

Lok Sabha Elections 2024

DMK Election Manifesto

2024 General Election Manifesto Committee

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Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
2024 General Elections Manifesto

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) is the first party in India to have created a tradition of publishing a manifesto before every General Election – with a promise to implement various schemes once in power, and presenting these commitments to the public to seek their support in the electoral arena.

The DMK has not only fulfilled the promises made to the people in these manifestos by enacting them into laws and schemes after forming the Government, it has continuously contributed to the progress of India by being a pioneer and leading the way for all states at the national level through ensuring that the Tamil language, the Tamil community, and the state of Tamil Nadu all attain exemplary progress and identity.

It is with these sentiments that this manifesto for the 18th Indian Lok Sabha Elections has been prepared, and will be presented to the people of Tamil Nadu by our party's leader, the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Let's unite!
Victory shall be ours!
We will do what we say!
We will say what we do!
Naadum Namadhae! (This is our country!)
Tamizhnattin Narpadum Namadhae! (All forty (seats) of Tamil Nadu are ours!)

The Constitution of India

The preamble of the Indian Constitution says that we, the people of India, commit to establishing India as a secular, egalitarian republic, providing all Indian citizens with social, economic, and political justice; the freedom to think, write, speak, believe, and worship; and ensuring equality in status, opportunity, and before the law; we are determined to foster a fraternity that assures the dignity of the individual, and the unity and integrity of the nation.

But, for the past ten years, the BJP government has been acting against these very principles, and hence destroying the nation.

A country built on the ideals of "Unity in Diversity", is being destroyed by the divisive policies of the BJP government. The architects of the Constitution said that the Constitution of India was unique because it upheld democratic governance in the face of racial, linguistic and religious differences and united

our diverse communities under one roof, India. Today, members of the BJP have suggested removing the term "secular" from the Constitution to favour Hindus, putting the very essence of the Indian constitutional framework at risk. If the BJP comes to power again, they will do anything to destroy the nation's secular fabric and cooperative federal structure.

Political parties across various states are uniting to form an alliance called "INDIA" with the aim of replacing the authoritarian BJP government in the 2024 parliamentary elections.

In these circumstances, the DMK is determined that the BJP government must be decisively defeated in the upcoming parliamentary elections. The DMK is committed to maintaining India as a democratic federal republic. Thus, it emphasizes electoral reforms to protect the country from fascist, religious extremists throughout its manifesto. The BJP government's efforts are aimed at weakening the states and reducing their share of revenues and decision-making. Compliant States are treated as conducive; those that stand firm for their rights are targeted as enemies. States where the BJP has not formed the Government are treated as second-class, using the Governor, CBI, Enforcement Directorate, and the Income Tax Department as tools to undermine the elected government's dignity and functioning. There is also a lack of fair distribution of financial resources, and gross interference in the states' financial management.

The Dravidian Model of Governance

Thanks to the Dravidian Model of Governance under the leadership of the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. Muthuvel Karunanidhi Stalin, Tamil Nadu shines as a leading state in socio-economic indicators, and in politics. The Honourable Chief Minister has successfully implemented several

progressive schemes that lay the path for the rest of India to follow. For instance, through the *Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thogai* scheme, about 1.15 crore women in Tamil Nadu receive Rs. 1000 per month.

The *Pudhumai Penn* scheme grants Rs. 1000 monthly to girl students who transition from government schools to colleges, benefiting 4.82 lakh students annually. Similarly, the *Tamil Pudhalvan* scheme is being implemented so that nearly 3 lakh boys will benefit from the monthly stipend each year.

To enhance the state's industrial development Tamil Nadu has attracted investments of Rs. 9.75 lakh crores from domestic and international investors, creating employment opportunities for approximately 30 lakh youth.

The state initiated the Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme for children in grades 1 to 5 in government schools, a first in the nation, serving 16 lakh children daily and ensuring their focus can remain on education. This scheme, celebrated by the people, is set to expand to aided schools.

The government has implemented the *Vidiyal Payanam* (Free Bus Pass) scheme for all women in state buses, which, according to studies, has resulted in about 447 crore cost-free bus journeys so far, enabling each beneficiary in the state to save Rs. 888 each month on average.

To combat nutritional deficiencies in children, the Nutrition Guarantee Scheme was introduced, thereby eliminating deficiencies in 74% of children, and restoring them to normal health.

Nearly 28 lakh students have gained employment through vocational training provided by the *Naan Mudhalvan* scheme of the Honourable Chief Minister.

- 24.80 lakh children benefit from the *Illam Thedi Kalvi* post-Covid remedial education scheme
- 1.70 crore people have benefited from the *Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam* scheme for door-delivery of medicines for chronic illnesses
- 19.69 lakh people have been assisted through the *Mudalvarin Mugavari* scheme for redressal of grievances by directly contacting the Office of the Chief Minister
- 3.40 lakh petitions have been resolved under the *Makkaludan Mudhalvar* scheme through which hundreds of integrated government outreach camps for resolving long-standing problems of Citizens were run across the state
- 2 lakh people have benefitted so far from the *Nammai Kakkum 48* scheme under which the State of Tamil Nadu bears all Medical expenses for treatment to any and all accident victims within the first 48 hours of the accident.

These are just a few of the hallmark schemes under the Dravidian model of governance of our Honourable Chief Minister Thiru. M.K. Stalin. Many of these initiatives are being emulated in various states under different names. Notably, the *Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thogai* scheme, which provides Rs. 1000 monthly to women, has been adopted by the Karnataka state government.

The policies advocated by the great leaders of the Dravidian movement, such as Thanthai Periyar, Arignar Anna, and Muthamizharignar Kalaignar, ensure that every time the DMK governs, it introduces new schemes benefiting the people, thereby advancing their welfare.

Thanthai Periyar and Arignar Anna established the Dravidian movement based on the noble principles of equality, fraternity and justice. Following their path, Muthamizharignar Kalaignar transformed the DMK into a people's movement and served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu five times, significantly contributing to the state's progress in education, science, and social, economic, and industrial development. Under his leadership, the marginalized, backward and oppressed communities saw progress, and Tamil Nadu emerged as a leading state in India in various human development indices.

The Justice Party, founded in 1916, awakened Tamils to their ancient history and contemporary social injustices. Under the leadership of great leaders like Dr. C. Natesan, Sir Pitty Thyagarayar, and Dr. T.M. Nair, the Justice Party governed from 1920 to 1937, laying the groundwork for Tamil Nadu as the cradle of social justice, eradicating social inequalities and oppressive practices, and upholding self-respect.

The name of that Justice Party was changed to Dravidar Kazhagam in 1944 at the Salem Conference following a resolution proposed by Perarignar Anna, and it began its activities under the leadership of Thanthai Periyar. To preserve the uniqueness of the Tamil language and to reclaim the pride of the Tamil community, Perarignar Anna founded the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) as a political party in 1949. Despite facing numerous obstacles and challenges over the past 75 years, this movement has courageously encountered both successes and failures, reaching the pinnacle of glory with unwavering heart.

Through relentless effort and various initiatives, the DMK, under the unparalleled leadership of the Honourable Chief Minister Muthuvel Karunanidhi Stalin, continues to achieve numerous successes. The projects

introduced by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the benefits they provide to the people, the accolades from newspapers and media, and the praise from other states, have all turned attention towards Tamil Nadu, showcasing the greatness of the Dravidian model of governance across the entire nation today. These have guided other states towards considering Tamil Nadu as a model state in today's parliamentary elections.

State Autonomy:

In the spirit of Peraringar Anna's principle of state autonomy, for the first time in India, the DMK government led by the Muthamizharnar Karunanidhi formed an expert committee in 1969 under the chairmanship of Justice Rajamannar, including Justice Chandra Reddy and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar as members, to examine the Union-State relations. Subsequently, in 1983, the Union government constituted a committee under the leadership of Justice Sarkaria to deliberate on Union-State relations, and again in 2000, under the chairmanship of Justice Venkatachaliah, another committee was formed by the Union government. Continuing this effort, when the United Progressive Alliance came to power in the Union in 2004, the DMK pressed for actions to grant more powers to the states, leading to the formation of a commission under Justice M.M. Punchhi by the Union government in 2007 to re-evaluate the Union-State relations. However, substantial resolutions to this crucial national issue remain unaddressed and stagnant.

In keeping with this history, the DMK continues to advocate for the recommendations of the aforementioned four committees on state autonomy, for Union-State relations to be thoroughly debated, and for the Constitution to be amended to grant real autonomy to the states.

Appointment of Governors:

One of the core principles of the DMK is the redundancy of the Governor's position. However, in practice, as the position continues, it has been recommended by Justices M.M. Punchhi, Venkatachaliah, and Sarkaria that the Union government should appoint state Governors through consultation with the respective state Chief Ministers. The new government will undertake actions to appoint Governors with the consultation of state Chief Ministers as recommended.

The Constitution asserts equality before the law for everyone, and action will be taken to remove Section 361 of the Indian Constitution, which gives Governors a special exemption, thereby ensuring that Governors are also subject to legal actions.

Abolishing of Article 356:

The DMK firmly insists on the removal of Article 356, which allows the dissolution of duly elected state governments by President's Rule, maintaining its decades-long stand on this issue.

Establishing a Supreme Court Branch in Chennai:

The Indian Constitution, under Article 130, states that branches of the Supreme Court can be established in specified locations. This was mentioned by the retired Supreme Court Justice Mr. A.R. Lakshmanan, chair of the 12th Law Commission, in "Law Commission Report No.230, Date: 5.8.2009."

Consequently, efforts will be made to establish a branch of the Supreme Court in Chennai.

Statehood for Puducherry:

Given the rapid growth in population and various other aspects of Puducherry, the local government is unable to promptly fulfil the needs and demands of the people due to lack of necessary powers. Considering that Mizoram, with a smaller population, enjoys full statehood, the DMK will undertake all efforts to ensure full statehood to Puducherry.

Language Policy:

Tamil as the Official Language:

The DMK has made countless sacrifices to preserve our mother tongue, the classical Tamil language, and it steadfastly opposes any form of Hindi imposition or linguistic hegemony. The party constantly emphasizes the promise made by former Prime Minister Thiru. Jawaharlal Nehru that English would remain the Union's official language until the non-Hindi speaking people desire, ensuring Hindi is not imposed on those who speak other languages.

The resolution passed in the 1996 DMK State Conference in Trichy, led by Muthamizharnar Kalaignar, to include Tamil among the official languages of the Union, continues to be pursued by the DMK government in the Union for implementation.

Accordingly, for all Union government jobs and examinations conducted by bodies like the Union Public Service Commission, the DMK will initiate actions

to conduct written and oral examinations in Tamil and other respective state official languages.

Tamil as a Co-Official Language in Union Government Offices in Tamil Nadu:

Tamil will be declared as a Co-Official Language in Union government offices in Tamil Nadu, ensuring that all Union government offices, institutions and nationalized banks in Tamil Nadu operate in Tamil as well, with relevant amendments to Section 343 of the Indian Constitution to be introduced by the new government.

Equal Funding for All State Languages Including Tamil:

The Indian Constitution's Eighth Schedule mandates equal rights for all languages in India. However, the Union government's 2023-2024 budget allocates Rs. 1487 crores for the development of Hindi and only Rs. 74 crores for Tamil. The new government in the Union will ensure equal funding for the development of all state languages.

Tamil as an Official Language of the Madras High Court:

According to the Official Languages Act of 1963, Section 7, Hindi or the respective state's official languages can be used in the judgments and orders of the state High Courts. Following a resolution passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 6-12-2006 during Muthamizharignar Kalaignar's tenure as Chief Minister, it was sent to the Union government on 11-2-2007 with recommendations from the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court and the Governor, yet the Union government has not taken any action. Thus, based on

the resolution passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the new government in the Union will issue orders to accept Tamil as a court language in the Madras High Court.

Development of Tamil - Classical Language:

The Central Institute of Classical Tamil in Chennai, established through the immense effort of Muthamizharignar Kalaignar, will continue to function autonomously and with excellence. The new government in the Union will further honour classical Tamil by declaring the universally revered Thirukkural as a national text.

Citizenship for Tamils Returning Home:

Tamils affected by ethnic conflicts in Sri Lanka who sought refuge in Tamil Nadu, and those of Indian descent known as Hill Country Tamils and their children, housed in refugee camps since the 1964 Shastri-Sirimavo Bandaranaike India-Sri Lanka agreement, will be facilitated to obtain Indian citizenship.

Additionally, measures will be taken by the new Union government to grant Indian citizenship to Sri Lankan Tamil relatives who have been permitted to stay in camps for over 35 years. Furthermore, all necessary assistance will be provided to those among them who wish to return to Sri Lanka.

Sethusamudram Project:

The 150-year dream project of the people of Tamil Nadu, and the southern states, aimed at generating significant economic growth and employment

opportunities - the grand project fought for by great leaders Kamarajar, Perarignar Anna, and Muthamizharignar Kalaignar, is the Sethusamudram Project. Initiated on 2nd July 2005 with an estimated cost of 2,427 crores, significant progress was made before it was stalled by regressive forces.

The completion of the Sethusamudram Project, to ensure the economic development of southern Tamil Nadu and to secure the nation's safety, will be a priority for the new government formed in the union, promising decisive actions.

Union Government Institutions:

Key institutions like the Supreme Court, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Reserve Bank, the University Grants Commission, the Indian Medical Council, the Election Commission, and the Union government's educational boards are in peril under the BJP government. After a change in administration, these Constitutional institutions will operate autonomously and without political interference, as designed in the Constitution.

BJP Government's False Promises

AIIMS Hospital

Upon assuming office in 2021, the DMK Government fulfilled its poll promise by completing and inaugurating the Kalaignar Centennial Government Specialty Hospital within a year, proving our commitment to action. This stands in stark contrast to the AIIMS Hospital promised by the BJP Government, which

remains as a mere announcement without even the beginning of Construction so many years after the announcement.

In fact, practically none of the promises made by Prime Minister Modi during the 2014 parliamentary elections have been fulfilled in the past ten years.

Some more instances of Prime Minister Modi's failure to deliver on promises include:

1. In a rally in Ramanathapuram, he promised to form a committee to address the issues of Tamil Nadu fishermen with Sri Lanka, and Gujarat fishermen with Pakistan; it was not formed.
2. He promised to bring back black money stored overseas and deposit ₹15 lakhs in every Indian's bank account; it was not done.
3. He promised satellite facilities for fishermen to locate abundant fish stocks; the facility was not provided.
4. He stated in Ramanathapuram that a strong Prime Minister like him would prevent attacks on Tamil Nadu fishermen by Sri Lanka. In reality, such attacks have only increased.
5. During his 2014 visit to Erode, PM Modi promised to brighten the lives of turmeric farmers; it did not happen.
6. In Tirupur, he mentioned setting up a common effluent treatment plant for dyeing and bleaching industries to aid the textile industry; it was not established.

7. In Salem, he promised to modernize the steel plant; it has not been modernized.
8. He promised to enhance the lives of tapioca producers; it was not fulfilled.
9. He assured special facilities for marketing farmers' products; it was not done.
10. During his visit to Krishnagiri, Modi said the region was underdeveloped and promised progress; But, no scheme was initiated for Krishnagiri.
11. In Kanyakumari, Modi promised to transform it into a world-renowned tourist destination; But, no action was taken towards this.
12. He claimed to retrieve black money within India amounting to approximately ₹5 lakh crores by demonetizing ₹500 and ₹1000 notes. Other than leading to long queues at banks and deaths, there was no benefit at all. The same scenario was repeated when the ₹2000 notes were also declared as invalid.
13. He promised employment opportunities for 2 crore youth annually; he has not delivered even a small fraction of this.

BJP Government's Corruption:

The CAG report has revealed 7 major instances of corruption under the BJP, including the Bharatmala project, Dwarka expressway construction project, toll

collection issues, Ayushman Bharat scheme, Ayodhya development project, Ministry of Rural Development's pension scheme, and HAL's aircraft design project, indicating corruption involving several crores in these projects.

The BJP government agreed to purchase French Rafale jets at a price 41% higher than the price set by the previous UPA government led by Congress, showing a significant discrepancy in the procurement cost.

Election Deception:

The cost of cooking gas cylinders was raised from ₹400 to ₹1000, only to be slightly reduced by ₹100 around election time, demonstrating a pattern of electoral deception.

Destruction of State Powers by the BJP Government:

The BJP government aims to weaken the states by seizing their financial autonomy, crucial for their development.

Lack of Funding for the Chennai Metro Rail Project:

The Union Government and the Tamil Nadu Government are to implement the second phase of the Chennai Metro Rail project in Tamil Nadu on a 50:50 partnership basis. So far, the Union Government has not provided any funding for the project. Moreover, the approval for the project has been pending in the Union Cabinet meeting for more than one and a half years. This year, the Tamil Nadu Government has allocated an additional Rs. 12,000 crores for the project. The BJP government is hindering development by not properly allocating funds to Tamil Nadu.

The BJP Government is Devoid of Basic Humanity:

On December 2 and 3, 2023, the districts of Chennai, Thiruvallur, Kanchipuram, and Chengalpattu were devastated by Cyclone Michaung and subsequent rains, causing significant distress to the people. Similarly, on December 17 and 18, the districts of Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi and Kanyakumari were severely affected by heavy rains, leading to extensive damage. The state government provided solace to the affected people, rendering necessary relief efforts. Financial assistance was given, offering Rs. 6000 to the most affected families and Rs. 1000 to those with minor damages, in addition to increasing the compensation for human fatalities, livestock losses and crop damages, under the Dravidian model of governance.

The Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru. MK Stalin, on December 19, 2023, met the Prime Minister in New Delhi, requesting financial aid for flood relief. Despite the Union Defence Minister Thiru. Rajnath Singh and the Union Finance Minister Tmt. Nirmala Sitharaman's announcements, and the visit of central government teams to the affected areas in Chennai and Thoothukudi, not a single paisa has been provided by the Union Government for rain flood relief to Tamil Nadu so far.

The Chief Minister had requested a relief fund of Rs. 37,000 crores for repairing damages to infrastructure and roads caused by the floods, through a letter to the Prime Minister. However, the Prime Minister, ignoring all requests, did not even visit the flood-affected regions. In contrast, BJP-ruled states like Gujarat and Uttarakhand received immediate financial assistance from the National Disaster Management Fund.

Revocation of Jammu and Kashmir's Special Status:

The special status granted to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 was abolished, and the state was bifurcated into two union territories, stripping it of its statehood. The promise of running elections for the bifurcated State & Union Territory have not been fulfilled. These move by the BJP government indicate an intent to dismantle the rights of states and the structure of statehood itself.

New Education Policy:

Introduced in 2020, the New Education Policy goes against the principle of unity in diversity, coercing a policy that undermines the freedom of Indian citizens. It threatens national unity by imposing Hindi and Sanskrit.

Separate Budget for Railways:

Since 2017, the Union Government has abolished the separate Railway Budget, merging it with the General Budget. The new government will ensure Railways will have a separate budget. Following the introduction of high-speed trains like Vande Bharat, fares have skyrocketed, making it unaffordable for the middle class and poor. The increase in fares for sleeper class with AC facilities and the cancellation of concessions for senior citizens have significantly inconvenienced patients and the elderly. Hence, for better management and to facilitate integration with future metro and railway expansions due to population growth and new cities, the railway administration should be gradually transferred to state governments.

Reservation:

It is imperative to immediately implement a 33% reservation for women in Parliament. The current reservation system in the union government has not achieved its purpose due to non-adherence in various sectors, leading to complaints of discrimination and harassment against Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other backward students by upper-class teachers and students in higher education institutions. To ensure the proper implementation of reservations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in these institutions, advisory councils will be established at the state level to monitor compliance.

The DMK, when it was a part of the National Front government in 1990, notably contributed to the establishment of a 27% reservation in Union government jobs following the Mandal Commission recommendations, pushed by Muthamizharingar Kalaignar. This period also saw the establishment of a tribunal for the Cauvery water dispute and an inter-state council. The Chennai airport named its international terminal after Arignar Anna and its domestic terminal after Kamaraj.

Following its participation in the United Front government in 1996 and the National Democratic Alliance government in 1999, the DMK has continued to work towards establishing stable governance in the Union and advocated for equality, social justice, communal harmony, state autonomy, linguistic rights, poverty eradication, and economic development.

The DMK's contributions to Tamil Nadu's development were significant during its time in the United Progressive Alliance government led by the Congress party from 2004 to 2013. Thiru. Murasoli Maran, serving as the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, was praised internationally for his efforts to protect Indian agriculture during World Trade Organization negotiations in Doha.

The classification of India's public sector enterprises based on their performance and the announcement of the best-performing ones as 'Navaratnas' were highly commended, along with efforts to improve the efficiency of other public sector enterprises. The establishment of the World Trade Organization's Intellectual Property Rights office in Chennai is also credited to him.

Since the United Progressive Alliance government in 2004, efforts by the party ministers have brought various benefits to Tamil Nadu, including:

- The declaration of Tamil as a classical language; establishment of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil in Chennai.

- The Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project with an expenditure of Rs. 2427 crore.

- Development of 3276 kilometres of four-lane roads out of 4676 kilometres of national highways at a cost of Rs. 56,664.21 crores through the Shipping and Highways Department, including massive bridges, port expansion works, cargo container terminals, and waterways transport facilities.

- A National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project at Oragadam near Chennai at an investment of Rs. 470 crores.

- Upgrading the Salem Steel Plant to international standards and creating a new cold rolling mill with an expenditure of Rs. 1553 crores.

- National Institute of Siddha in Tambaram.

- New railway division in Salem.

- Salem Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College upgraded to a "Super Specialty" medical college at a cost of Rs. 120 crores.

- The commencement of the elevated road project between Chennai Port and Maduravoyal at an expense of Rs. 1650 crores.

- The project to widen the road connecting Chennai Port and Ennore Port at a cost of Rs. 640 crores.

- Another desalination project in Nemmeli to convert sea water into drinking water costing Rs. 908 crores.

- Approval to convert all meter gauge railway tracks in Tamil Nadu into broad gauge.

- Permission to construct 90 railway overbridges in Tamil Nadu at an expense of Rs. 1828 crores.

- Chennai Metro Rail Project.

- Hogenakkal Integrated Drinking Water Project.

- Expansion of airports in Trichy, Coimbatore, and Madurai.

- An international-level maritime university near Chennai at a cost of Rs. 244 crores.

- A central university in Thiruvavur.
- Indian Institute of Management in Trichy.
- A first in Asia, National Centres for Persons with Disabilities near Chennai.
- National Security Guard (NSG) hub in Chennai.
- 100 days of employment guarantee under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- Removal of "cenVAT tax" for the benefit of weaver community.
- Repeal of the POTA law.
- The first to introduce third-generation Information Technology (3G) in India, comparable to developed countries.
- National e-Governance Program to establish complete computerized administration in all villages.
- Facility to talk on the phone across India for 50 paise.
- 27 percent reservation for backward classes in Union-funded educational institutions.
- Union Government waived off loans and interests worth Rs. 72,000 crores in cooperative banks and agricultural loans across India.

- Hundreds of crores of rupees in educational loans for students across India.
- Modernization of the Indian Postal Department, introducing multi-purpose "Project Arrow" in 15,000 post offices; 300 post offices in Tamil Nadu were upgraded under this scheme.

In contrast, not a single beneficial project has been implemented in Tamil Nadu in the last 10 years (2014-2024). Therefore, we vow to remove the BJP government that has led the country towards destruction with a fascist religious zeal, and establish an "INDIA" alliance government.

The following promises will be implemented after the formation of the "INDIA" alliance government:

1. Waiving off loans and interests for farmers in nationalised and scheduled banks.
2. Waiver of educational loans for students.
3. A monthly entitlement of Rs. 1000 for all women in every state.
4. Formation of State Development Council including Chief Ministers.
5. Re-establishing the Planning Commission, dissolved by the BJP government, to draft plans based on the requests of state governments across India, replacing the current NITI Aayog.
6. Exemption for Tamil Nadu from the NEET exam.

7. Complete removal of toll booths on national highways.
8. Roads and connecting roads in industrial areas will be expanded into concrete roads to address traffic issues.
9. Legal amendments will be made to ensure state governments, elected by the people, appoint Vice-Chancellors to universities, rather than Governors.
10. The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA-2019) will be repealed.
11. College students will receive a free SIM card with One GB data per month.
12. 50% reservation in Union Government higher education institutions for students from the respective states.
13. The penalty for not maintaining a minimum balance in bank accounts will be abolished.
14. Like the Planning Commission, a permanent Finance Commission will be established.
15. Transparency in the expenditure of additional taxes collected will be ensured.
16. Appointments to surveillance organizations will be made by a nomination committee, with 50% of members being representatives from various states.
17. Union government will establish desalination plants in all coastal areas to ensure the supply of quality drinking water.

18. Financial assistance for the eradication of invasive plant species will be provided at the union level.
19. Free Wi-Fi services will be provided in all important locations state-wide.
20. Airfare will be regulated to assist the poor and middle-class in utilizing air travel.
21. The Smart City project will be extended to more second and third-tier cities in India.
22. Tourist facilities will be enhanced in towns near major pilgrimage sites to attract more visitors.
23. The Robert Caldwell Language Research Centre will be established in India.
24. Tamil departments will be established in all universities across India.
25. A mandatory cooling-off period of 2 years will be introduced for retired judges and secretaries before joining private companies or political parties.
26. Citizenship will be facilitated for Sri Lankan Tamils living in India.
27. Reclamation of Kachchatheevu: Approximately 200 km from Kachchatheevu, the Kulasekarapattinam rocket launch site is located. Measures will be taken to reclaim Kachchatheevu to ensure India's security and to protect the welfare of the fishermen.

28. State status will be restored to the bifurcated Jammu and Kashmir, and democratic elections will be conducted for the state legislature immediately.
29. The livelihood of the people of Kashmir will be improved.
30. The introduction of the Uniform Civil Code will be strictly prevented to preserve the secular nature of India as stated in the Constitution's preamble.
31. A committee will be formed to ensure representation for all states in the UPSC committee.
32. Education and healthcare, transferred to the Concurrent List during the emergency, will be reverted to the State List.
33. All people-unfriendly laws introduced by the BJP government over the last 10 years will be reviewed immediately by the “INDIA” alliance government.
34. Union government’s public exams imposed on state educational institutions will be abolished.
35. The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 will be completely removed.
36. The plan for 'One Nation, One Election' will be abandoned, and the current practice based on the 1971 census for the allocation of Lok Sabha seats will continue.
37. The composition and factors to decide the devolution of funds by the Finance Commission will be determined only within the state council.

38. New constraints on States' borrowing capacity, imposed by the union government beyond the limits in each State's FRBM-equivalent Act will be eliminated.
39. A 33% reservation for women in Parliament and legislative assemblies will be implemented immediately.
40. A 33% reservation for women in education and employment sectors based on social justice will be facilitated.
41. Interest-free loans up to Rs. 10 lakhs will be provided to women's self-help groups.
42. Interest-free educational loans up to 4 lakhs will be offered to students.
43. Funding for homes built under the PMAY housing scheme will be doubled.
44. The government will cover the share of premium for crop insurance, extending this scheme to sugarcane farmers as well.
45. The *Naan Mudhalvan* and *Pudhumai Penn* schemes will be expanded to benefit students nationwide.
46. An online gambling prohibition law will be introduced at the national level.
47. A financial allocation plan will be created for states affected by heavy rain and flooding.
48. Union universities will be established in Tamil Nadu.

49. Petrol, diesel, and LPG cylinder prices will be set at Rs. 75, Rs. 65, and Rs. 500, respectively.

50. A recommendation to share CESS revenues with states will be made. It will be proposed that the Finance Commission increase the Horizontal devolution of tax revenue (to all States together) from 42% to 50%.

51. A comprehensive cleaning programme for Cauvery, Tamirabarani, and Vaigai rivers will be announced.

52. Section 43(h) of the Income Tax Act for MSMEs will be removed.

53. A Metro Rail line from Koyambedu to Ambattur Industrial Estate in Chennai will be established.

54. The government's divestment from public sector enterprises will be completely halted.

55. The Union government will provide necessary skills development, language knowledge, and guidance to manage local issues for young women/men going abroad for work, and loan assistance will be arranged for Indians returning from abroad.

56. Urban development including all facilities will be undertaken in towns near places of worship like Madurai, Thiruvarur, Thanjavur, Chidambaram, Nagore, and Velankanni, to attract more tourists.

Youth Welfare:

1. An ISRO technology park will be established in the Sathankulam area to provide employment opportunities for the youth.
2. The Tamil Nadu government will ensure a 50% reservation for educated youth from traditional fishing communities in government jobs related to maritime activities in their regions.
3. Tamil will be accepted as an optional language in all Union government examinations.
4. A law will be enacted to ban online gambling; under this law, providers of online games will not be able to offer online gambling services, and any online game requiring money or other stakes will not be allowed, as already insisted by DMK to the Union government.
5. Priority will be given for qualified men and women applicants from Tamil Nadu in Union government-related institutions and offices in Tamil Nadu.

Women's Welfare:

1. The current 30% capital subsidy provided to women in small businesses will be increased to 35%.
2. National-level training will be provided to women farmers on operating tractors and other agricultural machinery, soil health, operational guidance, seed production and seed technology to encourage their increasing participation in agriculture.

3. DMK will insist that the Union government enact a law providing menstrual leave to women, emphasizing the journey towards gender equality.
4. Direct market access for women: Markets for procurement and sales managed solely by women will be established at the district level, and unique identity cards will be provided.
5. The Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme, initiated by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy in 1989 to avoid discrimination and ensure gender rights in employment, will be implemented at the national level, similar to the economic assistance provided during maternity through national social security schemes in various countries.
6. A unified national law will be created to safeguard the rights and minimum wages of domestic workers.
7. A tripartite committee will be formed to regularize the employment of domestic workers, ensure their social security, and address their grievances.
8. Women in self-help groups across India will be provided with interest-free vehicle loans up to ₹1 lakh.

Welfare of Migrants:

1. Agencies and their subsidiaries that send individuals abroad for work will be strictly monitored, and if the actual assigned work is contrary to regulations, or if individuals suffer harm or loss of life, their licenses will be revoked.

2. Regular Census of migrants sent abroad for work will be conducted to evaluate the number of migrants and the problems faced by them and their families. Such a census was conducted in Tamil Nadu about 10 years ago. Due to migration for work to new countries, new regulations will be established.

Railways:

1. A separate budget will be reintroduced for the Railway sector.
2. Technologies like GPS-based automated train safety, Automatic Train Protection (ATP), Communication-Based Train Control (CBTC), and GPS-based tracking will be utilized across India to prevent rail accidents and ensure the safety of passengers.
3. Equal financial allocation will be ensured for all railway zones in India, with 90% of employment opportunities in each railway zone being offered to the youth from the respective states.
4. Concessions previously provided in the railway sector to senior citizens, persons with disabilities, transgender people and students will be reinstated.
5. Suburban electric train services will be established between Trichy, Dindigul, Madurai, and Virudhunagar.
6. A second railway track will be constructed on the high-traffic Viluppuram-Thanjavur main route to enhance the revenue of the railway department.
7. A new broad-gauge railway line project connecting Morappur and Dharmapuri will be implemented.

8. A new railway line project from Jolarpettai station to Krishnagiri and Hosur will be established.
9. A railway line will be constructed from Kallakurichi to Tiruvannamalai.
10. The Kamban Express train service on the Pattukkottai route will be resumed.
11. New railway lines will be constructed between Pattukkottai-Mannargudi and Pattukkottai-Thanjavur.
12. Rail services from Thiruvarur to Madurai, Thiruchendur and Palani will be introduced.
13. A daytime rail service between Thiruvarur and Chennai will be initiated.
14. To facilitate long-distance trains for passengers from the Cauvery delta regions, a rail coach maintenance facility near Thirunageswaram railway station close to Kumbakonam will be established.
15. Metro rail services will be introduced in Trichy, Tirunelveli, Salem, Thoothukudi and Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu.
16. The railway lines of Karaikal, Nagapattinam and Thanjavur will be doubled.
17. Like the dedicated freight corridor operating between Delhi and Mumbai, a new fast freight corridor linking Chennai, Coimbatore, and Thoothukudi will be implemented.

18. A new railway line along the East Coast from Chennai to Kanyakumari will be established.

Airports:

1. Expansion projects for airports in Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai, Thoothukudi, and Chennai will be accelerated.
2. International flight services from Coimbatore and Chennai airports will be increased.
3. Madurai and Thoothukudi airports will be expanded into international airports.

Fishermen's Welfare:

1. Traditional fishing communities will be included in the list of indigenous peoples.
2. The DMK party has continuously expressed its strong condemnation of the ongoing attacks and detentions of Tamil Nadu fishermen by the Sri Lankan military. The Sri Lankan government has not yet made sufficient efforts to resolve this issue. A permanent solution will be immediately found through the new Union government. Crisis Management Centres will be established in coastal areas between both countries.

3. A National Commission for the Welfare of Fishermen will be established to protect the welfare of all coastal and inland fishermen in India.
4. The recommendations of the Meenakumari Committee, created to formulate a deep-sea fishing policy, will be discarded as they are against the welfare of Indian fishermen.
5. The process for families of fishermen lost at sea to obtain death certificates will be simplified, and based on the official statements from fishermen's unions, death certificates will be readily provided.
6. To ensure fishermen caught in cyclones, tsunamis, and other environmental changes can communicate with the shore and be rescued, high towers for seamless communications will be established along Tamil Nadu's coast. These facilities will enable the exchange of information over long distances with deep-sea fishing commercial vessels, union defence ministry ships (Navy, Coast Guard), and port trust communication centres, thereby facilitating the protection of fishermen and their boats.
7. A Pulicat Lake Development Authority, including fishermen representatives, will be formed.
8. During fishing ban periods, alternative economic opportunities will be created for fishermen's families, especially women and youth, through training in fish processing, aquaculture, fish feed production and marketing.
9. Infrastructure works necessary for fishermen, like drying yards, will be undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

10. Helipad facilities for the emergency protection of fishermen will be established where necessary.

11. Fishing nets will be provided to every fisherman at subsidized rates, and fish markets will be established in all cities of Tamil Nadu.

12. A large-scale freezing plant will be constructed in the Nagapattinam and Akkaraipettai fishing port area to accommodate the high volume of deep-sea fish catches.

13. The National Fisheries Policy 2020, 2021, 22 will be reviewed.

14. The compensation amount under the Union Government's insurance scheme for fishermen will be increased as follows:

- The compensation amount provided to the families of fishermen who die in accidents will be increased to Rs. 7 lakhs.

- The compensation amount for those injured in accidents will be increased to Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

15. A separate ministry will be created for the development of fishermen.

16. A daily sustenance allowance of Rs. 500 will be provided to fishermen during natural calamities.

17. Support for integrated livestock and aquaculture will be provided.

Child Welfare

1. Budget allocations will be increased to ensure complete health during the critical first 1000 days of a child's development through awareness and special interventions.
2. Free, quality, mandatory, child-friendly education will be extended to all children up to the age of 18 or till 12th grade in their mother tongue, close to their living areas, by amending the Right to Education Act.
3. Customized curricula with modern technologies will be provided for children with disabilities.
4. Constitutional values such as equality, fraternity, secularism, social justice, and democracy will be made comprehensible to children by including education on the Constitution of India as a subject.
5. Comprehensive mental health programs will be implemented in schools to reduce the suicide rates among adolescents and improve students' life skills.
6. Efforts will be made to permanently ensure that out-of-school children are identified and their families are provided with necessary economic opportunities to enable their continued education.
7. A separate law will be enacted to prevent child trafficking for work, marriage, sexual exploitation, and organ trade, with appropriate legal investigation mechanisms established.

8. Physical and psychological treatment methods will be provided to identify and rehabilitate children addicted to substances.

9. Necessary physical and mental health facilities and sufficient mental health counsellors will be made available at the district and block levels for children prone to substance abuse habits.

10. Continuous awareness programs about drugs and their consequences will be conducted in all schools and communities.

Labour Welfare:

1. The labour-hostile laws introduced by the BJP government will be reformed.

2. Through the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), the Union government will ensure a minimum pension of Rs. 5000/- per month.

3. The number of working days under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act will be increased from 100 to 150 days. A wage of Rs. 400 will be provided across states/union territories nationwide.

Environmental and Climate Change:

1. Climate education must be included in the state curriculum. Colleges will be encouraged to establish chairs and research on climate change.

2. India will announce its ambition to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and will draft action plans accordingly.

3. Past amendments made to the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, Forest Conservation Act, Water and Air Pollution Control Acts, Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, Biodiversity Act, and Indian Forest Act will be reviewed, and unnecessary amendments will be removed.
4. Disaster protection tools and training will be provided to coastal villages. Housing will be facilitated in less disaster-prone coastal areas, in consultation with the local communities.
5. A separate law for the protection of the Western Ghats will be enacted, and a commission under it will be established.
6. Various investments will be made to encourage the use of public transportation to the required extent.
7. Small business entrepreneurs and residential areas will be encouraged to use solar energy. Solar Panels will be provided with 80% government subsidy and 20% beneficiary contribution to all houses.
8. Organic Farming Groups will be established at the village, union, and district levels, and they will be provided with the necessary support and technologies.
9. The main cause of land and water pollution are the large and small industries located in industrial zones. Thus, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) will be established with Union financial assistance to treat the waste discharged by dyeing factories, tanneries, etc., in urban areas like Tiruppur, Erode, Karur, Dindigul, Vellore, and Aruppukkottai.

10. Currently, weather research centres in our country have radars that can forecast rain up to 20 cm. Advanced radar equipment will be installed to provide timely flood warnings to farmers and the public.
11. Unique climate models for India will be developed. Based on these, mesoscale models will be created for states and districts.
12. A separate satellite will be launched for weather research in South India.
13. Real-Time Flood Forecasting Systems will be installed in all rivers and past flood-affected water bodies.
14. Cities are increasingly affected by storms and heavy rainfall due to climate change. Actions will be taken to transform those cities into Flood Resilience Cities by identifying them.
15. Initiatives recommending the connection of solar power to LTCT will be undertaken by the Union government.
16. By 2030, all major Union and state government offices in Tamil Nadu will be converted to operate entirely on solar power.
17. The subsidy for Electric Vehicles will be increased.
18. The 2023 Forest Conservation Amendment Bill will be withdrawn, and the Forest Act of 1980 will be re-implemented.

Disaster Management:

The Vigilant City Program: Cities prone to various disasters such as floods, cyclones, and landslides will be identified, granted special status, and a separate Vigilant City Fund will be created to protect these cities during times of disaster. The State Disaster Relief Fund currently provided by the Union Government will be increased from 75 percent to 90 percent. Furthermore, states will be recommended to set their own limits and conditions for the Disaster Relief Fund. A committee consisting of Parliament members will be established to allocate funds for the losses and restoration work caused by disasters such as floods, cyclones, and landslides, based on the committee's recommendations.

Minority Welfare:

1. The 2019 CAA law will be repealed, and all minorities will be treated equally without any discrimination.
2. The recommendations of the Sachar Committee for the improvement of the lives of Muslims and other minority communities will be implemented.
3. Efforts will be made to implement reservation for minorities at the all-India level, similar to Tamil Nadu.
4. The financial assistance previously provided to minority educational institutions has now been stopped. Actions will be taken to resume this assistance.
5. The Uniform Civil Code, which takes away the rights of minorities, will not be implemented.

6. The funding from foreign countries to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for political reasons has currently been stopped. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act will be properly amended, and measures will be taken to ensure these financial aids continue to reach NGOs without any problems.

Minority Protection Commission: Despite having several commissions in different parts of the country to monitor the issues of minorities, many complaints are still arising across India. To ensure secularism, promote religious harmony, and take strong actions against harassment and discrimination, a Peace Commission will be established.

Judiciary

1. The sedition law, established in 1870, has been used to suppress opinions and criticisms against the government and to crush the voice of the people. In recent years, the Indian Union government has been misusing this law blindly. Section 124 of the IPC, which suppresses the freedom of speech, will be removed.

2. Based on the judgments of the case Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs Union of India (2017 and 2019), where digital privacy was declared a fundamental right, amendments will be made in the sections related to privacy under the Internet Data Protection Act to include digital rights as fundamental human rights.

Education:

1. The DMK will advocate for opportunities in colleges under the Union government for students studying in Tamil medium, for undergraduate and postgraduate degrees.

2. The Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme, a pioneering project, will be implemented in all states and union territories.

3. Like the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Chennai, an IIT will be established in Madurai, and an Indian Institute of Management (IIM) will be set up in Coimbatore.

4. A special program will be initiated to develop 5000 young scientists and inventors.

Sports:

1. As part of showcasing and promoting the rich cultural diversity and traditional sports of our country, efforts are being made to include Kabaddi in the Olympic Games.

2. An advanced international sports training centre will be established at the regional level to excel in sports and to develop sports at the regional level.

3. A new policy for the sports sector will be formulated at the Indian level.

Social Justice

1. The 'Vishwakarma Scheme', introduced by the BJP government to encourage caste-based occupations, will be restructured on the basis of social justice.

2. Actions will be taken to follow the 69% reservation in union government institutions in Tamil Nadu and to ensure proper representation in union government institutions in all states.
3. Reservation in faculty appointments and selection panels is not properly followed in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), and other higher education institutions of the Union government. A reservation system based on the Mandal Commission will be strictly followed in these institutions.
4. People belonging to the Valmiki tribe living in Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, and other districts of Tamil Nadu will be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.
5. People of the Kunnuvar tribe will be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.
6. A robust Livelihood Rights scheme will be implemented to improve the living standards of families below the poverty line and to reduce the number of homeless people.
7. A Commission for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion will be established at the national and state levels to ensure the proper functioning of reservations for Scheduled Castes, and Other Backward Classes in higher education institutions and employment opportunities.
8. This commission will oversee whether the reservation benefits provided in the Constitution are properly followed in higher education institutions and will monitor institutions that do not follow these properly, taking appropriate actions.

9. Financial cuts or downgrading in rankings will be imposed on higher education institutions that fail to follow the Commission's guidelines and orders within a specified timeframe.

10. A study conducted by the Azim Premji University in 2019 found that Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities are underrepresented in higher-paying jobs compared to lower-paying ones in the private sector, highlighting the need to extend reservation to the private sector. Therefore, decisive actions will be taken to implement affirmative policies in the private sector as well.

11. DMK promises to ensure a 50% reservation for the Backward and Most Backward communities, abolishing the Creamy Layer. Measures will be taken to provide reservations in promotions.

12. Castes listed under other Backward Classes by the state government will be included in the list of Other Backward Classes by the Union government.

Caste Census

Every ten years, the Union government has conducted a population census in India. The population census that was supposed to be conducted in 2021 has not yet been conducted. From now on, population censuses, including caste-wise censuses and censuses concerning people below the poverty line, will be conducted by the Union government once every five years simultaneously.

Social Harmony

Peace and harmony organizations consisting of social activists, lawyers, local government officials, community leaders, and police inspectors will be formed

in districts prone to caste and religious violence and conflicts, to prevent small and large-scale caste and religious conflicts.

Economy

1.The financial distribution to states will be ensured to not be less than 33% of the taxes collected within the state, and the financial contribution to states will not be less than three times the collected revenue.

2.States will have the right to determine their borrowing capacity based on the financial statements approved in their legislative assemblies, strictly following Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) principles without any interference from the Union government.

3. Additional financial allocations will be provided based on the participation of states in the total domestic production and the proportion of educated girls and women.

4.Storage facilities will be set up for procuring and preserving coconuts.

4. Measures will be taken to ensure the uninterrupted availability of raw materials needed for matchstick production.

5. Cotton will be provided nationwide at the MSP price through 100% CCI.

6. GST tax exemption will be provided for essential food items such as rice, wheat, pulses, cooking oil and cereal types.

7. The new Union government will attempt to increase the funding allocation for the MGNREGA social security scheme to at least 1,50,000 crores per year.
8. A new law will be enacted under the "Urban Employment Scheme" similar to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005, guaranteeing a minimum of 100 days of employment.
9. The new government will undertake all necessary efforts to ensure the Indian economy and the Tamil Nadu economy grow at a continuous rate of 9% to 10%.
10. Measures will be taken to simplify the process for MSMEs to obtain licenses (ESI, EPF, GST, Running License, Inspector of Factories, Trade, Pollution Control, etc.) easily.
11. A single-window clearance facility will be introduced to simplify the process of starting a business at the national level, where all permissions can be obtained in one place.
12. The Union government will provide the necessary funding for the integrated development of cities that support the various new industrial investments coming into Tamil Nadu.
13. New laws will be introduced to curb the price rise of construction materials.
14. Essential commodities like petrol, diesel kerosene, and cooking gas will be brought back under the "Administered Pricing Mechanism".

Trade Welfare

1. Taxpayers will be given the opportunity to correct mistakes made while filling out GST forms. The practice of imposing additional taxes and penalties for these mistakes will be completely stopped.
2. Laws related to commerce will be drafted in consultation with representatives of trade organizations.
3. Adequate compensation will be provided based on damage assessments for small traders, commercial enterprises, manufacturers, and large corporations affected by natural disasters such as floods, heavy rains, cyclones and earthquakes.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) Reforms:

1. The Union government's financial contributions to states will be based on the income tax and GST collected in those states. Thus, financial contributions will be assured based on the taxes collected within each state. The finance provided to states will be permanently determined based on the 1971 population.
2. Service tax, additional tax, excise duty, and all other taxes collected will be considered as shared revenue between Union and state governments.
3. GST collection will be fully managed by state governments, and the surplus amount after the state's share will be provided to the Union government.

Weaver Welfare:

1. GST on raw materials such as silk, wool and zari used by weavers will be completely removed.
2. The Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act of 1985 will be amended, and rules will be made stricter.
3. GST exemptions will be provided for yarns, dyes/chemicals, and handloom products to protect the handloom industry.
4. New textile parks and textile markets will be established.
5. The ongoing TUF (Technology Upgradation Fund) scheme for modernizing the textile industry has been stopped. A new TUF scheme will be introduced as a replacement to modernize the textile industry.
6. Efforts will be made to ensure the availability of raw materials for the textile industry based on Man-Made Fibre at reasonable prices.

Health and Family Welfare:

1. The new Union government will establish international standard medical Research and Development centres in 4 major cities of India.
2. Government hospitals will provide cancer immunotherapy for cancer patients at a reduced cost.
3. An India free of tuberculosis will be created with community participation.

4. Research centres (Centres of Innovation) for non-infectious diseases like diabetes will be established.
5. The medical insurance amount for families below the poverty line will be increased to Rs. 10 lakhs.
6. Special medical centres for genetic diseases and birth defects will be established.
7. The sale of drugs banned by the Union government on online pharmaceutical platforms will be completely prohibited.
8. Public health programs will be allocated 3% of the nation's GDP.
9. The construction of AIIMS Madurai will be expedited, and efforts will be made to bring AIIMS to 4 more regions in Tamil Nadu.
10. The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) announced in Madurai has not yet been established. Actions will be taken to start this educational institution immediately.
11. An air ambulance scheme will be introduced to easily access high medical care centres in various states and cities worldwide. This service will be provided by the government.
12. The medical infrastructure in underprivileged areas will be improved in collaboration with private medical institutions known for their excellent service in India's medical infrastructure.

13. Financial incentives, housing benefits and opportunities for professional development in medicine will be provided to doctors willing to work in rural and backward areas.

Constituency Delimitation:

The successful implementation of the Union Government's family planning program by the Tamil Nadu Government led to a decrease in population, resulting in the reduction of parliamentary constituencies from 41 to 39 during the constituency delimitation in 1971. Based on the amended law in 2002, the Union Government decided to maintain the number of constituencies at their previous level due to the insistence of the states, and the number of constituencies continues on this basis. The DMK assures that this status will continue during the upcoming constituency delimitation as well.

Agriculture:

1. Actions will be taken through the National Agricultural Cooperative to purchase coconuts throughout the year at a base support price.
2. Agriculture Development Councils including agricultural representatives at the national, state, and district levels will be established to determine the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for bananas, turmeric, tapioca, pulses, chillies, millets, tea, oilseeds, horticultural products, etc. The government will procure an adequate amount of minor grains and sell them through fair price shops.
3. The Godavari-Kaveri interlinking project will be expedited to enhance Tamil Nadu's agriculture.

4. A project to link the rivers Pamba, Achankovil, and Vaippar, in consultation with the Kerala state government, will be implemented to aid irrigation.
5. GST on agricultural inputs such as pesticides and fertilizers will be reduced to benefit farmers.
6. The recommendations of the M.S. Swaminathan committee will be adopted, ensuring that agricultural products' MSP is set at total production cost + 50%.
7. The production subsidy limit for paddy procured from a farmer for up to 2 hectares will be increased from the current limit to 10 tons.
8. Financial assistance under the PM-KISAN scheme will be increased to Rs. 12,000.
9. Actions will be taken to formulate climate-resilient agricultural policies to protect farmers, ensure food security, and mitigate the impact of seasonal changes.
10. Cold storage facilities will be established at the district level to protect the agricultural produce cultivated by farmers.
11. Measures will be taken to ensure the availability of quality chemical and organic fertilizers at fair prices.
12. Modern agricultural technologies and practices will be implemented.
13. Necessary agricultural machinery will be made available to farmers across the country either through ownership or government departments.

14. Efforts to construct the Mekedatu Dam will be stopped: Measures will be taken by the DMK through firm legal actions to protect the welfare of farmers in the delta region and to ensure water supply to various parts of Tamil Nadu, countering the Supreme Court's decision against the construction of the Mekedatu Dam.

Welfare of Armed Forces Personnel:

1. The Agnipath scheme will be withdrawn.
2. Permanent recruitment service for Indian Armed Forces personnel will be reintroduced.
3. The pension and other financial benefits for Indian Armed Forces personnel will be increased in recognition of their contribution to national security.

Chennai:

1. A third railway terminal will be constructed in Chennai for the convenience of the public.
2. The long-delayed railway project between Velachery and St. Thomas Mount will be completed swiftly.
3. A subway pathway will be constructed from Villivakkam railway station southward for the benefit of the residents of Rajaji Nagar in the Kolathur Assembly constituency.

4. The Metro Rail project from Chennai Koyambedu Metro Station to Ambattur Industrial Estate will be expedited.

5. The Metro Rail route from Wimco Nagar Metro Station to Ennore will be extended.

6. The long-standing demand of the people of Thiruvottiyur for upgrading the Thiruvottiyur Wimco Nagar railway station under the Amrit Bharat scheme will be fulfilled, ensuring all trains from the north stop at Wimco Nagar.

7. An ESI hospital will be established in the Manali area to cater to diseases caused by industrial pollution affecting the local population.

Thiruvallur:

1. A high-level bridge will be constructed over NH5 near Pullian Village, Sengundram Town Panchayat in Puzhal Union, Ponneri Taluk of Thiruvallur District to facilitate road crossing.

2. A new bridge and road will be constructed between Pazhaverkadu and Kadappakkam.

Kanchipuram:

1. A pedestrian bridge will be constructed to alleviate the difficulty of covering approximately a kilometre around the traffic congestion in the Poonamallee Highway-TP Chathiram area.

2. The project to convert the national highway from Thiruporur to Karapettai (NH 48 from km 37.000 to km 71.015) into a six-lane road will be completed swiftly.

3. The railway path from Chennai Central Railway Station and Chennai Egmore Railway Station will be converted into a double track to address the platform shortage, creating an alternative route from Arakkonam to Kanchipuram towards Chengalpattu.

4. The cargo transportation at Kanchipuram East Railway Station and the operation as Asia's largest automobile cargo hub will be further enhanced.

5. Additional electric train services will be emphasized to cater to the increasing travel needs of the people of Kanchipuram and its surrounding areas.

Chengalpattu:

1. Integrated vaccine production facilities in Chengalpattu will be upgraded and production started.

Vellore:

1. A factory producing mango juice using the mangoes grown in hundreds of acres in the Paradarami area will be established.

2. The completed but yet-to-be-opened Vellore airport will be inaugurated soon.

Ranipet:

1. A government arts or technical college will be established in the Arcot area.
2. A cooperative bank will be established in Vilapakkam Town.
3. A railway station will be set up in Sendhamangalam.
4. A community water supply scheme will be implemented in the areas under the Nemmeli Union.
5. The railway line construction from Nagari to Tindivanam will be completed swiftly.

Tirupattur:

1. The Tirupati-Coimbatore Chennai Intercity Express will be made to stop at the Tirupattur railway station.
2. A high-level bridge will be constructed at the Vaniyambadi New Town LC-81 railway gate.
3. Out of the two passenger trains departing from Erode to Salem Junction and proceeding to Jolarpettai at different times, one will be extended from Jolarpettai to Tirupati, and the other from Jolarpettai to Chennai Central.

Krishnagiri:

1. A new airport will be established in Hosur, an emerging industrial city.

2. A flyover from Jujuvadi to SIPCOT 2, serving as an entry point to Tamil Nadu, will be constructed.

3. A railway station will be set up in Krishnagiri.

4. Rail service from Jolarpettai to Hosur via Krishnagiri will be initiated.

5. The Hogenakkal intergrated drinking water project will be expanded.

6. Rail service from Hosur to Krishnagiri to Chennai will be started.

7. A subsidy-included 50-acre land in SIPCOT will be allocated for the development of the powerloom industry.

8. Efforts to start a Metro Rail service from Hosur to Bangalore will be undertaken.

9. A railway overbridge on the Hosur-Thali road will be constructed.

Dharmapuri:

A new broad-gauge rail line connecting Morappur and Dharmapuri railway stations will be constructed.

Tiruvannamalai:

1. The long-pending rail line project between Tindivanam and Arani, via Nagari, will be expedited.

2. An export centre will be established for rice and paddy traders.
3. The daily train service that previously operated from Tiruvannamalai to Tirukoilur to Mambalappattu to Villupuram and onwards to Chennai, which has been suspended for ten years, will be reinstated for the convenience of the public.
4. A new toll gate that could potentially hinder urban development in Tiruvannamalai, a city rooted in spirituality and agriculture, will be cancelled.

Viluppuram:

1. In the new rail line project from Tindivanam to Nagari, a connecting path from Arani station to Onnupuram, as well as from Kanchipuram to Cheyyar, will be included.
2. A two-way rail line will be built between Viluppuram and Katpadi.
3. A new railway overbridge will be constructed on the railway road from Ulundurpet to Viluppuram NH45, leading to Padhur village, to prevent rainwater from stagnating.
4. A demand for at least one fast train to stop at the urban area railway station under the Ulundurpet constituency will be fulfilled.
5. The Chennai-Pondicherry passenger train will be arranged to stop at Vikravandi railway station.
6. The Tejas Express will be scheduled to stop in Viluppuram.

7. The passenger trains number 22671/22672 and 56703/56704 from Viluppuram to Trichy, currently operating on an alternative route only up to Virudhachalam, will be extended to operate up to Viluppuram.

Kallakurichi:

The railway underpass on Thiruvennainallur Road, Alanguppam, will be converted into an overbridge to prevent rainwater accumulation during the monsoon.

Salem:

1. Salem Airport will be expanded and considered for development into an international airport.
2. A new industrial park will be set up in Salem over 1000 acres.
3. Salem district is known for the production of textiles, sago, tapioca, coir, anklets, agriculture, etc. Hence, an integrated development centre will be established there.

Namakkal:

1. A railway overbridge connecting Pasur in Erode district with Cholaramani in Namakkal district will be constructed.
2. A special egg export centre will be established in Namakkal.

Erode:

1. A new broad-gauge rail line project from Erode railway station to Kangayam, Dharapuram, and Palani railway stations will be completed.
2. A cancer research centre by the Union government will be established in the Erode parliamentary constituency.

Tirupur:

Proposals will be made to provide fee concessions to transport essential commodities like maize and soy through Indian Railways cargo trains from various parts of India to Tamil Nadu to reduce the cost of these essential grain supplies.

The Nilgiris:

1. The minimum price for green tea leaves for small tea farmers in the Nilgiris district will be set at Rs 35 per kilo.
2. Tourist spots and access roads in the Nilgiris district will be developed through the Indian Tourism Development Corporation.

Coimbatore:

1. Night train services from Coimbatore to southern districts for Tamil Nadu traders will be introduced.

2. Pollachi's tender coconut and coconut will receive GI tagging, and a COLD STORAGE facility will be established in Pollachi.

3. Pollachi railway station will be renovated.

4. The Cheran Express service will be extended to Pollachi.

5. Coimbatore Metro Rail Project service will be extended to Tirupur.

6. A broad gauge railway project from Mettupalayam-Sathyamangalam-Gobichettipalayam-Erode will be completed.

Perambalur:

A new broad-gauge railway line will be constructed from Attur railway station to Perambalur and Ariyalur railway station.

Ariyalur:

1. A new rail line from Ariyalur to Chidambaram via Jayankondam and Kattumannarkudi will be established, initiating rail service.

2. Fast and special trains will be facilitated to stop at the Ariyalur municipality railway station.

Trichy:

1. Trichy Ponmalai railway workshop will be converted into a coach factory, with efforts undertaken in collaboration with BHEL Trichy.

2. A high-level road will be constructed from Palpannai to Thuvakudi on the national highway.

Cuddalore:

1. Cashew exporters will be facilitated with the re-provision of a 5% RoTDEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products).

2. The initiative to replace old cashew trees with new high-yielding cashew saplings with subsidy will be undertaken.

3. All types of trains going to southern parts and Chennai will be arranged to stop at Pennadam railway station, improving its standards.

Mayiladuthurai:

The abandoned Mayiladuthurai to Tarangambadi railway track, closed 30 years ago, will be restored to facilitate travel to Karaikal, Nagore, Velankanni and Thirunallar.

Nagapattinam:

Efforts will be made to either convert the Nagai port into a cargo container port or establish a new cargo container port near Vellapallam.

Thanjavur:

Kamban Express will be re-operated on the Pattukkottai railway route.

A new railway line from Pattukkottai to Mannargudi will be established, and a new railway line from Pattukkottai to Thanjavur, a request made by the late leader Kalaignar during DMK's tenure in the Union Government, will be constructed.

Thiruvarur:

A National Agricultural Research Centre will be established in Thiruvarur, and a law college will be started at Thiruvarur Central University.

Pudukkottai:

A new railway line connecting Thanjavur, Kandarvakottai, Pudukkottai, Tirupattur, Vellore, and Madurai will be constructed, and the Pudukkottai railway station will be renovated.

Dindigul:

1. The feasibility of establishing a rail service between Dindigul and Sabarimala will be explored.
2. A separate train facility from Dindigul to Chennai will be considered.

Sivagangai:

A four-lane road from Karaikudi to Natham (via Singampunari, Kottampatti) will be constructed.

Madurai:

1. DMK will make efforts to reintroduce the Madurai - Tirupati train service.
2. The train service from Madurai to Bodinayakanur will be extended to Lower Camp.
3. Madurai Airport will be upgraded to international standards, and Union Government industries will be established in Madurai.

Theni:

1. The Baby Dam and Mullai Periyar Dam will be strengthened.
2. Value addition factories for bananas and grapes will be established.

Virudhunagar:

1. A railway station will be established at Kariapatti.
2. The import of Chinese fireworks will be banned to protect the Sivakasi fireworks industry.

Ramanathapuram:

1. A road overbridge will be constructed over the railway line at Pamban to facilitate smooth traffic flow.
2. Tourist ferry/boat services between Rameswaram and Chennai, Rameswaram and Kanyakumari, will be initiated.

Thoothukudi:

1. Efforts will be made to establish ship transportation from Thoothukudi to Sri Lanka.
2. Efforts will be undertaken to upgrade Thoothukudi Airport to an international airport.
3. Additional rail services to Chennai, similar to the Muthunagar Fast Service, will be introduced.
4. A fifth railway gate and overbridge will be constructed in Thoothukudi V.M.S. Nagar.
5. A substitute factory benefiting the public and small traders will be established in the area of the cooperative sugar mill in Thiruchendur, closed 21 years ago, creating job opportunities and protecting the livelihoods of local merchants.
6. New industrial enterprises will be established in the SIDCO industrial estate area in Pidarneri village near Nazareth, creating job opportunities for the local population.
7. The railway stations at Kayalpattinam and Meelavittan will be upgraded.
8. Efforts will be made to add value and export palm products produced in Thoothukudi.

Tirunelveli:

1. A new railway division will be established with Tirunelveli as the headquarters, incorporating the districts of Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari.
2. A high-level overbridge will be constructed at the railway gate near Rani School on Ambasamudram, V.K.Puram Road.
3. Fishing harbours without breakwaters will be constructed in eight coastal villages in Tirunelveli district.

Tenkasi:

1. The project to connect Tirunelveli and Sankarankovil railway stations through Alangulam, Surandai and Sendamaram, extending to Sankarankovil, will be reactivated.
2. Trains to Kerala, Coimbatore and Chennai will be facilitated to stop at Kadayanallur railway station.

Kanyakumari:

1. Immediate compensation will be provided to those who lost their lands for the four-lane road project from Kanyakumari to Kaliyakkavilai and from Kavalkinaru to Nagercoil.
2. A modern fish processing unit will be established in Kanyakumari district to package the fish for export to foreign countries with advanced technology.

3. A rubber factory will be established in the Vilavancode constituency.

4. The AVM canal will be cleaned and made available for public use.

In this election manifesto, we pledge to implement all the plans outlined, which will contribute to the progress of Tamil Nadu and the development of India.

Candidates contesting under the DMK alliance as members of Parliament will continuously strive to fulfil these promises to the people.

The AIADMK's anti-people and anti-Tamil actions:

During its ten-year rule in Tamil Nadu, the AIADMK led the state to the bottom in industrial development in India. Contrary to the Tamil language and ethnic sentiments, it supported the BJP's "One Nation, One X" (Language, Election, Education Policy, etc.) slogans, acting against the overall development of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, by voting against the amendment proposed by the DMK to include Sri Lankan Tamils in the Citizenship Amendment Act, and by providing its crucial votes for the passage of the current version of the CAA, it showed its antipathy to both Sri Lankan Refugees, and Secularism in India.

Tamil Nadu and its people know well the record of achievements when the DMK was in the Union Government and even when it ruled the state. We assure that the trust and expectations placed in the DMK will be met without fail, and we will work diligently to ensure the progress of Tamil Nadu and India through this election manifesto.

Therefore, let the fascist rule be banished! We are ready to work tirelessly to maintain India's secular nature. Command us, and we will establish a secular alliance government in India! We will foster harmony among religions! We will

protect human rights! We will champion social justice and equality! We will enhance industrial prosperity! We will achieve global acclaim in economic development! We will work incessantly for Democracy to flourish! Let us unite and succeed!

Long live Tamil Nadu! Victory to India!