Rs 666.75 crore in 1995-96. The growth rate of budget for Health and Family Welfare Department was 62.29 percent. Chart 6.1 brings out the details of total allocation of funds to Health and Family Welfare Department from 1991-92 to 1995-96.

J Jayalalithaa Maruthuva Nala Thittam was launched on 18th January 1992. In the Scheme, one Health camp was conducted in every Health Sub-Centre in rural areas and municipal areas. Totally 9226 camps were conducted and 51,64,641 persons benefited during the period.

Scheme was evolved for the provision of food articles and drugs.

Scheme for providing care to women during pregnancy was launched.

Efforts were made for collection and compilation of health statistics.

The Government introduced "Puratchi Thalaivi Dr J Jayalalithaa Scheme for the Girl Child" with effect from April 1, 1992. Under this scheme, poor parents with one or two girl children and no male issue, who had undergone sterilisation, were awarded Rs 2000. This amount was invested in a fund and the returns from it were to be given to the girl child at periodical intervals to enable her to complete primary, middle, high school and higher secondary education. When the girl

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget (in Rs crore)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1991 - 92</td>
<td>410.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1992 - 93</td>
<td>469.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1993 - 94</td>
<td>557.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1994 - 95</td>
<td>618.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1995 - 96</td>
<td>666.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2722.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Department of Statistics, Chennai-6
completed the age of 20, a lump sum amount of Rs 10,000 was to be given to her to establish her family or pursue higher education. This scheme was applicable to couples who underwent sterilisation after April 1, 1992. Subsequently, the Chief Minister on November 11, 1993 enhanced the amount to Rs 20,000, while a gold ring was to be presented to the child on her first birth day.

From March 12, 1995 onwards health camps for Women and Children were conducted at the rate of one camp in each primary health centre of the Health Unit District.

Health sub-centre was established in the areas for every 5000 population.
During 1991 and 1993 a sum of Rs.64.03 lakhs was sanctioned for life saving surgery.

"Hospitals on wheels" was introduced in 1993.

Polio connective surgeries were initiated in 1992.

Expanded Medical Scheme for the poor was introduced in 1992.

Special Health Camp for students, 5 to 15 years old.

Rs one crore was allotted for construction of building for the Dr MGR Medical University.

United States Agency for International Development had sanctioned a sum of $10 million for AIDS Prevention and Control Project for Tamil Nadu.

The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) programme was implemented with the support of UNICEFF and the World Bank from 14 1992. This programme had covered eight districts in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu was ranked first in the family welfare operations during 1991-92.

J Jayalalitha as a Chief Minister had provided 44 equipments to blood banks to achieve blood safety standards.

5 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Judiciary has been considered as an important function of any Government. Provision of infrastructure and other needed things to the Judiciary are the important
responsible for any Government. Independence to Judiciary is all the more essential for the fair performance of any system. The major policies during her tenure as Chief Minister are:

A. The Department of Justice, which was in the 'Unplanned Sector', was made as the Planned Sector.

B. She ordered that if new revenue districts are formed then the Justice Department should be started in the new district. Along with this recruitment of personnel and housing facilities should also be provided to them.

C. New Courts were opened in KodaiKanal and Kothagiri for the benefit of tribals in these areas.

D. Directorate of Prosecution was set up.

E. The High Court Annex Building was inaugurated by her on 8 2 1992.

F. Five new Courts were provided by the Government for trying the cases relating to Rajiv Gandhi assassination and TADA cases.

G. Tamil Nadu Law University was set up.

H. State Law Board was formed headed by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court.

I. Tamil Nadu Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Losses) Act of 1992 was passed to deter any loss to Government property.
PUBLIC WORKS

Public works Department played a vital role in the provision of infrastructure to the people of Tamil Nadu. This includes water, road etc. The important efforts in this department taken up during her tenure are:

a. J.Jayalalithaa's Government had appealed the Supreme Court that the Cauvery Tribunal's Interim Award was not being implemented by Karnataka despite the Courts orders.

b. To focus attention on this, she went on a public fast from July 13, 1993 for 3 days on the Marina Beach in Chennai.

c. Then the Minister for Irrigation and officials from the Central Government came to Chennai and gave an assurance to her that they would initiate measures to arrange for the immediate release of Cauvery Water.

d. Fly-over on the Tiruppur and Kunrathur road in Tiruppur was built in her regime as the Chief Minister.

e. In Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tuticorin, Erode, Salem, Vellore, 5 fly-overs were constructed and 11 roads were re-laid.

f. Road bridges at Tambaram, Bharanur, and Chingleput were built.

g. Fly-over at Pallavaram and Mamandur near Chingelput.

h. Fourteen Medium type Irrigation Schemes and eight Small Scale Irrigation Schemes were launched in her period.

i. Special plan for infrastructure Development 1993 – 94 was also launched in the State.
In 1992-93, Rural Roads Sub-Project was launched under the auspicious of Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development Project with the assistance of the World Bank

As part of Rural Roads Programme in 1994-95 a sum of Rs 18.50 crores was allocated

She initiated a special repairs programme in 1992 with an outlay of Rs.150 crore for the poorly maintained roads

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

It is a core sector of the State. This facilitates every one and the development of this sector would activate the development of the State. The 18 State Transport undertaking continued to serve to the people. She brought the following new corporations:

1. Dr MGR Transport Corporation was launched on 14, 1992
2. Dr Ambedkar Transport Corporation was started in 1994
3. JJTC was inaugurated on January 27, 1994 by V R Ndeunchezhian in Madras
4. Mahakavi Bharatiyar Transport Corporation was introduced in this period
5. In the State, 1210 new bus routes were introduced from November 1994
6. Bus service facility for villages having a population of 1000 was provided. It was a landmark in the history of transport in the State.
ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Energy development is fundamental for industrial growth of our State. To achieve better industrial growth to our State she brought a unique policy on energy in Tamil Nadu. The following are the major efforts in this direction:

- In her tenure 445 5 Mega watt capacity new substation was established in the State.
- North Madras Thermal Power Project was launched in her regime.
- Basin Bridge Gas Power Project was yet another important in her period to cater the needs of power in Chennai.
- Sathanur Hydro electric Project was started in her period in the State.
- Lower Bhavani Hydro electric project was launched in the State.
- Windmills (100 Mega watt capacity) were initiated to use wind as a source of energy.
- Wind Thermal Generation was the highest in Tamil Nadu in the whole country.
- As on March 1995 over 17, 10,925 new service connections, including connections to HT and LT industries were provided.

SMALL AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The major importance was given to small and village industries in her period as Chief Minister from 1991-96. Handicrafts, Khadi craft and Handloom are the important village and small industries that got special attention. The new schemes in her period were given below.
In July 1993, the Department of Small Industries was created in Tamil Nadu.

Industries set up in the 32 Most Backward Taluks were given a subsidy of 20 per cent - apart from setting up of industrial complexes and tax waiver for Electronic units within the complexes.

Special training schemes for Women entrepreneurs.

Electronic complex at Guindy was opened.

Readymade Garments complex was launched at Guindy.

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited made a tremendous growth in 1992-92 with a total sale of Rs 669 17 lakhs.

The Corporation reached its highest production target in its history in 1992-93.

Handloom industry is the second largest industry in the State that is, next only to agriculture. In the industry, there were 56 lakhs handlooms and about 25 lakhs people were involved in the sector.

In 1993-94 the State budget had provided a sum of Rs 1 crore for modernizing about 8582 looms in the State.

10 AGRICULTURE

In Tamil Nadu, agriculture is an important sector which provides employment to the majority of the population. It is a source for all the people in the State for food and other essential commodities. The major schemes in agriculture are discussed below.
a Export quality scented Rice JJ 92 was introduced in this period. This rice was declared to Basmati rice. The field capacity was 3.3 MT per hectare.

b During 1992 - 1993 Palm oil production was launched in the State.

c Welfare Schemes for Small and Marginal Farmers were introduced.


e During 1990-91 the DANIDA assisted comprehensive watershed Development Project was implemented.

f Various schemes have been implemented to increase dairy production like a new dairy at Sholinganallur with a capacity of 40 LLPD at a cost of Rs 24.80 crores was introduced. Also a 30 HP power plant at Erode in Penyar District at a cost of Rs 9 crores for producing 30 tonne of powdered Milk.

g In 1991-92, a record rice production of 71.07 lakh metric tones was achieved in Tamil Nadu. This achievement was due to scientific training programmes given to the farmers by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

h The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project (TNADP) with the World Bank assistance of Rs 310 crore was launched in the State from 1991-92.

i A new programme to make use of waste lands was introduced in the State.
“Crop Yield Competition” programme was introduced with the first prize of Rs 50,000 and the second prize of Rs 25,000. At the District level it was Rs 5000 and Rs 3000 respectively.

The farmers affected by floods in November 1991, free seeds, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals were supplied at free of cost with a financial allocation of Rs 10 crore.

She constituted an expert panel under the Chairmanship of M S Swaminathan to evolve schemes for providing jobs to rural people.

Under Phase II of the Tank Modernisation Project with the assistance provided by the European Economic Community, 157 tanks were taken up to benefit 20,700 acres of land.

Through new schemes, the fruit production in the State had increased to 32.04 lakh MT in 1992. The percentage change was 10 percent between 1991 and 1992.

The different schemes implemented through horticulture in the State were Integrated Horticultural Development Scheme, Integrated Tribal Development Scheme, Western Ghats Development Scheme, Hill Area Development Scheme, and Training and Visit System.

11 INDUSTRY

Chief Minister J Jayalalithaa, after assuming office, promised to make Tamil Nadu as number one in the industrial development. In this connection, she made an indebt discussion on 6 July 1991. She introduced the New Industrial Policy for the State. The major industrial changes during the period are given here.
In 1992, expansion of TIDCO was initiated in the period

Sipcot Industrial Complex at Ranipet, Hosur, Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore, Manamadurai, Pudukottai

Export Promotion Industrial Park was started at Gummidipoondi

Mettur Industrial Park was launched in the State

Through TIDCO's 54 new schemes with an investment of Rs 15,75,740 crores

Expansion project of Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited

Setting up of Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau (GUIDANCE).

Two new Sugar mills one each in Pollur and Walajabad were launched in Tamil Nadu

Sugar Mills at Mayiladuthurai, Kallakurichi and Karur were opened in the State

Tamin Granite Tiles Factory at Madhepalli was launched

TAMIN recognised as Export House by the Central Government

Private promoters like DCM, Mc Nally Bharat, Duncan Agro, Industries, Jenson and Nicholson come forward to set up projects in Tamil Nadu

Sterlite industries (India) Ltd, Mumbai, set up a Copper Smelting Plant at Tuticorin (Estimated cost Rs 1300 crores)
• Thapar Dupont Joint Venture Project (investment Rs 1600 crores) at Gummidipoondi

• Hyundai Car Factory near Sriperumbudur for which all formalities for land acquisition etc were completed

• Tamil Nadu as an important investment in the country

• SIDCO was flooded with a new capital of Rs 70 crores with assistance from OECF of Japan

• AROCHEM with an outlay of Rs 2000 crore was approved

12 SOCIAL JUSTICE

Achieving economic development and social justice are the two important objectives of the Five Year Plans. Expenditure to achieve justice is part of welfare state policy. In the welfare state public expenditure is inevitable for the socio-economic development. The following are the major social justice measures of AIADMK Government under the leadership of J Jayalalithaa:

1 69% Reservation in Tamil Nadu has been made permanent by introducing a new Social Justice Law called the Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994 which was included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution (76th Amendment) Act 1994 enacted by the Parliament

11 Constitution of a permanent commission known as the Tamil Nadu Backward Class Commission to examine and recommend upon requests for inclusion in or exclusion from the list of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes
The practice of female infanticide was long prevalent in places like Usilampatti and Salem. In order to eradicate this evil practice the Cradle Baby Scheme was launched. Those resenting the girl child born to them could leave the child in the cradles provided at the Government Protection Centres. This led to many children being left in the Government sponsored Cradle Centres. On the first birthday of the child, new clothes and ear studs were provided to the children by the Government. Also these children were provided with uniforms to pursue their school education.

Separate Department for the Welfare of the handicapped as also an integrated scheme.

Nobel Laureate Mother Teresa releases a Comprehensive Policy for Women "Vision 2000".

Weaver's Pension Scheme started from January 1, 1992.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation launched in December 1994.

J Jayalalithaa Film City inaugurated on August 31, 1994.

School at Kambarasanpettai for training of Archagas drawn from all communities.

Special Awards for Film World Veterans Anna, Bharathidasan, Kalarvanar, N S Krishnan, Raja Sandow, etc.

Endowment for awarding Gold Medals to a boy and a girl from the 10th and 12th standard who secure high marks in Tamil as also for those second in the line of proficiency.
State Government institutes loan scholarship for Higher Education

Nationalisation of Anna's writings

Formation of Tamil Development Committee

In order to improve the quality of English Language teaching a State Institute of English was setup as an autonomous body

For girl students who have studied up to the 8th standard, Special Wedding subsidy of Rs.10,000 was announced

Special incentives for those women following the small family norm

Cash award instituted for Headmasters of schools who were able to induct in large numbers into the educational mainstream 14 and 16 year old girl students

Acquisition of land in Madurai for the World Tamil Sangam

13 DEVELOPMENT OF TAMIL

The AIADMK Government follows two language formulas as advocated by Anna and also accepted by MGR. The important policies were

On 14 April 1992 J Jayalalithaa inaugurated the Department of Art and Culture

The 8th World Tamil Conference was held at Thanjavur on January 1995. Vice President K.R. Narayanan inaugurated the Conference. J. Jayalalithaa gave the inaugural address. Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao gave the valedictory address.
New Memorials for Namakkal Kavignar, Pattukottai Kalyana Sundaram, Sir P T Theagarayar, Jeevanandan, Kirippanda Warriyar, Pasumpon Thevar

Kalaiyanar Arangam was offered at 50 percent concessional rate for staging plays and dance programmes

14 EDUCATION

Education accentuates the economic development and increases the income of the people. Education improves the quality of people and their knowledge. It is an investment in the human capital. Countries with high literacy rate have achieved a remarkable socio-economic prosperity in a short period of time, than the countries with the lowest level of educational achievement. In this primary education is a human right and it is essential to achieve the socio-economic development in a country. The Constitution of India envisages compulsory elementary education.

The goal of "Education for all by 2000 AD" articulates for the universalization of primary education and retention of children up to the age of 14 years, reduction in the overall dropout rate to 10 percent, in the elementary schools, compulsory elementary education up to the age of 14 years; substantial improvement in the quality of education to achieve minimum levels of learning, improvement of girls education, and eradication of child labour. The notable education policies were:

- The State Government passes Bill to make Primary Education compulsory was passed
- Abolition of Property Tax for Educational Institutions was introduced

5 BENSON, Charles S The Economics of Public Education, (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1978) pp 63-75
6 GIRI, S V Education in Tamil Nadu, Education Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 27 2 1995, p 1
• State institutes Awards to Best Teachers were given in the period

• Total Literacy Campaign was started in 1991-92

• The Literacy Campaign was introduced in three phases in the State with an outlay of Rs 58.26 crore and benefited 86.08 children

• 625 additional libraries were established

• During 1991-92, 464 new primary schools were opened

• Upgradation of 44 primary schools to middle schools, 67 middle schools into high schools and 59 high schools were upgraded as higher secondary schools

• The Tamil Nadu Council for Higher Education Act, 1992 was a landmark in the higher education of the State

• The State Council for Higher Education was inaugurated by the Chief Minister in March, 1993

• The Tamil Nadu Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Collection of Capitation Fee) Ordinance, 1992 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 10 of 1992) was promulgated by the Governor on 20.8.1992

• School Improvement Programme was launched in 1993

• The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment Bill was passed in 1992

• The annual expenditure to the aided schools was Rs 2.60 crore per annum
Sports got more attention from the Chief Minister. The important schemes in sports implemented were:

1. In July 1992, to develop love for sports by the youth, the 'Sports Development Council' was formed.

2. In 1994, Swimming Champion Kutraleeswaran was adopted by the Tamil Nadu Sports Authority. Chief Minister J. Jayalalithaa, gave her blessings to Kutraleeswaran for his marathon effort to swim across the Palk straits. Kutraleeswaran, after swimming across the Palk straits, was given Rs 6 lakhs for swimming across the English Channel.

3. Kutraleeswaran's achievement in swimming across the English Channel was felicitated by J. Jayalalithaa. Kutraleeswaran expressed his desire to swim across 5 more important channels. The Chief Minister assured him of all help to achieve these feats. Accordingly, he was given Rs 4.67 lakhs by way of help and incentive.

4. The Jawaharlal Nehru Sports Stadium was built within 225 days on a total outlay of Rs 40 crores with all modern equipment and in accordance with international standards, for conducting the 7th South Asian Federation Games in Chennai. It has sophisticated lighting system, total telecommunication system, computerized score boards and a closed circuit TV system are provided in the stadium.

5. In the stadium the 10th Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Invitation International Foot Ball Tournament was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 18th 1993.
6. For the International Sports Champions who visited Chennai in connection with the South Asian Federation Games, a sports village was inaugurated at Koyambedu at a cost of Rs 70 crores.

7. Dr J Jayalalithaa award was constituted with a cash prize of Rs One lakh.

8. In Tamil Nadu, sports was made compulsory subject in the elementary and high school level.

16 **TEMPLE ADMINISTRATION**

Temples represent the artistic and cultural heritage of the State. In Tamil Nadu 1991, thousands of ancient temples were in a state of neglect unable to perform even one-time pooja. The important programmes in this regard were:

1. In 1991, the Tamil Nadu Temple Administration Board comprising of religious heads was constituted for streamlining Temple Administration in the State and collections were started for this Board. Out of this corpus of funds, Rs 42.32 crores were utilised for renovating the temples. Out of the corpus 62 temples benefited. Also, the Kanniyakumari Devasthanam Board was provided with Rs 2.72 crores for exigent work.

2. For performing at least one-time pooja at poor and needy temples where even the lamps were not lighted daily, from out of the interest derived from the corpus fund, a sum of Rs 2500 was paid to each of these temples, totaling Rs 5 crores.
3. This amount subsequently was enhanced to Rs 3500 per temple. Kumbabishegam was performed in 680 historic temples. This was welcomed by the spiritual elders as also by the devout lay people.

4. In Temples where even one-time pooja could not be performed, the Government decided to invest a corpus of Rs 25,000 permanently in Fixed Deposit for each temple to perform daily pooja out of the interest derived without any break. If the public donations of Rs 2500 were invested to the FD account, the balance of Rs 22,500 was to be paid out of the Temple Administration and Maintenance Fund. More than 5777 temples benefitted from this scheme.

5. The famous Arulmigu Natarajar idol of Pathur Village, which was stolen in 1970, was brought back to Tamil Nadu from London. The said temple was renovated at a cost of Rs 7 lakhs and Maha-Kumbabishegam performed on September 3, 1993. For the maintenance of the temple and daily pooja, a corpus fund of Rs 3 lakhs was created and out of the interest derived from it, daily poojas were performed.

6. Kumbabishegam were performed in 330 temples and Kalyana Mandapams were constructed in 20 temple complexes.

7. The Tamil Nadu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act of 1991 was passed.

8. Chief Minister inaugurated the Rs 1 crore renovation work in the Kapaleswarar temple tank.

9. 100 temple musicians were given monthly pension.
10. Temple Protection Force was established with 3000 ex-servicemen and 1000 police personnel.

11. She brought down the thefts in the temples to 208 in 1992.

17. **Tamil Nadu Economy – A Comparison**

Tamil Nadu is gifted with many special features like architecture, music, dance, crafts, culture, language, literature and social and economic tradition in India. The resource, tradition and the democratic characteristics of Tamil Nadu are unique among the States of the country. Tamil Nadu lies in the shape of a rhomboid between Deccan Plateau and the Bay of Bengal on the East, the Indian Ocean on the South, the Western Ghats in the West, the Andhra Pradesh on the North, the Karnataka State on the West and the Kerala State on the South West. The total geographical area of the State is 1,30,000 square kilometers. It is 4 percent of the total geographical area of the country.

The overall economic development of Tamil Nadu in retrospect and prospect has been analysed in this section of the Thesis. This research work is pertaining to the periods from 1991-96, but for comparison purpose equal number of years in the previous periods was considered in the analysis. To compare the changes in the Tamil Nadu economy the periods from 1985-86 to 1995-96 is considered. The said period is classified into:

1. Periods from 1985-86 to 1990-91 is termed as pre J Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister and

2. The periods from 1991-92 to 1995-96 is called the J Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister.
The analysis is restricted to the parameters listed below:

1. Fiscal Position of Tamil Nadu
2. State income and per capita income
3. Elementary education
4. High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools
5. Dropouts in School Education
6. Collegiate Education
7. Technical Education
8. Vital Rates
9. Life Expectancy at Birth
10. Poverty

FISCAL POSITION OF TAMIL NADU

Table 6.2
Fiscal Position of Tamil Nadu from 1984-85 to 1995-96 (in Rs lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>States own revenue</th>
<th>States expenditure</th>
<th>Grants from Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>178683</td>
<td>244975</td>
<td>103583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>201001</td>
<td>277570</td>
<td>86930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>209654</td>
<td>337482</td>
<td>103362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>232881</td>
<td>376304</td>
<td>190292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>288201</td>
<td>430790</td>
<td>136956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>350554</td>
<td>564129</td>
<td>158235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>382375</td>
<td>867952</td>
<td>295191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>477515</td>
<td>854252</td>
<td>224118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>550527</td>
<td>963495</td>
<td>256088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>660642</td>
<td>1091057</td>
<td>480206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>800965</td>
<td>1306488</td>
<td>258960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Various Budget Documents of Government of Tamil Nadu
The total revenue in Tamil Nadu had increased from Rs 1, 78,683 lakhs in 1985-86 to Rs 8, 00,965 lakhs in 1995-96. The growth rate of total revenue was 348.26 percent during the periods. The total expenditure also increased from Rs 2, 44,975 in 1985-86 to Rs. 13, 06,488 lakhs in 1995-96 and the percentage change was 433.31 percent. This clearly shows that the rate of growth of expenditure was more than the State's income during the periods.

In the pre J Jayalalithaa as a Chief Minister period, the total revenue had increased from Rs 1, 78,683 lakhs in 1985-86 to Rs 3, 50,554 lakhs in 1995-96. During her Chief Ministership period, it had increased from Rs 3, 82,375 lakhs in 1991-92 to Rs 8, 00,965 lakhs in 1995-96. From this data, it is calculated that the growth of revenue was more in her tenure (109.47 percent) than the previous period (96.19 percent).

The total grants from the Central Government to Tamil Nadu had increased from Rs 1, 03,583 lakhs in 1985-86 to Rs 1, 58,235 lakhs in 1990-91 i.e. in the pre J Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister period. During her tenure, the total grants had increased from Rs 2, 95,191 lakhs in 1991-92 to Rs 2, 58,960 in 1995-96. In her tenure, the record high of Rs 4, 80,206 lakhs of total grants was received from the Centre in 1995-95. It is observed from the total grants from the Centre that her tenure as a Chief Minister had brought more grants than the previous period. Chart 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 brings out the details of total revenue, total expenditure and total grants from the Centre to the State from 1985 to 1996.
**PERCAPITA INCOME**

Table 6.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
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<th>Per capita income</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>2353</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>3581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>4148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>4428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>5078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>6680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>9073</td>
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<td>1994-95</td>
<td>10743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>12096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tamil Nadu, An Economic Appraisal, Various Issues

Chart 6.2

Total Revenue of Tamil Nadu from 1985 to 1996 (Rs.lakhs)
Chart 6.3
Total Expenditure in Tamil Nadu from 1985 to 1996 (Rs. lakhs)

Chart 6.4
Total Grants from the Central Government to Tamil Nadu from 1985 to 1996 (Rs. lakhs)
Table 6.3 shows the per capita income in Tamil Nadu from 1965 to 1996. The per capita income has increased from Rs 2323 in 1985-86 to Rs 4428 in 1990-91, i.e., in the pre J.Jayalalithaa period. On the other hand, the per capita income has increased from Rs 5078 in 1991-92 to Rs 12096 in 1995-96. It is obvious that the growth rate of per capita income was more during J.Jayalalithaa as a Chief Minister (138.2 percent) than in the previous period (90.62 percent). Chart 6.5 gives the details of change in the per capita income in the period before and after J.Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Table 6.4
Elementary Education in Tamil Nadu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Enrolment</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre Primary</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Middle Higher Elementary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-86</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29,118</td>
<td>5,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-87</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29,268</td>
<td>5,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-88</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29,319</td>
<td>5,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-89</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29,359</td>
<td>5,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-90</td>
<td>21</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-92</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30,004</td>
<td>5,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-93</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30,228</td>
<td>5,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-94</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30,229</td>
<td>5,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-95</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30,351</td>
<td>5,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-96</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30,471</td>
<td>5,549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources
(1) Tamil Nadu: An Economic Appraisal, Government of Tamil Nadu, Various Issues
(2) Director of Elementary Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai
Table 6.4 brings out the details of the institutions, enrolment and teachers strength in Tamil Nadu before J Jayalalithaa as a Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and during her period as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The institutions in primary middle level had increased from 29,118 in 1985-86 to 29,979 in 1990-91. The middle and higher elementary schools had decreased from 5691 in 1985-86 to 5624 in 1990-91. The primary schools had increased from 30,004 in 1991-92 to 30,471 in 1995-96, while the middle and higher elementary schools had decreased from 5581 in 1991-92 to 5549 in 1995-96. The total enrolment in the primary and middle schools had increased from 1985 to 1996. This is shown in Chart 6.6.

The total teachers in pre-primary, primary and middle and higher elementary showed an increasing trend in the period. Teachers in pre-primary schools had increased from 123 in 1985-86 to 135 in 1995-96. During the same period the total teachers in primary schools had decreased from 1,16,625 in 1985-86 to 1,15,181 in 1995-96. As regards the teachers in middle and higher elementary schools it had decreased from 66,919 in 1985-86 to 64,392 in 1995-96. It is observed in the data that not much difference between the pre and during J Jayalalithaa as a Chief Minister was found in the total teachers in the State. It is because of the required number of staff in the different schools in Tamil Nadu.
HIGH AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Table 6.5

Management-Wise High Schools in Tamil Nadu from 1986-87 to 1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Govern -ent</th>
<th>State Board Schools</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Matriculation</th>
<th>Anglo-Indian</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mpl/ Corp</td>
<td>Aided</td>
<td>Unaided</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2292</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2294</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2293</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2327</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2361</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2373</td>
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<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>2306</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>2412</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>2438</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>2445</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source Department of School Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai-6
Management wise high and higher secondary schools in Tamil Nadu during J Jayalalithaa as Chief Minister and before the period are given in Table 6.5. In the State the State Board Unaided Schools showed an increasing trend from 1986 onwards. In the case of other schools that much was not observed. Such a change was due to the New Education Policy of the Central Government. Matriculation schools also showed an increasing trend in the period prior to J Jayalalithaa becoming Chief Minister and continued after she became the Chief Minister of the State. The growth of schools in the previous period was from 2,688 in 1986-87 to 3,151 in 1990-91. In her tenure as the Chief Minister, the number of schools had increased from 3,163 in 1991-92 to 3,417 in 1995-96. Chart 6.7 gives the details of the total number of schools in Tamil Nadu from 1986 to 1996.

Chart 6.7
Total Number of Schools in Tamil Nadu from 1986 to 1996
Table 6.6
Enrolment in High and Higher Secondary Schools in Tamil Nadu from 1986 to 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Municipal/Corporation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>541189</td>
<td>274414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>559551</td>
<td>297530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>614432</td>
<td>338611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>634181</td>
<td>352449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>644590</td>
<td>368621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>682068</td>
<td>387125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>704381</td>
<td>439836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>697304</td>
<td>409168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
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<td>452328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>760813</td>
<td>473059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of school education, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai-6

Table 6.6 presents the enrolment of students in Government and Municipal or Corporation schools in Tamil Nadu from 1986-87 to 1995-96. In the previous period, the total enrolment in Government schools had increased from 8,15,603 in 1986-87 to 10,13,211 in 1990-91. On the other side, the total enrolment in her Chief Minister tenure had increased from 10,69,193 in 1991-92 to 12,33,872 in 1995-96. Similar uptrend in the enrolment of children in Municipal or Corporation schools were more in J. Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister than the previous periods.
Table 6.7

Enrolment in High and Higher Secondary Schools in Tamil Nadu from 1986 to 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Private Schools</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
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<td>479736</td>
<td>354197</td>
<td>833933</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>511400</td>
<td>359332</td>
<td>870732</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>516815</td>
<td>359852</td>
<td>876667</td>
<td>7194</td>
<td>3811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>519816</td>
<td>394560</td>
<td>914376</td>
<td>18573</td>
<td>8548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>522202</td>
<td>410187</td>
<td>932389</td>
<td>23339</td>
<td>13531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>533999</td>
<td>422609</td>
<td>956608</td>
<td>31892</td>
<td>16308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>545340</td>
<td>421815</td>
<td>967155</td>
<td>35412</td>
<td>25119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>562496</td>
<td>438240</td>
<td>1000736</td>
<td>37855</td>
<td>28300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>576925</td>
<td>451425</td>
<td>1028350</td>
<td>47422</td>
<td>35358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>582049</td>
<td>455814</td>
<td>1037863</td>
<td>57843</td>
<td>43732</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: Department of school education, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai-6

The total enrolment in the private schools in Tamil Nadu is shown in Table 6.7. Enrolment in the private aided schools had increased from 8,33,933 in 1986-87 to 9,32,389 in 1990-91, while in her period as the Chief Minister the total enrolment had increased from 9,56,608 in 1991-92 to 10,37,863 in 1995-96. It is interesting to note that the enrolment in private unaided schools had mounted up to the highest level of 1,01,575 in 1995-96. The growth in the enrolment to unaided schools was more in the J Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister period than the previous periods. Chart 6.8 brings out the details of enrolment in the periods in the private schools in Tamil Nadu.
DROPOUTS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

The universalisation of primary education programme in Tamil Nadu envisages the enrolment of all school age children and retaining them in the school for a minimum period of five years. This programme also gives priority to girl children with more importance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children in the State. In this enrolment, regular attendance, retention and reduced drop-outs are the crucial factors in the educational development. J Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister brought all necessary steps to bring down the dropouts in school education in Tamil Nadu. Table 6.8 gives the details of dropouts from 1985 to 1996.
Table 6.8

Dropouts in School Education in Tamil Nadu (in percentage) from 1985 to 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Percentage to Total Enrolment</th>
</tr>
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<td>20.13</td>
<td>25.20</td>
<td>22.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>19.86</td>
<td>25.06</td>
<td>22.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>19.44</td>
<td>24.46</td>
<td>21.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>19.17</td>
<td>24.01</td>
<td>21.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>18.78</td>
<td>23.64</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>18.27</td>
<td>22.68</td>
<td>20.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>17.71</td>
<td>21.16</td>
<td>19.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>17.11</td>
<td>19.62</td>
<td>18.27</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>16.39</td>
<td>18.35</td>
<td>17.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>18.27</td>
<td>22.68</td>
<td>20.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>14.88</td>
<td>16.97</td>
<td>15.85</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: Department of Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai-5

The dropouts of boys was 20.13 percent in 1985-85 and it had decreased to 18.27 percent in 1990-91 i.e., in the pre J. Jayalalithaa as a Chief Minister tenure. During her Chief Ministership period the dropouts had decreased from 17.71 percent in 1991-92 to 14.88 percent in 1995-96. With regard to girls the dropout rate has decreased from 21.16 percent in 1991-92 to 16.97 percent in 1995-96. The percentage of dropouts also decreased in her Chief Ministership period than the previous tenure as observed from Table 6.8. Chart 6.9 gives the complete details of dropouts in the State from 1985 to 1996.
Chart 6.9
Dropouts Details in School Education of Tamil Nadu from 1985 to 1996 (in percentage)

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Table 6.9
Collegiate Education in Tamil Nadu from 1985 to 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arts and Science Colleges</th>
<th>Colleges for Special Education</th>
<th>Enrolment in Arts and Science colleges</th>
<th>Teachers in Arts and Science Colleges</th>
<th>Teachers in Colleges for Special Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>117,450</td>
<td>75,124</td>
<td>9,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>118,625</td>
<td>75,827</td>
<td>9,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>117,888</td>
<td>76,938</td>
<td>9,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>118,884</td>
<td>77,714</td>
<td>9,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>113,359</td>
<td>76,565</td>
<td>9,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>120,820</td>
<td>81,125</td>
<td>10,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>121,409</td>
<td>84,386</td>
<td>10,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>145,778</td>
<td>113,758</td>
<td>10,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>160,296</td>
<td>120,362</td>
<td>10,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>165,784</td>
<td>138,417</td>
<td>10,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>173,074</td>
<td>145,137</td>
<td>10,995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tamil Nadu An Economic Appraisal, Government of Tamil Nadu. Various Issues
Table 6.9 portrays that the total Arts and Science Colleges in Tamil Nadu had increased 195 in 1985-86 to 213 in 1990-91 that is in the period prior to her Chief Ministership. During her Chief Ministership period the number had increased from 224 in 1991-92 to 280 in 1995-96. The total enrolment in the colleges of Tamil Nadu had increased in her tenure and it was more to girls than boys as seen from Table 6.9

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Table 6.10

Number of Technical Institutions in Tamil Nadu during the Period from 1990 to 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Aided and Self Financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polytechnic</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>Polytechnic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source 1. Tamil Nadu An Economic Appraisal, Government of Tamil Nadu Various Issues

Table 6.10 shows that the number of Government Polytechnic had decreased from 24 in the previous period to 24, but she maintained it 21 in number in her complete tenure from 1991 to 1996. In her Chief Ministership tenure the total Government Engineering Colleges had increased to 7 in 1993-94 and remained the same till 1995-96. The aided and self financing colleges had increased in her tenure as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
Table 6.11 shows that the enrolment of students in the Government Polytechnics had increased to 13055 in 1995-96 in her period as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. In the engineering colleges the enrolment has decreased in Government Institutions than in the aided and self-financing Institutions.
Table 6.12 shows the vital statistics of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate per 1000 lives. In Tamil Nadu, the birth rate per 1000 population was 30 in 1970, 21.6 in 1990 and 20.2 in 1995, whereas it was 36.8, 30.2, and 28.3 for the whole of India during the same period. That is during J Jayalalithaa as a Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu the birth rate showed a decreasing trend but also comparatively less than that of the all India level. It is interesting to note that the rural and urban difference in the birth rate was narrowing down from 1970 to 1995. The death rate per 1000 population was 15.6 in 1970, 8.5 in 1990 and 7.9 in 1995 respectively, whereas, in the beginning of the century it was 42.6.
In Tamil Nadu, the infant mortality rate per 1000 live births was 125 in 1970, 93 in 1980, 59 in 1990 and 56 in 1995. The infant mortality rate had decreased in all these years and the difference between rural and urban mortality rate was also narrowing down. Further, the mortality rate during J Jayalalithaa as a Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was decreasing at a faster rate than the all India figure as shown in Table 6 11. The mortality rate was due to malnutrition, infection, tetanus, diarrhea, typhoid, jaundice, measles etc. It is noted that the mortality rate is high in rural areas than in the urban areas. It is observed that the mortality rate is more in female than male due to socio-economic factors.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH**

Table 6 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
<th></th>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1961</td>
<td>41 09</td>
<td>39 24</td>
<td>41 89</td>
<td>40 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-1971</td>
<td>47 50</td>
<td>46 40</td>
<td>46 40</td>
<td>44 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-1981</td>
<td>52 50</td>
<td>51 90</td>
<td>51 40</td>
<td>50 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-1991</td>
<td>59 50</td>
<td>59 30</td>
<td>59 30</td>
<td>60 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-1996</td>
<td>62 85</td>
<td>63 05</td>
<td>60 60</td>
<td>61 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-2001</td>
<td>64 85</td>
<td>65 20</td>
<td>62 80</td>
<td>64 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CMIE, India's Social Infrastructures, Feb 1996, Mumbai
Yet another indicator of health is life expectancy at birth which is given in Table 6.13. In the life expectancy an inverse relation between male and female life expectancy rate during the period. It is to note that up to 1981-91 the life expectancy rate was more to males than for females. On the other hand, from 1991-96 onwards the life expectancy rate turned in favour of females than males. That is during J Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister the life expectancy had increased to 62.85 years for male and 63.05 years for female. When we compare with all India figure we observe that the life expectancy of female (65.20 years) was more in Tamil Nadu than the all India rate (64.20 years). Therefore, the impact of health expenditure is obviously seen from the increase of life expectancy at birth in Tamil Nadu.

**POVERTY**

Table 6.14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Combined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>57.43</td>
<td>49.40</td>
<td>59.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>57.68</td>
<td>48.69</td>
<td>54.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1983-84</td>
<td>53.99</td>
<td>46.96</td>
<td>51.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>45.80</td>
<td>38.64</td>
<td>43.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>32.48</td>
<td>39.77</td>
<td>35.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>24.72</td>
<td>32.70</td>
<td>27.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tamil Nadu An Economic Appraisal, 1997-98, P 131

Table 6.14 show that in Tamil Nadu the percentage of population below the poverty line was 57.43 in rural, 49.40 in urban areas and 59.94 percent in all areas combined in 1973-74. This has decreased to 24.72 in rural, 32.70 in urban and 27.58 all combined during 1997-98. Such an achievement was made due to various development programmes implemented by J Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
The administrative policies and programmes during J Jayalalithaa as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on internal security, Police Department, food, health care, Department of Justice, public works, transport, energy development, small and village industries, agriculture, industry, social justice, development of Tamil, education, Sports, temple administration and the Tamil Nadu Economy is analysed on fiscal position of Tamil Nadu, State income and per capita income, elementary education, high schools and higher secondary schools, dropouts in school education, collegiate education, technical education, vital rates, life expectancy at birth and poverty. All these details portray that Tamil Nadu developed wonderfully during the Chief Ministership of J Jayalalithaa.