

**TAMIL DEVELOPMENT, RELIGIOUS
ENDOWMENTS AND INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT**

**HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE
ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT**

DEMAND NO.47

POLICY NOTE

2009-2010

INTRODUCTION

The Temple stand as the cultural treasure of the egalitarian doctrine of Tamils “பிறப்பொக்கும் எல்லா உயிர்க்கும்” meaning that all beings are born equal. Temples also show the age old Treasures of the ancient values such as the sculptures and arts including the day to day activities of Triology in Tamil language i.e., Literature, Music and Drama.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments department shows keen interest in conducting the poojas and festivals in the same manner of our old culture and tradition, executing the holy task of protecting the priceless properties of the temples that have historical and artistic values preserved by our ancestors over centuries. This Government maintains the temples well, taking keen interest in executing various schemes and providing proper facilities for the devotees visiting the temples.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

An Advisory Committee has been constituted by this Government as provided in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1959 to render advice to the Government and the Commissioner on the subjects related to Hindu religious institutions. The Advisory committee is headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments as the Vice Chairman with the following members:

Official Members

Secretary to Government, ... Member
Tamil Development, Religious
Endowments and Information
Department

Commissioner, Hindu Religious and ... Member/
Charitable Endowments Department Secretary

Non-Official Members

1. His Holiness Deivasigamani Ponnambala
Desiga Adigalar, Adheenakartha, Kundrakudi,
Thiruvannamalai Atheenam.
2. His Holiness Thiruppananthal Madadhipathy
Sirvalarseer Muthukumaraswamy Thambiran,
Thiruppananthal.
3. His Holiness Sivapragasa Pandara Sannathigal,
Thiruvavaduthurai Adheenakartha,
Thiruvavaduthurai.
4. His Holiness Srimath Andavan Swamigal,
Thiruvarangam.
5. His Holiness Santhalinga Ramaswamy Adigalar,
Perur.
6. Thirumathi. Soundara Kailasam, Chennai.
7. Thirumathi. A.S.Ponnammal, Ex. M.L.A.,
8. Thiru. Karumuthu Kannan, Industrialist,
Madurai.
9. Thiru. S.V. Balasubramaniam, Industrialist,
Coimbatore.

Special Invitee

A representative of His Holiness Dharmapuram Adheenakartha.

This Advisory Committee was convened on 17.10.2007. It was decided, after examining several representations that the present rent for sites and buildings belonging to religious institutions used for residential purposes as being high and therefore the rent earlier fixed to be reduced as half (from 0.2 percentage to 0.1 percentage) and the periodical increase of rent in all cases for every three years to be reduced from 33.3 percentage as 15 percentage and to entrust the aged and diseased elephants to the Forest Department for maintenance, resolving the expenditure to be borne by the Government and also to recommend for enhancing the annual Government Grant for temple renovation from Rs.75 lakhs to Rs.3 crores. Based on the above decision, Government Orders were issued.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

There are 38,465 temples, mutts and kattalais under the control of the Hindu Religious Charitable Endowments Department as detailed below:-

1.	Temples	36,425
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2.	Mutts	56
3.	Temples attached to Mutts	57
4.	Specific Endowments	1,721
5.	Chharitable Endowments	189
6.	Jain temples	17
	Total	38,465

The above religious institutions have been classified on the basis of income as given below:-

1.	Notified Non-listed institutions: with an annual income below Rs.10,000	34,251
2.	Notified Institutions published in the list: (i) Falling under Section 46(i), with an annual income of more than Rs.10,000 but less than Rs.2 lakhs.	3,535
	(ii) Falling under Section 46(ii), with an annual income of more than Rs.2 lakhs but less than 10 lakhs.	498
	(iii) Falling under section 46(iii), with an annual income of more than Rs.10 lakhs.	181
	Total	38,465

These religious institutions are administered by the Trustees and Executive Officers appointed under the provisions of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT

The Administrative Head of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department is the Commissioner. He is appointed from the Indian Administrative Service. Out of the total sanctioned strength of this department i.e. 2409 from different categories such as the Commissioner, Other Officers, Subordinate Officers, Executive Officers, Officers on Foreign Service, Office Assistants, Watchmen, Sweepers, etc., this department is now functioning with 1405 employees.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AT THE HEADQUARTERS

The Commissioner is assisted at the Head Quarters by an Additional Commissioner, a Joint Commissioner (Head Quarters), a Joint Commissioner (Thiruppani), two Personal Assistants to the Commissioner in the cadre of Asst. Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner (Legal) to monitor legal affairs and an Assistant Commissioner (verification) to appraise the Gold, Silver and other valuables belonging to Religious Institutions.

For monitoring Thiruppani works and to scrutinize the estimates, an Engineering Wing consisting of one Superintending Engineer, one Executive Engineer, one Assistant Divisional Engineer, one Assistant Engineer and Draftsmen are functioning in the Head quarters. The Officers of this Wing are posted on deputation from Public Works Department or Highways Department.

In order to identify the properties of the religious institutions and to assist the Commissioner for removing the encroachment and to establish the rights of the temples on the temple lands, a Land Section consisting of two Special Officers in the cadre of District Revenue Officer are functioning at the Head Quarters.

A Senior Accounts Officer and an Assistant Accounts Officer from the Treasuries and Accounts Department are administrating the Accounts Section of this Department. An Audit Wing is functioning headed by an Officer from the Department of Finance as the Chief Audit Officer to audit the accounts of the religious institutions. Further, a Village Poosaries Welfare Board Office has been newly started for the welfare of the Village Poosaries and 6 posts have been created including an Officer in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner.

REGIONAL AND DIVISIONAL LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

This department has 11 Regions each headed by a Joint Commissioner and 27 divisions each headed by an Assistant Commissioner, as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Region	Division	Jurisdiction
1.	Joint Commissioner, Chennai	1. Assistant Commissioner, Chennai.	Chennai District
2.	Joint Commissioner, Vellore	2. Assistant Commissioner, Thiruvallur.	Thiruvallur District.
		3. Assistant Commissioner, Kancheepuram.	Kancheepuram District.
		4. Assistant Commissioner, Vellore.	Vellore District.
3.	Joint Commissioner, Salem.	5. Assistant Commissioner, Dharmapuri.	Dharmapuri, & Krishnagiri Districts
		6. Assistant Commissioner, Salem.	Salem District

		7. Assistant Commissioner, Namakkal	Namakkal District
4.	Joint Commissioner, Coimbatore.	8. Assistant Commissioner, Coimbatore.	Coimbatore, Nilgiris Districts and Avinashi, Udumalpet, Tiruppur Taluks in Tiruppur District
		9. Assistant Commissioner, Erode.	Erode District, Dharapuram, Kangeyam Taluks in Tiruppur District
5.	Joint Commissioner, Thanjavur.	10. Assistant Commissioner, Thanjavur.	Thanjavur District (Except Thiruvudaimarudur and Kumbakonam Taluks)
		11. Assistant Commissioner, Nagapattinam.	Nagapattinam District (Except Sirkali, Mayiladuthurai and Tharangambadi Taluks)
		12. Assistant Commissioner, Thiruvarur	Thiruvarur District
6.	Joint Commissioner, Mayiladuthurai	13. Assistant Commissioner, Kumbakonam.	Kumbakonam and Thiruvudaimaruthur Taluks in Thanjavur District. Mayiladuthurai, Sirkali and Tharangambadi Taluks in Nagapattinam District.
7.	Joint Commissioner, Villupuram.	14. Assistant Commissioner, Cuddalore.	Cuddalore District.

		15. Assistant Commissioner, Villupuram.	Villupuram District.
		16. Assistant Commissioner, Thiruvanna-malai	Thiruvanna-malai District.
8.	Joint Commissioner, Tiruchirappalli.	17. Assistant Commissioner, Tiruchirappalli.	Tiruchirappalli District
		18. Assistant Commissioner, Ariyalur.	Perambalur and Ariyalur Districts.
		19. Assistant Commissioner, Pudukottai.	Pudukottai District.
		20. Assistant Commissioner, Karur.	Karur District.
9.	Joint Commissioner, Madurai.	21. Assistant Commissioner, Madurai.	Madurai District.
		22. Assistant Commissioner, Dindigul.	Dindigul and Theni Districts.
10.	Joint Commissioner, Sivagangai.	23. Assistant Commissioner, Virudhunagar.	Virudhunagar District.
		24. Assistant Commissioner, Paramakudi.	Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram Districts.
11.	Joint Commissioner, Tirunelveli.	25. Assistant Commissioner, Tirunelveli.	Tirunelveli District
		26. Assistant Commissioner, Thoothukudi.	Thoothukudi District
		27. Assistant Commissioner, Nagercoil.	Kanniyakumari District

Besides, Inspectors are working at the Taluk level, to assist the Joint Commissioners and the Assistant Commissioners in the field works. An Assistant Commissioner is in charge of the Icon Centre at Thiruvavur. An Assistant Commissioner as Personal Assistant and a Deputy Commissioner are assisting the Joint Commissioner/ Executive Officer at Palani, Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy Temple. Six Personal Assistant Posts in the cadre of the Assistant Commissioner have been created and allotted to the temples at Tiruchendur, Palani, Madurai, Srirangam, Rameswaram and Tiruttani.

Six posts of Verification Officers in the cadre of Deputy Commissioner and four posts of Verification Officers in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner have been sanctioned for supervising the appraisal of Gold, Silver and other valuable articles of the religious institutions. To audit the accounts of the religious institutions at district level, an audit Wing is functioning comprising of Regional Audit Officers and Assistant Audit Officers. Every Regional Joint Commissioner's Office has an Assistant Divisional Engineer and a draftsman and every Assistant Commissioner's office has an Assistant Engineer for preparation of estimates and supervision of Thiruppani works.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Posts of Executive Officer in various cadres have been created for the administration of the temples based on the importance of the temples, their revenue, assets and other activities. The total number of Executive Officers sanctioned thus in each cadre are given below:-

S. No.	Cadre	No. of posts
1	Joint Commissioner / Executive Officer	10
2	Deputy Commissioner / Executive Officer	10
3	Asst. Commissioner/ Executive Officer	27
4	Executive Officer-Grade I	66
5	Executive Officer-Grade II	112
6	Executive Officer-Grade III	250
7	Executive Officer-Grade IV	154
	Total	629

MUTTS

At present, there are 56 Mutts and 19 Specific Endowments attached thereto, under the control of this department. To ensure proper administration of these mutts the Commissioner is assisted by a separate Audit Section consisting of a Regional Audit Officer, two Audit Inspectors, and two Assistants in the Head Quarters.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHAKAS WITHOUT CASTE DISCRIMINATION

“சாத்திரம் பலபேசும் சமுக்கர்காள்
கோத்திரமும் குலமும் கொண்டு என் செய்வீர்
பாத்திரம் சிவன் என்று பணிந்திரேல்
மாத்திரைக்குள் அருளும் மாற்பேறே”

Appar Swamigal states in his song at Thirumalperu, a Holy Saivaite Shrine. Adopting the ideologies of saints like him, it has been emphasised for a long time, that the idea of discrimination should not be shown in performing poojas at the places of public worship keeping the caste as a qualification. This Government has resolved to implement this social concept. On this basis a G.O. was issued stating that Hindus from all communities may become Archakas in Hindu Temples if they possess the required qualifications and necessary training. Based on the recommendations of the High Level Committee chaired by Hon'ble Justice A.K. Rajan retired Judge of the Madras High Court, four Saiva Archaka training institutes have been started at Madurai, Palani, Thiruchendur and Tiruvannamalai and two Vaishnava Archaka training institutes at Chennai and Srirangam to implement the G.O. In these training institutions totally 207 students have completed the one year “Junior Archaka Certificate” course which includes 76 students from backward Classes, 55 from Most Backward Classes and 34 from Scheduled castes.

DUE PLACE FOR TAMIL IN TEMPLES

Alwars and Nayanmars worshipped God in temples by rendering their enchanting verses in Tamil only wherever they visited. Thirumoolar declared as “என்னை நன்றாக இறைவன் படைத்தனன்; தன்னை நன்றாகத் தமிழ் செய்யுமாறே”. Similarly Sekkizhar states that Sundarar was directed by God Himself as “....அன்பில் பெருகிய சிறப்பில் மிக்க அர்ச்சனை பாட்டேயாகும்; ஆதலால் மண்மேல் நம்மைச் சொற்றமிழ் பாடுக” and Aandal emphasised, the worship in Tamil as “.....பட்டர்பிரான் கோதை சொன்ன சங்கத்தமிழ்மாலை முப்பதும் தப்பாமே இங்கு இப்பரிசுரைப்பார்..... எங்கும் திருவருள் பெற்று இன்புறுவர்”. Hence the Government is taking all steps continuously to establish the unique place for the Tamil language in temple worship. To help performing Archanas in Tamil, relevant “Tamil Archanai Potri Books” have been published. Religious discourses in Tamil are conducted in temples.

As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for revival recitation of Tamil Thirumurais at Thillai Natarajar temple, " the Abode for Tamil Thirumurais", the Government have issued statutory order on 29.2.2008. Based on this Tamil Thirumurais are now recited by devotees in Chidambaram Natarajar Temple from 2.03.2008 without any restrictions. This has received worldwide appreciation from all the Tamils and devotees.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER IN CHIDAMBARAM TEMPLE

In the interest of the temple and public, an Executive Officer was appointed under section 45(1) of the H.R.&C.E. Act to Arulmighu Natarajar Temple, Chidambaram which is world famous and one of the Panjabootha Sthalams. The Order of appointment of the Executive Officer confirmed by the Government in G.O.(D) No. 168, dated 9.5.2006 was challenged by the Podhu Deekshidhars of Chidambaram before the High Court Madras in W.P.18248/2006, and the same was dismissed on 2.2.2009. Also justice has been done with the world famous Natarajar Temple at Chidambaram coming into Government's fold. In pursuance of the above orders, the Executive Officer took charge of the Temple and is functioning from 2.2.2009.

VILLAGE TEMPLE POOSARIES WELFARE BOARD

For the benefit of Village Poosaries, performing Poojas in the village temples which are not under the control of this Department, the Government have issued orders constituting a separate Board namely "**The Village Temple Poosaries Welfare Board**" headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Several Welfare Schemes have been formulated such as medical aid to village poosaries, Rs.500/- for purchasing spectacles, assistance of Rs.1,000/- to Rs.6000/- for the higher studies of their children, Rs.6000/- as assistance for marriages, assistance for maternity and abortion expenses at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per month for six months totally Rs.6,000/-, on the death of the member Rs.2,000/- for the funeral expenses, and Rs.15,000/- as financial aid to the legal heirs. In case of accident, financial assistance through Group Insurance Scheme and conducting of refresher courses for poosaries are provided.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1959, provides means and ways for the appointment of trustees for the proper administration of the Temples and Religious institutions. However, certain temples and Religious institutions are administered by Trust Board Schemes or by Hereditary trustees. As per the provisions of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, trustees are appointed according to the classification of the temples and the powers conferred on the Government, the Commissioner, the Joint

Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner as the case may be. Every Board of trustees should consist of not less than three and not more than five persons, of whom one shall be from Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and one shall be a Woman member. Accordingly, three non-hereditary trustees have to be appointed to the Religious Institutions by the Commissioner, Joint Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner as the case may be, depending upon the classification of the temple as per the provisions of the Act. With this, two more non-hereditary trustees will be nominated by the Government. For the temples published under section 46(iii), all non-hereditary trustees will be appointed only by the Government.

LANDS, BUILDINGS AND SITES BELONGING TO RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Lands comprising of 4,78,681.48 acres of Dry, Wet and Manavari lands, 22,599 buildings and 33,627 sites are belonging to the religious institutions of this Department as detailed below:-

Nature of the land	Temple Lands	Mutt Lands	Total Lands
	Acre-Cents	Acre-Cents	Acre-Cents
Wet	1,83,739.05	21,282.05	2,05,021.10
Dry	2,18,375.50	34,538.88	2,52,914.38
Maanavari	20,746.00	--	20,746.00
Total	4,22,860.55	55,820.93	4,78,681.48

The agriculture lands owned by the Temples and Mutts are enjoyed by 1,23,729 lessees. The Buildings and sites belonging to the Religious Institutions are being enjoyed by 22,600 tenants and 33,665 tenants respectively.

REVENUE COURTS

To settle the issues like collection of rental arrears, fixation of fair rent, evicting the defaulters, etc., between the registered tenants and the Temples under the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act 1955, in respect of lands owned by the Religious Institutions, Revenue Courts presided by Special Deputy Collectors have been set up at the following places:-

COURTS

- 1.Thanjavur
- 2.Tiruchirappalli
3. Mayiladuthurai
- 4.Thiruvarur
- 5.Cuddalore
6. Madurai

CAMP COURTS

- 1.Mannargudi
- 2.Kumbakonam
- 3.Salem
- 4.Thenkasi

As on 31.5.2009, 22887 cases have been filed before these Courts to collect the arrears of rent amounting to Rs.25.36 crores. Out of this, 12,181 cases have been settled and an amount of Rs.9.56 crores have been ordered to be paid to the temples. Steps have been taken to collect the same. Still 10,706 cases are pending adjudication involving an amount of Rs.15.80 crores.

STREAMLINING THE RENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SITES BELONGING TO RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

In G.O.Ms.No.353 Tamil Development, Culture and Religious Endowments, dated 4.6.1999 guidelines have been issued for fixation of fair rent in respect of Buildings and Sites belonging to Temples. The Government received several representations complaining the rent fixed according to this G.O. as very high and the periodical rent enhancement of 33.3% for every 3 years should also be reduced. Considering this, on the recommendations made by Advisory Committee, the Government issued orders reducing the fair rent of the residential sites and buildings from 0.2 % to 0.1% and revising the enhancement of rent once in three years from 33.3% to 15%. By this revision 56,265 tenants have been benefited.

RETRIEVAL OF TEMPLE LANDS

During the process of the Settlement and Updating of Registry, the pattas of the temple lands under the control of the temples got transferred in the name of private individuals by mistake. To rectify these, two posts of District Revenue Officers along with supporting staff have been created at Madurai and Coimbatore as their Head quarters for disposal of the appeals filed by the Temples without delay.

REGULARISING CLUSTER ENCROACHMENTS

The Government have ordered for regularising the enjoyment, by the collective encroachers on temple lands, accepting them as the tenants subject to certain conditions. Accordingly so far 2584 encroachers have been regularised and tenancy rights have been conferred.

GRANTS FOR TEMPLE LANDS

During the implementation of Abolition of Zamindari Act of Tamil Nadu, Abolition of Devadasi Inams Act of Tamil Nadu and Minor Inam abolition Act of Tamil Nadu the enjoyers of large area of lands belonging to temples and Mutts have been conferred absolute titles for the same. In order to compensate the loss incurred by the temples and Holy Mutts, grants

such as Tasdic, Beriz and Mohini are being disbursed by the Government . Every year a grant of nearly Rs. 25.94 lakhs is received by 3007 temples. Many of these temples receiving such grants are financially poor in condition. In order to raise this grant fixed decades ago, the Government decided to revise it matching to the present day's value, and issued a G.O.(D) No. 243, Revenue Department, dated 10.6.2008 enhancing it, to ten times. According to this G.O. these temples will receive an annual grant of Rs. 2.50 Crores.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Along with the object of propagating spiritualism, Temples are also managing certain organizations related to religion, arts, Culture, education and institutions of social welfare, with an object to bring out a cultured younger generation, the main roots of our society, possessing a fine blend of our culture, tradition and religious tenets. There are five colleges of Arts, one Polytechnic college, twelve Higher Secondary schools, ten High Schools, three middle schools, ten primary schools, one Matriculation School, Twelve padasalas, thirty four Karunai illams and eleven Social Welfare institutions run by the temples.

SPECIAL SCHEME FOR DEVELOPING THE COLLEGES MANAGED BY THE HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT

A Government Order has been passed for providing facilities such as buildings, laboratories, Libraries, Computers, Drinking water and Toilet facilities for the College Students studying at the 3 colleges managed by Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department namely Parasakthi Women's College, Courtralam, Devi Kumari Women's College Kuzhithurai, and Poompuhar Arts College, Melaiyur. For the development of these colleges, the Government have ordered an annual financial assistance of Rs.15 lakhs to each college, for a total amount of Rs.45 lakhs from the interest accrued from the Corpus fund of Rs.5 crores created by diverting the surplus funds from affluent temples.

DEVELOPING THE SCHOOLS RUN BY THE TEMPLES

Considering the welfare of the students studying in all the 36 Schools controlled by this department, it was announced in the Budget Demand in the year 2008-2009, that facilities such as Laboratories, Libraries, Computers and other basic amenities would be provided. The Government have ordered for creation of a Corpus fund of Rs.5 Crores by diverting the surplus funds of the affluent temples to provide these facilities.

RENOVATION OF TEMPLES

It was the prime duty for the ancient Tamil Kings to ensure that poojas and renovation are performed in temples without any lapse. It is a common faith that the country will have peace and prosperity only if the festivals, poojas and renovations are performed orderly. According to that tradition this Government is taking special interest in beautifying the temples by proper renovation. The sources of fund for the temple renovations are gained from various heads such as Public Donation, Surplus funds of the respective temples, diversion of surplus funds from the affluent temples, Government Grants, Common Good Fund, Temple Development fund, Village Temple Renovation Fund, and Temple Renovation and Charitable Fund. So far several renovation works for a value of Rs.331.05 crores have been sanctioned for 2840 temples till 31.05.2009 from the time this Government assumed office.

a) Diversion from the surplus funds of affluent temples

Under Section 36 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1959, funds are diverted from the surplus funds of affluent temples and given to temples which are financially weak. After this Government assumed office, a sum of Rs. 8.52 crores has been disbursed to 82 temples.

b) Government Grant

An annual grant of Rs.45 lakhs has been granted every year for renovation of temples. In the year 1998-99, this annual allocation was raised as Rs.75 lakhs. On the recommendations of the Advisory Committee considering the fact that hundreds of temples of architectural value and historical importance are in a dilapidated condition requiring renovation and that in many temples Kumbabishegams are not performed within the stipulated period for want of funds, this Government increased this annual grant to Rs.3 crores. This annual grant of Rs.3 crores will be granted every year by the Government for Temple renovation. After this Government assumed office, a sum of Rs. 6.75 crores has been disbursed to 130 temples.

c) Common Good Fund

A Common Good Fund has been created under section 97 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act from the voluntary donations of individuals and the contributions from Religious Institutions. For the repairs and renovation of temples with poor financial position, financial assistance is rendered from the above Fund. After this Government assumed office, a sum of Rs. 8.70 crores has been disbursed to 314 temples.

d) Temple Development Fund

A Corpus fund of Rs.5 crores has been created by contributions from the surplus funds of affluent temples. Presently the corpus fund has been enhanced to Rs. 8 Crores. The interest accrued thereon every year is allotted for renovation and repairs of ancient temples which had been sung in praise by Nayanmars and Alwars and the temples having historical, archaeological and tourist importance. Also, a sum of Rs.1200/- for each temple is contributed for the Oru Kala Pooja Scheme from this Fund. A sum of Rs.1.12 Crores has been released towards Orukala pooja scheme as contribution. After this Government assumed office, a sum of Rs. 1.99 crores has been disbursed towards Thiruppani of 22 temples.

e) Village Temples Renovation Fund

A Corpus of Rs.2 crores has been created for the Village temple Renovation fund as a permanent measure from the surplus funds of Palani, Arulmighu Dhandayuthapaniswamy temple. From the interest accrued from the said fund, a sum of Rs.25,000/- is given for the renovation of each of the small village temples under the control of this department.

f) Temple Renovation and Charitable Fund

The "Temple Renovation and Charitable Fund" has been created out of the donations received from the philanthropists and the general public. Under this scheme, funds are allotted for the renovation of temples of historical, ancient and archaeological importance. After this Government assumed office, a sum of Rs. 69.78 lakhs has been disbursed to 13 temples thiruppani.

Further, a sum of Rs.1300/- is given as share for each temple under the Oru Kala Pooja Scheme from this fund. A sum of Rs.33.93 lakhs as share from this fund disbursed for Oru Kala Pooja Scheme.

g) Renovation Fund for temples situated in the habitations of Adi Dravida and Backward Classes People

With the assistance of funds diverted from the surplus funds of the affluent temples, a financial assistance of Rs.25,000/- per temple is given for the renovation of small temples situated at the habitations of Adi Dravida and Backward Classes people. So far, 14,450 temples situated in Adi Dravida habitations and 3127 temples situated in Backward Classes people habitations have been given financial assistance under this scheme. In the year 2008-2009 a sum of Rs.2.5 crores has been allotted for 1000 temples in Adi Dravida habitations.

h) Renovation of Historical and Ancient temples

In Tamil Nadu many ancient temples rich in heritage, sculpture and Archaeological excellence are found dilapidated and remain without proper maintenance for a long time. Out of these, 48 temples having historical and archaeological importance have been identified for financial assistance. A sum of Rs.9.87 crores has been provided from the grants of the 12th Finance Commission, for renovation of these temples, without impairing their antiquity.

i) Renovation of temples sung by Nayanmars and Alwars

Many ancient temples, sung in praise by Nayanmars and Alwars, are lying in a much dilapidated condition for a long time without proper maintenance. Among the said temples, 30 temples found as very dilapidated, without maintenance for a long time for which a sum of Rs.3.29 crores diverted from the surplus fund of the affluent temples and the renovation work of the temples are in progress.

BASIC AMENITIES FOR THE DEVOTEES

This Government is giving priority for providing basic amenities to the devotees visiting the temple. Proper measures have been taken for improving the existing facilities in cottages, cloak rooms, electrification, footwear safety, drinking water and toilet facilities for the devotees and action is being taken for providing additional facilities for lodging, drinking water and toilet facilities.

For easy and speedy darshan, conveniences such as comfortable 'Queue' systems and ramps are being provided in temples. These facilities have been provided in Tiruchendur, Samayapuram, Tiruttani, Palani and Rameswaram temples.

Panchamirtham is prepared now in a very clean and hygienic modern method using automatic machines in Palani Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy temple and distributed to the devotees.

PROVIDING FACILITIES TO THE DEVOTEES JOINTLY WITH TOURISM DEPARTMENT

This department and Tourism Department are jointly providing necessary facilities for the devotees and tourists visiting the temples. This Government is implementing various schemes for the convenience and welfare of the devotees and tourists. Tourism funds and Temple funds have been disbursed to the tune of Rs.17.11 crores to 50 temples.

RENOVATION OF TEMPLE TANKS

During the ancient time, temples built by Kings had temple tanks as water resources sunk inside the premises or nearer to the temple for the purpose of poojas. These temple tanks were formed not only for the availability of water for poojas but also for the purpose of Rain Water harvesting and also stabilising the ground water level of the village where the temple is situated. There are 2324 temple tanks among 38465 temples under the control of this department. Among them 1095 temple tanks are in good condition as they have been desilted and renovated, under this scheme. For the remaining 1229 temple tanks steps are being taken for desilting and carrying out the repairs with the provision for Rain Water Harvesting by the District Administration.

RENOVATION OF WOODEN CARS

There are many festivals conducted in the temples every year. Temple Car festival is one of the important crowd pulling festivals. In the temple festivals Golden Car, Silver Car and Wooden Cars are finding place. The Golden Car and Silver Car are used within the temple premises. The Wooden Car festival is celebrated by pulling the Wooden Car of the Temple by the devotees and the public using heavy ropes along the main streets around the temple. There are 857 Wooden Cars in temples under the control of this department. Since many of these temple Cars remained under repair, the Car festivals of many of the temples could not be celebrated. In the first phase, 16 temple cars were renovated from the funds of the respective temples at a cost of Rs 83.85 lakhs. Now 632 Cars are in good condition. The Government has ordered for repairing the 225 temple cars at a total estimated cost of Rs.10.84 crores from the funds diverted from the surplus funds of the affluent temples. Accordingly Thiruppani works are in progress for 114 wooden cars and steps are also being taken up for carrying out the repair works of the remaining Cars.

GOLDEN CARS IN THE TEMPLES

Devotees visiting the temples fulfill their vows by many modes. Pulling the Golden Car is one such important mode. For fulfilling the demand of the devotees, this Government encouraged making new Golden Cars in temples. Following this, Golden Cars in the 11 temples mentioned below were newly built and Golden Car procession is now being conducted in these temples:-

1. Arulmigu Mundakakanniyamman temple,
Mylapore, Chennai.
2. Arulmigu Jambukeswarar temple,
Thiruvanaikkaval, Tiruchirappalli.
3. Arulmigu Chandrasoodeswarer temple,

Hosur, Krishnagiri District.

4. Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy temple, Thiruparankundram, Madurai.
5. Arulmigu Anjaneyaswamy temple, Namakkal.
6. Arulmigu Mariamman temple, Karur.
7. Arulmigu Dhandumariamman temple, Coimbatore.
8. Arulmigu Karunellinathaswamy temple, Thirutthangal, Virudhunagar District.
9. Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy temple, Pachamalai, Gobichettipalayam, Erode District.
10. Arulmigu Vettudaiyar Kaliyamman temple, Ariyakurichi, Sivagangai District..
11. Arulmighu Kannudaiya Nayakiamman Temple, Nattarasankottai, Sivagangai District.

With the above, there are totally 38 Golden Cars are available in the temples of Tamil Nadu.

In the following 13 temples, making of new Golden Car is in progress:-

1. Arulmigu Kottai Mariamman temple, Dindugul.
2. Arulmigu Arthanareeswarar temple, Tiruchengodu.
3. Arulmigu Masaniamman temple, Aanaimalai, Coimbatore District.
4. Arulmigu Vekkaiyamman temple, Tiruchirappalli.
5. Arulmigu Angalaparameswariamman temple, Melmalaiyanur, Villupuram District.
6. Arulmigu Kondathukaiyamman temple, Pariyur, Erode District.
7. Arulmigu Sugavaneswarar temple, Salem.
8. Arulmigu Vanabathra Kaliyamman temple, Thekkampatti, Coimbatore District.
9. Arulmigu Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temple, Sholingar, Vellore District.
10. Arulmigu Bagavathiamman temple, Kanniyakumari.
11. Arulmigu Murugan Temple, Solaimalai Mandapam, Alagarkoil, Madurai.
12. Arulmigu Nellaiyappar Gandhimathi temple, Tirunelveli.

13. Arulmighu Thirumalai Kumaraswamy Temple,
Panpozhi, Tirunelveli District.

CONFERRING THE TITLE OF PATRON AND DISTRIBUTING GOLDEN CARDS

Under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department more than thirty thousand temples are getting less than Rs. 5,000/- as annual income. Among these temples, many of them are very dilapidated, requiring huge money for renovation. To carry out renovation in such temples, the Government issued orders to issue a certificate as "Thirukkoil Puravalar" and a Golden Card to an individual or an organisation donating Rs.5 lakhs to the scheme. Accordingly those who donate Rs.5 lakhs for the above scheme will be provided with a "Thirukkoil Puravalar" Certificate a Golden Card. Their family or the organisation, not exceeding five members will be allowed to have dharsan at temples under the control of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department by special entry for 20 years.

ORU KALA POOJA SCHEME

This scheme was launched with an object to provide assistance to conduct one time pooja for financially poor temples which cannot afford for pooja even once a day. In order to encourage the participation of the general public in this scheme, Rs.22,500/- is provided by the department, if a contribution of Rs.2,500/- is made by the public for a particular temple. The said total sum of Rs.25,000/- is invested as Fixed Deposit in the name of the needy temple and from the interest thereof, Oru Kala Pooja is arranged to be performed everyday. Funds for this scheme has been mobilised from the surplus funds of the affluent temples. So far, 11,414 temples have been benefited under the scheme.

SAFETY OF ICONS AND OTHER VALUABLES

To safeguard the icons and other valuable articles of the temples, measures have been taken such as installation of Close Circuit Televisions, burglar alarms, tell-tale clocks, inner locking system, fixing iron gates, appointment of healthy youth as night watchmen, appointing personnel from the Temple Protection Force and placing the Police for protection in consultation with the Police Department.

A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments with the Secretary to Government, Home Department and Higher Officials from Police Department, to prevent crimes such as thefts and murder in temples. As per the decisions taken in this meeting, during the year 2008-2009, the following measures have been taken to strengthen the security arrangements in the temples:-

1. Closed Circuits Cameras (C.C.T.V.) have been newly installed in 31 temples.
2. Burglar Alarms have been newly installed in 337 temples from the respective temple funds.
3. For installing Burglar Alarms in 24 temples, Rs.3,79,711/- has been sanctioned from the Common Good Fund.

Safety measures have been intensified in the important Temples including temples in Chennai, Madurai, Rameswaram, Srirangam, Palani and Thiruchendur.

“Icon Centers” have been constructed at 15 centers for the protection of priceless icons of such temples where safety and security are inadequate. The icons are also offered daily poojas at these Centers. It has been enabled to take the idols from these Icon Centres to the respective temples during festival season and to bring them back to these Icon Centers after the festival is over, for safe custody.

With a view to provide Icon Centre for every district, a sum of Rs.1.75 crores has been sanctioned to construct five Icon centres at Thiruvotriyur, Thiruthani, Viradhunagar, Villupuram and Dharmapuri.

TEMPLE PROTECTION FORCE

A separate Wing named “Temple Protection Force” has been set up by the Government for protecting the icons, jewels, hundials and other precious articles in the temples. 1000 posts of Grade II Police constables and 3000 Ex-servicemen posts have been created in this force. Now, 903 Police Constables and 2080 Ex-servicemen have been deployed in 2453 temples for security service.

REFRESHER TRAINING FOR ARCHAKAS

A short term Refresher Training Course are conducted for Archakas and Othuvars serving in the temples in Tamilnadu to improve their day-to-day services. Similarly, it has been planned to conduct refresher training programme for other Ulthurai Servants and Executive Officers, on the important topics like, Saiva, Vaishnava Agamas, Festivals, History of Saivism and Vaishnavism, Panniru Thirumurais, Nalayira Divya Prabhandham, and the significance of Thala Varalaru and Thala Puranam of the temples.

TAMIL ARCHANAI

Performing archanai for the deities in temples during worship is considered as primary by the devotees. This Government has taken steps to encourage the Archanais performed by the devotees in their mother tongue Tamil. “Archanai Potri” books for the deities in the temples were prepared and published in the year 1997. Now these tamil archanai potri books have been reprinted and published. These “Archanai Potri” Books are distributed free

for the Archakars serving in temples and sold for the public for a low cost. Further, in order to publicise the facility of worshipping by performing archanai in Tamil in temples, phrases such as “Archanai will be performed in Tamil” are displayed in conspicuous places in temples.

AGAMAS IN TAMIL

Deciding to translate and publish the *Agamas* of the temples, from Sanskrit into Tamil, “Uthara Kamika Agama” was translated and published in the year 1999 for the first time. Following this, “Aalaya Nirmana Pimbhalakshana” - a book on sculpture and a book named “Kumara Thanthiram” have been translated and published in Tamil. Steps have been taken to translate and publish a few more Temple related Sanskrit books into Tamil.

FESTIVALS TO HONOUR OF TAMIL SAVANTS

“**Theiva Sekkizhar’s** festival is celebrated as a Government function every year in the Tamil month of Vaikasi in Kunrathur his birth place near Chennai, by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department.

Similarly, to honour Saint Thirugnanasambandar, ‘**Thirugnanasambandar isai vizha**’ is celebrated every year at Arulmigu Vedagirieswarar temple, Thirukazhukundram, on behalf of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department. To honour the poetess Avvaiyar, ‘**Avvai vizha**’ is celebrated in Arulmigu Avvaiyar Temple, Thulasiyapattinam, Vedaranyam taluk, Nagapattinam district, “**Thaiyumanavar vizha**” is celebrated in Arulmigu Thaiyumanavarsamy temple, Rockfort, Tiruchirappalli, to commemorate the great saint Thaiyumanavarsamy, “**Thiruvalluvar vizha**” is celebrated in Arulmigu Thiruvalluvar Temple, Mylapore, Chennai on “Thiruvalluvar Day” to honour the Deiva Pulavar Thiruvalluvar. “**Arulalar Arunagirinadhar Vizha**” is celebrated in Arulmigu Arunachaleswarar Temple, Thiruvannamalai to honour saint Arunagirinadhar. To honour Kochenkatchozha Nayanar. “**Kochenkatchozha Nayanar Vizha**” is celebrated at Arulmigu Jambukeswarar and Akilandeswari Temple, Thiruvaanikaval, Tiruchirappalli district on every year in a grand manner. Apart from these festivals, it has been ordered to celebrate specially festivals in Honour of all the other Nayanmars and Alwars on the day of their birth or Mukthi every year in the temples related to them.

THALAVARALARU AND THALAPURANAM

Thalavaralaru and Thalapuram are published by the temples to enable the public to know about the history, purana, architecture, the stone inscriptions, etc., and about the speciality of worshipping the concerned temples. For the temples having no such history or purana, steps have been taken to publish pamphlets and brochures about their significance.

ANNADHANA SCHEME

The Scheme of providing Annadhanam is implemented in 360 temples for providing free meal everyday at noon to the devotees visiting the temples. An exclusive account for Annadhana Scheme has been opened in the office of the Commissioner and Rs.3.27 crores has been received as donation. A special corpus fund of Rs.21.83 crores has been created for this scheme diverted from the surplus funds of the affluent temples. From the interest accrued from this the deficit amount will be released to the temples. This Government after assuming office, a sum of Rs.4.35 crores has been disbursed on this score.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL CLASSES

In 485 temples including the temples where Annadhana Scheme is implemented, Spiritual and Moral Instruction classes are conducted by scholars on every Sunday evening for the children to inculcate spirituality, ethics and discipline. From October 2008 the Classes have been extended as also to be conducted on Saturdays in these temples.

KARUNAI ILLAMS

Karunai illams are conducted by the temples to provide food, education and shelter for the orphan children. Totally 843 children (554 boys & 289 girls) in the 34 Karunai illams run by 31 temples are being benefited. The Government is providing a grant of Rs.467/- for every child towards maintenance. During financial years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, a Government aid of Rs. 75 lakh has been received.

SPECIAL WORSHIP AND COMMON FEAST

Organising the people from all levels of society without discrimination, to participate every year, on the Day of Independence and Perarignar Anna Memorial Day, a special worship and a common feast is arranged in affluent temples. Hon'ble Ministers and important dignitaries participate in this function.

PARIVATTAM HONOUR

Soon after this Government assumed office, the practice of honoring by "Parivatta Mariyathai" to important persons has been ordered to be dispensed with, in order to establish the supreme ideology that all are equal before God.

INTEGRATED CATTLE FARMS MAINTAINED BY THE TEMPLES

Cows and other Cattle offered to the temples were sold in public auction. A public interest litigation was filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras against such selling of

cattles through public auction. The Hon'ble High Court directed to maintain such cattles through the Goshalas (Pasumadam), instead of selling them in public auction. Pursuant to this, the Government decided to establish four "Integrated cattle farms" with all facilities at Tiruchendur, Rameswaram, Tiruchirappalli, Palani to maintain the cattles received as offering in the temples. Based on this, integrated cattle farms were established in the temple lands in the above places. These cattle farms are maintained with more amenities, such as spacious sheds, sufficient water, adequate care takers, periodical medical check up by the veterinary doctors, balanced fodder, and with green pastures. At present 1453 cattles including cows, bulls and calves are taken care of.

SETTING UP NEW LIBRARIES AT TEMPLES

For the benefit of the devotees, it has been ordered to start libraries utilising the temple funds at 114 important temples where funds and space are available. Steps have been taken to improve the libraries wherever they are already available.

YOGASANA CLASSES AT TEMPLES

With an aim of maintaining the health, Body and Mind of the public/devotees, it has been ordered to conduct training classes every day morning for yogasana and meditation through qualified instructors at clean and comfortable places in 52 affluent temples.

STHAPATHIS

It is important to ensure that the Temple renovation works are carried out in accordance with the standards prescribed in Agama and Silpa Sasthra. Hence, skilled technical persons practicing this art, learnt traditionally from their ancestors and those possessing a degree or a diploma in the art of sculpture in temple renovations are engaged in renovation works, after properly recognising them as Sthapathis. Five sthapathis have been appointed at five regions to scrutinise the drawings and estimates related to temple renovations, and to ensure whether they are in conformity with the sastras. Recently, a list of 184 such Sthapathis have been selected and approved as Sthapathis subject to the final orders of the High Court.

APPOINTMENT OF NATHASWARA ARTISTES IN TEMPLES

To play "Nathaswaram" during all festivals and poojas is an age old custom in temples. But many temples cannot afford to have this music played owing to paucity of funds. Therefore, it has been arranged to employ the Nathaswara, Thavil, and Thaala musicians in some important temples on a monthly salary of Rs.1,500/-, Rs.1000/-, and

Rs.750/- respectively. A corpus fund of Rs.1 crore has been created for the implementation of this scheme.

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR THE TEMPLE EMPLOYEES

The following schemes are implemented for the welfare of the Employees serving at various levels in the Hindu religious institutions in Tamil Nadu.

1. Family Benefit fund scheme.
2. Special Provident Fund and Gratuity scheme.
3. Temple Employees Welfare Fund scheme.
4. Pension Scheme for Archakar, Odhuvar, Isaikalaigiar, Vedhaparayanar etc.
5. Departmental Pension scheme for the employees.
6. Advance for Marriage, Festival and purchase of Vehicle.
7. Washing and Medical Allowances.
8. House Rent, City Compensatory Allowances.
9. Leave surrender salary and other leave concessions.
10. Selection Grade and Special Grade pay fixation.
11. Appointment on compassionate grounds.
12. Kudamuzhukku incentive.
13. Special incentive for over time for annual festivals.
14. Dearness Allowance.
15. Ex-gratia payment for Pongal.

Family Benefit Fund Scheme

This scheme was introduced to help the heirs of the temple employees dying in harness. Accordingly, the assistance so far given for the legal heir of the deceased as Rs.75,000/- has been enhanced as Rs. 1 lakh from 20.10.2008. A corpus fund of Rs.10 Crores has been created and the scheme is implemented from the interest accruing thereof. After this Government assumed office, a sum of Rs.2.03 crores has been disbursed to 278 beneficiaries.

Special Provident Fund Scheme

This scheme was introduced for the welfare of the employees of the Temples which have an annual income of Rs.1 lakh and above. The additional gratuity amount of Rs.1000/- given to the temple employee on his retirement along with the total subscription made during

his service along with the interest has been enhanced as Rs.5000/-. A corpus fund of Rs.10 lakhs has been created for this scheme from the surplus funds of affluent Temples.

Temple Employee's Welfare Fund Scheme

A scheme has been created for the employees working in temples having an annual income less than Rs.40,000, and drawing a monthly salary of less than Rs.400/- have their salary arrears paid through a corpus fund of Rs.5 crores created from the surplus funds of Arulmighu Dhandayauthapani temple, Palani. The arrears of salary to employees are paid every year from the interest accrued from this fund. From 20.10.2008 this scheme has been extended to temple employees working in temples having an annual income below Rs. 1 lakh and receiving a monthly income of Rs.750/- and below. After this Government assumed office, a sum of Rs. 98.02 lakhs has been disbursed to 3375 beneficiaries working in 2588 temples.

The washing allowance for the Temple servants has been enhanced from Rs.20/- to Rs.30/- per month.

PENSION SCHEMES

i) Pension for Archakars, Othuvars, Vedhaparayanars, Musicians, Arayars etc.

Archakar, Othuvar, Vedhaparayanar, Musicians, Arayars, etc in Temples who served for 20 years and attained 60 years of age receive a monthly pension of Rs.750/- through this scheme. So far, pension is being paid to 767 persons .

ii) Village Poosaris Pension Scheme

The Government have sanctioned a monthly pension scheme of Rs.750/- for village Temple poosaris who have attained 60 years of age and have served more than 20 years in village Temples which are not under the control of the department. Under this scheme, 3,684 village poosaris are being benefited.

iii) Pension Scheme for other employees serving in temples

Pension Scheme has been implemented for the temple employees. The affluent temples have been permitted to join the Employees Provident Fund Scheme so as to receive the benefits like monthly and family pension retiring on superannuation.

For the Temples which cannot afford to subscribe for the E.P.F. scheme due to poor financial position, a separate "Departmental Pension Scheme" has been evolved for providing a monthly pension of Rs.750/-. Under this scheme, pension has been sanctioned for 229 employees retired in the year 2006 for 255 employees retired in the year 2007 and for 167 employees retired in the year 2008.

“THIRUKKOIL” MONTHLY MAGAZINE

A monthly magazine named “Thirukkoil” has been published since 1958 as the departmental publication by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department. Articles on Hindu Religion, Hindu philosophy, temple history, festivals etc., contributed by eminent Tamil scholars and writers are published in this magazine.

“E-POOJA” WEBSITE

A website www.hrce.tn.nic.in has been hosted containing information about various schemes and activities of the department. Availing the facility under “e-pooja” any person, at any time, from any part of the world, may book poojas of their choice in advance to be performed on any date and time of his choice through the website in such as Madurai, Srirangam and Tiruchendur Temples. Steps have been taken to promote temple websites with informations such as temple’s history, purana, the developmental activities with the attractive sacred pictures of the deities and festivals to be viewed with audio visual effect.

CONCLUSION

“தெரிதலும் தேர்ந்து செயலும் ஒருதலையாச்

சொல்லலும் வல்ல தமைச்சு”

As per the above verses of poet Ayyan Thiruvaluvar, this Government doing yeoman service for the people, “does what it says and says what it does” has paved way for the benefit of the society by introducing several new schemes, in the temples under the control of this department. This department is functioning for noble programmes maintaining the rights of all Hindus availing the services and benefits in the temples. Besides serving for the development of the temples, protecting their properties and providing facilities to the devotees, the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department will continue to work with deep sense of dedication for restoring the due place to our classical language of Tamil in Temples.

**KR. PERIAKARUPPAN,
MINISTER FOR HINDU RELIGIOUS
AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.**

ANNEXURE - I
2009-10 BUDGET ESTIMATE

Rs. in thousands

		2008-09 Budget Estimate	2008-09 Revised Estimate	2009-10 Budget Estimate
2235	Social Security and Welfare	4500	4500	4500
2250	Other Social Services– 102 Administration of Religious and Charitable Endowments Act	480382	354650	336295
	103 Upkeep of shrines, temples, etc.,	10000	10000	10000
	800 Other Expenditure (Pensions, Grants to institutions in merged areas and grants for repairs to temples)	62015	57742	57742
4250	Capital Outlay on other social services	16000	14793	14816

ANNEXURE - II**PART II SCHEMES 2009-2010**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Description of the Schemes	Ultimate Cost			Cost in 2009-2010			
		Recurring Expenditure	Non-Recurring Expenditure	Total	Expenditure on Revenue Account	Expenditure on Capital Account	Expenditure on Loan Account	Total
1	Construction of separate office buildings for the Inspectors	0	50.00	50.00	0	50.00	0	50.00
2	Purchase of 3 new jeeps replacing the old jeeps for the Assistant Commissioners	0	17.25	17.25	17.25	0	0	17.25
3	Purchase of Computers with Printers for five newly created Offices of Assistant Commissioners	0	2.00	2.00	2.00	0	0	2.00
4	Purchase of furniture, cupboards for the newly created Offices of the Assistant Commissioners	0	5.00	5.00	5.00	0	0	5.00
5	Purchase of Computers with Printers for Audit wing of the Commissioners Offices	0	7.60	7.60	7.60	0	0	7.60
6	Purchase of Fax machines with accessories for the newly created Offices of the Assistant Commissioners	0	0.50	0.50	0.50	0	0	0.50
7	Modernizing the Commissioner's Office by relaying of flooring, replacing the old furniture with cubicle cabins	0	60.00	60.00	0	24.00	0	24.00
	Grand Total	0	142.35	142.35	32.35	74.00	0.00	106.35

ANNEXURE - III**COLLEGES – 5**

Sl. No.	Name of the College and Place
1.	Arulmigu Palaniandavar Arts and Culture College, Palani.
2.	Arulmigu Palaniandavar Arts College for Women, Palani.
3.	Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Kuttralam.
4.	Sri Devi Kumari College for Women, Kuzhithurai.
5.	Poombuhar College, Melaiyur.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE – 1

Sl. No.	Name of the Polytechnic College and Place
1.	Arulmigu Palaniandavar Polytechnic College, Palani.

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS – 12

Sl. No.	Name of the School and Place
1.	Arulmigu Periyannayagamman Girls Higher Secondary School, Kovilur.
2.	Arulmigu Subramaniaswami Thirukkoil Higher Secondary School, Maruthamalai.
3.	Arulmigu Vazhathottathaiyan Higher Secondary School, Ayyampalayam.
4.	Arulmigu Perur Santhaliga Adigalar Higher Secondary School, Perur.
5.	Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundareswarar Girls Higher Secondary School, Madurai.
6.	Arulmigu Andavar Meenakshi Sundareswarar Girls Higher Secondary School, Madurai.
7.	Arulmigu Thirumalai Kumaraswami Devasthanam Girls Higher Secondary School, Panpozhi
8.	Devasthanam Higher Secondary School, Mandaikadu.
9.	Sri Gandhimathi Ambal Girls Higher Secondary School, Thirunelveli.
10.	T. Venugopal Chetty Higher Secondary School, 11, Redler Street, Chennai-12. (Arulmigu Muthukumarasamy Tirukoil Rasappa chetty St., Chennai)
11.	Hindu Higher Secondary School, 18, Ponnappachetty Street, Chennai-3. (Arulmigu Muthukumarasamy Tirukoil Rasappa chetty St., Chennai)
12.	Arulmigu Parvathavarthini Ambal Girls Higher Secondary School, Rameswaram

HIGH SCHOOLS – 10

Sl. No.	Name of the School and Place
1.	Arulmigu Anjuvattathamman Girls High School, Kilvelur.
2.	Arulmigu Kaliyugavaratharaja Perumal Grils High School, Kallankurichi.
3.	Arulmigu Swetharanyeswarar Thirukkoil Grils High School, Thiruvankadu.
4.	Arulmigu Swetharanyeswarar Thirukkoil Boys High School, Thiruvankadu.
5.	Arulmigu Sundarraja High School, Azhagarkoil, Madurai.
6.	Devaswom High School, Thirparappu.
7.	Devaswom High School, Kuzhithurai.
8.	Sri Sivapparakasa Swamigal High School, Mayilam, Dindivanam, (Srimath Sivagnana Palaya Swamigal Madam, Villupuram)
9.	Sri Thirugnana Sambanda High School, Tharmapuram.
10.	Arulmigu Muthukumaraswamy Devasthanam High School, Chennai-3.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS – 3

Sl. No.	Name of the School and Place
1.	Arulmigu Sundaraja Middle School, Azhagarkoil, Madurai.
2.	Thiruvavaduthurai Atheenam Middle School, Thiruvavaduthurai.
3.	Thiruvavaduthurai Atheenam Ambalavana Thesigar Middle School, Thiruvavaduthurai.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS – 10

Sl. No.	Name of the School and Place
1.	Swami Nellaiyappar Anbu Asramam Elimentary School, Palayankottai.
2.	Sankaranarayanawami Thirukkoil Elimentary School, Sankarankoil.
3.	Sri Meikandar Elimentary School, Thiruvankadu, (Arulmigu Swatharenyeswarar Tirukoil, Tiruvankadu.)
4.	Devaswom Elimentary School, Kuzhithurai.
5.	Arulmigu Thandayuthapaniswami Aided Elimentary School, Palani
6.	Thiruvavaduthurai Atheenam Elimentary School, Thiruvaidaimaruthur.

7. Thirugnanasambandar Elimentary School, Tharmapuram.
8. Arulmigu Sundarrajaa Elimentary School, Azharkoil, Madurai.
9. Anjugam Elimentary School, Kodambakkam, Chennai, (Arulmigu Barathvajeswarar Tirukoil, Puliur, Chennai)
10. Padmavathi Kannapiran Elimentary School, Otteri, Chennai.

MATRICULATION SCHOOL – 1

Sl. No.	Name of the School and Place
1.	Palaniandavar Matriculation School, Palani <u>PADASALAS – 12</u>

VEDHA AGAMA PADASALAS – 3

Sl. No.	Name of the Temple and Place
1.	Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswami Thirukkoil, Palani.
2.	Arulmigu Vaithyanathaswami Thirukkoil, Vaitheeswarankoil.
3.	Arulmigu Subramanyaswamy Thirukkoil, Thiruchendur.

THEVARA PADASALAS – 6

4. Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswami Thirukkoil, Palani.
5. Arulmigu Vaithyanathaswami Thirukkoil, Vaitheeswarankoil.
6. Arulmigu Subramaniaswami Thirukkoil, Thiruchendur.
7. Arulmigu Thanumalaiyanswami Thirukkoil, Suscindram.
8. Tharmapura Atheenam, Tharmapuram, Mayiladudurai.
9. Maruthanayaga Mudaliar Annapoorani Ammal Trust, Coimbatore.

NATHASWARAM AND THAVIL TRAINING SCHOOLS – 3

10. Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswami Thirukkoil, Palani.
11. Arulmigu Naganathaswami Thirukkoil, Thirunageswaram.
12. Arulmigu Subramaniaswami Thirukkoil, Thiruchendur.

SOCIAL SERVICE INSTITUTIONS – 11

Sl. No. Name of the Temple and Place

SIDDHA HOSPITALS – 6

1. Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy Thirukkoil, Palani.
2. Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Thirukkoil, Marudhamalai.
3. Arulmigu Vadapalani Andavar Thirukkoil, Vadapalani.
4. Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Thirukkoil, Thiruthani.
5. Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Thirukkoil, Thiruparankundram.
6. Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Thirukkoil, Tiruchendur.

ALLOPATHY HOSPITALS -2

7. Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy Thirukkoil, Palani.
8. Arulmigu Karpagavinayagar Thirukkoil, Pillaiyarpatti.

OLDAGE HOMES – 2

9. Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy Thirukkoil, Palani.
10. Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Thirukkoil, Thiruparankundram.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL – 1

11. Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy Thirukkoil, Palani.

KARUNAI ILLAMS – 34

Sl. No.	Place	Name of the Temple Arulmigu	No.of Karunai Illams	
			Boys	Girls
1.	Thiruverkadu	Devi Karumariamman Thirukkoil	1	-
2.	Thiruthani	Subramaniaswami Thirukkoil	1	1
3.	Palani	Thandayuthapani- swami Thirukkoil	1	1
4.	Samayapuram	Mariamman Thirukkoil	1	-
5.	Madurai	Meenakshi Sundareswarar Thirukkoil	-	1
6.	Thiruchendur	Subramaniaswami Thirukkoil	1	-
7.	Rameswaram	Ramanathaswami Thirukkoil	-	1
8.	Mayilapore	Kabaleeswarar	1	-

		Thirukkoil		
9.	Maruthamalai	Subramaniaswami Thirukkoil	1	-
10.	Bannari	Bannari Mariamman Thirukkoil	1	1
11.	Azhagarkoil	Kallazhagar Thirukkoil	-	1
12.	Sholingar	Lakshmi Narasimhaswami Thirukkoil	1	-
13.	Thiruvanna- malai	Arunachaleswarar Thirukkoil	1	-
14.	Swamimalai	Swaminathaswami Thirukkoil	1	-
15.	Salem	Sugavaneswarar Thirukkoil	1	-
16.	Thekkampatty	Vanabadra kalamman Thirukkoil	1	-
17.	Ayyampalayam	Vazhathottathu Ayyan Thirukkoil	1	-
18.	Thirupparan- kundram	Subramaniaswami Thirukkoil	-	1
19.	Oppliyappan- koil	Venkitachalapathi Thirukkoil	-	1
20.	Manavala-nallur	Kolanjiappar Thirukkoil	1	-
21.	Thirunages- waram	Naganathaswami Thirukkoil	1	-
22.	Kodumudi	Magudeswarar Veeranarayana Perumal Thirukkoil	1	-
23.	Echanari	Vinayagar Thirukkoil	1	-
24.	Perur	Patteeswaraswami Thirukkoil	-	1
25.	Anaimalai	Masaniamman Thirukkoil	-	1
26.	Karaikudi	Koppudainayagi Amman Thirukkoil	1	-
27.	Sivanmalai	Subramaniaswami Thirukkoil	1	-

28.	Madappuram	Adaikalamkaatha Ayyanar & Badrakaliamman Thirukkoil	1	-
29.	Thirunelveli	Nellaiyappar Gandhimathi Amman Thirukkoil	-	1
30.	Chennai	Muthukumara-swami Thirukkoil, Kandaswami Thirukkoil	1	-
31.	Thayaman- galam	Muthumariamman Thirukkoil	1	-
		TOTAL	23	11