

Legislative Assembly Election 2026

DMK ELECTION MANIFESTO



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Committee Constituted to Prepare the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam's Election Manifesto

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**Heartfelt Greetings,
To the Tamil People who are Distinguished
by Ethics and Thrive with Kindness**



A Dravidian movement that spans a century!

In 1916, Sir Pitty Theagarayar, Dr. T.M. Nair, and Dr. C. Natesanar together established the South Indian Liberation Federation. This eventually turned into a historic movement that voiced out in favour of people who were oppressed socially, culturally, politically, and economically, and it gained political expression as the “Justice Party” and came to power through the elections held in the Madras Presidency in 1921.

Justice Party laid the foundations for Social Justice, Social Reform, Upliftment of the oppressed, Women’s Rights, and Infrastructure facilities in the Madras Presidency which paved a path for the development of the Madras Presidency.

Thanthai Periyar took the principles of Self-respect, Rationalism, Social Justice, Rights of the people of Tamil Nadu, Protection of Tamil Language, Liberation of Women, Rights of the Oppressed, Communism, and Communal Rights to the nook and corner of Tamil Nadu through the massive self-respect movement that began in 1925. The movement spread all over the country. In 1938, Thanthai Periyar became the head of the Justice Party. The Self-Respect Movement and Justice Party together formed the Dravidar Kazhagam in the year 1944.

Perarignar Anna realised that a political movement along with the Dravidian ideology is necessary to achieve the goals of Dravidian principles. This realisation motivated him to establish the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in the year 1949. The Party has successfully crossed its 75 years, celebrated its Platinum Jubilee and is marching towards its 100th year.

Perarignar Anna brought the first win for Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam by sowing the seeds of self-respect, love for the Tamil language, Community rights, growth of Tamil Nadu, and

Federalism in the year 1967. Three important goals of the Dravidian Movement were passed as laws by Perarignar Anna. He named the state “Tamil Nadu”, established legal rights for self-respecting marriages, and strongly stood for the two-language policy.

In 1969, after Perarignar Anna, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was carried forward by Muthamizh Arignar Kalaignar. He elevated the movement onto the national stage, transforming it into a force capable of building federal coalitions at the Centre to protect democratic and federal principles across all of India. Under the leadership of Kalaignar, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam(DMK) secured victories in the 1971, 1989, 1996, and 2006 assembly elections. He was the Architect of Modern Tamil Nadu.

In 2018, I took the responsibility of leading Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam with the support of my beloved party cadre. I am moving forward with unwavering determination, following the path paved by Perarignar Anna and Muthamizharignar Kalaignar. We have been witnessing consecutive wins since 2019. We swept both the 2019 and 2024 Parliamentary elections. In 2021, we made Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam assume office for the 6th time.

Dravidian Model Governance



I have named this Governance under my leadership as 'The Dravidian Model'. Self-respect, Social Justice, Equality, Fraternity, Secularism, Federalism, and State Autonomy are the core components of the Dravidian Model Governance. I have provided a exemplary governance rooted in these principles for the past five years.



During the past 5 years...

- Kalaingar Magalir Urimai Thittam
- Vidiyal Payanam
- Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme
- Pudhumai Penn
- Tamil Pudhalvan
- Naan Mudhalvan
- Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam
- Innuyir Kaapoom-Nammai Kaakkum 48 scheme
- Separate Budget for Agriculture
- Kalaingar Kaivinai Thittam
- Kalaingar Kanavu Illam
- Anbukarantal Scheme
- Anbucholai Scheme
- Thozhi Hostels
- Nomination of Differently Aabled Persons in Local Bodies
- Iyothee Thass Pandithar Habitation Development Scheme
- Tholkudi scheme
- Perasiriyar Anbazhagan School Development Scheme
- Perunthalaivar Kamarajar College Development Scheme
- Annal Ambedkar Business Champions Scheme
- Chief Minister's Thayumanavar Scheme
- Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam
- Ulagam Ungal Kaiyil Scheme (Free Laptops for College Students)
- Free Electricity Connections to Two Lakh farmers





By implementing numerous such schemes, we have developed Tamil Nadu across all sectors. Through visionary projects, Tamil Nadu has achieved holistic growth. The true speciality of these initiatives is that they are designed to ensure every single individual benefits!

As a Leading State...

Tamil Nadu attaining a high economic growth rate of 11.19% in the last financial year stands as the best out of the magnificent achievements of the Dravidian Model's governance!

For all People...

- We have credited 5,000 rupees into the bank accounts of 1.31 Crore women, which includes 3,000 rupees as the Kalaigiar Urimai Thogai for three months and a special summer grant of 2,000 rupees.
- Fulfilling the 22-year-old demand of government employees for the Old Pension Scheme, the Tamil Nadu Assured Pension Scheme (TAPS) has been implemented.

Through the schemes meticulously implemented for all sections of people, including Women, Youth, Children, Senior Citizens, the Differently Abled, Transgender persons, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Adi Dravidar and Tribal communities, Minorities, Government Employees, Teachers, Farmers, Weavers, Fishermen, and Labourers, Tamil Nadu has witnessed a new resurgence.





By overcoming all the manmade disasters created by the Union BJP Government that betrays Tamil Nadu, and by confronting the forces that stand in complicity with their treachery, we have achieved this resurgence.

- If Tamil Nadu is to be protected, the rule of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam must continue!
- If we are to safeguard Tamil Nadu's Education, Infrastructure, Social justice, and the progress we have achieved so far, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam must continue to govern the State!
- For all the people of Tamil Nadu to live in unity and social harmony, and to move forward on the path of progress, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam must continue to govern the State!
- To protect the Land, Language, and Honour of the unique Tamil people, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam must continue to govern the State! Let 'Dravidian Model 2.0' bloom.

As a foundation for this, I had presented the 'Stalin Statement' to fulfil your dreams as the people of Tamil Nadu. This Election Manifesto of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is a comprehensive document of the same.

Travelling across the whole of Tamil Nadu - listening to the views of people from all sections, to all those who prepared this election manifesto, namely, Party Deputy General Secretary Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, T.K.S. Elangovan, Govi. Chezhaian, P.T.R. Palanivel Thiaga Rajan, T.R.B. Rajaa, M.M. Abdullah, Constandine Ravindran, Ezhilan Naganadhan, Karthikeya Sivasenapathi, Tamilarasi Ravikumar, G. Santhanam, and Suresh Sambandam, I express my heartfelt appreciation and gratitude.



Muthamizh Arignar Kalaignar would say,

“சொன்னதைச் செய்வோம்; செய்வதைத் தான் சொல்வோம்” (We do what we say; we only say what we will do),

Dravidian Model under my leadership is

“சொல்லாததையும் செய்வோம்; சொல்லாமலும் செய்வோம்” (We will do even what was not promised; we will do even without saying anything too).

We will build a strong government through simple governance.

We will structure government schemes to encompass the dreams of all the citizens.

No individual will be left behind, the State will reach and protect all.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam does what it says; it does so resolutely! - We will forever safeguard this trust of the people of Tamil Nadu.

Election Manifesto 2026 for the 17th Legislative Assembly Election - All the commitments made in this manifesto will be fulfilled under the Dravidian Model 2.0 Government that will be formed with your overwhelming mandate.

வெல்வோம் ஒன்றாக! (Together, We Shall Win!)

Best Regards

M.K. Stalin

President

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam





Ideological Pledge of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

- Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam promises to safeguard democratic rights in Politics, achieve a state of equality free from disparities, Egalitarianism, drive a renaissance based on rationalism, and build a society free from discrimination.
- “உலகமே வியந்து, உச்சிமேல் வைத்து மெச்சத்தக்க அரசியல் நெறி பெற்றுத் திகழ்ந்தது தமிழ்நாடு” (Tamil Nadu once possessed a political ethic so profound that the entire world looked on in awe and held it in the highest esteem) said Perarignar Anna. Accordingly, our primary goals are to protect the Tamil language while marvelling at its eternal youth and vigour, to uplift the Tamil people as a race that has rightfully earned its liberties, and to build a self-sufficient Tamil Nadu.
- Communal polarisation and caste discrimination remain significant obstacles to Tamil Nadu’s progress. We therefore commit to advancing social reform and promoting progressive thought to build a more inclusive and equitable society.
- The imposition of the Hindi language acts as a measure of single-language dominance; we oppose it with all our might. We do not disregard any language. However, if a language is imposed with an authoritative mindset and attempts to take over the place of Tamil, we vow to oppose it till our last. The anti-Hindi and Tamil protection struggle

ignited by Thanthai Periyar during 1938 gained momentum during the 1960s, eventually exploding into a massive student uprising in 1965. That fire will burn forever in the hearts of our people.

- The promise made by the then Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, that English would continue as the official language of the Union as long as non-Hindi speaking people desired it, must be upheld. The only permanent solution to this issue is to grant official language status to all the regional languages of India.
- Under the current constitution, powers are heavily concentrated within the Union Government. In practice, we continue to see even greater overreaches of authority. Therefore, clear boundaries must be set for the Union Government's powers and its taxation rights, and the Constitution of India should be amended accordingly.
- In terms of financial distribution, 50% of revenue must be allocated to the states. Just as higher taxes are collected from developed states, the financial share returned to those states must also be proportionately higher.
- Since the Union Government's political, social, and economic decisions directly impact the states, the Union must only make such decisions after consulting with state governments. Because the culture, lifestyle, standard of living, and needs of people vary from state to state, the respective state governments must be granted full authority to make decisions regarding these matters.
- In a country inhabited by people of diverse races, languages, religions, customs, cultures, diets, and beliefs, true national integrity is built upon the fulfilment of their collective aspirations and contentment. Consequently, having reached its Diamond Jubilee, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) continues to champion a brand of politics that emphasises unity in both thought and action.

- Secularism is the protective support that embraces all the people of India and enables them to live together in unity. We will reject any move that goes against this secular fabric; we will raise awareness among the people and stand firm in our opposition.
- “ஒரு விவசாயி, தன்னிடம் இருக்கும் ஆடுகளில், காலில் அடிபட்ட ஆட்டை மட்டும் தனது தோளில் சுமந்து செல்வது தான் சமூகநீதி” (A farmer who, out of his entire flock, carries only the goat with an injured leg on his shoulders is what Social Justice is.) said Muthamizharignar Kalaigarnar. Every social welfare scheme of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) is designed with this very purpose in mind.
- Our goal is to sow the seeds of equality, social justice, brotherhood, rationalism, and self-respect in the hearts of the people. By enacting laws rooted in these principles, we aim to lead the state on a path of continuous progress.
- All our initiatives will be designed to ensure the State’s prosperity and the upliftment of the vulnerable. Our path will serve as a beacon for the oppressed and a new dawn for those on the margins of society. We believe that true progress is found only in inclusive growth, where no one is left behind.
- The Dravidian ideology strongly upholds the principle - “Everything for Everyone” . It is the path defined for us by our party leader and Honourable Chief Minister M.K. Stalin. We will work tirelessly every day to uphold his solemn pledge: “In Tamil Nadu’s journey of growth, I will not let a single person be left behind.”

**We will perform the duties entrusted to us with absolute sincerity.
We will carry them out with dignity and fulfil them with a deep sense of
discipline.**

Electoral Promises

1

State Rights

The principle of State Autonomy is the enduring legacy that Arignar Anna authored as an immortal charter!

Autonomy for the states and federalism at the Centre” was one of the five core slogans that Kalaignar championed throughout his life. This principle is fundamental to strengthening India.

Since a constitutional amendment is essential to firmly establish and implement this vision, the Dravidian Model government has appointed a committee headed by retired Supreme Court Judge, Justice Kurian Joseph to explore the necessary legal pathways.

The committee has submitted the first volume of its report to the Government of Tamil Nadu. It highlights the excessive concentration of power within the Union Government and the rapid erosion of state rights. The report also lists the necessary steps to rectify this politically unhealthy trend. Furthermore, the committee emphasises a structural reset comparable in ambition to the economic reforms of 1991.

The report underscores that the historical context in which the Indian Constitution was framed is vastly different from the realities of today. It warns that in a country like India, home to diverse groups, uniformity is extremely dangerous. Instead, the committee’s report strongly recommends that a strong federal structure is the need of the hour. As a continuation of this vision, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The Party will take all necessary measures to make the recommendations of the committee, led by retired Supreme Court Justice Kurian Joseph, a subject of nationwide debate. By collaborating with like-minded movements, the party will work to halt the authoritarian tendencies of the Union Government and firmly re-establish the rights of the states.

2. The Union Government must abandon its 'One Nation, One Language' policy. Instead, it must adopt a dual-language policy consisting of English and the respective mother tongue. DMK will continue its fight for the same.
3. The Union Government must constitutionally entrench English as the permanent official languages. All languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should be declared official languages. The DMK will continue to fight to guarantee that English remains the sole link language for all official communication between the Union and State governments.
4. The state language must be permitted as the language of the High Courts in the respective states.
5. The Finance Commission must make its recommendations based solely on the 1971 Census data.
6. The 'One Nation, One Election' proposal must be abandoned, and the corresponding legislative draft must be withdrawn.
7. Education must be moved back to the State List.
8. The appointment of University Vice-Chancellors must be handled solely by the State Government.
9. We will insist on the abolition of all national-level entrance exams for higher education, including medical entrance exams (NEET).
10. We will demand a curb in the unilateralism of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) to restore federal equilibrium.
11. We will demand that the states' share of Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue be increased from the current 50% to 70%.

2

Social Justice

குலத்துக்கு ஒரு நீதி என்பது அநீதியே’(Justice that varies by lineage is no justice at all; it is an injustice). Thanthai Periyar explained the essence of this principle, stating, “Social justice is not about pulling down those who have already risen in society. Reservation, which is the tool for social justice, is about filling the pits to level the ground.”

The continuous struggles of the Dravidian movement are the reason the policy of social justice, known as Reservation, has become an untouchable and unshakeable principle today. It was the relentless protests of the Dravidian movement's leaders that compelled this policy to be formally recognised and accepted by the Constitution of India. Today, as this principle is being implemented across the entire country, Tamil Nadu stands proud as the pioneer state that led the way.

The Dravidian Model government established the Social Justice Monitoring Committee to monitor the proper implementation of reservation as an affirmative action. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) believes it is essential to build upon this with further initiatives. Consequently, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 administration...

1. We will take every possible measure to ensure that the Reservation is fully and effectively implemented at all levels
2. We will urge the Union Government to enact the necessary Constitutional amendments to introduce a reservation system in the appointment of High Court Judges, thereby upholding the principles of social justice within the judiciary.
3. We will oppose the injustice where the 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBC), as recommended by the Mandal Commission, is not fully implemented in high-ranking Union Government positions and premier educational institutions like IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, and National Law Schools.

4. We will ensure that the legally mandated reservation quotas are implemented in their entirety, and this process will be continuously monitored.
5. Educational scholarships for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SC), the Scheduled Tribes (ST), the Backward Classes (BC), the Most Backward Classes (MBC), and the Denotified Communities (DNC) will be increased.
6. Schemes aimed at expanding the projects determined for employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for women from SC, ST, MBC, and Denotified Communities will be expanded.
7. We will urge the Union Government to abolish the All India Quota (AIQ) system in Tamil Nadu's medical colleges and instead follow the State Government's reservation policy.
8. Provisions will be made to ensure appropriate representation based on the data from the Caste-based Census to be conducted alongside the National Population Census.
9. Investment subsidies and other incentives will be provided to private companies that offer high-level employment opportunities, with annual salaries exceeding Rs. 20 Lakhs, to individuals from the Scheduled Castes (SC), the Scheduled Tribes (ST), the Most Backward Classes (MBC), and the Denotified Communities (DNC).

3

Arts and Culture

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam government has always functioned as a government for the Tamil language and as a government for the Tamil people. It was Perarignar Anna who named our motherland 'Tamil Nadu'. It was Muthamizh Arignar Kalaignar who fulfilled the century-old demand for 'Classical Language' status.

In continuation of this, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam continues to serve the Race, the Language, the Arts, and the Culture. It has been performing the duty of establishing Tamil pride globally through research. In continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 government...

1. To integrate Folk Arts, Anthropology, Architecture, Archaeology, and Literary Evidences, an 'Integrated Heritage Commission' incorporating various departments will be established.
2. The operations of the Department of Folk Arts, the Department of Art and Culture, the Department of Tourism, and the Department of Archaeology will be consolidated.
3. Short-term courses on 'Art Appreciation' will be launched. 'Special Guides' will be trained for Archaeological and Spiritual Tourism.
4. Cultural events, music, and dance will be documented through video recordings, and a world-class 'Digital Library' will be established.
5. A special scheme will be implemented to ensure that the children of folk artists receive higher education.
6. A Project titled 'Tamil Cultural Journey' (Tamil Panpaattu Payanam) will be executed to take Tamil traditional arts to school and college students.
7. To further enhance the functioning of the Tamil Nadu Folk Artistes Welfare Board, additional financial assistance of Rs. 5 crore will be provided by the government.

4

Tamil Development

The rule of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has always remained the rule of Tamil. Half a century ago, Muthamizh Arignar Kalaigarnar declared the song 'Neerarum Kadaludutha' written by Manonmaniam Sundaranar as the 'Tamil Thai Vaazhthu'. Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru.M.K.Stalin has declared that song as the State Song of Tamil Nadu. In all competitive examinations, the Tamil language paper has been made a mandatory eligibility test. Tamil Parappurai Kazhagam has been established. Numerous schemes are being implemented for Tamil, such as the Nationalisation of Tamil Literary Works, conducting events on the birth anniversaries of writers, publication of Sangam Literature books at low cost, creation of the Dravida Kalanjiyam, 'Kalaigarnar Ezhuthukol Virudhu' for Journalists, Classical Tamil Chairs in World Universities, Small Magazines (Sitrizhalgal) for libraries, Ilakkiya Mamani Awards, 'Dream Home' (Kanavu Illam) scheme for eminent writers, Thisaidhorum Dravidam, and

Muthamizh Arignar Translation Project. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. In a manner that honours the glory of Mother Tamil, the Pre-eminent Classical Language, a 'Classical Tamil Conference' (Semmozhi Manadu) will be grandly organised in Chennai. This conference, involving international Tamil scholars and language experts, will aim to chart the growth of the Tamil language from Sangam Tamil to Computer Tamil and formulate the pathways for its future journey.
2. As a part of the efforts towards the creation of technical terminologies, important articles published in international research journals in various genres will be translated and published immediately. This will benefit the students and researchers pursuing higher education through Tamil medium.
3. Tamil language labs equipped with modern technological facilities will be established in schools.
4. To recognise promising young researchers in the fields of Tamil Linguistics and Literature, awards along with prize money will be presented annually for five doctoral theses.
5. The 'Muthamizh Arignar Kalaivithagar' Award will be presented to films that exceptionally showcase the love for the Tamil language and the cultural attributes of Tamil Nadu.
6. In the era of Artificial Intelligence, a data repository will be created by collecting texts, speeches (in various dialects), and images to develop Large Language Models (LLMs) for the Tamil language. Based on this, Artificial Intelligence-based language technology tools will be developed.
7. With a view to encouraging the development of Artificial Intelligence software for the Tamil language, the 'Tamil-AI Fellowship' will be provided in educational institutions.
8. With a view to enabling the younger generation to know about the history of the Language Martyrs' struggle, a gallery equipped with modern library facilities will be established at Pollachi in Coimbatore district at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 crore.
9. A permanent committee comprising Tamil scholars along with experts from the respective fields will be constituted to suggest equivalent Tamil words for technical

terminologies related to newly introduced theories, discoveries, and technologies in various sectors.

10. The Union Government, through an organisation named “Bharatiya Bhasha Parivar”, is attempting to integrate all Indian languages and establish that Sanskrit is the mother tongue of all these languages. The DMK will continue to strive to protect the uniqueness of Dravidian languages, including Tamil, and their cultural elements.

5

Archaeology

Our objective is to scientifically establish the hidden history of the Tamils and the glories of the Tamils showcased by the Sangam Tamil. By highlighting the path traversed by the Tamils, we are designing a prosperous path for the future. The Keeladi Museum and the Porunai Museum stand as testimonies that have reclaimed the lost glory. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Documentation of Mysore Inscription Data: Tens of thousands of Tamil inscriptions (Estampages) are preserved in the branch office of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) at Mysore. Among these, the digitised inscriptions will be obtained from the Archaeological Survey of India as per the court order. Action will be taken to release these as a series of books titled 'Great Compendium of Tamil Nadu Inscriptions' (Tamilnattu Kalvettu Perungkalanjiyam) after a complete study with appropriate historical explanations. Through this, the hitherto unknown historical evidence of the medieval and later periods of Tamil Nadu will be brought to the public.
2. We will continue to urge the Union Government to expedite the release of the report on the Keeladi excavations, which has scientifically established the historical antiquity of the Tamils.
3. Prehistoric Sites, Hero Stones (Nadukarkal), Rock Paintings, Sculptures, and historical monuments will be fully identified and digitally documented. All of these will be

declared as Protected Monuments and will be reclaimed from encroachments. Priority will be given to Hero Stones that speak of the history of our ancestors.

4. Structures such as 'Kumizhi' (conical sluice) and 'Thoompu' (sluice gate) stand as testimonies to the ancient water resource management of the Tamils. All the inscriptions found along with them will be preserved and declared as Heritage Symbols.
5. The excavations being carried out in archaeological sites across all terrains of Tamil Nadu, following a chronological order of history and culture, will continue.
6. With a view to utilising scientific technologies in archaeological research, a laboratory of international standards comprising Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating, Pottery analysis, and Palynology (pollen) analysis will be established in Chennai.
7. A committee comprising Linguists, Archaeologists, Anthropologists, and Art Historians will be constituted to conduct studies to identify the linguistic and cultural similarities between the indigenous people of Australia and the Tamils.

6

Sri Lankan Tamils' Welfare

The Party (Kazhagam) has consistently stood for the political and social rights of Sri Lankan Tamils; indeed, the Party has a history of its government dismissed for the cause. The State Government has been providing assistance, such as housing, education, and healthcare to the Tamils who escaped the genocide in Sri Lanka and have been residing in Tamil Nadu for over 40 years. We renamed the 'Refugee Camps' as 'Rehabilitation Camps'. Approval was granted for the construction of 10,469 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 630 crore, of which 5,920 houses have been completed and handed over to the camp residents so far. Construction work for the remaining houses is currently underway. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The DMK urges the Union Government to revoke its stance under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, which denies the acceptance of citizenship applications from Sri Lankan Tamils. Further, the DMK demands the Union Government to accept the

identity cards issued by the Government of Tamil Nadu as valid evidence when Sri Lankan Tamils apply for citizenship, without insisting on documents such as passports or entry permits.

2. The DMK demands the appointment of officials at the district level to enable Sri Lankan Tamils to apply for citizenship and to verify and take further action on those applications.
3. The DMK urges the Union Government to clearly state the legal status of the Eelam Tamils living in India.
4. The Union Government will be continuously urged to grant Indian citizenship to the Sri Lankan Tamils who have been residing in Tamil Nadu for many years.
5. Taking into account the impacts on the Sri Lankan Tamil community due to the constitutional reforms being introduced in Sri Lanka, the Government of India must take immediate diplomatic measures to protect the rights of Sri Lankan Tamils. The demographic changes, land encroachments, and the erosion of Tamil identity carried out in areas traditionally inhabited by Tamils must be prevented.
6. We will urge the Union Government to ensure that the Government of Sri Lanka grants full recognition to the legitimate demands of the Tamil communities living in Sri Lanka. We will advocate for the establishment of a federal system that ensures equality and non-discrimination for all citizens, including the Hill Country Tamils (Malaiyaha Tamils).

7

Non-Residential Tamils' Welfare

The Party holds the welfare of Non-Resident Tamils in high esteem. To fulfil the diverse needs of the Tamil diaspora, the 'Non-Resident Tamils Welfare Act' was enacted by the DMK government in 2011. The Chief Minister constituted the 'Non-Resident Tamils Welfare Board' with 15 members. January 12 is declared and celebrated as 'Non-Resident Tamils Day'. All these initiatives have instilled immense self-confidence among the migrated Tamils. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Non-Resident Tamils have been making significant contributions to the Economic growth of our State. Millions of people, including various skilled labourers, nurses, engineers,

technicians, and industrial investors, are enriching both their motherland and the countries where they work. To protect and benefit them during their tenure abroad and after their return, a comprehensive 'Non-Resident Tamils Welfare Policy' will be formulated.

2. Additional budgetary allocation will be provided to the Department of Non-Resident Tamils Welfare, and its services will be expanded on the lines of the 'NORKA Roots' model implemented by the Government of Kerala.
3. Action will be taken to provide compensation to the families of workers who lose their lives in accidents while working abroad and to provide entrepreneurship loan assistance to their kin so their families are not left in financial distress.
4. Necessary measures will be taken to increase the number of registrations with the Non-Resident Tamils Welfare Board. This will enable a larger number of Non-Resident Tamils to benefit from the various welfare schemes of the Government.
5. Necessary initiatives will be taken to set up NRT Help Desks at all four international airports in Tamil Nadu to sensitise Non-Resident Tamils about the various welfare schemes being implemented by the Government.

8

Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

For the soil to prosper... for the happiness of the people...the Dravidian Model government was the first to present a separate Agriculture Budget. Tamil Nadu has achieved its goals of modernising the agricultural sector, increasing farmers' income, boosting production and productivity, and ensuring food and nutritional security.

In the last five years, a total of Rs. 1,94,076 crore has been allocated through the Agriculture Budget. To ensure holistic agricultural growth across all 12,525 village panchayats, the 'Kalaigarnar All Village Integrated Agriculture Development Programme' was implemented.

Through this scheme, 61 lakh farmers have benefited, leading to a significant increase in both irrigation area and crop production. Furthermore, 58,712 acres of fallow lands have been brought

under cultivation and transformed into productive farmland. In short, the soil has prospered, and the people are happy.

Through the "Chief Minister's Mannuyir Kaathu Mannuyir Kaappom" scheme, 21 lakh farmers have benefited. The Nammazhvar Organic Farming Research Centre has been established in Coimbatore.

In honour of Nel Jayaraman, the "Nel Jayaraman Traditional Paddy Varieties Conservation Mission" was launched. Under this initiative, traditional paddy seeds are being actively produced and distributed to farmers to preserve our agricultural heritage.

Tamil Nadu holds the number one position in the productivity of sugarcane and Ragi; second position in production of corn, oilseeds, and sugarcane; Third in production of millets and groundnuts, showing excellent performance in the field of Agriculture. To safeguard the welfare of farmers, the government has provided Rs. 2,065 Crore as relief to approximately 25 lakh farmers for crop damage caused by natural calamities over the past four years.

To ensure that farmers receive at least Rs. 2,500 per quintal for paddy procurement, the Government of Tamil Nadu has currently increased the incentive to Rs. 131 for common varieties and Rs. 156 for fine varieties. Following this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Muthamizharignar Kalaignar fulfilled the long-standing demand of Tamil Nadu's farmers in 1989 by providing free electricity to all farmers. While this initiative has enabled Tamil Nadu's farmers to consistently achieve numerous milestones in agricultural production, the state's agriculture still largely depends on well and borewell irrigation. To further enhance irrigation, more than 20 lakh farmers currently receiving free electricity will be provided with modern electric pump sets tailored to their current pump capacity and irrigation requirements, without the installation of meters.
2. Compensation for damages caused by floods during disasters will be increased to Rs.25,000 per hectare for Irrigated Crops and Paddy; Rs. 27,000 per hectare for Perennial crops; Rs. 12,000 per hectare for Rain-fed Crops.
3. The Net Cultivable Area will be increased to 50 lakh hectares.

4. Temporary direct paddy procurement centres will be converted into permanent buildings equipped with drying floors in all feasible locations.
5. The procurement price of paddy will be increased to Rs. 3,500 per quintal.
6. The procurement price of sugarcane will be increased to Rs. 4,500 per tonne.
7. Desilting work will be carried out in 'C' and 'D' category channels, covering a length of 10,500 km in Delta districts and 5,000 km in non-Delta districts.
8. Soil Health Cards will be distributed to 43 lakh farmers.
9. To conserve water, which is the backbone of agriculture, micro-irrigation will be expanded to cover 21 Lakh hectares.
10. One thousand rainwater harvesting structures will be constructed in the Western and Eastern Ghats. Canals and sluices will be renovated to streamline water management, transforming water-scarce areas into fertile regions.
11. Food production will be increased to 125 Lakh metric tonnes.
12. A Village-Level Crop Cultivation Plan (“Grama Alavilaana Payir Saagupadi Thittam”) will be formulated and implemented to enable farmers to adopt the best cultivation practices for crops suited to their specific regions and achieve maximum yields.
13. Measures will be taken to expand the area under Organic Farming from 40,000 hectares to 1 Lakh hectares over the next 5 years. To ensure the full benefits of this transition, continuous consultancy and guidance will be provided to the farmers.
14. Measures will be taken to increase the area under Natural Farming fivefold over the next 5 years. The contribution of Women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) will be integrated into the production of necessary inputs for natural farming.
15. To increase the extent of agroforestry, the cultivation of trees such as Pungan, Jamun, Indian Rosewood, Teak, Sandalwood, Red Sanders, Mahogany, Melia Dubia (Malai Vembu), and Arjun Terminalia (Neer Marudhu) will be encouraged.
16. To promote the cultivation of traditional paddy, millets, and pulses across 75,000 acres, 1,500 metric tonnes of seeds will be distributed to farmers annually.
17. One thousand model farms will be established that are climate resilient.
18. Approximately 1.25 Lakh acres of fallow and degraded lands will be restored and brought back under cultivation.

19. Cultivation of exotic crops such as Blueberry, Dragon Fruit, and Kiwi will be encouraged across 2,500 acres.
20. Subsidies will be provided to 1.50 Lakh farmers for the purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment.
21. 5,000 solar-powered pump sets, 1,000 solar driers, and 1,000 solar-powered electric fences will be installed.
22. Subsidies and necessary training will be provided to rural youth, registered farmers' associations, and Farmer-Producer Organisations (FPOs) to establish 100 agricultural machinery repair and service centres.
23. 1,000 food value-addition centres will be established to enhance the processing of agricultural produce.
24. A 'Special Scheme' will be created to encourage the cultivation of medicinal plants. Cultivation of medicinal crops such as Coleus (Marunthukkurkan), Glory Lily (Senganthal), Tanner's Cassia (Aavaram), and Periwinkle (Nithya Kalyani) will be undertaken across 25,000 acres.
25. New Uzhavar Sandhais will be established in all Panchayat Union areas that currently do not have one.
26. The use of drones will be promoted to perform pesticide spraying and crop protection at a lower cost while ensuring higher yields. This initiative will be implemented through e-vaadagai scheme, making drones available to farmers at affordable rent. Furthermore, this scheme will provide drone pilot training, creating employment opportunities for the youth, with a particular focus on women.
27. Similar to the successful operation of 'Uzhavar Sandhais' (Farmers' Markets) in rural areas, 100 'Uzhavar Angadis' (Farmers' Outlets) will be established in urban areas. These will be set up in the Corporation areas in the first phase and gradually expanded to Municipalities. This will ensure farmers receive fair prices for their produce, while consumers gain access to high-quality products at lower costs.
28. To boost agricultural exports, "Agricultural Market Intelligence and Export Guidance Centres" equipped with AI technology will be established at both the zonal and state levels.

29. To benefit the farming community, Farmer-Producer Organisations (FPOs), entrepreneurs, students, and the general public, Zonal Agricultural Exhibitions and Seminars will be conducted annually.
30. High-yielding crop varieties will be identified and produced through seed farms to ensure their availability.
31. Measures will be taken across all districts to increase the area of high-income horticultural crops such as Moringa, Guava, Papaya, Sapota, Jackfruit, Gooseberry, Jamun, Custard Apple, and Orange.
32. Special schemes will be formulated to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds.
33. Over the next five years, 5 Crore palmyra seeds will be planted. Special clusters will be established for palmyra-based products. Arrangements will also be made to market Palmyra products manufactured in Tamil Nadu through Aavin outlets.
34. New Agro Industrial Parks: In Tamil Nadu, certain products are produced in high concentration in a few areas and are largely sold without value addition. Dedicated Agro-Industrial Parks will be established across the State to address this. These Agro-Industrial Parks will focus on Eggs, Coconut, Banana, Mango, Paddy, and Flowers. These parks will be established in Pattukkottai, Krishnagiri, Udthagamandalam, Yercaud, Kodaikanal, Theni, Ramanathapuram, Tenkasi, Tiruvannamalai, Salem, Pollachi, Oddanchatram, and Thiruvarur.
35. Mobile paddy dryers will be provided as per local demands at direct paddy procurement centres operating in paddy-growing regions.
36. Silo Storage: Procuring paddy during seasons when the moisture content is high remains a major challenge. By establishing Silo Storage facilities, it will be possible to dry and procure large quantities of paddy even with 20% moisture content. Therefore, these grain storage silos will be constructed in regions with high paddy cultivation.

9

Water Management

Thiruvalluvar, the great poet stated, "நீர் இன்றி அமையாது உலகு (The world cannot exist without water). The Purananuru also spoke of “குளம் தொட்டு வளம் பெருக்கி” (creating ponds to multiply wealth'). Thalaivar Kalamannar was not only a scholar of Tamil literature but also the protector of Tamil Nadu's water bodies. From the time the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam came to power in 1967 until 2011, 43 dams were constructed in Tamil Nadu. In the last five years, desilting works spanning 24,833 km in the Cauvery Delta regions were executed efficiently at an estimated cost of Rs. 459 Crore, benefiting all the farmers. Across the State, works have been undertaken to construct 121 new check dams and 63 anicuts. Among the water management initiatives of the DMK government, the most significant is the 'Thamirabarani - Karumeniyar - Nambiyar River Interlinking Canal Project'.

Flood mitigation works were carried out in Chennai and other districts at an estimated cost of Rs.1,640 Crore, thereby protecting the people from the impact of floodwaters. Over a period of five years, through the Rural Development Department, desilting works for 47,920 Lakes and 1,33,967 kilometres of canals have been undertaken across all districts in Tamil Nadu.

Considering the growing drinking water requirements of Chennai city, the foundation stone has been laid for the Mamallan Reservoir, which will serve as the sixth reservoir. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Increase Water Resources: A massive irrigation rejuvenation scheme will be formulated and implemented in rural areas to revitalise water bodies, recharge groundwater levels, and fully meet agricultural and drinking water requirements without any scarcity. Under this scheme, 20,000 water bodies will be desilted, and their bunds will be strengthened and renovated over the next five years. In addition to repairing sluices and surplus weirs (kalungugal) in these water bodies, construction works for bathing area near waterbodies (neeradu thurai) will also be undertaken.

2. The proliferation of invasive aquatic weeds like Water Hyacinth (aagaya thamarai) in water bodies has emerged as a major impediment to the smooth flow of water and irrigation. These weeds will be removed periodically to ensure the flow of water. Through this initiative, canals, ponds, tanks, and lakes will be revitalised, thereby ensuring the prosperity of agriculture.
3. All water bodies in urban areas will be rejuvenated and transformed by constructing walkways around them, ensuring that they are continuously utilised by the public.
4. The 'Tamil Nadu Water Security Action Plan 2056' will be formulated by assessing and analysing the drinking water, agricultural, and industrial requirements of Tamil Nadu for the next 30 years, to ensure these demands are fully met.
5. New large-scale reservoirs will be created in the necessary districts across Tamil Nadu to increase the drinking water supply and to decentralise the water distribution system.

10

Health and Family Welfare

We assumed office during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, successfully controlled the outbreak, ensured vaccines for all, and provided financial assistance to those whose livelihoods were affected. Following this, various initiatives such as Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam (Healthcare at the Doorstep), Innuyir Kaappoom - Nammai Kaakkum 48, Paatham Paathukaapom (Diabetic Foot Care), Idhayam Kaappom, the Siruneeragam Kaakum Seermigu Maruthuva Thittam (Scheme for Kidney Care), and Mudhalvar Marunthagam (Chief Minister's Pharmacies) have been reaching and protecting the well-being of the people. The Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam scheme has received an United Nations award. Through the "Nalam Kaakum Stalin" camps, the Dravidian Model government continues to operate as a government that safeguards the health of every individual. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 Governance...

1. Under the "Nalamudan Tamil Nadu 2030" initiative, to ensure adequate medical insurance for all in need, the annual income limit for eligibility under the Chief Minister's

Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) will be increased to Rs. 5 Lakh, and the insurance coverage amount will be raised to Rs. 10 Lakh.

2. Following the model of government hospitals in Chennai and Kancheepuram, advanced cancer treatment facilities will be established in government medical college hospitals in Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tiruppur, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, and Coimbatore districts.
3. Special measures will be taken to make Tamil Nadu the top-ranking state in India for reducing the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in maternal and child healthcare.
4. Superspecialty hospitals will be established at the zonal level in Thanjavur, Villupuram, and Dharmapuri. Each of these hospitals will ensure that high-end specialised treatments are accessible to the people of the surrounding districts.
5. A special scheme will be implemented to prevent and control the top ten non-communicable diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, kidney damage, cancers, respiratory illnesses, and digestive disorders, which are the primary causes of premature mortality and reduced life expectancy among the youth in Tamil Nadu.
6. Special camps will be conducted regularly to ensure the early detection of conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, and cancer.
7. Fertility centres will be established at the zonal level.
8. Multi-speciality Eye Care Centres will be established at the zonal level.
9. To enable the middle class to access facilities in government hospitals, the insurance wards will be expanded so that medical beneficiaries with private insurance can also avail of these services.
10. The hurdles in establishing the Siddha Medical University will be resolved, and it will be launched as per the enacted legislation. The hospital affiliated with this university will provide treatments and also conduct scientific research to modernise Siddha medicine.
11. Documentation of Traditional Medicine: All data and knowledge regarding traditional Siddha medical practices in Tamil Nadu will be documented through the Tamil University, Thanjavur.
12. A "Narcotics Information and Reporting Centre" will be established to enable the public to share information about those selling or using illicit drugs. This will help identify

offenders involved in drug-related crimes and ensure they receive swift and appropriate legal punishment.

13. Hospice Care Centres (Maintenance and Treatment Centres) will be set up at the zonal level to provide specialised care for those suffering from incurable diseases and are in a bedridden state.
14. To ensure that dialysis treatment is available to everyone in need at government hospitals ranging from the district to the taluk level, the number of dialysis machines will be doubled from the current capacity.
15. Kannoli Meetpom (Restoring Vision): To ensure healthy vision for all, eye examination camps will be conducted, and free spectacles will be provided to those in need. This initiative will be implemented as part of the Nalam Kaakum Stalin scheme.
16. With the rising prevalence of diabetes, it is essential to create public awareness about the impact of the disease and the lifestyle changes required to prevent it. Therefore, manufacturers will be urged to display the calorie content on sweets and beverages sold in Tamil Nadu.
17. A Rabies Vaccination Program will be implemented for frontline workers who are at a high risk of being affected by stray dog bites.
18. The Organ Transplantation Centres in government medical college hospitals will be upgraded to provide higher standards of care and advanced surgical facilities.
19. A 'Suicide Prevention Policy' will be formulated to reduce the number of deaths caused by suicides in Tamil Nadu.
20. Advanced Diagnostic Labs: Advanced Diagnostic Labs will be established initially in Chennai and Madurai to conduct high-tech, high-cost medical analyses. These labs will be accessible at a low cost not only to those receiving treatment in government hospitals but also to patients being treated in private hospitals.
21. The Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam scheme implemented in Tamil Nadu is a pioneer for the entire country. As part of this scheme, patients benefiting from the Paatham Paathukaappom scheme will be provided with appropriate footwear.
22. Integrated Mental Health Development Centres will be established in all districts, with the appointment of psychiatrists and mental health counsellors. In today's fast-paced lifestyle, the general public faces various mental health challenges, including stress.

While existing mental health hospitals and psychiatric departments primarily prioritise the treatment of mental illness, these new "Integrated Mental Health Development Centres" are designed to focus on Mental Health Promotion (Positive Mental Health), Stress Management Counselling, and Tele-counselling Services. Through these centres, individuals of all ages, from adolescents to the elderly, will receive guidance for mental well-being, stress management support, and access to telephone-based counselling services.

23. Palliative and Geriatric Care departments will be established in all government medical college hospitals.

11

Women Empowerment

The fundamental principles of the Dravidian movement are "No racial discrimination; No gender discrimination." Therefore, from its very inception, we have championed women's liberation, women's rights, and women's empowerment. In the Dravidian Model government, utmost importance has been given to the economic development and safety of women.

Recognising the labour of homemakers, 1.31 crore women receive one thousand rupees every month. Women across the state refer to this as “**எங்க அண்ணன் ஸ்டாலின் தரும் உரிமைத் தொகை**”(rightful allowance provided by our brother Stalin.) This amount has recognised the economic rights of women and boosted their self-confidence, leading several other states to now emulate this scheme. On the very day he assumed office as Chief Minister, the first signature was for 'Zero ticket Bus Travel for Women.' The Chief Minister named this initiative 'Vidiyal Payanam'. This scheme enables women to save between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,200 every month.

Monthly financial assistance of one thousand rupees is being provided to female students from government schools who pursue higher education. As a result, an additional 53,000 female students have enrolled in higher education. To ensure a safe environment for working women, 'Thozhi' hostels have been launched. Furthermore, lakhs of Women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

have been formed, and credit assistance worth crores has been provided to facilitate them in starting their own businesses.

Registration fees are reduced by one per cent if properties, including houses and land, are registered in the names of women. Furthermore, Gender Resource Centres have been established to address critical issues such as child marriage, child sexual abuse, and domestic violence.

Legislation has been enacted to impose the death penalty for heinous crimes such as sexual assault against young girls and gang rape of women under the age of 18. In this manner, the Dravidian Model government continues to ensure both the economic empowerment and the safety of women. As a continuation of these efforts, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 Governance...

1. From the distribution of colour televisions during the Kalaigal era to the currently implemented Kalaigal Magalir Urimai Thittam, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has executed numerous pioneering welfare schemes for women. As the next step, considering the increasing necessity of daily household appliances, a new scheme titled "Illatharasi" will be launched. This scheme aims to help homemakers purchase new appliances, such as refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, grinders, mixers, microwaves, and electric stoves or replace their existing ones. Under this initiative, a coupon worth Rs.8,000 will be provided to every eligible household. This benefit applies to homemakers in families that do not pay income tax. The coupons can be redeemed at local shops in their respective areas to purchase the aforementioned household appliances.
2. The Kalaigal Magalir Urimai Thittam will be increased from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2,000 per month.
3. Under the Pudhumai Penn Thittam, which encourages female students to pursue higher education, the monthly financial assistance provided to female students will be increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.
4. Women who are members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) will be empowered to reach the next economic level by transforming them into entrepreneurs. To facilitate this transition for small-scale business owners and workers within these groups, bank loans of up to Rs.5 Lakhs will be provided with a subsidy and without any collateral to start their own

businesses. Through this initiative, at least 3 lakh rural women will emerge as entrepreneurs. Furthermore, comprehensive support will be provided to help these new women entrepreneurs market and sell the products they manufacture.

5. Women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) will be provided with training in modern production methods. For women who have completed such training, the advanced machinery and equipment required to become entrepreneurs will be procured and housed in Common Facility Centres. A facility will be created in every district where raw materials can be brought to these centres, processed into fully finished, marketable products, and taken back for sale.
6. Outstanding women entrepreneurs from across diverse industries will be selected and honoured annually with the Chief Minister's Award.
7. There are approximately 5 lakh Self-Help Groups (SHGs) across both rural and urban areas. Based on their eligibility and requirements, a total of Rs. 2 Lakh Crore in bank loans will be provided to these groups over the next five years. This initiative is aimed at improving the livelihoods of group members' families and fostering the growth of the rural economy.
8. Measures will be taken to ensure priority is given to products manufactured by Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in all government procurement processes.
9. A special scheme will be implemented to encourage women to secure senior executive and high-level management positions in private companies. The government will provide a 10% payroll subsidy to companies for the wages paid to women employed in such high-paying roles.
10. To make it easier for women to join the workforce, 1,000 childcare centres will be established in industrial towns.
11. Women's safety will be further strengthened by expanding 'Pink Patrol' services to all urban areas, installing CCTV cameras in necessary locations, and enhancing the Kavalan App while increasing public awareness about its features.
12. Sanitary napkin vending machines will be installed in prominent locations across all urban areas.

13. Over the next five years, 5,000 women will be provided with professional training to drive four-wheelers and buses. This initiative aims to create diverse employment opportunities for women across various sectors.
14. Given the increasing transportation needs in cities and suburban areas, eligible women from Self-Help Groups (SHGs) will be provided with subsidised bank loans to purchase Share Autos, thereby enhancing their livelihood opportunities.

12

Children' s Safety

A few years ago, when Chief Minister M.K. Stalin visited the Government Girls Higher Secondary School in Ashok Nagar, Chennai, he asked some of the children, "What did you have for breakfast?" Many of them replied that they had not eaten at all.

Driven by the vision that not a single child should sit in a classroom hungry, the Chief Minister initiated the Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme. Today, 19.34 lakh children enjoy a hot, delicious breakfast every morning.

Chief Minister M.K. Stalin has ordered that the Cervical Cancer (HPV) vaccine be administered to girls under the age of 14 in Tamil Nadu at the government's expense. Tamil Nadu is the first state in India to provide this vaccine to young girls entirely free of cost.

During his visits to schools, the Chief Minister consistently tells students, "Study, study, and focus only on your studies; I will take care of all your other needs. Education is the only asset that no one can ever take away from you." He acts as both a mother and a father to the children.

As a continuation of these efforts, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 Governance...

1. We will transform Tamil Nadu into a Zero Dropout State.
2. A special Child Protection Act will be enacted to create a Child-Friendly Tamil Nadu.
3. Additional POCSO Courts will be established to ensure swift and timely punishment for those committing crimes against children.

4. It will be ensured that all child protection organisations and systems are fully functional and operational at their optimal capacity.
5. We will guarantee that social security schemes reach every single child in the state.
6. Tamil Nadu will be transformed into a state entirely free of child labour.
7. To empower the next generation, Gender Justice Education, Child Rights Education, and an Introductory Education on the Constitution will be integrated into the school curriculum.
8. The Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights will be appropriately strengthened to ensure it fulfils its duties with excellence.
9. The operation of the Child Helpline Number 1098 will be upgraded to meet international standards.
10. For the first time in the country, the Dravidian Model government planned the administration of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine to all 14-year-old girls to prevent cervical cancer. Initially implemented in four districts, Dharmapuri, Perambalur, Tiruvannamalai, and Ariyalur, this scheme will be expanded to all districts under the Dravidian Model 2.0 administration to completely eradicate cervical cancer in Tamil Nadu.

13

Youth Welfare

The Dravidian Model government is taking all efforts to ensure that youth achieve excellence in education, knowledge, sports, and unique skills. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 Governance...

1. **Mudhalvar Padaipagam** (Co-working Space/Start-Up & Competitive Exam Guidance/Library): Mudhalvar Padaipagam established within the Greater Chennai Corporation areas have received an overwhelming response from startup founders, women entrepreneurs, and students. These centres, which feature world-class shared workspaces, consultancy services for those looking to launch startups, coaching for competitive examinations, and modern libraries for students, provide high-quality

infrastructure when launched across the State will empower local youth and entrepreneurs. The initiative will foster widespread growth and provide significant motivation to the younger generation. Therefore, as a flagship initiative of the Dravidian Model government, these Mudhalvar Padaipagangal will be expanded to all Legislative Assembly constituencies across the state.

2. The Knowledge Centres and Mudhalvar Padaippagam established across Tamil Nadu over the past five years will also be utilised as competitive exam coaching centres. To ensure our youth succeed in competitive exams conducted by union government bodies such as the UPSC, SSC, and RRB, high-quality training will be provided by expert instructors. Through this initiative, we will support youth from small towns and remote villages, who lack access to opportunities, in getting selected for high-level government positions.

14

Welfare of Senior Citizens

The Old Age Pension was enhanced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. The number of beneficiaries receiving various types of social security assistance has been increased to 35 Lakh. The Honourable Chief Minister launched the 'Thayumanavar scheme' for the welfare of the elderly. Essential commodities are being delivered directly to the doorsteps of 15 Lakh ration card holders aged above 70 years. Acceding to the requests of senior citizens, the age eligibility for this scheme has been reduced to 65 years. The Chief Minister has created a system where the elderly and differently-abled need not visit or wait at Fair Price Shops. Schemes such as 'Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam' and 'Nalam Kaakkum Stalin ' have been immensely helpful to the elderly. Senior citizens receiving the Magalir Urimai Thogai wholeheartedly express that the Chief Minister sends money every month just like a son (என் மகனைப் போல மாதம் தோறும் பணம் அனுப்புகிறார் முதலமைச்சர்) . As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The Old Age Pension will be enhanced from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,000.

2. To ensure the well-being of senior citizens, the 'Anbucholai Scheme' will be expanded across Tamil Nadu.
3. To monitor the health of senior citizens, a separate department will be established in all Government Medical College Hospitals and offer free service. A dedicated toll-free number will be introduced; those in need can call and describe their health condition, based on which information will be shared with the relevant organisations providing the necessary services. This system will ensure that the required services reach the elderly in a timely manner during emergency situations.

15

Welfare of Differently-Abled

The core mission of the Dravidian Movement is to protect and ensure the self-respect and dignity of all sections of society. With this guiding principle, Muthamizh Arignar Kalaignar coined the term as 'Maattruthiranalligal' (Differently-Abled Persons). Following the footsteps of Thalaivar Kalaignar, who directly supervised the Department for the Welfare of Differently-Abled Persons to implement welfare schemes, the Dravidian Model Chief Minister is making huge waves through his innovative schemes. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. A new protocol will be formulated and implemented in every Government Medical College Hospital, where on a designated day, all medical specialists will be available at a single point to examine and provide consultation to differently-abled beneficiaries.
2. A dedicated institutional mechanism will be established to continuously compile and provide information on available employment opportunities for differently-abled persons. This body will register the skills and educational qualifications of differently-abled individuals and function as a facilitating agency to ensure they secure employment opportunities in major corporate firms and industries.
3. The monthly pension for differently-abled persons will be enhanced from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500.

4. The monthly maintenance allowance for Persons with Severe Disabilities, who are unable to care for themselves, will be enhanced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000.
5. A special institutional mechanism will be established to provide differently-abled persons with financial assistance for starting businesses, necessary consultancy services, and market linkages.
6. In all Government housing schemes, a specific number of houses will be allotted to differently-abled persons on a priority basis.
7. An allocation of Rs. 250 Crore will be made over the next five years to provide Modern Assistive Devices to differently-abled persons. This initiative will identify and distribute advanced technological tools that will support them in performing their daily activities with ease and normalcy.

16

Welfare of Transgenders

It is the inherent nature of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to be the voice of the voiceless marginalised sections, protecting their dignity in society and bringing a positive change in their lives. Based on this very ethos, we established their dignity by naming them 'Thirunar - Thirunangaiyar' (Transgender Persons) and sowed the seeds for a shift in society's mindset. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. A Transgender Welfare Committee (TWC) will be constituted at the district level under the chairmanship of the District Collector for the welfare of Transgender Persons.
2. Transgender Persons who perform exemplarily in various fields at the State level will be selected and honoured with awards every year.
3. A dedicated Helpline will be established to provide necessary counselling and to extend a supportive hand to young Transgender Persons.

Welfare of Adi Dravidar and Tribal People

The Dravidian Model government has been consistently protecting the equality and social justice of Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities with the aim of improving their living standards and socio-economic progress. It was under this administration that April 14th, the birth anniversary of the revolutionary leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, was declared 'Equality Day,' with a pledge of equality taken by all. Key initiatives implemented include subsidies for Adi Dravidar entrepreneurs, the Ayothidhasar Pandithar Habitation Development Scheme with an outlay of Rs.1,000 crore, the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Entrepreneurship Scheme, and the provision of free house sites. State-level high-level vigilance and monitoring committee meetings under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have been conducted regularly, and the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Commission has been established. As a continuation of these efforts, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 Governance...

1. By the year 2030, house site pattas will be provided to every eligible landless Adi Dravidar and Tribal family.
2. Measures will be taken to ensure zero dropouts among Adi Dravidar and Tribal students. All necessary assistance, including skill training and guidance, will be provided for this purpose.
3. Residential schools for Tribal people will be expanded.
4. We will support first-generation students through higher education admissions, skill trainings, and continuous monitoring after the 12th grade.
5. Schemes to increase employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for Adi Dravidar and Tribal women will be expanded.
6. Under the Ayothidasa Pandithar Habitation Development Scheme, basic amenities including safe drinking water, toilets, quality roads, and community halls will be provided in all Adi Dravidar habitations at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000 crore over the next 5 years.

7. Priority will be given to providing road facilities to areas inhabited by tribal communities that currently lack road access.
8. Measures will be taken to grant rights to the tribal people of Tamil Nadu under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
9. Community forest rights will be granted to traditional pastoral communities to ensure their rights over forest lands.
10. A cultural centre will be established in the Nilgiris to document and protect the lifestyle, culture, and language of tribal communities.

18

Welfare of Backward Communities, Most-Backward Communities and Denotified Communities

Upon becoming Chief Minister in 1969, Kalam established the State Backward Classes Commission for the first time. Based on its recommendation, then Chief Minister Kalam increased the reservation for Backward Classes from 25 % to 31 %, which later reached 50%. From this 50 % reservation for Backward Classes, Chief Minister Kalam carved out 20 % to categorise and provide benefits specifically for the Most Backward Classes. The Denotified Communities Welfare Board and the Vanniyar Public Property Welfare Board were established. Under the Dravidian Model government, hostels for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, and Denotified Communities were improved. The annual parental income limit for student support was increased from one lakh rupees to 2.5 lakh rupees. Loans were provided to 12,662 individuals through the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 Governance...

1. Special schemes will be formulated to ensure that students from Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, and Denotified Communities excel at all levels of education.
2. A special scheme will be launched to encourage students from Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, and Denotified Communities to pursue higher education in foreign

universities. The government will bear the travel expenses and tuition fees of the selected students. We will uphold social justice in overseas educational opportunities.

3. Social and economic progress for Backward, Most Backward, and Minority communities will be ensured by providing training in sectors such as textiles, leather garments, handicrafts, and computer skills training.
4. The credit limit for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, and Denotified Communities to start businesses through TABCEDCO will be increased from Rs. 15 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh.
5. Loan facilities will be increased for people from Backward, Most Backward, and Denotified Communities to start various types of businesses.

19

Welfare of the Minorities

In 1989, Chief Minister Kalaignar established the Tamil Nadu State Minorities Commission to protect the rights and interests of religious and linguistic minorities living in Tamil Nadu. In 2010, Chief Minister Kalaignar enacted the Tamil Nadu State Minorities Commission Act. For Muslims undertaking the Hajj pilgrimage, a Tamil Nadu Hajj House is being constructed in Nanganallur, Chennai, at an estimated cost of Rs. 65 crore. The annual administrative subsidy for the Tamil Nadu State Hajj Committee has been increased to Rs. 80 lakh. An order has been issued to provide a Hajj subsidy of Rs. 25,000 per pilgrim. Over the past four years, 11,364 pilgrims have undertaken the holy journey, for which the government has provided Rs. 24.56 crore as subsidy. Through the Tamil Nadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation, loans worth Rs. 207 crore have been distributed to 31,625 beneficiaries over the last 4 years. Furthermore, government funding of approximately Rs. 405 crore has been provided for various welfare schemes during the past 4 years. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 Governance...

1. Skill development centres will be established in districts with a high concentration of minority populations.
2. Entrepreneurship Loan procedures for individuals from minority communities will be simplified.
3. Special skill training classes will be launched for minority youth and young women. This training will be provided to 25,000 youth annually.
4. Land will be allocated for Islamic burial grounds in feasible locations.
5. Vacant Arabic teacher positions in minority schools will be filled.
6. To encourage the education of Muslim women, additional colleges will be established through the Waqf Board.
7. A special scheme will be created to ensure minorities pursue higher education in foreign universities. Modelled after the Annal Ambedkar Overseas Higher Education Scheme, a new program will be developed specifically for minorities.
8. The credit limit for minorities to start businesses through TAMCO will be increased to Rs. 30 lakh.
9. It will be ensured that the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued on March 7, 2024, for obtaining No Objection Certificates (NOC) from District Collectors for the expansion, maintenance, or renovation of mosques and churches is implemented properly and swiftly.
10. Urdu teacher positions in government and government-aided schools and colleges will be filled quickly based on student enrollment.

20

Labour Safety

Labour welfare must be protected, and industrial growth must increase,"—the Honourable Chief Minister consistently emphasises both in unison. Over the past four years, the Dravidian Model government has provided welfare assistance worth Rs. 2,461 crore to 28,87,382 unorganised workers.

Separate welfare boards have been established for Gig workers involved in food and goods delivery through online platforms, as well as for Tamil Nadu salt pan workers. Between 2021

and 2024, 16 lakh new employees registered across 20 unorganised labour boards. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 Governance...

1. The monthly pension provided through the Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board, the Drivers and Automobile Workshop Workers Welfare Board, the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers Welfare Board, and various other welfare boards will be increased from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,000.
2. The annual monsoon relief fund provided to salt pan workers will be increased from Rs.5,000 to Rs. 8,000.
3. A special scheme will be implemented to provide free annual medical check-ups for all members of unorganised workers' welfare boards.
4. Over the next five years, 5 lakh construction workers will be provided with skill development and enhancement training in modern technologies. Skilled construction workers will be empowered to become new entrepreneurs.
5. Fully equipped Labour Hubs (Uzhaippalar Koodangal) with all necessary facilities will be established at 500 locations where construction workers gather in the mornings.
6. To make it easier for women to join the workforce, 1,000 childcare centres will be established in industrial towns like Chennai suburbs, Sriperumbudur, Hosur, Tiruppur, Karur, and Sivakasi by 2030 in collaboration with local industries.
7. Medical camps will be conducted twice a year to protect the health of sanitation workers. All sanitation workers involved in various cleaning activities will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE Kits), including gloves, face masks, footwear, and safety suits. It will be ensured that all sanitation workers are enrolled in the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme.
8. It will be ensured that sanitation workers receive rural housing facilities, educational scholarships, and financial assistance for marriage and maternity through the Sanitation Workers Welfare Board.
9. To help the children of sanitation workers enhance their educational qualifications and secure employment, skill development training will be provided to them under various government schemes.

10. A special division will be created under the 'Naan Mudhalvan' scheme to help workers in various industries improve their professional skills. Steps will be taken to provide upskilling in AI technology, electronics, and automobile repair.
11. Palm tree climbers registered with the Tamil Nadu Palm Tree Workers Welfare Board will be provided with necessary climbing tools and other essential equipment at 100% subsidy.
12. Insurance coverage will be provided to palm tree workers registered with the Tamil Nadu Palm Tree Workers Welfare Board, and additional assistance for education and healthcare will be extended to their families.
13. The scholarship amount for children of members of the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers Welfare Board pursuing degree courses will be increased to Rs. 4,000, on par with other welfare boards.
14. Necessary assistance will be provided to members of various boards, including laundry workers and hairstylists, to upgrade and improve their businesses. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure they receive all welfare benefits through the Unorganised Workers Welfare Board.
15. Members of various construction welfare boards, including masons, electricians, and painters, will be provided with professional skill training and financial assistance to purchase essential Tool Kits.
16. A subsidy of Rs. 1.5 lakh will be provided to women and transgender auto-rickshaw drivers who are members of the Tamil Nadu Drivers and Automobile Workshop Workers Welfare Board to purchase new auto-rickshaws powered by Electricity/CNG/LPG.
17. A financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 will be provided to the families of deceased members registered across 17 welfare boards, including the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers Social Security Welfare Board, Pottery Workers Welfare Board, Domestic Workers Welfare Board, and the Handicrafts Workers Welfare Board.

Government Employees and Teachers' Welfare

Government Employees and Teachers are the foundation of a State's administration. The DMK Government has been consistently protecting the welfare of these two sections. The Government has reimplemented the procedure allowing Government employees to surrender their Earned Leave (EL) and receive monetary encashment. In the event of an accidental death, a life insurance amount of Rs. 1 Crore is being provided, and in the case of natural death, Rs. 10 Lakh is being provided to Government employees. For the children of Government officials who die while in service, financial assistance ranging from Rs. 5 Lakh to Rs. 10 Lakh for marriage expenses, and up to Rs. 10 Lakh for pursuing higher education, is being facilitated through banks.

The Marriage Advance provided to Government employees has been enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5 Lakh. The House Building Advance has been increased from Rs. 40 Lakh to Rs. 50 Lakh and is being disbursed accordingly. The Retirement Gratuity has been raised from Rs. 20 Lakh to Rs. 25 Lakh. For pensioners, the Medical Insurance coverage has been enhanced to Rs. 10 Lakh. Accepting the long-standing demand of women Government officials, the Maternity Leave has been increased from 9 months to 12 months; furthermore, Maternity Leave has also been extended for the birth of a third child. The Special Pension for Nutritious Meal Organisers, Anganwadi Workers, and Village Panchayat Secretaries has been enhanced. To facilitate their appointment to permanent teaching positions, Special Marks are being awarded to Part-time Teachers.

As a crowning achievement to all these initiatives, fulfilling the twenty-year-long demand of Tamil Nadu Government employees and teachers, we have implemented the Tamil Nadu Assured Pension Scheme (TAPS), a new scheme designed to provide the benefits of the Old Pension Scheme. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The 'Tamil Nadu Assured Pension Scheme', announced by the Dravidian Model Government on January 3, 2026, will be effectively implemented to ensure that all

retiring Government officials and teachers receive 50 per cent of their last drawn pay as pension, along with the guarantee of all other terminal retirement benefits.

2. The Union Government has constituted the Eighth Pay Commission under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai. As soon as the Union Government implements its recommendations, an appropriate committee will be constituted to implement the same for State Government officials and teachers. These revised pay scales will be extended to State Government officials and teachers.
3. Under the Medical Insurance Scheme for State Government officials and pensioners, the insurance coverage currently being provided will be enhanced from Rs. 5 Lakh to Rs. 10 Lakh.
4. 1.5 Lakh vacancies occurring in various Government bodies, including Government Departments, Boards, Corporations, and Cooperative Institutions, will be filled without any delay. All necessary measures will be taken to ensure that Government officials and teachers receive their promotions at the appropriate time.
5. Under the 'New Health Insurance Scheme for Pensioners', necessary measures will be taken to ensure that the benefits of the insurance scheme are fully extended to the pensioners of all Government Boards and Government Corporations.
6. To protect the health of Government employees, a scheme will be introduced to provide a free comprehensive master health check-up every year, starting from the age of fifty.

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Traders' Welfare

For the welfare of the trading community, the 'Tamil Nadu Traders Welfare Board' was established in Tamil Nadu for the first time in India by the late leader Kalaignar. While there were only 20 members at the time of the Board's inception, our Dravidian Model Government has increased the number of members to 30. Due to the waiver of membership fees, 40,994 new members have recently enrolled.

We have enhanced the financial assistance provided to the families of Board members in the event of their death from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh. Since the Dravidian Model Government

assumed office, 8,892 members have received various forms of assistance. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. All trade licenses will be issued through a Single Window System, and the process of obtaining and renewing new trade licenses will be simplified.
2. Necessary measures will be taken to convert the trade license into a ten-year license.
3. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that night-time shops can be operated without any hindrance, thereby protecting the livelihood of traders.
4. While executing scheme implementation and road expansion works, measures will be taken to complete these tasks expeditiously and to provide alternative sites and compensation to the traders affected by such projects.
5. Measures will be taken to ensure that the firecracker trade and firecracker manufacturing in Tamil Nadu are not affected by renewing and issuing temporary and permanent licenses without any delay. This will enable making safety arrangements for firecracker sales during festival seasons well in advance.
6. Measures will be taken to enhance the fuel supply for restaurants and to rectify the shortage of commercial gas cylinders to ensure smooth operations.

23

Police Department

During the Dravidian Model governance, 17,435 persons have been recruited and appointed to the Police Department.

Through the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB), 1,252 Firefighters and 366 Jail Warders have been recruited. The Fifth Police Commission has been constituted. A relief fund of Rs. 25 lakh each was provided to the families of police personnel who lost their lives while performing field duty in COVID-19 prevention. Furthermore, an incentive of Rs. 5,000 each, totalling Rs. 58.50 crore, has been provided to 1.17 lakh police personnel who served as frontline workers. By bifurcating the Chennai City Police Commissionerate, two new Commissionerates, Avadi and Tambaram, have been created.

81 new Police Stations, including 43 new Women's Police Stations, and 6 new Sub-divisions have been created. The Women's Police Wing was originally established by Chief Minister Kalaignar. To commemorate its Golden Jubilee, numerous schemes have been announced for women police personnel. To ensure the safety of women, we have also introduced the 'AVAL' (Avoid Violence Through Awareness and Learning) scheme. 62 police quarters have been constructed and inaugurated. Safety equipment worth Rs. 55.60 crore has been provided to the personnel of the Fire and Rescue Services. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Various promotions in the Police Department will be granted at specified intervals without any delay.
2. Libraries and Community Halls will be established in police quarters constructed to house approximately 500 families.
3. In addition to constructing new quarters to replace dilapidated police quarters, measures will be taken to increase the number of quarters and address the housing shortage.
4. A Welfare Board will be constituted for retired police personnel.

24

Welfare of Journalists

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam government will always stand at the forefront of protecting the welfare of the media sector, which serves as one of the four pillars upholding the dignity of democracy. Under the Dravidian Model administration, a special COVID-19 pandemic incentive of Rs. 5,000 each was provided to 5,782 journalists, and Rs. 10 lakh each was granted to the legal heirs of 27 journalists who lost their lives to the pandemic.

A Journalists' Welfare Board was established, through which pensions were provided to 180 individuals, family pensions to 28 individuals, and family assistance funds to the heirs of 56 journalists. The family assistance fund provided to the kin of journalists who die during their service was increased from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh. Furthermore, the 'Kalaignar Ezhudhukol Award', which includes a prize of Rs. 5 lakh, is presented annually to outstanding journalists.

The annual income limit for the gratuity and service period under the Journalists' Pension Scheme has been increased from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 4 lakh. The medical assistance provided from the Journalists' Welfare Fund has been raised from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 2.50 lakh. Furthermore, the journalists' monthly pension has been increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, and the family pension has been raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500. As a continuation of these efforts, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 Governance...

1. If journalists are affected by severe illnesses while in employment, the financial assistance provided for their medical treatment will be increased to Rs. 3.5 lakh.
2. All educational scholarships provided for the children of journalists will be doubled.
3. The 3 % reservation for journalists in government rental housing will be strictly ensured.
4. Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance cards will be provided to all journalists.
5. Schemes such as pensions and medical assistance currently implemented by the Tamil Nadu government for print journalists will be extended to journalists working in visual media as well.

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Welfare of Weavers

The textile industry is a vital sector that provides significant employment opportunities in Tamil Nadu. As global trends in the types of fabrics used by people undergo major changes, the government is committed to improving the livelihoods of weavers by introducing new technologies, multiplying production, and creating all necessary opportunities for export. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 Governance...

1. The monthly old-age pension for handloom weavers will be increased from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,000.
2. Measures will be taken to modernise idle looms and bring them back into use, aiming to increase the number of active weavers to 2 lakh.
3. 10 Handloom Parks will be established across Tamil Nadu.
4. 50 Handloom Clusters will be set up throughout the state.
5. 10,000 handlooms will be modernised with a 90% subsidy.

6. With the aim of modernising the power loom sector, 15,000 ordinary power looms will be converted into Rapier looms.
7. 40 Common Facility Centers will be established specifically for the power loom sector.
8. Under the Naan Mudhalvan and Finishing School schemes, 5,000 youth will be provided with training in Advanced Weaving Technologies
9. In collaboration with the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and the National Institute of Design (NID), advanced training in design development and value-addition skills will be provided to 2,500 weavers.
10. Necessary steps will be taken to establish a National Institute of Design (NID) and a National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in Tiruppur.
11. All necessary measures will be taken to increase the total value of handloom sales to Rs.2,000 crore.
12. Not only cotton clothing, but synthetic fibre garments known as MMF (Man-Made Fibre) are gaining immense popularity in the market. Industry experts believe the significance of MMF will increase further in the future. It is essential for our state to act vigilantly and focus on growth in both the cotton and MMF sectors. A special fund of Rs. 100 crore will be created to develop technical textile products in the MMF sector within our state. This initiative is expected to attract Rs. 2,000 crore in investments for establishing new factories.
13. Tamil Nadu's G.I. (Geographical Indication) registered handloom varieties will be proudly showcased at national and international exhibitions.
14. Textile Industry will be modernised and , hostels for 25,000 workers will be constructed in Coimbatore, Tiruppur, and Karur.
15. 50 defunct weaver cooperative societies will be revitalised and brought back into operation.
16. A Global Textile Conference will be hosted in Tamil Nadu once every two years.

School Education

Under the Dravidian Model of governance, the School Education Department of Tamil Nadu stands as one of the pioneer departments in the country. 19.34 lakh children receive hot, tasty, and nutritious breakfast in the morning. This has increased the intellectual and mental well-being of the students. The 'Illam Thedi Kalvi' (Education at Doorsteps) scheme has ensured education for all. It has increased the pass percentage of 10th and 12th-standard students. Tablets have been provided to 80,000 teachers. 22,931 Smart Classrooms have been established. 8,209 High-Tech Labs have been set up. Students and teachers who win competitions are being taken on international trips. Infrastructure works worth Rs. 1,000 crore have been completed in schools in the name of Professor Anbazhagan. Following this, under the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Expansion of the Breakfast Scheme: The breakfast scheme currently provided from Class 1 to Class 5 will be extended to students studying up to Class 8. This will benefit, an additional 15 lakh students in Government and Government-aided schools.
2. Opposition to New Education Policy: The DMK will continue to oppose the Union Government's approach of illegally withholding fund allocations to states like Tamil Nadu that do not accept the concept of a uniform 'One Nation, One Education Policy' for the whole of India.
3. The Union Government acts with an authoritarian tendency, insisting that all states must accept the three-language formula under the guise of the New Education Policy. We will never accept the Union Government's New Education Policy, which seeks to impose the Hindi language on Tamil Nadu, a state that has emerged as a leading developed state among the states in the Union by following the two language policy.
4. We will continuously monitor the learning gaps found in numeracy and literacy skills, eliminate them entirely, and ensure that 100% of students complete primary education without dropping out.
5. By the year 2030, we will ensure that all students pursuing school education in Tamil Nadu receive higher education. Through the 'Kalloori Kanavu' series of events, counseling regarding higher studies will begin as early as Class 9. By the time school

education is completed, every student will have clarity regarding their higher education pathway.

6. By 2030, all Government schools will be equipped with Smart Classrooms. Digital sections will be started in more than three hundred libraries, elevating them into fortresses of knowledge.
7. In the next five years, one thousand model schools will be established through the Vetri Palligal Scheme.
8. By 2030, STEM curriculum learning parks will be established in Higher Secondary Schools.
9. Trees will be planted in school campuses, and within the next five years, rainwater harvesting systems and scientific waste management systems will be created in all Higher Secondary and High School campuses.
10. Zonal-level Model Schools for Arts will be established. Training in literature, music, drama, and traditional art forms will be provided by eminent teachers. All art training sessions conducted in Government schools will be integrated with these model schools. It will be ensured that skill training, arts, culture, and sports find a place in the school curriculum.
11. Appropriate Civic Education will be taught to our school students. Providing multifaceted education on matters such as public conduct, responsible use of public spaces, maintaining our surroundings clean, traffic rules to be followed on roads, social justice, gender sensitive conduct, and maintaining dignity in social media usage is the need of the hour. Initiatives will be taken to ensure this. This effort will nurture a dignified society.
12. In every school, we will ensure sports for physical health, mental health and life skills education.
13. Necessary schemes will be created and implemented to improve the scientific temper among school students. A spirit of inquisitiveness will be nurtured among students, encouraging them to question and think critically. The syllabus will be designed to move towards the next level of learning. The rote learning method will be replaced, and the method of understanding and clarifying will be fostered.
14. Scientific talents of students will be encouraged to nurture young scientists. Measures will be taken to obtain patents for their inventions. We will encourage students to engage

in new inventions in the fields of science and engineering during their student days. Schools will serve as a nursery for future entrepreneurs.

15. The Namma Ooru, Namma Palli scheme is functioning excellently. Funds will be raised through this scheme. Involvement of the general community will be ensured.
16. To increase interest in the Tamil language among students, competitions will be held annually for school/college students at the Block, District, Regional, and State levels. Trophies will be awarded to winning teams by conducting competitions such as oratory, essay writing, poetry, and story writing in Tamil. Students who win in State-level competitions will be awarded the Chief Minister's Trophy and special cash prizes, and will also be taken on international tours.

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Higher Education

Tamil Nadu plays a vital role in India's growth as a global hub for higher education. Most of India's premier educational institutions are located in Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister has implemented various schemes such as the 'Kalloori Kanavu Thittam' to help school students choose appropriate higher education; 'Pudhumai Penn and Tamil Pudhalvan' schemes to reduce the economic burden; 'Sigaram Thodu Thittam' to provide skill training to rural students; and the 'Uyarvukku Padi Thittam' to encourage students who drop out of school to pursue higher education are among the various landmark initiatives successfully implemented by the Chief Minister.

Under the college development scheme named after Perunthalaivar Kamarajar, works worth Rs.1,000 crore have been allocated and completed. 20 new Arts and Science colleges and 10 Polytechnic colleges have been established. Following this, under the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. With the aim of removing economic barriers and increasing the enrollment of government school students in higher education, the monthly stipend provided under the Pudhumai Penn and Tamil Pudhalvan schemes will be increased to Rs. 1,500.

2. In the next five years, laptops will be provided to 35 lakh students pursuing higher education.
3. The quality of laboratories in Government and Government-aided colleges will be upgraded and aligned with the requirements of the curriculum and modern times at a cost of Rs. 200 crore in Tamil Nadu by 2030.
4. To achieve balanced growth, Special Campuses of Higher Education will be created in 10 backward areas of Tamil Nadu. Within these campuses, world-class facilities will be established, including model schools, Industrial Training Institutes, Arts and Science colleges, premier national-level educational institutions, hostels for male and female students, skill training centers, and Mudhalvar Padaippagangal.
5. To grow as a knowledge based economy, our students must engage extensively not only in higher education but also in fundamental research. Therefore, our Dravidian Model government will take measures to transform Tamil Nadu into the scientific capital of India.
6. Center of Excellence will be established to promote Research and Innovation. These Centres will have Central laboratories and special skill training centres. Schemes will be formulated to enable the researchers and students working here to conduct world-class research and collaborate with industry experts to carry out industry-relevant research. Campuses of international universities will be established in Tamil Nadu to introduce international educational methods to our students, thereby paving the way for them to compete on the global stage.
7. A Government College will be established in every revenue block that currently lacks one. Similarly, an Industrial Training Institute (ITI) will be established in every revenue block without one. The laboratories in these institutes will be modern and established at Industry 4.0 standards.
8. To encourage female education, girl students hostels will be established in every district: To provide boarding and lodging facilities for female students coming from villages to urban areas for education, student hostels will be set up in all districts.
9. Digital learning centers with Wi-Fi facilities will be established in all government colleges to enhance the learning skills and intellectual capacity of students.
10. Social Justice College Hostels will be opened in all required locations.

11. Additional buses will be operated in the mornings and evenings to facilitate congestion-free travel for students in areas where colleges are located.
12. Special medical camps for higher education students will be conducted once in a year. Measures will be taken to conduct not only physical but also psychological examinations and provide necessary treatments.
13. Anemia screening will be conducted for female college students, and appropriate treatment will be provided to those in need.
14. Higher education institutions are centers for developing the complete personality of students! Through 'Naan Mudhalvan 2.0', additional skill training will be provided to pave the way for our youth to compete globally.
15. Opportunities will be created for higher education students to learn languages that are useful for global employment, including German, French, Korean, Mandarin, and Japanese, according to their preference.
16. In the next 5 years, by training youth in modern technologies including Mechatronics, Electronic Mechanic, Advanced CNC, Robotic Welding, Electric Vehicle, and Green Energy to facilitate employment, new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and new vocational branches will be started. The number of student intake in government ITIs will be doubled from 35,000 to 70,000.
17. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure all students finishing school studies pursue college education. The institutional infrastructure will be expanded so that the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education reaches 90 percent by 2030.
18. To change the situation where employment opportunities might decrease due to Artificial Intelligence, schemes will be implemented to train all higher education students in that field and transform them into AI-skilled students.
19. If the economic growth of Tamil Nadu is to be knowledge-based, our students must excel in emerging technologies. Therefore, they must achieve proficiency in basic sciences to engage in new fields such as Quantum Computing and Life Science in the changing environment. Keeping this in mind, schemes will be formulated to attract students to basic science subjects such as Biology, Chemistry, and Physics.
20. To enable higher education students to secure global employment, additional academic credits will be provided to sports students through a flexible credit system.

21. Taking into account the interest and skill of every student receiving higher education, it will be ensured that additional skill training is provided for them to secure employment. Schemes will be created to make students capable of meeting changing contemporary needs.
22. Schemes will be created to invite researchers from Tamil Nadu working across the world as 'Visiting Faculty' and utilize their expertise for the benefit of our students.
23. An International Science Conference will be conducted once every two years with the participation of global scientists.
24. A National History Seminar will be conducted once every two years with the participation of experts in history and archaeology.
25. To strengthen the creativity of students, sports, arts, and cultural festivals will be promoted annually in every college in Tamil Nadu. Festivals will also be conducted at district and state levels, and best contributors will be selected and awarded.
26. Festivals will be conducted in all colleges to highlight the antiquity of Tamil, its evolution, and the continuous changes occurring in Tamil society. Such festivals will serve to mold our students as those who have internalized our history, the path to be traveled, and the moral values we must cherish as a society.
27. Changes will be made periodically in the training provided to teachers to enable them to internalize and teach students the new changes made in the curriculum according to the needs of the times.
28. A scheme will be implemented to provide encouragement and assistance for a larger number of Tamil Nadu students to pass examinations such as Chartered Accountant (CA) and Company Secretary (CS).
29. To ensure that our government university students participate in leading global research, special schemes will be implemented to encourage all our universities to sign agreements with foreign universities for reciprocal training of students and teachers.

Skill Development

The Hon'ble Chief Minister created the 'Naan Mudhalvan' scheme with the broad vision that everyone should excel as experts and leaders in all fields. This scheme prepares youth and students for all types of careers beyond textbook education.

To date, more than 48 lakh skill certificates have been awarded, and the 'Naan Mudhalvan' scheme has nurtured students to possess additional skills across all sectors.

Students who benefited from the 'Naan Mudhalvan' scheme have secured placements in India's leading companies. In the past, the contribution from Tamil Nadu to the Civil Service Examinations conducted by the UPSC, including IAS and IPS services, had been declining. To reverse this, the number of successful candidates has been increasing over the past two years due to the schemes formulated by the government.

The "Vetri Nichayam" training program has been designed to benefit everyone, including educated unemployed youth aged 18 to 35 and those who have dropped out of school or college. The government entirely bears the cost of this training. Thus, the Dravidian Model government is empowering everyone. Following this, under the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Skill Training Stipend for Higher Education Students: In Tamil Nadu, five lakh students who undergo skill training under the Naan Mudhalvan scheme after completing higher education will be provided with 6 months of monthly stipend of Rs. 1,500.
2. By the year 2030, skill development training will be provided to 50 lakh individuals as follows:
 - a) 25 lakh students pursuing college and technical education under the Naan Mudhalvan 2.0 scheme.
 - b) 5 lakh youth who have not completed higher education and are looking for employment under Vetri Nichayam 2.0.
 - c) Formal Apprenticeship or Work-based learning for 5 lakh youth.
 - d) Upskilling, Re-skilling, and formalization training for 14 lakh individuals to gain

recognition for skills acquired through informal learning, thereby improving and protecting their livelihoods.

3. Skill training will be provided to 1 lakh individuals in the following regions according to the requirements of emerging industries:

Name of the District	Sector of Training
Kancheepuram, Hosur	Electric Vehicles (EV), Electronics Manufacturing
Thoothukudi	Shipbuilding Technologies
Chennai, Coimbatore	Digital & IT
Kallakurichi	Footwear Industry
Thoothukudi, Salem	Logistics
Ariyalur, Perambalur	Construction
Madurai	Healthcare and Tourism
Trichy	Heavy Manufacturing
Chennai	Semiconductor
Thanjavur, Nagapattinam	Food Processing

4. To enable college students to face the challenges from the emerging technologies, skill development curricula and training, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), will be created by giving importance to the Future Skills requirements of college students.
5. In an environment where technology is rapidly changing, acquiring training in new skills is becoming a necessity at all stages of life. Considering this, sector-wise new skill training programs will be modified periodically. Opportunities will be created for everyone, not just the youth, to receive training at any time during their career. Specifically, these training sessions will be provided in the evenings and on weekends for those currently employed.
6. “Integrated Industrial Skill Campuses” will be established in industrial parks and estates to meet the requirements for skilled workers in industrial units and to create employment

opportunities for local youth. In these campuses, reskilling and Upskilling training will be provided to workers based on the needs of the industrial units. This will ensure an increase in local employment opportunities, job security, and the decentralisation of economic growth.

7. While rapid technological changes create new employment opportunities, they may also alter the nature of existing jobs. To face and utilise such changes, 'Global Talent Gateways' with world-class infrastructure facilities will be established in major cities like Chennai, Trichy, Madurai, Salem, and Coimbatore to provide high-quality skill development training. These will also function as research and training hubs. An ecosystem will be created where youth trained in these centers immediately secure high-income employment opportunities.
8. An AI-powered 'Skill Registry' will be established. The educational qualifications, industrial certifications, training, and sports achievements of all skilled persons of working age including students in higher education, youth ready for work after graduation, and those wishing to upgrade their skills for better employment while currently employed will be recorded in the 'Skill Registry.' Additionally, these records will be updated instantaneously based on real-time information. Through this, employers and job seekers can mutually identify and fulfill their goals and needs within a very short time.
9. Steps will be taken by Higher education institutions in Tamil Nadu to facilitate global vocational training certifications for students. Opportunities will be created for such students to secure high-paying jobs in global employment markets after completing college education. This will be implemented through the Naan Mudhalvan 2.0 scheme.

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is creating ripples across the world. The Dravidian Model government recognized the influence of this sector early on. When the new State Education Policy was formulated, the Chief Minister ensured it was inclusive of everything from Artificial Intelligence to Climatology. We have brought new technology into the classroom, making Tamil Nadu's school education a pioneer in teaching future-ready skills for TN-SPARK Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, and scientific knowledge. Following this, under the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. It is the duty of a Social Justice government to closely monitor the trends in the Artificial Intelligence, identify the sectors where job losses may occur, and provide alternative training to those sectors on a war footing. An advisory committee headed by the Chief Minister will be established to plan the necessary measures to face such a situation. This committee will guide the functioning of the 'Tamil Nadu AI Mission 2.0'.
2. It is predicted that Artificial Intelligence will lead to rapid changes in many sectors. It is anticipated that the way classrooms function in our schools, the way doctors diagnose diseases in hospitals, the control systems of traffic lights on roads, the methods of providing agricultural advice, and all management systems starting from water management will face major transformations. Methods and systems will be created to utilize this great power in every department to improve the welfare of the people and enhance the quality of services provided by the government. Creating the human resources required to use this great power is the first step. Schemes for this will be formulated and implemented.
3. An AI-related subject will be introduced as an essential part of all degree courses. Through this, within the next three years, there will be 8 lakh graduates in Tamil Nadu with knowledge of AI.
4. AI Clinics will be started in 10 districts where Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) operate extensively. These will be developed on the model of the 'Mittelstand 4.0-Competence Centres' operating in Germany. Through this, Micro and Small enterprises can avoid making huge investments in experimental trials to use AI

technology, and facilities will be created to conduct those trials in the AI Clinics, which will serve as common facility centers.

5. Providing training to teachers in AI technology is the first step. AI training for teachers, who will provide this training to our students, will be commenced immediately.

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Information Technology

In 1999, Muthamizh Arignar Thalaivar Kalaignar established the TIDEL Park in Chennai. Our Dravidian Model government has now extended the Information Technology development to Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.

ELCOT IT Parks and Mini IT Parks have been established in Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Trichy, Hosur, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Villupuram, and Thoothukudi. As a result, this has served as a massive impetus for Information Technology sector employment opportunities for students studying in these districts. Following this, under the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. By the year 2030, six Regional Technology Hubs with specialized innovation campuses will be created in sectors such as Artificial Intelligence, Quantum Computing, Blockchain, Animation-Visual Effects-Gaming-Comics and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR), Mobility Tech, and Electric Vehicle Software.
2. With the aim of positioning Chennai as a global Center of Excellence for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, and Immersive Technologies by 2030, investments worth Rs.10,000 crore will be attracted, and 20,000 high-paying jobs will be created.
3. Measures will be taken to create and nurture 100 Deep Tech startups by 2030. 6 Sectoral Innovation Labs will be established, and the infrastructure required for next-generation entrepreneurship and Intellectual Property (IP) creation will be strengthened.
4. Quantum technology is emerging as a sector with massive growth potential. Quantum Simulators will be set up to provide training in this technology.

Environment and Climate Change

Tamil Nadu is the first state to have proactively recognized the awareness regarding climate change. The Chief Minister has been consistently emphasizing that "Climate Change is the greatest challenge facing humanity." A Climate Change Governing Council was established under the leadership of the Chief Minister. Tamil Nadu is the only state among Indian states to have conducted a conference specifically to deliberate on climate change for the first time. The department's name was rechristened as the "Department of Environment and Climate Change." The department's name was rechristened as the "Department of Environment and Climate Change." Four distinguished missions - the Tamil Nadu Climate Change Mission, Green Tamil Nadu Mission, Tamil Nadu Wetlands Mission, and Tamil Nadu Coastal Restoration Mission were created. Climate Summits have been conducted annually. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Necessary measures will be undertaken to protect the people from the increasing heat waves during the summer season caused by climate change.
2. Tamil Nadu is the first state to declare heatwaves as a state-specific disaster. Following this, District Heat Officers will be appointed in all districts and cities. The responsibilities of these Heat Officers will include operating cooling centers, issuing heat alerts at the block level, coordinating emergency medical assistance, and ensuring workplace safety during heat events.
3. Artificial Intelligence-based Automatic Weather Stations will be established within Micro Grids in every district for local climate forecasting. This will provide block-level flood and storm warnings, weather reports for farmers, precise heat alerts, and Local Adaptation planning for the respective regions.
4. Electric bus services will be expanded to the cities of Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli, Erode, and Thanjavur. Electric charging stations will be established in each city. This will reduce air pollution in the city, control transport carbon emissions, and move the state toward the target of 30% electrification of vehicles by 2030.

5. Artificial Intelligence-based early warning systems, equipped with Thermal Sensors and camera traps, will be installed in identified wildlife corridors across Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, and the Eastern Ghats range.
6. Native tree species such as Casuarina, Palmyra, Portia tree (Poovarasu), Indian Beech (Pungai), and local mangrove varieties will be planted in coastal areas from Kanniyakumari to Thiruvallur. These forest belts (shelterbelts) will be created in areas highly prone to sea erosion and those affected by storms.
7. Based on the five-fold classification of landscapes in Sangam literature (Ainthinai), five landscape bio-parks - Kurinji, Mullai, Marutham, Paalai, and Neythal—will be established in ecologically suitable locations across Tamil Nadu.
8. 100 tourist destinations located in forests, mountains, wetlands, and coastal areas will be developed into sustainable tourism centers, certified based on protocols and community management, ensuring no harm to the environment. Youth in these areas will be provided training in hospitality and eco-tourism management through the 'Naan Mudhalvan' scheme.
9. Members of tribal and forest-dwelling communities will be appointed and employed as Forest Guards across all forest divisions of Tamil Nadu. They will be provided training in forest fire prevention, wildlife monitoring, nursery management, and restoration of degraded lands.
10. The 'Teri' lands-unique red sand dunes of Tamil Nadu found in Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, and Kanniyakumari districts will be scientifically demarcated using satellite mapping and declared as protected zones.
11. Large-scale planting of high-value timber species such as Teak, Red Sanders, Sandalwood, Mahogany, and Melia dubia (Malai Vembu) on private lands, field bunds, and poramboke lands will be encouraged. In addition to providing seedlings to farmers at subsidized rates, procurement arrangements will be ensured.
12. An Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) policy framework will be formulated to set sustainability standards for industries and institutions.
13. Complete value chains will be built for eco-friendly products such as natural dyes, herbal products, organic produce, honey, and forest-based handicrafts sourced from tribal and rural communities.

14. An integrated wildlife conservation project will be launched for ecologically important yet neglected species, including vultures, bears, hornbills and slender lorises.
15. Special incentives will be provided to encourage companies that recycle all types of industrial waste. Through this, a Circular Economy will be ensured.

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Industrial Growth

Under the Dravidian Model 1.0, investments worth Rs. 10 lakh crore have been attracted to Tamil Nadu, which is expected to generate employment opportunities for 34 lakh people. If industry grows, it signifies the growth of the State. Families thrive and prosper through these employment opportunities! In that sense, industrial enterprises stand as symbols of development. This has been made possible only because the Hon'ble Chief Minister acted with the vision to transform Tamil Nadu into a 1 Trillion USD Economy by 2030 by attracting high-tech industries capable of drawing large investments and sectors that can generate massive employment.

Tamil Nadu possesses various distinctive features, such as being a State with a highly skilled workforce and having the highest number of women factory workers in India. The literacy rate and workforce participation rate of women in the State are significantly higher than the national average. The entire world recognizes Tamil Nadu as the safest State for women in the country. Tamil Nadu serves as the 'First Address' for investors from across the globe. The fact that more than 130 'Fortune 500' companies have chosen Tamil Nadu is a testament to the State's investment attraction capacity. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Foreign Investment worth Rs. 18 lakh crore will be attracted, thereby creating employment opportunities for 50 lakh youth. Tamil Nadu's exports will rise to 120 billion USD, securing a prominent place for the State on the global trade map. Tamil Nadu will emerge as India's premier economy.

2. It will be ensured that every district has a modern Industrial Park, a Special Industrial Cluster, and a Common Facility Centre (CFC).
3. In the Electronics sector, value addition will be increased fivefold. Tamil Nadu will evolve into a self-reliant hub for electronics manufacturing.
4. IT (Information Technology) exports will be doubled from Rs. 2.5 lakh crore to Rs. 5 lakh crore.
5. Two lakh new jobs will be created in the IT sector alone.
6. With the aim of building a robust IT infrastructure across the State and not just in Chennai, Neo TIDEL Parks will be established in every district by 2030. Furthermore, full-scale additional IT parks will be set up in cities wherever required. These measures will create 2 lakh new jobs and ensure balanced regional development of districts.
7. A Technological Intellectual Property (IP) Fund will be established to enable entrepreneurs to easily access leading technologies. We will ensure technological advancement by acquiring global intellectual properties and licensing them to domestic manufacturers. This will enhance the competitiveness of the industrial sector.
8. Global Capability Centres (GCC): 500 new Global Capability Centres will be established to make Tamil Nadu the GCC Capital of India by 2030. Necessary facilities and infrastructure will be created to set up these centres extensively across various urban areas of Tamil Nadu, including Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, and Trichy.
9. Measures will be taken to attract investments worth Rs. 50,000 crore by creating an ecosystem for Semiconductor manufacturing in Tamil Nadu.
10. In the Defence sector, opportunities will be created in Coimbatore to manufacture land, air, and sea-based defence equipment using indigenous technology. This will benefit the MSMEs already operating in Tamil Nadu.
11. Large-scale investments will be attracted and extensive job opportunities for youth will be created by prioritizing and encouraging modern technology-based new industries such as Space Technology, Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) centres, Railway coach construction, Shipbuilding, Robotics, Drones (UAVs), and Energy Storage.
12. Export opportunities will be explored by fully utilizing the trade agreements India has entered into with global nations.

13. An 'Export Infrastructure Fund' with Rs. 250 crore will be created to establish necessary infrastructure such as Skill Development Centres for export expansion, quality control testing labs with NABL accreditation, and export warehouses.
14. An 'Export Cell' will be formed to encourage new exporters by providing information regarding export opportunities and related data.
15. A trade brand 'Product of Tamil Nadu' will be created to aggressively market products manufactured in Tamil Nadu.
16. Tamil Nadu is rapidly emerging as a pioneer State in terms of the number of factories and production capacity. Measures will be taken to identify global marketing opportunities and increase exports. Specifically, TN Trade Offices will be established to foster trade relations in Southeast Asian countries, South American countries, Middle Eastern countries, and Latin American countries.
17. SIPCOT Blue Economy Parks: SIPCOT Blue Economy Parks will be created in coastal areas to uplift the livelihoods of fishermen.
18. Common Facility Centres will be set up in SIDCO Industrial Estates wherever required, equipped with 3D Printing and Testing facilities.
19. While attracting investments, the Dravidian Model government focused not just on the quantum of investment but also on how many new jobs are created and where. DMK pledges to stick to this policy to take direct new investments to all parts of Tamil Nadu and expand employment opportunities. Through this, DMK promises the creation of 50,000 new jobs in every district of Tamil Nadu through the industrial sector.
20. Service Sector will be focused in addition to the Manufacturing Sector. A right mix of both will lead to the rapid growth of the industry. Measures will be taken to start industries in sectors such as value-addition of agricultural produce, cold storage, warehouses, manufacturing, Non-Leather Footwear, Readymade Garments, Information Technology, Tourism, Pharmaceutical services, and Light Engineering Assembly.
21. In the last 5 years, a total of 33 SIPCOT Industrial Parks were launched, creating 31 lakh jobs. 50 new SIPCOT Industrial Parks will be launched in the next 5 years, covering areas that require additional industrial growth.
22. A special scheme will be formulated and implemented to increase the export of meat and fish to enhance the income of our farmers and fishermen.

23. When industrial investments are attracted and jobs are created, the information regarding those opportunities must reach the job seekers. Simultaneously, a 'Skill Matching Portal' will be created by the Industries Department to connect companies seeking employees with the youth. Through this, companies can access details of the youth without an information gap, and job seekers can easily learn about the required skills in one place.
24. A fund of Rs. 100 crore will be created to encourage Research and Development (R&D) in emerging Sunrise Sectors.
25. Desalination plants will be established in coastal areas to ensure sufficient water supply to industries.
26. A Viability Gap Fund (VGF) will be created to set up and operate systems that convert dye effluent into clean water in textile cluster areas. This will ensure sustainable growth in those regions.
27. Advanced Quality Testing Labs will be established to meet the requirements of the industrial sector.
28. An Additive Manufacturing and Metallurgical Lab will be established at Taramani, Chennai, in collaboration with IIT Madras.
29. 10 Mega Plug and Play Parks will be established through SIPCOT, with all necessary infrastructure to enable factories to commence production immediately.

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Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Tamil Nadu ranks 3rd in India in terms of the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Approximately 40.56 lakh MSMEs have been registered in Tamil Nadu, which accounts for 9.4% of the total MSMEs in the country. In the last five years, credit assistance worth Rs. 10.7 lakh crore has been provided to these enterprises. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The MSME sector possesses the highest potential for generating employment. Keeping this in view, special focus will be given to modernizing existing MSME Clusters in Tamil Nadu. All measures will be taken to ensure the rapid growth and strengthening of this sector by providing Technology Upgradation Subsidies.

2. Common Facility Centres (CFCs) will be established in every cluster to provide consultancy and training, enabling MSMEs to adopt evolving technologies.
3. Livelihood Clusters will be established in districts that require further industrialization. These will focus specifically on non-farm production (such as coir making, palmyra leaf products, regional specialty snacks, dairy products, etc.). These centres will provide necessary technical consultancy, credit assistance, and facilitate the procurement of raw materials for aspiring and skilled members of Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
4. A Virtual Trade Platform will be created to globally market products manufactured by MSMEs in Tamil Nadu. Digital Catalogues of products for sale will be prepared, and appropriate steps will be taken to facilitate marketing. Arrangements will be made for MSMEs to participate annually in world-renowned trade fairs. Global market events, similar to the Canton Fair held in China, will be organized to showcase Tamil Nadu's MSME products, thereby creating significant trade opportunities.
5. Distinctive products such as Nilgiris Tea, Erode Turmeric, and Krishnagiri Mango will be developed into unique Individual Brands and marketed accordingly.
6. To increase the export of MSME products, Regional Testing and Certification Centres will be established. Such centres will be expanded to other industrial clusters in Tamil Nadu through Public-Private Partnership (PPP).
7. A dedicated mission named 'Tamil Nadu GI Mission' will be launched. It will identify products with Geographical Indication (GI) potential in every district, guide the producers, and secure GI recognition for them.
8. In the next 5 years, 5 lakh new MSMEs will be established. A total of 2 lakh entrepreneurs, including one lakh women, will be created.
9. With the aim of enhancing the economy of rural artisans, 50 Rural Clusters will be created in sectors such as terracotta, wood carving, coir, and bamboo.
10. In the next 5 years, Food Processing Clusters with high growth potential will be created in various districts including Kallakurichi, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore, and Erode, while Coir Clusters will be developed in major coconut-growing districts.
11. In the Chennai region, covering Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, and Chengalpattu districts, clusters for Auto-components, Leather, Pharmaceuticals, Electronics, IT/ITES, Silk, and Precision Engineering will be identified and corresponding Common Facility

Centres will be established. Furthermore, public infrastructure facilities will be created for the Tooling Cluster in areas adjacent to Chennai, and the Auto-component, Food Processing, and Engineering Clusters in Tiruvallur.

12. In the Western region, comprising Erode, Salem, Namakkal, Krishnagiri, and Dharmapuri districts, challenges such as value addition and post-harvest losses will be identified, and suitable clusters will be set up. Additionally, infrastructure facilities will be created for the Textile Cluster in Namakkal and the Packaging Cluster in Dharmapuri.
13. In the Northern region, covering Ranipet, Tirupathur, Vellore, and Tiruvannamalai districts, industrial opportunities will be identified, and new Common Facilitation Centres will be established based on demand. Furthermore, common infrastructure facilities for the Silk Weaving industry will be created in Tiruvannamalai.
14. Clusters will be created for Coir production in Cuddalore and for Rice Mills and Woodwork in Kallakurichi.
15. Clusters will be established for Jewellery in Nagapattinam, Cardboard Box manufacturing in Mayiladuthurai, Engineering in Pudukkottai, and Agricultural product manufacturing in Tiruvarur.
16. In the Southern region, including Madurai, Dindigul, and Theni districts, the requirements of Food Processing and Lock manufacturing industries will be identified, and clusters will be established accordingly.
17. In the Southern region, covering Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, and Tenkasi districts, requirements such as promoting Green Cracker production, implementing Digital Transformation in Printing, and resolving quality issues in Salt production will be identified, and Common Facilitation Centres will be established.
18. A Banana Fibre Products manufacturing cluster will be created in Tirunelveli.
19. An Integrated Mega Cluster and a working personnel hostel will be established in the Arakkonam area of Ranipet district.
20. A Leather Cluster will be established in Ambur at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 crore.
21. New Industrial Estates will be created in Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, and Tiruvallur districts along the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) to enhance export opportunities.

22. Measures will be taken to transform Tamil Nadu from being a hub for raw coir exports into a global manufacturing hub for High-Value Coir Value-Added Products.
23. Integrated Value Chains will be created for Moringa, Chilli, Rice, Banana, Mango, Coconut, Marine Fish, Guava, Tomato, Cashew, and Groundnut by decentralizing production and strengthening processing infrastructure.
24. Infrastructure facilities will be created to benefit 500 MSMEs by encouraging Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in High Value – Low Volume infrastructure.

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Startups

The Dravidian Model government planned in a manner that innovation and startup-related opportunities reach everyone. Consequently, the number of new startups registered on the Union Government's portal has increased more than sixfold compared to when this government assumed office. Tamil Nadu, which was at the bottom of the states' startup ecosystem ranking in 2018, climbed several steps within four years to secure the first rank in 2022. According to the “Global Startup Ecosystem Report 2024” released by “Startup Genome,” Chennai ranks 18th in Asia among places with the best startup ecosystems. The Atal Innovation Mission, functioning under NITI Aayog, has recognized Tamil Nadu as a 'Model State' among states with excellent innovation ecosystems. According to an Inc42 report, the investment-raising capacity of startups, which was 1 million USD in 2016, has now risen to 6 million USD. This reflects investors' confidence in the startups of Tamil Nadu. With the objective that the growth of startups should extend beyond major cities to all parts of the state, 11 regional hubs have been established. This forms the foundation for these achievements. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Beyond just seeking employment after graduation, Startup Workshops will be established in every district to provide necessary training to the youth of Tamil Nadu to develop their innovative ideas into new business ventures, especially when they envision solutions to challenges around them through their sharp intellect.
2. Capacity will be built to involve Tamil Nadu's startups in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to provide AI services required by other sectors. In particular, this

initiative will be beneficial in protecting the MSMEs operating in Tamil Nadu from being overwhelmed by the rapid proliferation of Artificial Intelligence.

3. To transform the environment in rural Tamil Nadu which relies solely on agriculture, measures will be taken to launch startups leveraging local resources. In the next five years, 5000 startups will be launched in rural areas.
4. Startup Centres will be established in higher education campuses, including Universities, Arts, Science, and Engineering colleges in Tamil Nadu. These centres will assist students interested in startups by providing guidance, consultancy, and hands-on industrial training. Through the activities of such centres, it will be possible to prepare one lakh students to engage in startups within the next five years.
5. A startup concept can occur to anyone. Those who have graduated and are already employed, as well as workers, may attempt to launch startups. To create opportunities for them, Community Innovation Centres will be established.
6. Measures will be taken to involve 200 startups launched in Tamil Nadu in collaborative research with international research institutions over the next five years.
7. To scale up small enterprises run by women into startups, a fund will provide grants ranging from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 15 lakh. The State Government will provide the necessary capital for this fund. Assistance will be provided to 500 new startups launched by women in the next five years.
8. GPU Compute Credits will be provided to startups launched in the field of AI.

Conservation, Restoration and Renovation of Temples (Thirupani)

Under the Dravidian Model governance, exceptional renovation works (Tiruppanigal) have been carried out to the great satisfaction of the devotees.

Consecration ceremonies (Kumbhabhishekams) have been conducted for 4,430 temples. 8,148 acres of land belonging to 1,066 temples, valued at Rs. 8,455 crore, have been retrieved. 2,03,444 acres of land have been surveyed and protected. In 12,931 temples, 29,479 renovation works worth Rs. 8,100 crore have been completed. 352 ancient temples, over a thousand years old, are being renovated and preserved at a cost of Rs. 560 crore without altering their heritage value (archaeological antiquity). Among these, Kumbhabhishekams have been conducted for 92 temples. Financial assistance has been provided for the renovation of 5,000 temples in Adi Dravidar habitations and 5,000 temples in rural areas.

For the first time, a monthly incentive of Rs. 1,000 is being provided to the priests of 18,000 temples covered under the Oru Kaala Poojai Scheme. Various infrastructure works are being undertaken for the welfare of devotees visiting major temples. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Consecration ceremonies (Kumbhabhishekams) will be performed for 5,000 temples in the next five years.
2. The annual allocation for temple restoration works will be increased from Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 25 crore.
3. The Annadhanam Scheme, which is currently implemented in 770 temples, will be extended to an additional 50 temples.
4. Restoration works will be undertaken in one thousand village deity temples.
5. Ancient temples will be identified and renovated/preserved at an annual cost of Rs. 100 crore without compromising their original heritage value.
6. The Full-day Annadhanam Scheme, currently operational in 14 temples, will be extended to 10 more temples on days when devotee footfall is high.

7. In major temples with adequate space, the work of constructing Meditation Halls will be continued to enable devotees to worship in a peaceful and focused manner.
8. Initiatives to provide adequate sanitation facilities, rest rooms, drinking water, and quality food without interruption in high-footfall temples will be undertaken.
9. A 'Priority Queue' facility will be introduced to enable mothers with infants to have easy Darshan.
10. Proper Sewage Management Systems will be implemented in all temples.
11. De-silting will be carried out in all Temple Tanks to increase their water storage capacity.
12. In the last 5 years, weddings were conducted for over 2,800 economically backward young couples with 'Seervarisai' (wedding articles) worth Rs. 70,000. Further, 5,000 weddings will be conducted under this scheme with enhanced funding.
13. Medical Centres will be established based on necessity in temples that attract a high number of devotees.

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Tourism Development

Tamil Nadu ranks second in India as the state with the highest number of domestic tourist arrivals. While the number of domestic and foreign tourists was 14 crore during the previous regime, it has increased to 31 crore under the Dravidian Model governance. Plans were formulated with a target to provide employment opportunities to 25 lakh people through the tourism sector. The Tamil Nadu Global Tourism Summit was conducted, during which various Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed. Measures were taken to create more than 300 new tourist destinations. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The results of our archaeological excavations have established to the world that the history of the Indian subcontinent must henceforth be written from the Tamil landscape. Consequently, interest in the archaeology and heritage of Tamil Nadu has been revitalized. A Heritage Tour package will be created in archaeologically significant

centers to enable people to visit, learn about, and appreciate the historical importance of Tamil Nadu's antiquity.

2. Basic amenities will be upgraded in ten major tourist destinations and 100 lesser-known tourist spots in Tamil Nadu with an allocation of Rs. 1,000 crore.
3. A Tourism Summit will be conducted once every two years to attract investments into this sector.
4. To enhance the travel experience of tourists, measures will be taken to coordinate with everyone in the hospitality sector, such as tour operators and tourist guides, to improve their service quality standards.
5. New tourism circuits will be created according to the specific needs of tourists, such as Heritage Tourism, Eco-Tourism, Wellness Tourism, and Spiritual Tourism.
6. Infrastructure will be developed in Coimbatore and Chennai to promote Meetings, Incentive, Conferences and Exhibition (MICE) Tourism.
7. To encourage Caravan Tourism, which provides new services in the tourism sector, specialized parking facilities for such vehicles will be established in key tourist areas.

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Sports Development

The Dravidian Model government, which implements all schemes with the principle of 'Ellarukkum Ellam', has been continuously executing noble schemes in the field of sports to encourage the younger generation from humble social backgrounds in Tamil Nadu to participate in global competitions.

Events such as the 44th Chess Olympiad, World Women's Tennis Championship, Squash World Cup, Chief Minister's Trophy, Asian Men's Hockey Champions Trophy, World Surf League QS 3000, HCL Cyclothon, Chennai Chess Grandmaster, Khelo India Youth Games, ATP Challenger 100 World Men's Tennis Tournament, South Asian Junior Athletics Championship, Chennai Formula 4 Racing Circuit, and the 76th National Track Cycling Championship have been successfully conducted in Tamil Nadu. These were organized in a manner that attracted the world's attention towards Tamil Nadu. Through the Tamil Nadu Champions Foundation (TNCF),

assistance worth Rs. 17 crore has been provided to 680 athletes so far. These athletes have brought laurels to Tamil Nadu by winning 174 medals in national and international competitions. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The Dravidian Model 1.0 government secured a place for Tamil Nadu on the global sports map by hosting 19 international sporting events. Following this, it will be ensured that all sports flourish in Tamil Nadu by conducting world sport events.
2. The rooms in Sports Hostels run by the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT) will be upgraded to air-conditioned rooms. This additional facility will help them focus better on training, further develop their skills, and achieve success in competitions.
3. To encourage the skills of emerging young athletes, high-quality sports hostels with food and accommodation facilities will be established in all districts.
4. In Tamil Nadu, which is the premier state for Chess in the country, 'Chess Training Centres' will be set up in every district to groom more Chess Grandmasters.
5. Medal winners in the Olympics will be awarded Rs. 5 crore for Gold, Rs. 3 crore for Silver, and Rs. 2 crore for Bronze.
6. Athletes qualifying for individual Olympic events will be provided an incentive of Rs. 20 lakh, and those qualifying for team events will be provided Rs. 10 lakh each.
7. The Government will provide housing/apartments to athletes who win medals in the Olympic Games.
8. World-class 400m Synthetic Athletic Tracks will be established in all district sports complexes.
9. Multi-purpose Indoor Stadiums with facilities for Basketball, Volleyball, Badminton, Martial Arts, and Fencing will be made available in all districts.
10. Olympic-standard Skating Parks will be established to encourage the participation of youth in sports.
11. Swimming Pools with infrastructure facilities will be established in all districts to enable athletes to receive world-class training in swimming sports.
12. Training centres for traditional sports such as Silambam, Kalaripayattu, and Mallakhamb, as well as martial arts like Boxing, Karate, Taekwondo, and Judo, will be established in all districts.

13. To identify the sporting talents of young children at an early age and prepare them for international competitions, age-category competitions for boys (Under-8, Under-10, and Under-12) will be conducted in all districts, and long-term action plans will be formulated.
14. The currently implemented “Idhu Namma Aattam” scheme will be expanded across the State.
15. To enable rural people to participate enthusiastically in sports and showcase their talents, Sports Clubs with proper infrastructure will be established in all Panchayats.
16. A monthly incentive of Rs. 500 will be provided to all students residing in SDAT sports hostels.
17. The pension for sportspersons in indigent circumstances will be increased from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000.
18. Measures will be taken to elevate Tamil Nadu as a Premier Sports Tourism Hub by hosting various international and national competitions and creating world-class infrastructure.
19. To reform those in Government Observation Homes through sports, sports infrastructure will be established in all observation homes, and special sporting events will be conducted for them.

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Animal Husbandry

As a friend to farmers and a support system for agricultural activities, the Animal Husbandry sector provides additional income in farming. For the maintenance of livestock, subsidies have been provided in the last five years for high-yielding green fodder seeds, grass-cutting machines (Chaff Cutters), and small-scale country chicken farms. Through the conduct of Special Livestock Health and Awareness Camps, 26 lakh farmers have benefited, covering 2.41 crore livestock. Insurance coverage was also provided for 1.63 lakh milch cows. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. We will raise the livestock population to 3 crore to enhance the livelihoods of farmers.

2. Integrated Livestock Farms will be established in all blocks. Through this, a large number of farmers will earn income by engaging in sheep and goat rearing. Plans will be formulated to increase the population of goats threefold in the next 5 years.
3. To uplift the lives of the farming community, the Capital Loan currently provided annually through Cooperative Banks for purchasing new milch cows, goats, country chickens, pigs, ducks, and other livestock will be increased from Rs. 250 crore to Rs.1,000 crore.
4. In addition, the Maintenance Loan currently provided annually for livestock upkeep will be increased from Rs. 3,000 crore to Rs. 5,000 crore.
5. An Integrated Poultry Farming Centre will be established to provide consultancy for the poultry industry.
6. To increase the income of milk producers, Buffalo Rearing Centres focusing on high milk-yielding breeds will be set up. By effectively implementing breeding management, their population will be doubled in 5 years.
7. Statistics show that the farming community in Tamil Nadu derives one-third of their income from livestock rearing. Since fodder cost is significant in livestock farming, a scheme will be implemented to increase fodder production by providing training, necessary inputs, and required credit to Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
8. We will ensure self-sufficiency in green fodder production by establishing Fodder Production Units and bringing one lakh acres of land under fodder cultivation.
9. One major Veterinary Hospital in each district will be converted into a 24-hours hospital.
10. Modern slaughterhouses with high-quality infrastructure and hygienic standards will be established for export purposes. This will ensure an increase in farmers' income.
11. Public safety is currently affected by the menace of stray dogs. To control this, the Animal Birth Control (ABC) program for dogs will be fully implemented. Additional veterinary doctors will be deployed for this task, and more Dog Shelters will be established in coordination with private NGOs. Special officers will be appointed to ensure an environment where the public can move around without fear.

Milk Production and Dairy Development

On the very day the Dravidian Model government assumed office, the price of Aavin milk was reduced by three rupees per litre. Providing milk at a lower price through milk cards is a unique feature of Tamil Nadu. At the same time, we have provided various benefits to milk producers. The milk procurement price has been increased. Incentives have been provided. The Dravidian Model government has secured the second prize at the national level in India for the sale of milk and milk products through electronic means. Due to the efforts taken by the government, Tamil Nadu has risen to the sixth position in milk production in India. Following this, under the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. To ensure a remunerative price for milk producers, the procurement price will be increased by Rs. 5 per litre.
2. To create 1,000 small dairy farms per year, subsidized credit assistance will be provided to 5,000 dairy farm entrepreneurs over the next 5 years.
3. All Aavin dairy plants will be upgraded with modern technology at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000 crore. This will increase the sale of milk and milk products and benefit the consumers as well.
4. Action will be taken to establish milk cooperative societies in necessary Village Panchayats and ensure the efficient functioning of all milk cooperative societies.
5. To improve the reproductive efficiency of milch animals, reduce the impact of diseases, and enhance productivity, cooperative milk producers will be provided with one kilogram of Mineral Mixture per pregnant animal per month at a 50 percent subsidy for one year.
6. To reduce the workload and expenses of milk producers and to improve the quality and hygiene of milk, subsidized milking machines will be provided to 3,000 cooperative milk producers annually.
7. Measures will be taken to increase milk production from the current 3 crore litres per day to 4.50 crore litres per day.
8. Action will be taken to increase the export of milk products from Rs. 450 crore to Rs.850 crore.

Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare

Fishing is not just an occupation; it is a way of life! It is our cultural identity!

In the last five years, 121 fisheries infrastructure works, 46 new fish landing centres, 29 fish landing centre upgradation works, 11 new fish farms, 14 fish farm renovations, and 12 fish landing centre surveys have been conducted. Additionally, the relief assistance during the fishing ban period was enhanced, the tax-exempt diesel quota was increased, and fishing crafts were mechanized. Further initiatives include providing land pattas for fishermen's houses, financial assistance to 20,000 fishermen, increased relief for families of missing fishermen, and cyclone relief measures. Artificial reefs were established in 49 fishing villages, subsidies were provided to fisherwomen, and coaching for civil services examinations was imparted to the children of fishermen. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The special relief assistance provided during the Fishing Ban Period will be increased from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,000.
2. The special relief assistance provided during the Fishing Lean Period will be increased from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 9,000.
3. Modern infrastructure facilities will be established in Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres to enable fishermen to fully utilize them and enhance their income.
4. Measures will be taken to encourage Seaweed Cultivation among fisherwomen to transform them into entrepreneurs. This will facilitate additional income for them and increase seaweed production to 30,000 metric tonnes.
5. Coastal Aquaculture Zones (Aqua Zones) will be created to boost fish production.
6. Sea Cage Farming will be promoted to increase production from 200 tonnes to 400 tonnes.
7. New fish nurseries will be established to achieve a production target of 100 crore fish seeds.
8. To improve the livelihoods of fisherwomen, Modern Fish Retail Markets with advanced facilities will be established in major cities.

9. A Fish and Shrimp Culture Policy will be formulated, based on which a special scheme for fish and shrimp farming will be implemented.
10. The Inland Fish Production of Tamil Nadu will be doubled from its current level within the next 5 years.
11. Identity Cards will be issued to women engaged in small-scale trades such as retail fish vending, dry fish retail vending, and seaweed cultivation.
12. As a consequence of Katchatheevu being ceded to Sri Lanka through the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement despite Tamil Nadu's opposition, our fishermen face untold hardships, including arrests and seizure of their boats. While creating alternative livelihoods for them, we will continuously urge the Union Government to review the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement and retrieve Katchatheevu to find a permanent solution to this issue.

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Rural Development and Eradication of Extreme Poverty

The large number of family cards distributed and the Fair Price Shops (Ration Shops) established during the tenure of Thalaivar Kalaignar as Chief Minister served as a major initiative to eradicate extreme poverty in Tamil Nadu. Following this, various schemes created by the Dravidian Model government continue to enhance the socio-economic development of the Tamil people. The Dravidian Model government is also expanding urban-level amenities to rural areas.

Key initiatives include the Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thittam, Vidiyal Payanam, Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme for students, and loans for Women Self-Help Groups. The Union Government has announced that Tamil Nadu ranks first among large states (and second overall after Kerala) in India for having the lowest poverty levels. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. As a vital part of the highly acclaimed Thayumanavar Scheme, vulnerable families living in extreme poverty in both urban and rural areas will be identified. Based on their needs,

measures will be taken to provide various assistance including housing, social security, livelihood opportunities, skill development, and bank loans. Through this, we will achieve a status where no one in Tamil Nadu is Ultra Poor.

2. Villages will be developed based on the concept of Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas. Rural markets, sports, and wellness infrastructures will be created. To achieve goals such as rejuvenating and protecting rural water bodies, greening of villages, providing non-farm rural employment, ensuring high utility at low government cost, and sustainable development, the Utthamar Gandhi Model Villages Scheme will be implemented.
3. Under the Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam, 15,000 km of roads will be relaid at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 crore.
4. In the next 5 years, 30,000 km of rural roads will be upgraded for long-term durability. A “Rural Roads Maintenance Fund” will be established to ensure high-quality maintenance of rural roads to make them all-weather roads. Such infrastructure development will play a crucial role in rapid rural development.
5. In the next 5 years, 3,000 new Over Head Tanks (OHT) will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,000 crore to replace old tanks that are more than 30 years old.
6. 1,000 high-population villages will be selected for the construction of Village Secretariats. Offices such as the Village Administrative Office, Panchayat Office, Meeting Hall, and Public Distribution Shop will be integrated into a single location.
7. There are approximately 1.80 lakh public utility buildings constructed by Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu. There is a need to maintain them systematically. For this purpose, a comprehensive Rural Buildings Maintenance Policy will be formulated. A total of Rs. 2,000 crore will be allocated over the next 5 years for the maintenance of these public utility buildings.
8. To ensure that all rural areas are maintained with absolute cleanliness, Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) projects will be implemented using modern technology and scientific methods.
9. Villages will be made greener by planting and nurturing 10 crore saplings by 2030. By planting 2 crore saplings annually along roadsides and in open spaces, the impacts of Climate Change will be mitigated.

10. Special Scheme for Peri-Urban Panchayats: Due to rapid urbanization, the suburban areas of Corporations and Municipalities are expanding. Consequently, the need for basic amenities and infrastructure in these areas is increasing. Although classified as Village Panchayats, special measures will be taken to provide urban-standard facilities to these Peri-Urban Panchayats. Specifically, it will be ensured that these panchayats have facilities such as quality roads, street lights, adequate solid and liquid waste management, water sources, green campuses, parking spaces, and proper Storm Water Drain systems to prevent flooding.

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Urban Development

The primary reason for Tamil Nadu being the leading state in industrial development in India is its robust infrastructure facilities, including roads, flyovers, drinking water supply, and sewage systems. The Kalaigiar Urban Development Scheme and the 86 new drinking water projects implemented for Rs. 11,100 crore have provided great satisfaction to the people. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. We will function with the vision: 'Our cities rising to global standards in infrastructure.'
2. The 'Complete Streets' concept, featuring beautiful roads with wide pavements and shady trees, will be implemented across Municipal Corporation areas to create aesthetically pleasing urban spaces.
3. By the year 2030, it will be ensured that all households in the urban areas of Tamil Nadu are provided with functional tap connections to guarantee the daily supply of drinking water.
4. By the year 2030, appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that 20 per cent of Tamil Nadu's urban areas consist of green spaces and parks.
5. Sewage will be fully collected and treated, and 30 per cent of the treated water will be recycled.
6. Modern Cultural Centers will be established in Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Salem, and all other major Municipal Corporations.

7. Bio-CNG plants will be established in the Municipal Corporations of Coimbatore, Madurai, Tambaram, Erode, Salem, Tiruppur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, and Thanjavur. Additionally, three more Bio-CNG plants will be set up in the Greater Chennai Corporation.
8. Waste-to-Energy plants, which generate electricity from waste, will be established in the Municipal Corporations of Chennai, Tambaram, and Coimbatore.
9. Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) will be established in all Municipal Corporations to sort urban waste. The segregated waste will then be recycled.
10. Public Toilets: For the convenience of the general public, public toilets will be constructed and maintained through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in all Municipal Corporations and first-grade Municipalities, especially in locations with high public footfall.
11. The necessary infrastructure will be established to collect all the sewage generated in urban areas. Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) will be set up to treat the sewage thus collected.
12. Tertiary Treatment Plants will be established in sewage treatment facilities with a capacity of 30 MLD to further enhance the quality of treated water. All necessary steps will be taken to utilise this water as an additional resource for agricultural and industrial requirements.
13. The solid waste management system will be revamped by adopting the model of Kamikatsu city in Japan, which has achieved total success in recycling.
14. Legacy waste dumpsites will be cleared using the Bio-Mining method, and all urban areas will be transformed into garbage-free zones.
15. Stormwater drain facilities will be established in all required areas across the urban centres of Tamil Nadu within the next five years.
16. Structures to absorb and retain stormwater will be created in all parks. At least 3 per cent of urban land area will be transformed into 'Sponge City' infrastructure.
17. Major roads in the urban areas of Tamil Nadu will be converted into concrete roads. These roads will be all-weather resistant and designed to be long-lasting and durable.
18. 50 new Semmozhi Poongakkal will be established in all Municipal Corporations and major Municipalities across Tamil Nadu.

19. All street lights in urban areas will be replaced with smart LED lights.
20. New playgrounds (Sports Fields) will be developed in areas where such facilities are currently unavailable.
21. New electric crematoriums will be established in Municipal Corporations and Municipalities. Residents from neighbouring villages will also be permitted to utilise these facilities.
22. Due to the widespread urbanisation across the state, there is a growing demand for housing, commercial spaces for industries and businesses, and public areas. To meet these requirements, new regulations will be formulated by comparing the building policies, including FSI (Floor Space Index), of major cities across the country.
23. Considering the rapid population growth and the fast-paced development of suburban areas in major corporations like Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore, and Salem, new 'Global Cities' with modern, world-class amenities will be developed in the vicinity of these corporations.

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Highways

The beauty of a state's infrastructure lies in its roads! It is the roads that make people's journeys easy and pleasant.

In the last five years, 44,219 kilometers of roads have been improved on behalf of the Highways Department, Municipal Administration Department, and Rural Development Department. Additionally, 1,815 bridges have been constructed at an estimated cost of 8,730 crore rupees. All these reflect the growth of the state. Following this, under the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The quality of our bridges and roads will be enhanced through modern road technology, A.I. surveillance, and Intelligent Transport Systems. Accidents will be reduced.
2. Roads leading to famous places of worship and tourist destinations will be upgraded and established to standards that welcome global tourists.
3. To reduce traffic congestion in urban and suburban areas, roads will be widened and infrastructure facilities will be improved. Ring roads and bypass roads will be constructed in required urban areas.

4. Safe road travel will be ensured by improving the design and construction of roads, alongside reducing fatalities caused by road accidents.
5. Wayside amenities such as fuel stations, charging stations for electric vehicles, restaurants, toilets, vehicle parking areas, and ATMs will be provided on both sides of the road for the use of those traveling on major highways in Tamil Nadu.
6. Three new Multi-Modal Logistics Parks will be created: By integrating road, rail, ship, and air transport hubs (Multimodal Transportation Network), we will position Tamil Nadu as the premier logistics hub in South Asia by 2030.
7. Industrial Corridors will be established to connect major industrial areas, in a manner that creates more employment opportunities even in backward regions.

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Transport

Transport serves as an essential and daily-needed government service for the people. After the formation of the Dravidian Model government, the first signature of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru. M.K. Stalin was for the free bus travel for women. To date, women have undertaken 898 crore trips, which has significantly increased their social participation. They save up to Rs. 1,200 per month. Many states in India have started emulating this scheme. In the last five years, 8,836 new buses have been procured, and 3,673 old buses have been refurbished. A large number of Low Floor buses and Electric buses (e-buses) have also been inducted. It was the Kazhagam government that brought the Metro Rail service to Chennai and allocated substantial funds for Phase II. Furthermore, the government continues to advocate and struggle for Metro services in Coimbatore and Madurai. Our government has simultaneously developed all sectors including buses, trains, aircraft, and ports. In continuation of this, during the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The 'Vidiyal Payanam' scheme of the Dravidian Model government continues to play a major role in the socio-economic development of Tamil Nadu's women. In the next 5 years, 10,000 new buses with modern facilities will be introduced for public use.

2. Integrated Bus Termini/Terminals will be established in Corporations, Municipalities, and Town Panchayats that experience heavy traffic congestion due to bus transport.
3. High-quality Bus Shelters with passenger seating facilities will be constructed at all major bus stops in urban and rural areas.
4. Mini-bus (Siitrundu) services will be expanded to benefit people living in remote areas with narrow access roads.
5. To facilitate residents near Metro and Suburban rail corridors in Chennai and its suburbs, mini-bus services will be introduced even on narrow roads to provide last-mile connectivity to rail services.

6. Railways: The Railway Department has kept the following projects pending for many years without allocating funds after announcing them. We will continuously urge the Union Government to reactivate these projects:

- Tindivanam – Tiruvannamalai New Broad Gauge (BG) Line.
- Morappur – Dharmapuri New BG Line.
- Madurai – Thoothukudi (via Aruppukkottai) New BG Line.

7. We will urge the Union Government to fulfill the following railway projects:

- Doubling of Villupuram – Panruti – Cuddalore – Sirkazhi – Mayiladuthurai – Kumbakonam – Thanjavur section.
- 4th Line expansion between Tambaram – Chengalpattu.

New Railway Projects:

- Tirupattur – Krishnagiri New BG Line.
- Doubling of Chengalpattu – Arakkonam (via Kancheepuram) BG line to connect the upcoming Parandur New Airport.
- New BG line between Ennore/Minjur – Singaperumal Koil (along the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road).
- Coimbatore – Karur (via Palladam).
- Coimbatore – Annur – Gobichettipalayam – Salem.
- Thoothukudi – Tirunelveli (Direct).

- Ariyalur – Thanjavur.
 - Kumbakonam – Ariyalur/Jayankondam – Vriddhachalam.
 - Erode – Palani.
8. If the MRTS (Mass Rapid Transit System) is handed over to the Tamil Nadu Government, the State Government itself will provide services on par with the Metro Rail.
 9. We will urge the Union Government to grant permission for the implementation of the Metro Rail Project in the metropolitan cities of Coimbatore and Madurai.

Aviation

1. The Union Government continues to create hurdles for the Tamil Nadu Government's efforts to establish a new airport in Hosur, which significantly contributes to industrial growth. We will continue to urge the Union Government to grant immediate permission for this vital project.
2. Even after the State Government completed land acquisition for the Coimbatore Airport Expansion, the Union Government has not commenced expansion work. We will urge them to start the work immediately.
3. Thoothukudi is emerging as the industrial capital of South Tamil Nadu. The contribution of its port, rail, and air transport is crucial. Since the airport has been expanded with modern facilities, steps will be taken through the Union Government to establish a Cargo Terminal at Thoothukudi Airport.

Ports

1. To promote port-led economic development, 3 new Minor Ports will be established.
2. Infrastructure facilities will be created in ports, and port connectivity will be improved.
3. Nagapattinam and Cuddalore Ports will be upgraded to international standards.

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Housing

The Dravidian Model government is functioning with the goal of ‘Housing for All.’ The ‘Kalaighnarin Kanavu Illam’ scheme has turned the housing dreams of rural people into reality. Houses have been constructed and provided through the Adukkumaadi Kudiyiruppu Thittam (Apartment Housing Scheme) and the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board. In the last five years, we have fulfilled the dream of owning a home for 8,66,722 families. 10,000 houses have been constructed and provided for Sri Lankan Tamils. 7,674 houses have been built and handed over to Tribal people. 1,14,470 rural houses have been completely renovated.

In the past five years, house site pattas (land ownership titles) have been issued to 23.56 lakh people. The planning permission process for constructing houses has been simplified. Following this, under the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Under the Kalaighnarin Kanavu Illam Thittam, 5 lakh new houses will be constructed in the next 5 years. A total of 10 lakh new houses will be constructed in Tamil Nadu over the next 5 years under various schemes, including the Kalaighnarin Kanavu Illam Scheme, the Urban Housing Scheme, housing for Sri Lankan Tamils, and the scheme for constructing new houses in place of severely dilapidated ones.
2. The Kalaighnarin Kanavu Illam Thittam will be expanded to Town Panchayat areas based on necessity.

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Ease of Governance

All services will be provided through a Single Window System. By opening a single window online from wherever they are, and clicking on the required service, the application form along with the necessary information will be provided. Upon filling and uploading it, an acknowledgement for receipt of the application will be issued instantly, and the requested service will be fulfilled expeditiously. We pledge to simplify government service delivery through such

procedures using computer technology. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Measures will be taken to review existing government regulations and certificates to identify those that are redundant and subsequently repeal them.
2. A mechanism will be established to address and resolve the grievances faced by the public regarding government services and to track the status of their petitions through a Single Window System.
3. To ensure that the public can easily access the services they require from the government, a 'Super App' will be developed. Through this, the dream of having 'all services at your fingertips' will be realised.
4. To simplify various services required by the general public and business enterprises from government departments, the procedures for 1,000 government services will be restructured. This will include all services, such as certificates and No Objection Certificates (NOCs).
5. Government web services will be upgraded to enable citizens to obtain certificates online (Online Certification) directly from the portal.
6. A facility will be created to ensure that all necessary information regarding the implementation of government schemes for the public is made available through Electronic Information Boards at the respective offices.
7. The practice of repeatedly requesting certificates across various government departments will be eliminated. Obtained certificates will be stored and secured in a digital repository similar to DigiLocker. A facility will be created where either the individual concerned or the authorised government department (with the individual's consent) can access them. This will prevent the wastage of time and manual labor.
8. Transparency and the speedy delivery of services will be ensured in government offices most frequently accessed by the public. A 100 per cent e-Office system will be implemented across all government offices, ranging from the Village Administrative Office to the Secretariat.
9. The existing system, where quality certification is provided exclusively by government departments, will be restructured. A Third-Party Audit and Certification system involving subject matter experts will be introduced into government departments.

10. The practice of government officials conducting physical inspections to verify Compliance Certificates provided by applicants is not necessary in all circumstances. A system of accepting Self-Certification, where citizens themselves declare their compliance with regulations, will be introduced. Government field inspections will be carried out only when required. Through this approach, a trust-based governance model will be nurtured in the state administration.
11. Government departments that provide essential services to the public, such as the Registration Department and the Transport Department, will be completely restructured with modern technology. These initiatives will ensure that the public can access required services easily and without any loss of time.

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Public Distribution System

The Dravidian Model government remained firm in its resolve that Fair Price Shops should be established close to the residences of the poor and underprivileged for their convenience. A total of 1,666 Fair Price Shops have been newly opened, comprising 633 full-time and 1,033 part-time shops. Additionally, 2,778 Fair Price Shops have been upgraded. Increasing the number of Fair Price Shops is the true reflection of a government's care for its people. Following this, under the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. New Family Cards will be issued every year upon receipt of proper applications.
2. 10,000 Fair Price Shops will be renovated with necessary facilities for the public; new Fair Price Shops will be established in required locations.

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Fiscal Management

The Honourable Chief Minister M.K. Stalin stated that he faced two significant hurdles immediately upon assuming office. The first, as pointed out by the Honourable Chief Minister, was the AIADMK governance, which had devastated Tamil Nadu in every aspect over the

previous decade. The second is the Union BJP Government, which intends to obstruct the development of Tamil Nadu by all possible means.

The Honourable Chief Minister has successfully remedied the devastations caused by the decade-long AIADMK rule and overcome the obstacles posed by the Union BJP Government to foster the comprehensive development of Tamil Nadu today.

Tamil Nadu's economic growth has been elevated to 11.19 per cent. Tamil Nadu contributes 10 per cent to the overall growth of the Indian nation. The fiscal deficit has been effectively controlled, and the revenue deficit has been significantly reduced. The debt-to-GSDP ratio is on a declining trend. In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index released by NITI Aayog, Tamil Nadu ranks second in India. Similarly, in Social Development Indices, Tamil Nadu holds the second position. Tamil Nadu remains a state where inflation is consistently decreasing. Among the 20 major Indian states, Tamil Nadu ranks eighth for having the lowest retail inflation. All funds are being utilised for developmental projects. The seamless implementation of most of the promises made is due to sound financial management. As a continuation of this, in the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. The necessary financial resources to continue the pioneering welfare schemes and infrastructure projects implemented by the Dravidian Model government over the past five years, as well as to execute the new schemes pledged in this election manifesto, will be ensured through exemplary financial management.
2. Even though the revenue sharing formula as per the 16th Finance Commission's report is unfavorable to Tamil Nadu for the next five years, and despite the Union Government's step-motherly treatment in refusing to release the funds rightfully due to the state, we will fight to reclaim Tamil Nadu's fiscal rights and secure every bit of the funding that we are legally entitled to receive.
3. Measures will be taken to save government funds by curtailing unnecessary expenditures, identifying eligible beneficiaries to implement welfare schemes, and completing infrastructure projects within the stipulated time.

4. Even in the face of such challenging circumstances, we will keep the fiscal deficit within the legally permissible limits and ensure necessary budgetary allocations for the various initiatives of the government.

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Special Focus Area Development Plan

In accordance with the Dravidian Model's ideology of 'Everything for Everyone', the growth of all sectors, the development of all people, the progress of all communities, and the advancement of all districts are being ensured across Tamil Nadu.

Focusing on this objective, the 'Vada Chennai Valarchi Thittam' (North Chennai Development Scheme), which was initially announced with an outlay of Rs. 1000 crore and is currently being implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,045 crore, has received an excellent response among the public.

With the same objective, regional-specific action plans were formulated to ensure that Tamil Nadu's economic growth is uniform across all districts and benefits all people. Under the Dravidian Model governance, major industrial investments have been attracted over the past five years even in districts that had not received significant investments previously. However, it is intended that this growth should be widespread across all districts and growth rates must be increased. To achieve this, special development schemes will be created specifically for those districts whose growth lags behind the state average. Essential infrastructure required for those areas, such as roads, transport facilities, housing, and drinking water facilities, will be developed on a war footing. By focusing specially on education and healthcare, we will raise the Human Development Indices (HDI) in these districts to the level of the state average. Special funds will be allocated for these purposes, and special development schemes will be implemented in the following ways. Following this, under the Dravidian Model 2.0 governance...

1. Special Development Plan for Northern Districts: This includes the manufacturing of electronics and automobile spare parts, establishment of industrial parks, non-leather footwear production to boost employment, infrastructure for vegetable, fruit, and food processing industries, skill training for youth, IT parks, and implementation of comprehensive drinking water schemes.
2. Special Development Plan for Delta Districts: This includes the construction of expressways to encourage industrial investment, the development of a Dry Port in Trichy for exports, the implementation of 'Clean Cauvery Scheme-2030', integrated tourism management plans, intensive development of water resource infrastructure for agriculture, and schemes for the development of the maritime (blue) economy.
3. Development Plan for Southern Districts: This includes special schemes for agricultural product exports, laying of pipelines, improvement of roads and public transport, establishment of common facility centers for MSMEs, special tourism development schemes, skill development centers for youth, and special development schemes for coastal districts, which will be implemented at a cost of Rs. 20,000 crore.
4. By the year 2030, inter-district developmental disparities will be reduced, and Tamil Nadu will stand tall as a state where all districts have achieved uniform growth.

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Special Industrial Development Plan

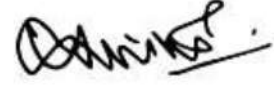
The industrial and agricultural growth in the western districts, which are witnessing significant development in various sectors including electric motor manufacturing, automobile spare parts, textiles, weaving, ready-made garment production, food processing, and information technology, will be taken to the next level. Accordingly, a comprehensive master plan will be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000 crore. This plan will encompass the development of urban areas, attracting modern high-tech corporate investments, establishing modern skill development training centers, creating infrastructure for various types of textile exports, modernizing the textile industry with new textile technologies, establishing special clusters for the growth of district-specific Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) along with credit assistance arrangements, and promoting agricultural production and processing industries.

I will be the lamp that lights your home.

I will be the servant of the state.

I will be a leader who cares for the people.

I will be the leader who resolves the grievances of the people!



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