



**TAMIL NADU
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY** PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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Part IV—Section 1
Tamil Nadu Bills

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages.</i>
BILLS:	
No. 53 of 2022—The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Act, 2022.	370-384
No. 54 of 2022—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Fifth Amendment) Act, 2022. ..	385-386
No. 55 of 2022— The Tamil University (Second Amendment) Act, 2022.	387-388
No. 56 of 2022—The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 2022.	389-392
No. 57 of 2022—The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Tamil Nadu Amendment Act, 2022.	393-396
No. 58 of 2022—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation [No. 6] Act, 2022.	397-403

**BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU**

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 19th October, 2022 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:—

L.A Bill No. 53 of 2022

A Bill to prohibit Online gambling and to regulate Online games in the State of Tamil Nadu.

WHEREAS during the recent years online gaming addiction has led many persons to incur unsustainable debt resulting in suicides;

AND WHEREAS addiction to online games have caused financial distress and ruined many families;

AND WHEREAS gaming disorder, predominantly online, has been recognized and included by the World Health Organisation (WHO), in its International Classification of Diseases (11th Revision), which is characterised by a pattern of persistent or recurrent gaming behaviour and is, manifested by impaired control over gaming, increasing priority given to gaming over other activities and continuation of gaming despite the occurrence of negative consequences in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning;

AND WHEREAS the Hon'ble High Court of Madras by Common Order dated 03.08.2021 in W.P.No.18022 of 2020, etc, struck down Part II of the Tamil Nadu Gaming and Police Laws (Amendment) Act, 2021, which banned wagering or betting in cyber space, as ultra vires the Constitution, with liberty to bring in an appropriate legislation conforming to the constitutional sense of propriety in the field of betting and gambling by the State;

Tamil Nadu Act 1
of 2021

AND WHEREAS the Government constituted a Five Member Committee under the Chairmanship of retired Hon'ble Justice Thiru K. Chandru to advise on enacting a fresh legislation on online games;

AND WHEREAS the Committee in its report, taking into account the parameters of physical space of operation, time of playing, players' relationship with other players, addiction level, amount of money involved, level of economic activity, scale of organisers' profit and role of credit, has observed that online version of any game cannot be compared with the offline version of the game, except in cases of word games or board games not involving any random outcome generator;

AND WHEREAS the said report further states that in the case of online version of games including online rummy, the algorithm for the random generators are known to the developers and hence are pseudo random generators; such games can be played with bots (an autonomous program or character designed to interact with systems or users); no mechanism is available for auditing the centralised server architecture of the gaming systems; and artificial intelligence can be used to manipulate the games and lure the players into continued indulgence;

AND WHEREAS the said report classifies the online games, into two types, namely, one which have minimal or negligible randomness factor and another having random event or count generators which are pseudo random and are addictively designed and accordingly recommends to regulate the former and to ban the latter;

AND WHEREAS in a recent survey conducted by the Government among more than two lakh teachers of the School Education department, to study the effects of online games on school students, more than seventy four per cent. of the teachers responded that concentration of students is impacted, sixty seven per cent. of the respondents said that they noticed eye defects, more than seventy four per cent. of them said they noticed decrease in intelligent quotient, writing skills and creativity of students, more than seventy six per cent. said they have noticed significant decrease in self esteem of students, more than seventy seven per cent. said they have noticed increase of anger in students and more than seventy two per cent. said they have noticed indiscipline among students;

AND WHEREAS the Government, on seeking the view of the general public on the proposed legislation, more than ninety nine per cent. that is, 10,708 out of the total 10,735 mails received, have requested for imposing a total ban on online games;

AND WHEREAS seventeen stakeholders comprising of representatives from the online gaming industry, think tanks, political parties, players association and social activists, who were provided an opportunity to express their views in person, have put forth various suggestions and requests to the Government, such as, to allow self regulation by the industry themselves, regulation by the Government, to differentiate real money games and other forms of games, to provide age and money restrictions, to ban advertisements, to prevent money laundering, to provide grievance redressal mechanism and to provide a total ban on online games;

AND WHEREAS it is considered that the issues of online gaming and gambling cannot be dealt with by the old binary of game of chance versus game of skill and a new conceptual framework is needed which incorporates understanding of how information technology operates at basic level, the critical difference between physical and online in general and also between physical and online versions of games;

AND WHEREAS it is an established scientific fact that true random outcome is not feasible in a software and any randomness will depend upon the specific algorithm written by the developer and that audit of the algorithm makes it difficult to detect any hidden algorithm designed to favour the game provider and that overlay of artificial intelligence in the online gaming can make the gaming scenario completely unfair to the game player/customer, with the game service provider / facilitator literally being able to hold all the cards; and that no scientifically validated algorithm for testing of even pseudo randomness is available at present;

AND WHEREAS due to the inherent addictiveness by design of the online games and the money being put in by the game players, the complete gaming scenario amounts to an exploitative, addictive service, causing not only health hazards but also social and economic harm of epidemic proportions;

AND WHEREAS many research studies on the effects of online gambling and online gaming addiction on youth, have highlighted negative effects such as development of aggressive behaviour, poor eye sight, reduced concentration, diminished analytical thinking, decreased productivity and hence should be viewed as a potent vice that would affect the long term prospects of the State and its population;

AND WHEREAS the ruining of families and suicide deaths due to online gaming addiction affects public health, disturbs social order and prejudices the maintenance of public order;

AND WHEREAS the Government, after careful consideration of the report of the said Committee, the findings of the survey among school teachers, research studies on the subject, and the views of the stakeholders and the general public, have decided to enact a law to prohibit online gambling and to regulate online games in the State;

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-third year of the Republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER-I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Act, 2022.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification appoint.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "Appellate Authority" means the Appellate Authority established by the Government under section 13;

(b) "appointed day" means the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 1;

(c) "Authority" means the Tamil Nadu Online Gaming Authority established under section 3;

(d) "geo-blocking" means restricting users from accessing online content, online applications or online services, based on the user's geographical location;

(e) "Government" means the State Government;

(f) "local online games provider" means an online games provider,—

(i) whose central management and control of the service is in this State; or

(ii) whose service that is available for access by the customers, is hosted in this State;

(g) "Non-local online games provider" means any online games service provider who is not a local online games provider;

(h) "other stakes" means anything recognised as equivalent to money and includes virtual credits, virtual coins, virtual tokens, virtual objects or any similar thing that is purchased within, or as part of, or in relation to, an online game;

(i) "online gambling" means online wagering or betting and includes playing of any online game of chance for money or other stakes, in any manner.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this clause, wagering or betting shall be deemed to comprise the collection or soliciting of bets, the receipt or distribution of winnings or prizes, in money or otherwise, in respect of any wager or bet, or any act which is intended to aid or facilitate wagering or betting or such collection, soliciting, receipt, or distribution;

(j) “online gambling service” means a service, for online wagering or betting or for any online game of chance and the customer of the service gives or agrees to give money or put up any other stake for the purpose;

(k) “online game” means any game, whether or not there are other participants in the game, that is played on an electronic or a digital device and is managed and operated as a software through the internet or any other kind of electronic or other technology for facilitating communication;

(l) “online game of chance” includes any online game which,—

(i) involves both an element of chance and an element of skill and the element of chance dominates over the element of skill; or

(ii) involves an element of chance that can be eliminated only by superlative skill; or

(iii) is a game that is presented as involving an element of chance; or

(iv) involves cards, dice, wheel or such other device, which works on random outcome or event generator;

(m) “online games provider” means any person who provides a service for the conduct of any online game;

(n) “online gaming server” means any mainframe computer or set of computers, installed or maintained by the online games provider, that accepts, processes, stores and validates transactions arising out of online gaming, and which manages, monitors and controls the entire system of online gaming;

(o) “payment gateway” means, a service that authorises a user’s transfer of funds between banks or financial institutions to merchants without direct delivery of bank or credit card account information;

(p) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(q) “regulations” means regulations made by the Authority under section 5;

(r) “Schedule” means the Schedule appended to this Act;

(s) “State” means the State of Tamil Nadu;

(t) words and expressions used herein and not defined in this Act but defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000 shall have the meaning, respectively, as assigned to them in that Act.

Central Act 21 of
2000

CHAPTER-II.

THE TAMIL NADU ONLINE GAMING AUTHORITY.

3. (1) The Government may, by notification, establish with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, an Authority to be called the Tamil Nadu Online Gaming Authority, to exercise the powers conferred on, and perform the functions assigned to it under this Act.

Establishment
of Tamil Nadu
Online Gaming
Authority.

(2) The Authority shall consist of the following Members nominated by the Government, namely:-

(a) an officer, who has retired from a post not below the rank of Chief Secretary to the Government - the Chairperson;

(b) an officer, who has retired from a post not below the rank of Inspector General of Police – Member;

(c) an expert in the field of information technology – Member;

(d) an eminent psychologist - Member;

(e) an expert in the field of online gaming –Member.

(3) The Chairperson and Members of the Authority shall receive such salary and allowances as may be determined by the Government.

(4) The Government may, in consultation with the Authority, provide such officers and employees, as deemed necessary, to the Authority, for the efficient discharge of its powers and functions under this Act.

Functions of Authority.

4. (1) The Authority shall perform the following functions, namely:-

(a) regulate online games;

(b) issue certificate of registration to local online games providers;

(c) identify online games of chance and recommend to the Government, for inclusion in the Schedule;

(d) oversee the functioning of the online games providers in the State;

(e) collect and maintain information and data with regard to the activities of the online games providers;

(f) request the Government to take appropriate action as per the Information Technology Act, 2000, whenever deemed necessary, for the purposes of this Act;

(g) resolve grievances or complaints received against any online games provider;

(h) send periodical reports to the Government in such manner as may be prescribed;

(i) advise the Government on any matter regarding online gaming; and

(j) perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

(2) The Authority may constitute such number of committees from among its members, as it deems fit, for the efficient discharge of its duties and performance of its functions under this Act.

Power to make regulations.

5. (1) The Authority may, by notification, with the previous approval of the Government, make regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for, —

(a) time limit, monetary limit, age restriction or such other restrictions in regard to playing of online games; and

(b) procedure to regulate its own functions.

6. (1) The Authority, or any officer empowered by it, in order to perform the functions conferred on it by or under this Act, may take such steps as may be necessary to obtain any information from any online games provider or online game player. Power to obtain information.

(2) The Authority may give directions, requiring any online games provider or person in-charge of any online gaming website, establishment or premises, where any activity relating to online gaming is carried out to furnish such information as deemed necessary.

Central Act V of
1908.

(3) The Authority shall, while discharging any of its functions under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person;
- (b) receiving oral evidence on oath or written evidence on affidavits;
- (c) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (d) requisitioning of any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
- (e) issuing summons for examination of witnesses or documents; and
- (f) any other matter, which may be prescribed.

CHAPTER-III.

GENERAL PROHIBITIONS.

7. (1) Online gambling is prohibited. Prohibition of online gambling and of online games of chance.
- (2) Playing of online games of chance specified in the Schedule, with money or other stakes is prohibited.
- (3) No online games provider shall provide online gambling service or allow playing of any online game of chance specified in the Schedule, with money or other stakes or playing of any other online game in contravention of the regulations, in any form.

8. No person shall make or cause to make any advertisement in any media including electronic means of communication, in this State, which directly or indirectly promotes or induces any person to indulge in online gambling or play any online game of chance specified in the Schedule, with money or other stakes. Prohibition of advertisement.

9. No bank, financial institution or payment gateway provider shall engage in any transaction or authorization of funds towards payment for any online gambling or any online game of chance specified in the Schedule. Prohibition of transfer of funds.

CHAPTER IV.

REGULATIONS FOR LOCAL ONLINE GAMES PROVIDERS.

10. (1) On and from the appointed day, no local online games provider shall provide any service for the conduct of any online game except in accordance with the certificate of registration duly obtained from the Authority. Registration of local online games providers.

(2) Every local online games provider providing any service for the conduct of any online game, immediately before the appointed day, may continue to provide such service, subject to the general prohibitions contained in Chapter III of this Act, for a period not exceeding ninety days from the appointed day:

Provided that such local online games provider applies for registration under this section within a period of thirty days from the appointed day.

(3) Every application for registration shall be made to the Authority in such form along with such fee as may be prescribed.

(4) On receipt of an application under sub-section (3), the Authority may, after making such enquiry as it deems necessary, either issue or refuse to issue a certificate of registration:

Provided that no application for issue of certificate of registration shall be refused, unless a reasonable opportunity of being heard is given to the applicant.

(5) Every certificate of registration shall be issued in such form as may be prescribed, subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(a) The online games provider shall not provide, any online gambling service or allow playing of any online game of chance specified in the Schedule, with money or other stakes;

(b) The online games provider shall neither allow nor cause to be allowed to play any online game in contravention of the regulations.

(6) The certificate of registration issued under sub-section (5) shall be valid for a period of three years.

Suspension and
revocation of
certificate of
registration.

11. (1) If the Authority is satisfied, either on a reference made to it in this behalf or otherwise that—

(a) the certificate of registration issued under this Act, has been obtained by misrepresentation or fraud;

(b) the holder of the certificate of registration has failed to comply with the conditions, subject to which the certificate of registration has been issued; or

(c) the holder of certificate of registration has contravened any of the provisions of this Act, the rules or the regulations,

then, without prejudice to any other proceeding to which the holder of the certificate of registration may be liable, the Authority may, by an order after giving him an opportunity to show cause, revoke the certificate of registration by giving reasons therefor.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where the Authority is of the prima facie view that the certificate of registration granted to the online games provider must be suspended, the Authority may, do so for reasons to be recorded in writing, at any time before revoking the certificate.

Appeal.

12. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order of the Authority revoking or suspending the certificate of registration under section 11, may prefer an appeal, within fifteen days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, to the Appellate Authority:

Provided that the Appellate Authority, may entertain the appeal after expiry of the said fifteen days period, if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

(2) The Appellate Authority, after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the appellant, shall decide the appeal as expeditiously as possible, but in any case not later than one month from the date of receipt of the appeal.

13. (1) The Government may, by notification, establish an Appellate Authority, which shall consist of a Chairperson and not more than two other members. Establishment of Appellate Authority.

(2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Chairperson of the Appellate Authority unless he is a retired Judge of a High Court, or is a person who is qualified to be a Judge of a High Court.

(3) The qualifications for appointment of the members of the Appellate Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) The Chairperson and the members of the Appellate Authority shall receive such salary and allowances as may be determined by the Government.

(5) The Government may, in consultation with the Appellate Authority, provide such officers and employees, as deemed necessary, to the Appellate Authority, for the efficient discharge of its powers and functions under this Act.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Appellate Authority may regulate its own procedure.

CHAPTER-V.

REGULATIONS FOR NON-LOCAL ONLINE GAMES PROVIDERS.

14. (1) No Non-local online games provider shall,— (a) provide any online gambling service; Restrictions.

(b) allow playing of any online game of chance specified in the Schedule, with money or other stakes; or

(c) allow playing of any other online game contrary to the regulations, in this State.

(2) No Non-local online games provider shall be deemed to have contravened sub-section (1), if he has exercised due diligence or has provided geo-blocking in this State for the purpose.

(3) For the purpose of sub-section (2), a Non-local online games provider shall be deemed to have exercised due diligence if it had,—

(a) informed prospective customers that the State prohibits online gambling and playing of certain online games to customers who are physically present in this State;

(b) required the customers to enter into contracts with an express condition that the customers shall not use the service, if they are physically present in this State;

(c) required the customers to provide personal details sufficient to establish that they were not physically present in this State;

(d) obtained data that indicated that the customers were not physically present in this State when the relevant customer accounts were opened and throughout the period when the service was provided to the customers; and

(e) taken all other reasonably practicable measures to ensure that no person physically present in this State could have access to online gambling service or to online games of chance prohibited under section 7.

Procedure to deal with non-compliance of restrictions.

15. (1) Any Non-local games provider who fails to comply with any of the restriction specified in section 14 shall be issued with a show cause notice by the Authority in such form and manner, as may be prescribed, to furnish a reply within such period as may be prescribed. If no reply is received or if the reply received is not satisfactory, the Authority may proceed in accordance with sub-sections (2) and (3).

(2) The Authority shall make a recommendation to the Government to request the Central Government, or as the case may be, the officer specially authorized by the Central Government in this behalf, to exercise the power under section 69-A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 to block access to persons in this State to the service provided by the Non-local online games provider:

Central Act
21 of 2000.

Provided that,—

(a) the Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to act on the recommendation of the Authority; or

(b) where the Government accepts the recommendation of the Authority, it shall ordinarily make a request to the Central Government within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the recommendation.

(3) A copy of the recommendation made by the Authority under sub-section (2), shall be provided to the Non-local online games provider concerned.

CHAPTER-VI.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Penalty for contravention of sections 7, 8, 10 and 14.

16. (1) Any person who indulges in online gambling or plays any online game of chance specified in the Schedule, with money or other stakes in contravention of section 7 or plays any other online game in contravention of the regulations shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

(2) Any person who makes or causes to make advertisement in any media, in contravention of section 8, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees or with both.

(3) Any person who provides, online gambling service or any online game of chance specified in the Schedule with money or other stakes or any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1), (2) or (5) of section 10 or section 14 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees or with both:

Provided that a Non-local online games provider shall be punished for contravention of section 14, only if the Central Government or an officer specially authorised by it in this behalf, exercises the power under section 69-A of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Central Act
21 of 2000

(4) (a) If any person convicted of an offence under sub-section (2) is again convicted of an offence under the same provision, he shall be punished with imprisonment for the second and for every subsequent offence for a term which shall not be less than one year, but may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees, but may extend to ten lakh rupees.

(b) If any person convicted of an offence under sub-section (3) is again convicted of an offence under the same provision, he shall be punished with imprisonment for the second and for every subsequent offence for a term which shall not be less than three years, but may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees, but may extend to twenty lakh rupees.

17. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act, Cognizance of offences.
 person or regulations made thereunder except upon complaint in writing made by a person authorized in this behalf by the Authority.

18. (1) Any officer specially empowered by the Government, by notification in this behalf, may accept, from any person who has committed an offence under sub-section (1) of section 16, by way of composition of such offence, a sum of money not exceeding the maximum amount of fine specified for such offence but not less than fifty per cent. of the said amount. Power to compound offences.

(2) On payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of such offence.

(3) The compounding of an offence under sub-section (1) shall be allowed only once for any person.

19. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in-charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly: Offences by companies.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to, any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company including key managerial personnel as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, such director, manager, secretary or other officer including key managerial personnel, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, —

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director” in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

CHAPTER-VII.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Chairperson, members, officers and employees of Authority and Appellate Authority to be public servants.	20. The Chairperson, every member of the Authority and of the Appellate Authority, officer or any other employee of the Authority and of the Appellate Authority shall, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provision of this Act be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.	Central Act XLV of 1860.
Protection of action taken in good faith.	21. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any public servant in respect of anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done in the discharge of his official functions or in exercise of his powers under this Act, the rules, or the regulations.	
Act not in derogation of any other law.	22. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation, of the provisions of any other law, for the time being in force.	
Presumption as to online game of chance and power to amend Schedule.	23. (1) For the purposes of this Act, any online game specified in the Schedule shall be presumed to be an online game of chance. (2) The Government may, by notification, omit or add any online game in the Schedule, on the recommendation of the Authority and upon issue of such notification, the Schedule shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.	
Power to make rules.	24. (1) The Government may make rules for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act. (2) (a) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the <i>Tamil Nadu Government Gazette</i> and, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published. (b) All notifications issued under this Act shall, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published. (3) Every rule made or notification or order issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible, after it is made or issued, be placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, the Legislative Assembly makes any modification in any such rule or notification or order, or the Legislative Assembly decides that the rule or notification or order should not be made or issued, the rule or notification or order shall, thereafter, have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification or order.	
Power to remove difficulties.	25. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provision of this Act, the Government may, by an order published in the <i>Tamil Nadu Government Gazette</i> , make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty. Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date of the commencement of this Act.	
Repeal.	26. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Ordinance, 2022 is hereby repealed.	Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 2022.

THE SCHEDULE.

[SEE SECTION 23]

ONLINE GAMES OF CHANCE

- (1) Rummy
- (2) Poker

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The State has the responsibility to protect the mental health of citizens and to guard against the ill-effects of gambling in any form, including betting. In this light, the State has maintained a long-standing policy of prohibiting in-person gambling and betting as reflected in the Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 1930 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1930) and the Chennai City Police Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1888). The spread of online gaming, especially addictive online games and gambling games played via the Internet, threatens to undo the efforts of the State. Firstly, gambling by means of electronic communication is available at all hours, from any place, and to any person who is able to access a device capable of remote communication. Secondly, online gambling often involves players competing with non-human /virtual participants, which are controlled by a variety of computer algorithms. The degree of chance or skill involved in such remote games cannot be assessed independent of the relevant algorithm or program. Lastly, remote gambling often takes place by means of virtual currencies and tokens, bypassing the State's financial surveillance. Thus the online gambling considerably affects mental health of the people and has left many families in financial distress, and would affect the long term prospects of the State and its population.

2. Similarly, studies show that other online games not involving gambling and betting also have negative consequences in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning of common people. Further, the school students are also affected by these games resulting in decreasing Intelligent Quotient, writing skills and creativity.

3. Thus, online gambling and online games are addictive in nature and increase the threat to public order manifold, while posing difficulties in terms of designing appropriate regulation. A Committee headed by retired High Court Judge Thiru. K. Chandru, which was constituted to advise the Government on enacting a fresh legislation on online games, has in its report, taking into account various parameters has observed that online version of any game cannot be compared with the offline version of the game, except in cases of word games or board games not involving any random outcome generator and that online games of chance involving random generators are known to the developers and hence are pseudo random generators; such games can be played with bots; no mechanism is available for auditing such gaming systems; and artificial intelligence can be used to manipulate the games and lure the players into continued indulgence.

4. On careful consideration of the report of the said Committee, the findings of a survey among school teachers on the effects of online games on Government school students, research studies on the subject and the views of the stakeholders and general public and after having examined various legislative options at its disposal, the Government decided to prohibit online gambling and to regulate online games. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Ordinance, 2022 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 2022) was promulgated by the Honorable Governor on the 1st October 2022 and the same was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* Extraordinary, dated the 3rd October 2022.

5. The Bill seeks to replace the aforesaid Ordinance.

M.K. STALIN,
Chief Minister.

STATEMENT UNDER RULE 168 OF THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RULES EXPLAINING THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH NECESSITATED THE PROMULGATION OF THE TAMIL NADU PROHIBITION OF ONLINE GAMBLING AND REGULATION OF ONLINE GAMES ORDINANCE, 2022 (TAMIL NADU ORDINANCE 4 OF 2022)

The State has the responsibility to protect the mental health of citizens and to guard against the ill-effects of gambling in any form, including betting. In this light, the State has maintained a long-standing policy of prohibiting in-person gambling and betting as reflected in the Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 1930 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1930) and the Chennai City Police Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1888). The spread of online gaming, especially addictive online games and gambling games played via the Internet, threatens to undo the efforts of the State. Firstly, gambling by means of electronic communication is available at all hours, from any place, and to any person who is able to access a device capable of remote communication. Secondly, online gambling often involves players competing with non-human /virtual participants, which are controlled by a variety of computer algorithms. The degree of chance or skill involved in such remote games cannot be assessed independent of the relevant algorithm or program. Lastly, remote gambling often takes place by means of virtual currencies and tokens, bypassing the State's financial surveillance. Thus the online gambling considerably affects mental health of the people and has left many families in financial distress, and would affect the long term prospects of the State and its population.

2. Similarly, studies show that other online games not involving gambling and betting also have negative consequences in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning of common people. Further, the school students are also affected by these games resulting in decreasing Intelligent Quotient, writing skills and creativity.

3. Thus, online gambling and online games are addictive in nature and increase the threat to public order manifold, while posing difficulties in terms of designing appropriate regulation. A Committee headed by retired High Court Judge Thiru. K. Chandru, which was constituted to advise the Government on enacting a fresh legislation on online games, has in its report, taking into account various parameters has observed that online version of any game cannot be compared with the offline version of the game, except in cases of word games or board games not involving any random outcome generator and that online games of chance involving random generators are known to the developers and hence are pseudo random generators; such games can be played with bots; no mechanism is available for auditing such gaming systems; and artificial intelligence can be used to manipulate the games and lure the players into continued indulgence.

4. On careful consideration of the report of the said Committee, the findings of a survey among school teachers on the effects of online games on Government school students, research studies on the subject and the views of the stakeholders and general public and after having examined various legislative options at its disposal, the Government decided to prohibit online gambling and to regulate online games.

5. As the Legislative Assembly of the State was not in session at that time, it became necessary to promulgate an Ordinance to give effect to the above decision. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Ordinance, 2022 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 2022) was promulgated by the Honorable Governor on the 1st October 2022 and the same was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 3rd October 2022.

M.K. STALIN,
Chief Minister.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clauses 1(2), 3 (1) & (3), 4 (1)(h)&(j), 5(1), 6(3), 10(3), 10(5), 13(1), 13(3), 13 (4), 15(1), 18(1), 23(2), 24(1) and 25 of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Bill, 2022 authorise the Government, the Tamil Nadu Online Gaming Authority and the Tamil Nadu Online Gaming Appellate Authority to issue notifications or orders or to make rules or regulations, as the case may be to carry out the purposes specified therein.

2. The powers delegated are normal and not of an exceptional character.

M.K. STALIN,
Chief Minister.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill when enacted and brought into operation would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State. It is not possible at this stage to estimate with any degree of accuracy the expenditure to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of the State as a result of the proposed legislation.

M.K. STALIN,
Chief Minister.

Secretariat,
Chennai-600 009,
19th October 2022.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 19th October, 2022 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:-

L.A Bill No. 54 of 2022

A Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Fifth Amendment) Act, 2022. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1983.

2. In section 34 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983, in sub-section (1), in clause (c), sub-clause (ii) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (iii) and before sub-clause (iii) as so renumbered, the following sub-clause and proviso shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment to section 34.

“(ii) is employed in any co-operative society or is a Government servant engaged in the administration or audit of co-operative societies:

Provided that the disqualification in sub-clause (ii) shall not apply to a person from being elected or nominated as a member of a board of any registered society composed exclusively of such employees of the co-operative society or of such Government servants; or”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Sub-section (1) of Section 34 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1983), among others, disqualifies a person who was employed in any co-operative society or was a Government servant engaged in the administration or audit of co-operative societies and a period of two years has not elapsed since then, from being elected or nominated as a member of a board of any registered society. But, the said section does not disqualify a person who is presently employed in a co-operative society or a Government servant engaged in the administration or audit of co-operative societies from being elected or nominated as a member of a board of any registered society.

2. The Government have, therefore, decided to remove this lacuna by amending the said Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1983 suitably.

3. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

I. PERIYASAMY,
Minister for Co-operation.

Secretariat,
Chennai-600 009,
19th October 2022.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 19th October, 2022 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:-

L.A Bill No. 55 of 2022

A Bill further to amend the Tamil University Act, 1982.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil University (Second Amendment) Act, 2022. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Tamil Nadu Act
9 of 1982.

2. In section 12 of the Tamil University Act, 1982 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),— Amendment of section 12.

(1) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the expression “Chancellor”, the expression “Government” shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, for the expressions “the Chancellor” and “he”, the expressions “the Government” and “they” shall, respectively, be substituted;

(2) in sub-section (2), —

(a) for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:--

“(i) two nominees of the Government, of whom, one shall be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, and another shall be a retired or serving officer of the State Government not below the rank of Principal Secretary to Government or an eminent educationist”;

(b) clause (ii) shall be omitted;

(3) in sub-section (2-A), in clause (ii), the expression “in consultation with the Chancellor” shall be omitted;

(4) in sub-section (2-B), the expression “the Chancellor” shall be omitted;

(5) in sub-section (2-D), for the expression “the Chancellor” occurring in three places, the expression “the Government” shall be substituted;

(6) in the second proviso to sub-section (3), in clauses (a) and (b), for the expression “the Chancellor”, the expression “the Government” shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-section (4), for the expression “the Chancellor”, the expression “the Government” shall be substituted;

3. After section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

“12-A. Removal of Vice-Chancellor.— The Vice-Chancellor shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the Government passed on the ground of wilful omission or refusal to carry out the provisions of this Act or abuse of the powers vested in him. In a case where it is proposed to remove the *Vice-Chancellor*, the Government shall order an inquiry by such a person who is or has been,-

(i) a Judge of the High Court; or

(ii) an officer of the Government, not below the rank of the Chief Secretary to Government,

in which the *Vice-Chancellor* shall be given an opportunity to make a representation. On consideration of the inquiry report, the *Vice-Chancellor* shall be furnished a copy of the inquiry report and called upon to submit his further representation, if any thereon, before making an order of removal.”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Earlier, in line with certain State University Laws of Gujarat, Telengana and Karnataka States, the Government decided to empower themselves to appoint the *Vice-Chancellors* of the State Universities and accordingly the Tamil Nadu Universities (Amendment) Bills, 2022 (L.A. Bill No.24 of 2022) for amending twelve State University Laws was passed in the Legislative Assembly of the State on the 25th April, 2022. In line with the aforesaid decision, the Government have also decided to amend the Tamil University Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1982) suitably for the purpose.

2. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

THANGAM THENARASU,
Minister for Industries.

Secretariat,
Chennai-600 009,
19th October 2022.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 19th October, 2022 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:-

L.A Bill No. 56 of 2022

A Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:--

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 2022. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 5th day of September 2022.

Tamil Nadu Act
X of 1937.

2. In section 18-BB of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the expression, "rupees four hundred and fifty", the expression "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 18-BB.

Repeal and saving.

3. (1) The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022 is hereby repealed. Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 2022.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

At present, Special fee is levied on all excisable articles namely, Indian Made Foreign Spirits, Wine and Beer brought into the State of Tamil Nadu including crossing the Customs Frontiers of India at such rate not exceeding rupees four hundred and fifty per proof litre, as the Government, may, from time to time, by notification specify, under section 18-BB of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937). The maximum rate was notified by the Government in the year 2014 and no enhancement of the Special fee was effected since then. In order to augment the revenue of the State, it was decided to enhance the maximum rate of Special fee leviable on all such excisable articles from Rs.450/- (Rupees Four hundred and fifty only) per proof litre to Rs.1000/- (Rupees One thousand only) per proof litre. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 2022) was promulgated by the Hon'ble Governor on the 2nd September 2022 and the same was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* Extraordinary, dated the 5th September 2022.

2. The Bill seeks to replace the above said Ordinance.

V SENTHILBALAJI,
Minister for Electricity,
Prohibition and Excise.

STATEMENT UNDER RULE 168 OF THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RULES EXPLAINING THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH NECESSITATED THE PROMULGATION OF THE TAMIL NADU PROHIBITION ORDINANCE, 2022 (TAMIL NADU ORDINANCE 3 OF 2022).

At present, Special fee is levied on all excisable articles namely, Indian Made Foreign Spirits, Wine and Beer brought into the State of Tamil Nadu including crossing the Customs Frontiers of India at such rate not exceeding rupees four hundred and fifty per proof litre, as the Government, may, from time to time, by notification specify, under section 18-BB of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937). The maximum rate was notified by the Government in the year 2014 and no enhancement of the Special fee was effected since then. In order to augment the revenue of the State, it was decided to enhance the maximum rate of Special fee leviable on all such excisable articles from Rs.450/- (Rupees Four hundred and fifty only) per proof litre to Rs.1000/- (Rupees One thousand only) per proof litre. Therefore, the Government decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) suitably for the purpose.

2. As the Legislative Assembly of the State was not in session at that time, it became necessary to promulgate an Ordinance to give effect to the above decision. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 2022) was promulgated by the Hon'ble Governor on the 2nd September 2022 and the same was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* Extraordinary, dated the 5th September 2022.

V SENTHILBALAJI,
Minister for Electricity,
Prohibition and Excise.

Secretariat,
Chennai-600 009,
19th October 2022.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 19th October, 2022 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:-

L.A Bill No. 57 of 2022

A Bill to amend the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, in its Application to the State of Tamil Nadu.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Tamil Nadu Amendment Act, 2022. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

Central Act
34 of 2003.

2. In section 3 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 3.

“(ee) “hookah bar” means an establishment where people gather to smoke tobacco from a communal hookah or narghile which is provided individually;”

3. After section 4 of the Principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 4A.

“4A.Prohibition of hookah bar.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no person shall, either on his own or on behalf of any other person, open or run any hookah bar or serve hookah to the customers in any place including a eating house.

Explanation.—“eating house” means any place where food or refreshment of any kind, not including spirits, wines, ale, beer or other malt liquors, are provided for casual visitors and sold for consumption therein.”.

Amendment of
section 12.

4. In section 12 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (b), after the expression, “or is being made”, the expression; “or” shall be added;

(ii) after clause (b), as so amended, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

“(c) where any hookah bar is being run.”.

Insertion of new
section 13A.

5. After section 13 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“13A. Power to seize.—If any police officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, authorised by the State Government, has reason to believe that the provisions of section 4A have been or are being contravened, he may seize any material or article used as a subject or means of hookah bar.”.

Insertion of new
section 21A.

6. After section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted,
namely:—

“21A. Punishment for running hookah bar.—Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4A shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year, but may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than twenty thousand rupees, but may extend to fifty thousand rupees.”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (Central Act 34 of 2003) provides for regulation of trade and commerce in, and production, supply and distribution of, cigarettes and other tobacco products.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that, Hookah bars have mushroomed on a large scale in Chennai city, causing severe health hazards. Several restaurants allow consumption of Hookah in the smoking zones / areas under the pretext of providing service. At present, there is no law to regulate hookah bars in the State.

3. The Government have therefore decided to prohibit hookah bars, and to provide penalty with imprisonment upto three years and fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees, for contravention, by amending the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (Central Act 34 of 2003) suitably in its application to the State of Tamil Nadu.

4. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

Ma. SUBRAMANIAN,
Minister for Health and Family Welfare.

Secretariat,
Chennai-600 009,
19th October 2022.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu on 19th October, 2022 is published together with Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information:-

L.A. Bill No. 58 of 2022

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services and purposes of the financial year which commenced on the 1st day of April 2022.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Appropriation [No. 6] Act, 2022.

Short title.

2. The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services and purposes of the financial year which commenced on the 1st day of April 2022, a further sum not exceeding Three Thousand Seven Hundred Ninety-Five Crores Seventy-One Lakhs Seventy-Three Thousand rupees, being moneys required to meet-

Supplementary appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services and purposes of the financial year which commenced on the 1st day of April 2022.

- (a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for that year, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule; and
- (b) the supplementary expenditure *charged* on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that year, as set forth in column (4) of the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2).

Demand Number	Services and Purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		₹	₹	₹
001 STATE LEGISLATURE	Revenue	3,000	20,62,000	20,65,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
002 GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	Revenue	...	2,10,86,000	2,10,86,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
003 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	Revenue	2,00,26,000	14,30,33,000	16,30,59,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
004 ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT	Revenue	20,000	28,29,000	28,49,000
	Capital	2,000	...	2,000
	Loan	...	...	...
005 AGRICULTURE AND FARMER'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT	Revenue	14,02,12,000	27,70,000	14,29,82,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	252,28,89,000	...	252,28,89,000
006 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department)	Revenue	14,50,30,000	...	14,50,30,000
	Capital	2,000	...	2,000
	Loan	1,000	...	1,000
007 FISHERIES AND FISHERMEN WELFARE (Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department)	Revenue	33,28,56,000	...	33,28,56,000
	Capital	1,000	...	1,000
	Loan	...	...	...
008 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT (Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department)	Revenue	15,00,00,000	...	15,00,00,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
009 BACKWARD CLASSES, MOST BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITIES WELFARE DEPARTMENT	Revenue	1,76,22,000	...	1,76,22,000
	Capital	315,57,17,000	...	315,57,17,000
	Loan	...	...	...
010 COMMERCIAL TAXES (Commercial Taxes and Registration Department)	Revenue	37,95,41,000	...	37,95,41,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
011 STAMPS AND REGISTRATION (Commercial Taxes and Registration Department)	Revenue	24,21,000	...	24,21,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
012 CO-OPERATION (Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department)	Revenue	3,000	...	3,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...

Sums not exceeding

Demand Number	Services and Purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		₹	₹	₹
013 FOOD AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (Co-operation , Food and Consumer Protection Department)	Revenue	7,000	...	7,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
014 ENERGY DEPARTMENT	Revenue	1,000	...	1,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
015 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (Environment, Climate Change and Forests Department)	Revenue	1,000	...	1,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	40,00,000	...	40,00,000
016 FINANCE DEPARTMENT	Revenue	1,22,52,000	...	1,22,52,000
	Capital	2,35,01,000	...	2,35,01,000
	Loan	...	...	...
017 HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES (Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department)	Revenue	5,000	...	5,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
018 KHADI, VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS (Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department)	Revenue	54,11,000	...	54,11,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
019 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT	Revenue	2,94,92,000	...	2,94,92,000
	Capital	19,05,89,000	...	19,05,89,000
	Loan	...	...	...
020 HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	Revenue	9,16,07,000	...	9,16,07,000
	Capital	3,00,00,000	...	3,00,00,000
	Loan	...	...	...
021 HIGHWAYS AND MINOR PORTS DEPARTMENT	Revenue	8,000	...	8,000
	Capital	351,26,13,000	18,47,46,000	369,73,59,000
	Loan	...	...	...
022 POLICE (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)	Revenue	19,02,37,000	20,00,00,000	39,02,37,000
	Capital	1,000	...	1,000
	Loan	...	...	...
023 FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)	Revenue	4,000	...	4,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
024 PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)	Revenue	5,000	...	5,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
026 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	168,00,05,000	...	168,00,05,000
	Capital	1,000	...	1,000
	Loan	...	...	...

Sums not exceeding

Demand Number	Services and Purposes	Sums not exceeding			
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
		₹	₹	₹	
027	INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT	Revenue	6,000	...	6,000
		Capital	3,00,01,000	1,000	3,00,02,000
		Loan	1,000	...	1,000
028	INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY (Tamil Development and Information Department)	Revenue	6,15,99,000	...	6,15,99,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	...	...	...
029	TOURISM - ART AND CULTURE (Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department)	Revenue	7,39,09,000	...	7,39,09,000
		Capital	49,41,16,000	...	49,41,16,000
		Loan	...	...	...
030	STATIONERY AND PRINTING (Tamil Development and Information Department)	Revenue	37,86,000	...	37,86,000
		Capital	1,000	...	1,000
		Loan	...	...	...
031	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT	Revenue	7,000	...	7,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	...	...	...
032	LABOUR WELFARE AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	3,85,98,000	...	3,85,98,000
		Capital	6,00,01,000	...	6,00,01,000
		Loan	...	...	...
033	LAW DEPARTMENT	Revenue	40,86,000	...	40,86,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	...	...	...
034	MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT	Revenue	599,02,06,000	...	599,02,06,000
		Capital	28,66,00,000	...	28,66,00,000
		Loan	...	...	...
035	HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	63,68,000	38,36,57,000	39,00,25,000
		Capital	3,50,00,000	...	3,50,00,000
		Loan	...	...	...
036	PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES DEPARTMENT	Revenue	17,05,000	...	17,05,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	...	...	...
037	PROHIBITION AND EXCISE (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)	Revenue	2,99,73,000	...	2,99,73,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	...	...	...
038	PUBLIC DEPARTMENT	Revenue	1,64,29,000	...	1,64,29,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	1,28,74,000	...	1,28,74,000
039	BUILDINGS (Public Works Department)	Revenue	6,000	...	6,000
		Capital	94,79,33,000	...	94,79,33,000
		Loan	...	...	...

Sums not exceeding

Demand Number	Services and Purposes	Sums not exceeding			
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
		₹	₹	₹	
		<	<	<	
040	WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	Revenue	15,000	...	15,000
		Capital	203,92,06,000	132,45,78,000	336,37,84,000
		Loan	...	...	...
041	REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	27,000	40,70,000	40,97,000
		Capital	...	53,33,79,000	53,33,79,000
		Loan	...	...	...
042	RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT	Revenue	7,000	...	7,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	...	...	...
043	SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	Revenue	101,14,84,000	...	101,14,84,000
		Capital	1,000	...	1,000
		Loan	...	...	...
044	MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEPARTMENT	Revenue	18,75,07,000	...	18,75,07,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	2,000	...	2,000
045	SOCIAL WELFARE AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	34,08,09,000	...	34,08,09,000
		Capital	3,000	...	3,000
		Loan	...	...	...
046	TAMIL DEVELOPMENT (Tamil Development and Information Department)	Revenue	5,46,04,000	...	5,46,04,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	...	...	...
047	HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department)	Revenue	3,00,02,000	...	3,00,02,000
		Capital	5,00,00,000	...	5,00,00,000
		Loan	...	...	...
048	TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	3,000	...	3,000
		Capital	500,00,00,000	...	500,00,00,000
		Loan	23,63,000	...	23,63,000
049	YOUTH WELFARE AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	Revenue	36,66,84,000	...	36,66,84,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	20,00,000	...	20,00,000
050	PENSION AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS	Revenue	3,000	...	3,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	...	...	...
051	RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES	Revenue	472,64,87,000	...	472,64,87,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	...	...	...
052	DEPARTMENT FOR THE WELFARE OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS	Revenue	14,000	...	14,000
		Capital	...	...	...
		Loan	...	...	...

Sums not exceeding

Demand Number	Services and Purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		₹	₹	₹
053 DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION	Revenue	1,000	...	1,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
054 FORESTS (Environment, Climate Change and Forests Department)	Revenue	1,64,40,000	...	1,64,40,000
	Capital	12,000	...	12,000
	Loan	29,38,75,000	...	29,38,75,000
DEBT CHARGES	Revenue	...	30,41,22,000	30,41,22,000
	Capital	...	...	...
	Loan	...	...	...
	Revenue	1,615,75,34,000	106,36,29,000	1,722,11,63,000
	Capital	1,585,53,01,000	204,27,04,000	1,789,80,05,000
	Loan	283,80,05,000	...	283,80,05,000
	Total			
	Grand Total	3,485,08,40,000	310,63,33,000	3,795,71,73,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204, of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

- (a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the financial year which commenced on the 1st day of April 2022; and
- (b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the said Fund of the State for that year.

Dr. PALANIVEL THIAGA RAJAN,
Minister for Finance and Human Resources,
Management.

Secretariat,
Chennai-600 009,
19th October 2022.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary.