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— Dr. N. Gunasekaran,
Asst. Professor,
Anna University, Madras.

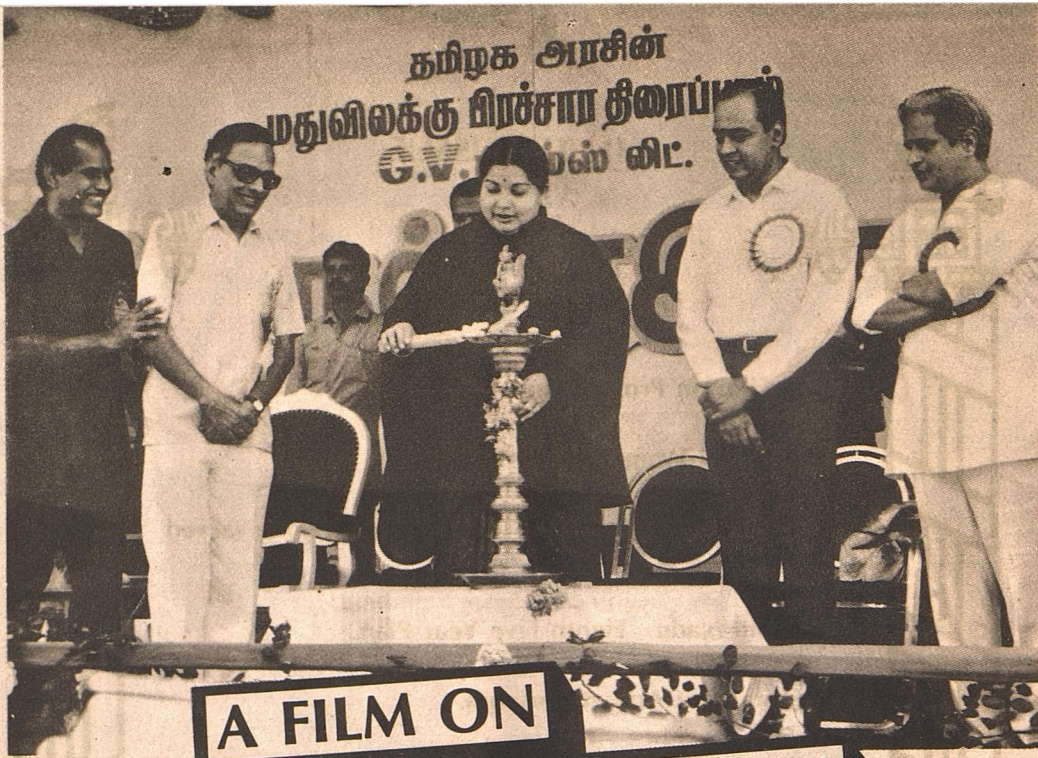
TAMIL ARASU

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A FILM ON

PROHIBITION

The Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to produce a film on prohibition and the production of the film "Neengal Nalla Irukkanum" was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 29th April 1992 at a function held at Prasad Studio, Saligramam, Madras.

After the welcome address the Chief Minister inaugurated the production by lighting a Kuthuvilakku.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, in her speech said the film was designed to arouse the consciousness of the people against the evil of drinking. It was with an aim of bringing a change of heart in addicts, to give up the evil of drinking that the Government had come forward to produce this film. The film was being produced by the Department of Information and Tourism for the Department of Prohibition.

She said the Government had decided to entrust the job of production to Thiru G.V., Thiru Visu would be directing the film and the music would be scored by Thiru Ilayaraja.

She reiterated that the picture would be a commercial one and not the usual documentary film. She said, she had made it clear that the artistes and technicians engaged for the film should be paid according to their present market rate. Only if the artistes did their work with involvement the

picture would have quality and be a success and that is why she had decided to pay their present market rates.

The film would be produced at a cost of Rs.85 lakh.

Similarly, the Government had also produced a drama and the work had been entrusted to the popular stage artiste Thiru R.S. Manohar, the Chief Minister said. The drama 'Velichcham' produced at a cost of Rs.2 lakh (on prohibition) would be staged on 15.92 in the Music Academy, she said.

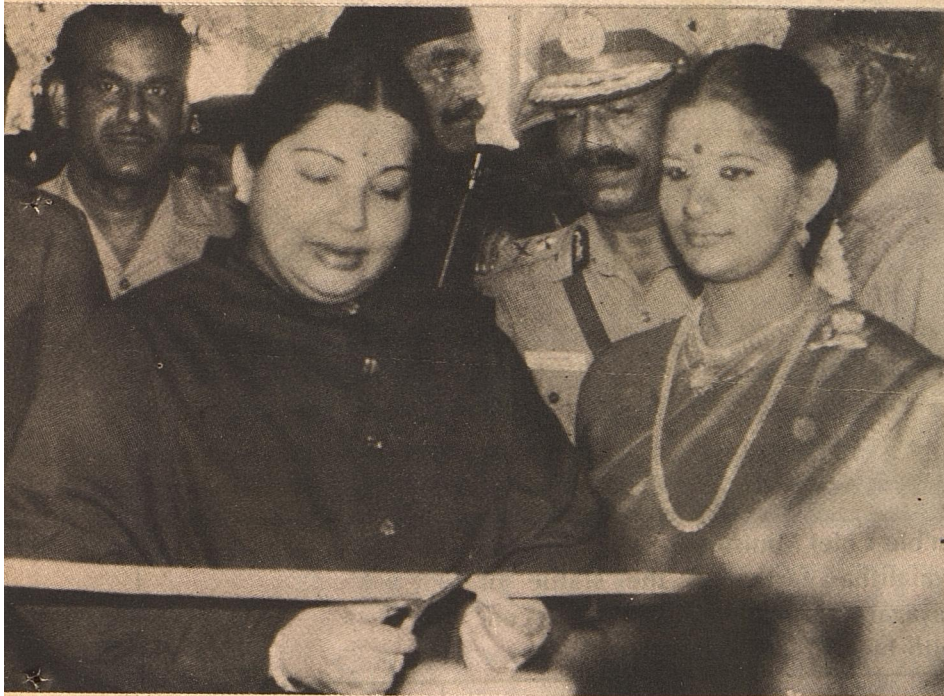
The film was being dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi and would be released on 2.10.92, the Chief Minister added.

Thiru TV. Venkataraman, I.A.S., Chief Secretary assured the Chief Minister that the officialdom would co-operate in the task of enforcing prohibition.

Thiru G.Venkateswaran (G.V.), Chairman and Managing Director of the G.V. Films Ltd. welcomed the gathering and Thiru K.Malaisamy, I.A.S., Home Secretary proposed a vote of thanks.

Thiru Visu, the Director of the film spoke on the occasion.

The function was attended by Hon'ble Ministers, Members of Legislative Assembly, Government officials, film dignitaries and a large gathering.



FIRST ALL WOMEN POLICE STATION

In the Country's first All Women Police Station was declared open at Thousand Lights Police Station Complex, Madras by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 13th April 1992.

To be managed by an Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, six Head Constables and 24 Constables, the all women police station will deal with all kinds of crimes against women and dowry related cases.

The Chief Minister inaugurated the police station and said similar all women police stations would be opened if necessary in all District headquarters and important towns after monitoring the functioning of the new experiment. Women Police would also have new uniforms soon.

The Chief Minister said the new station would have the entire city jurisdiction and had

been authorised to receive complaints from aggrieved women from any part of the city. Complaints would be registered and appropriate action taken on them.

Women suffered varied trials and tribulations in silence and sometimes found themselves being pushed to the verge of committing suicide. Such hapless women had even hesitated to express their mental agony, more so in police stations mostly managed by men and finally reconciled themselves to their fate. The all women police station, designed to surmount the problem. She hoped, would go a long way in coming to the rescue of such women who could think of no help whatsoever from any quarter.

She felt women had the capability to win over the hearts of juvenile delinquents and first time criminals and prevent the commission of crimes again. She hoped that





The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Sir Pitti Thiyagarayar, on 27th April 1992, in connection with his 141-st birth anniversary.

those entrusted with the responsibility of managing the new police station would make the experiment a success.

The Chief Minister ordered on compassionate grounds on the occasion the appointment of three widows as constables whose husbands died in harness while serving the department.

the gathering, said the Chief Minister was always ready to grant to the Police Department anything unasked, and said this in her 10 month rule served as a great source of encouragement to the personnel. The Police personnel, he assured the Chief Minister, would give a good account of themselves.

FOUNDATION FOR POLICE QUARTERS

Thiru S. Sripal, Director General of Police, welcoming

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J. Jayalalitha

laid the foundation stone for Police Quarters at Pullianthope, Madras on 13th April, 1992. This Police Quarters would have 112 tenements to be built at a cost of Rs.1.12 crore. This was part of the 1000 tenements proposed to be built at Villupuram, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Thanjavur and Manimuthar. The Government had allocated Rs.3 crore this year for the scheme.

The Chief Minister regretted that a majority of Police personnel who toiled day and night to protect the lives and properties of people did not have basic facility like housing. It had been decided to provide quarters in stages to police personnel at all levels and this was the objective behind the revival of the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation disbanded by the previous Government.

Thiru K.K. Rajasekharan Nair, Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation also spoke on the occasion.





A HISTORIC STEP TO RESTORE THE SANCTITY OF A SACRED SHRINE

The Kapaleeswarar Temple in Madras city is one of the sacred shrines in Tamil Nadu. The big tank on its west side is surrounded by broad streets on four sides; the view of the tank and the temple is picturesque. Normally, a devotee bathes in the tank and prepares himself to enter the temple.

In recent years, due to a variety of reasons, the historic tank has turned dry. The Tamil Nadu Temple Administration Board, under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha will begin a phased programme for renovation of the tank leading

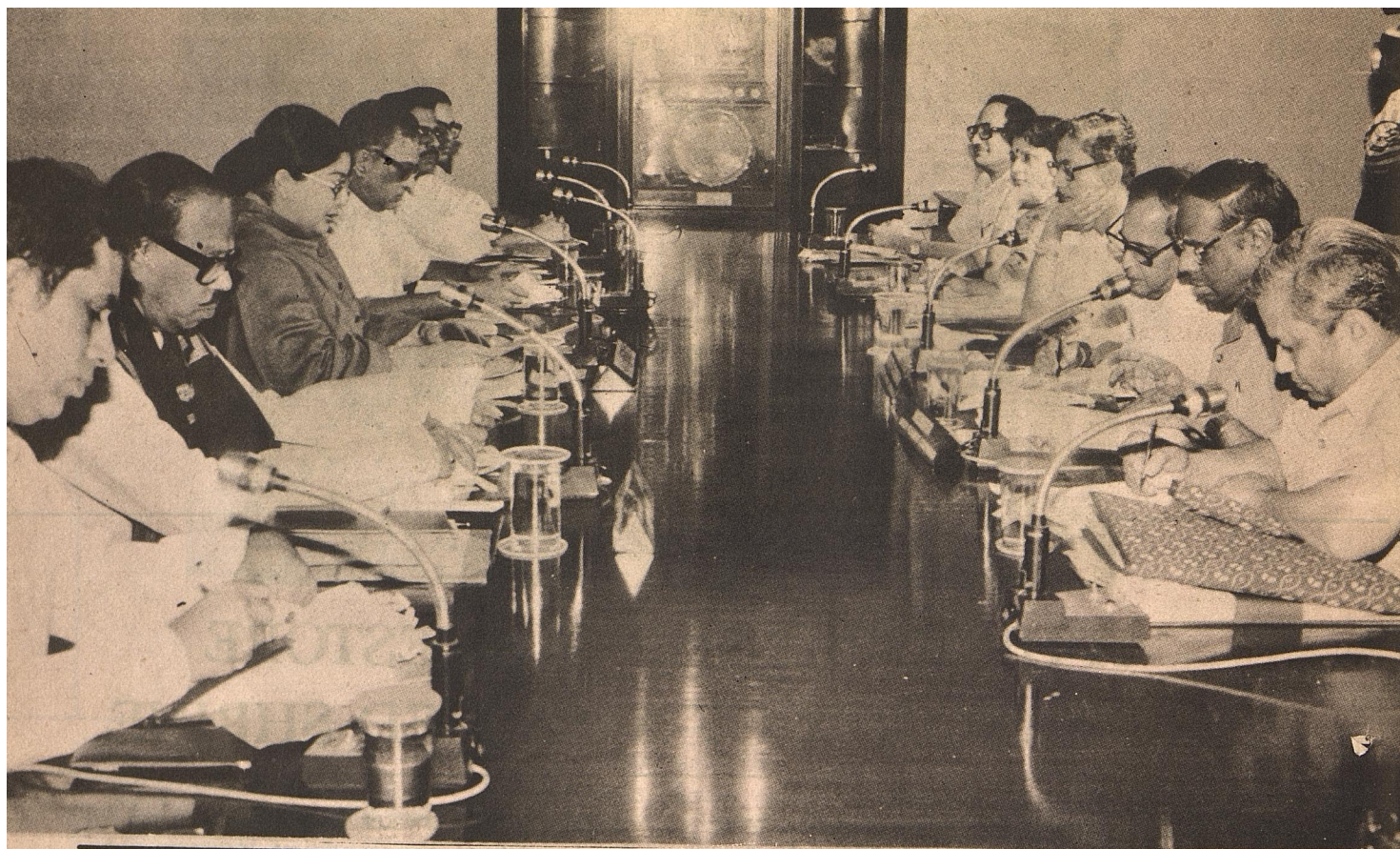
to resumption of water to reasonable level for the benefit of thousands of devotees who throng to the temple. This will enable revival of the Annual Float Festival.

In this connection the Chief Minister inaugurated the Rupees One crore renovation work on the Tank of the Kapaleeswarar Temple in Mylapore on 13th April 1992. At a brief and colourful function adjoining the tank, the Chief Minister lighted a Kuthuvilakku to mark the commencement of work.

Dr. R.S. Sridhar, M.P. and Thiru T.M. Ranga Rajan, M.L.A. welcomed the Chief Minister. Thiru C. Thangaraju, Commissioner and Secretary, The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department explained that a two feet clay bed and a layer of silty sands would be laid in the tank on which water would be filled. For the first phase of the scheme Rs.35 lakh had been sanctioned. It was proposed to set up a recycling unit beside the tank to ensure that the stored water was kept clean.

He noted that after 1987, the Annual Float Festival Theppam, celebrated in the Tamil month of 'Thai' could not be observed because the temple tank had remained bone dry. The Government was keen on ensuring that the festival was celebrated from 1993.





TAMIL NADU EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha held detailed discussions on Tamil Nadu's Eighth Five Year Plan (92-97) with the Deputy Chairman, Union Planning Commission, Thiru Pranab Kumar Mukherjee at the Secretariat on 18th April, 1992. The Chief Minister was assisted by Dr.V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Finance Minister, Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, Secretary Planning and Development, the Secretary Finance Thiru N. Narayanan and the Member Secretary State Planning Commission. Dr. C. Rangarajan, Member Union Planning Commission and officers of the Union Planning Commission and Union Finance Ministry participated in the meeting.

The detailed discussions, which lasted about an hour, were wide ranging, covering all aspects of Tamil Nadu's Eighth Plan. The Chief Minister highlighted the special problems faced by Tamil Nadu and the need for a larger Plan outlay to accelerate planned development of the State. The Chief Minister stressed that the highest priority would be given to growth in agriculture and allied activities. The emphasis would be on technological

progress and better water management to ensure sustainable growth through higher productivity.

The focus in the State's Eighth Plan would be on rapid industrial growth. Towards this end a special thrust would be given to the provision of basic infrastructure, particularly power. Apart from the ongoing power projects, the Chief Minister emphasised the intention of the State to implement in the Eighth Plan the 1500MW integrated lignite mining and captive power generation project at Jayamkondacholapuram. This project was essential to meet the anticipated gap between demand and supply towards the end of the Eighth Plan. She also stressed the need for adequate Central investments in new power projects, particularly Neyveli I Mine Expansion and the Third Mine cut and the Koodangulam nuclear power plant.

The Chief Minister emphasised that the highest importance would be given in the State's Eighth Plan to human resources development with particular reference to education, health and a comprehensive safety net for the poor. She suggested that in the Eighth Plan adequate attention be given

to macro economic variables so that inflation is contained and the poor are protected. She referred to the Krishna Water Supply Project and sought Central support for the associated Madras Distribution Project.

The Deputy Chairman pointed out the fiscal situation in which the Eighth Plan was being formulated. He appreciated the special thrusts being accorded to agriculture, industry and human resources development in Tamil Nadu's Eighth Plan. Welcoming the measures already taken to restore fiscal health in Tamil Nadu, he complimented Tamil Nadu under the leadership of the Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha for the success achieved in restoring fiscal health to the State and successfully completing the Annual Plan 1991-92. He emphasised that the process should continue so

that a meaningful Eighth Plan could be implemented.

The Chief Minister stressed that while the State was making a tremendous effort, a satisfactory Eighth Plan outlay would be possible only with adequate Central assistance and share in market borrowings. She stressed the need for additional Central assistance in the context of Tamil Nadu's special problems.

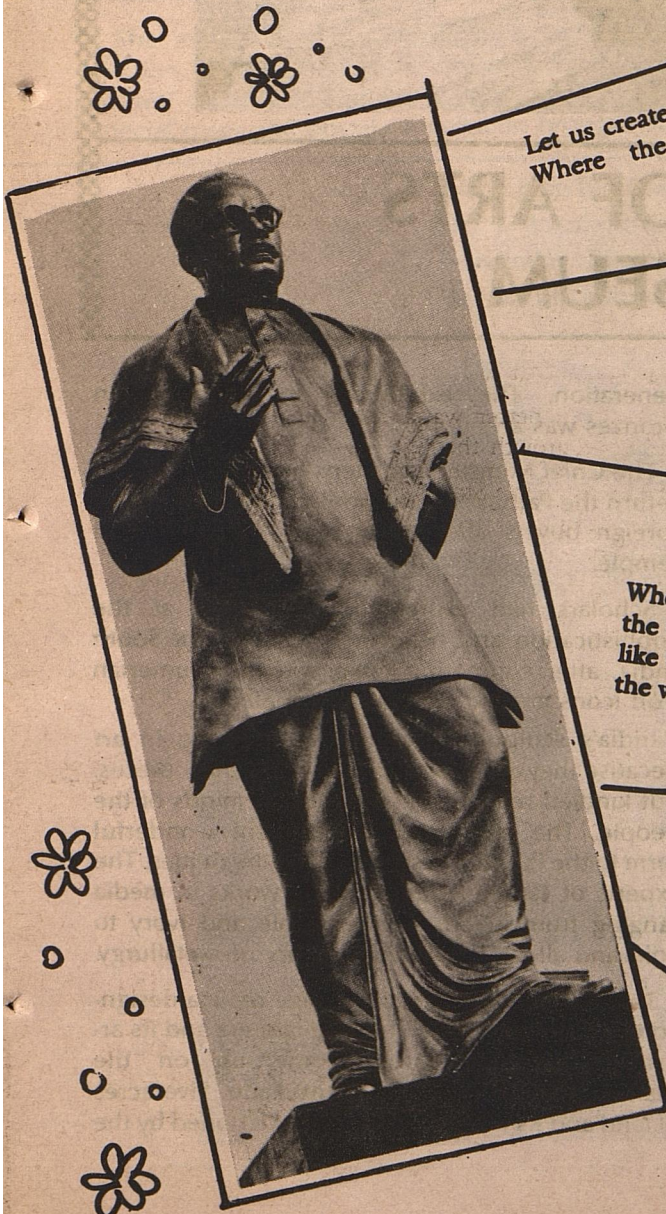
Taking note of the Eighth Plan outlay proposed at the official level and the special request made by the Chief Minister, it was decided to determine Tamil Nadu's Eighth Plan outlay at Rs.10,200 crores. This outlay represents a 77 percent step up over the approved outlay of Rs.5,750 crores in the Seventh Plan.

Let us create a new world
Where the war-lords shall be
wholly uprooted
— Bharathidasan

When the poor begging-bowls
Become warriors to beat the rich
There shall be no beggars and
barons
All will become equal. O! man
realize this.
— Bharathidasan

When the woman dies
the widower seeks another woman
like that we shall ask
the widow to get a husband for her
— Bharathidasan

While keeping the door for love
open
We shall shut the door for
conception
What harm is there
Otherwise what for is a child?
to die or to languish?
— Bharathidasan





FESTIVAL OF ARTS AT MUSEUM

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, inaugurated the exhibition on "Bronzes of South India" and laid the foundation stone of Dakshin Chitra-Pallavapuram Project at Government Museum, Madras on 14th April, 1992. She also inaugurated the Muthamizh Art Festival and released Commemorative postal cover.

The Chief Minister said three icon protection centres would be built at Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapalli to afford greater security to antique icons of Tamil Nadu. The new centres would supplement the one functioning now at Tiruvarur to safeguard bronze icons.

The Chief Minister pointed out that it had been decided to form a temple protection force to guard against theft of antiques, icon smugglers thrived on the ignorance of some people who sold antiques merely for the metal value.

The selling of the cultural heritage could not be prevented merely through protection measures, but by building an awareness of the traditions among the people at large, including the present

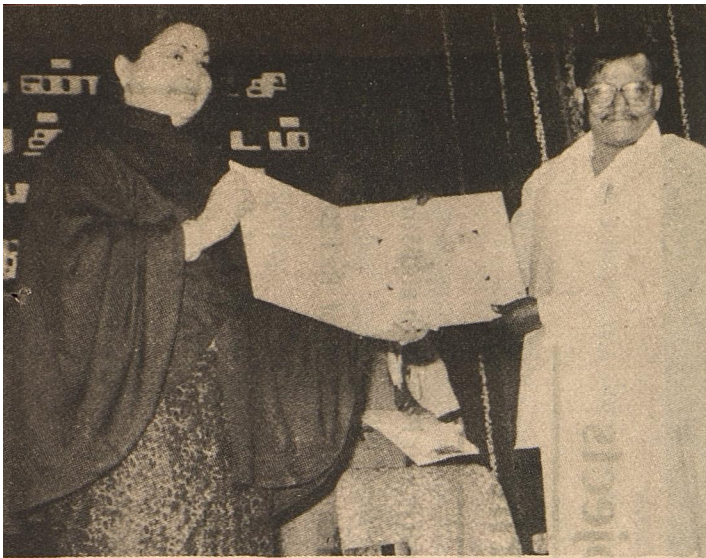
generation. The exhibition of South Indian bronzes was an effort in this direction.

The Chief Minister said steps had been taken to return the Pathur Nataraja idol, recovered from its foreign buyers after many years, to its original temple.

Scholars had expressed amazement at the sophistication and beauty of the icons of South India, after comparing them with the Sumerian iron icons and the Egyptian gold pieces.

India's sculptures had a unique piece in art because they did not appear as mere show pieces, but kindled religious feelings in the minds of the people. The ancient craftsmen lent wonderful form to the Puranic descriptions of the deities. The experts of Tamil Nadu produced works in media ranging from wood, stone, marble and ivory to gold and alloys, displaying mastery of metallurgy.

The Chief Minister said a village replica designed to display the glory of the Pallava era and its artistic capabilities would come up on the Mahabalipuram road near Muttukadu. Five acres of land and Rs.15 lakhs had been sanctioned by the



Tamil Nadu Government for the project, which formed part of the Central plan to focus on South Indian Cultures.

She inaugurated the Department of Art and Culture, bringing under one umbrella all activities related to art and culture. She also released a special cover and postal cancellation brought out

to mark the South Indian Bronzes Expo. and presented it to the Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare Thiru M. Anandan.

She announced that the newly air-conditioned Museum Theatre would feature two art performances per week. A set of books, including one on "Select Bronzes in the Madras Museum" by the Director, Thiru M. Raman, were released by her on the occasion.

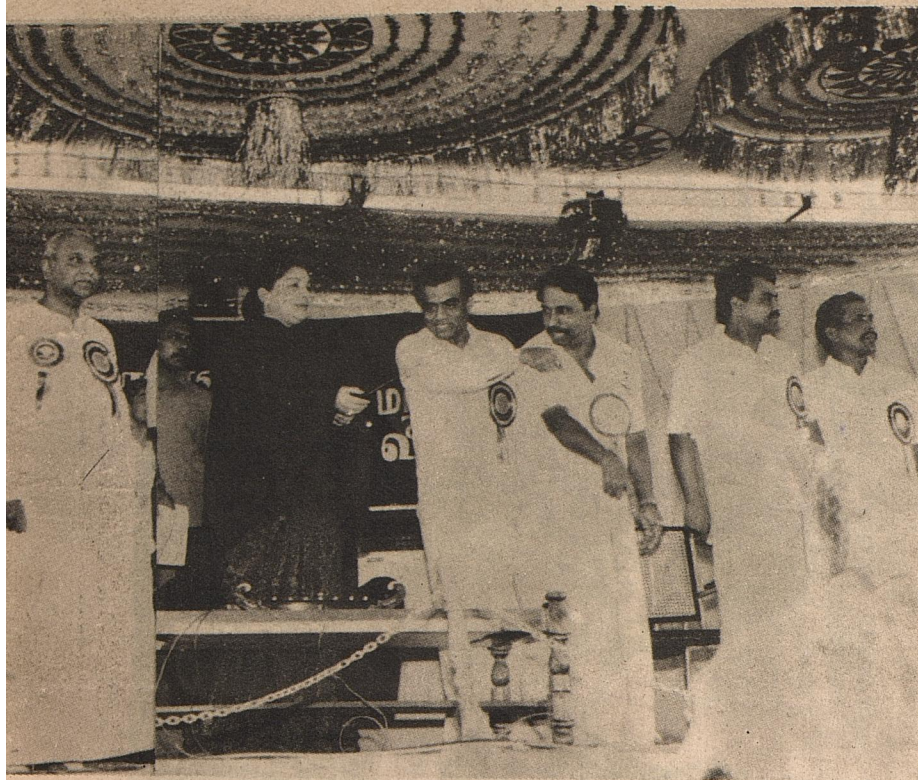
A Cultural Festival (Muthamizh Kalai Vizha) featuring Music and Dance would be held from April, 15 to 26 at the Museum Theatre, Egmore.

Tmt. C.K. Gariyali, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, Tmt. Deborah Thiagarajan, Co-ordinator, Indian National Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage and Thiru M.S. Raghavan, Chief Post Master General also spoke on the occasion.

Dr. Avvai Natarajan, Secretary, Tamil Development and Culture Department, welcomed the gathering. Thiru M. Raman, Director, Government Museum, proposed a vote of thanks.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Paavendar Bharathidasan, at Marina on his 102-nd birth anniversary (29.4.1992).



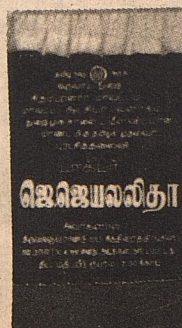


The Chief Minister launched new projects at a cost of Rs.693 crore at Tuticorin

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha declared open the new air-port built at a cost of Rs.35 crore at Vagaikulam near Tuticorin in Chidambaranar District at a colourful function on 30th April 1992. She also launched several new projects at an estimated cost of Rs.693 crore.

The Inauguration of the new projects include:

★ Tuticorin Airport constructed at a cost of Rs.350 crore.



★ Tuticorin Thermal Power Plant - 4th and 5th Units at a cost of Rs.630 crore.

★ Tuticorin Bus Stand at a cost of Rs.1.20 crore.

★ Thamiraparani - Perur Canal Scheme at a cost of Rs.1.30 crore.

★ SIPCOT Complex Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.1.33 crore.

★ Tuticorin Overhead Tank constructed at a cost of Rs.22 lakh.

★ Tuticorin Thermal Power Station Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.84 lakh.

★ Panchayat Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.40.25 lakh.

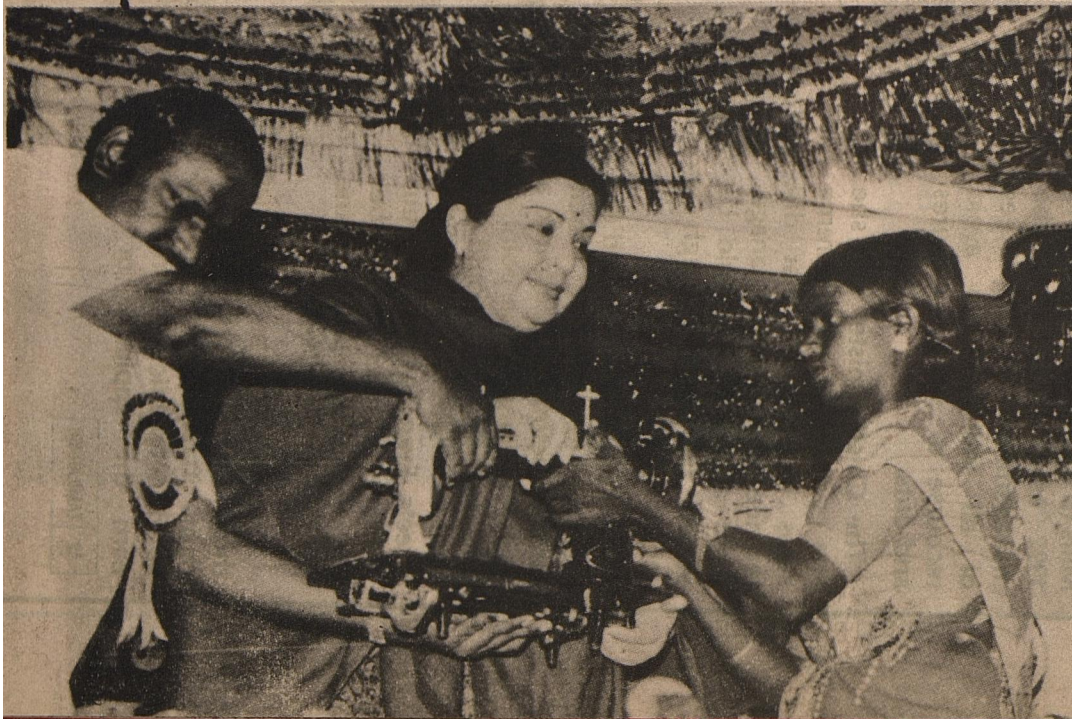
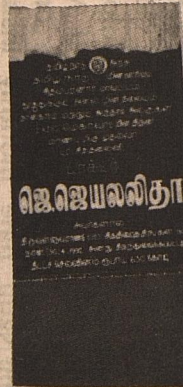
★ Sankaran Koil Transport Corporation Workshop at a cost of Rs.30 lakh.

★ Group Housing Scheme for Adi Dravidars at a cost of Rs.3.04 crore.

★ Free House sites to Fishermen at a cost of Rs.14.50 lakh.

★ Civil Supplies Corporation Building constructed at a cost of Rs.35 lakh.

★ Agricultural Development Programmes at a cost of Rs.80 lakh.



The Chief Minister also laid foundation stones for:

★ Prawn Culture Farm at a cost of Rs.7.20 crore.

★ Seevalperi Combined Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.15.29 crore.

★ Sayarpuram Combined Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.5.55 crore.

★ Titanium Project Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.70 lakh.

★ Panchayat Development Programmes at a cost of Rs.7.47 crore.

★ Transportation Corporation Workshops at a cost of Rs.1.16 crore.

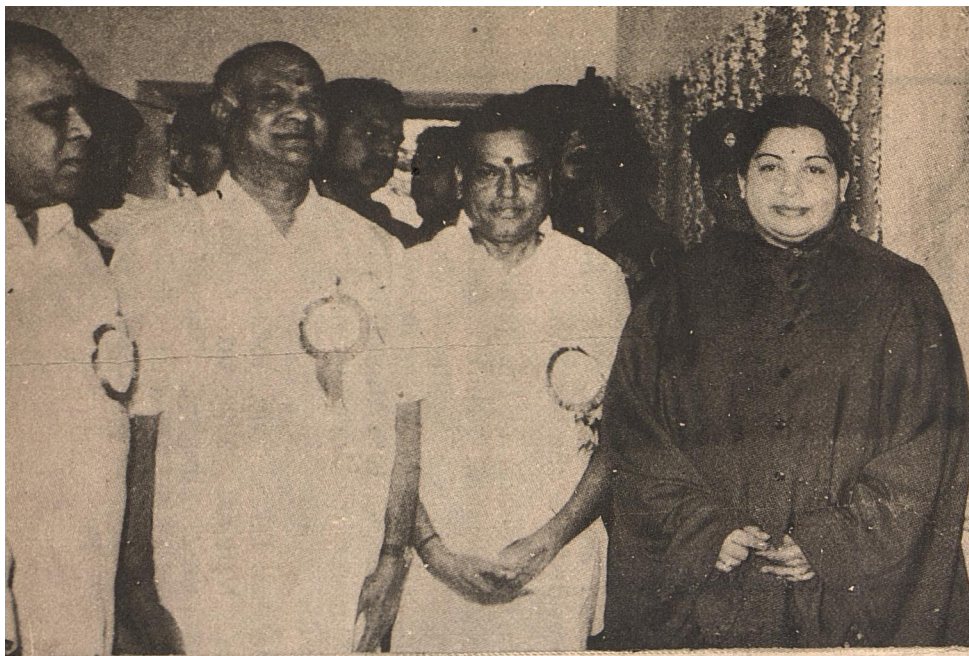
★ The number of new Bus routes to be inaugurated - 25.

★ The number of beneficiaries under various Welfare Schemes - 5800.

The Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation and Tourism, Thiru M.O.H. Farook, presided over the function.

The Hon'ble Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Thiru Sedapatti R.Muthiah, Thiru K.A Sengottayan, Minister for Transport, Thiru S. Kannappan, Minister for Public Works and Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu, Minister for Local Administration spoke on the occasion.

Air. Marshal C.K.S. Raje, PVSM, AVSM, Chairman, National Air Port Authority welcomed the gathering. Thiru K.M. Subramanian, I.A.S., District Collector, Chidambaranar District proposed a vote of thanks.



B & C MILLS REOPENED

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha participated in a function to mark the reopening of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills (B & C Mill) on 13th April 1992 and appealed to the managements and employees of all industries to avoid recourse to strikes, closures and outs.

The Chief Minister said she was opposed to such extreme steps and argued that difference between the management and workers could be sorted out only through a meaningful dialogue.

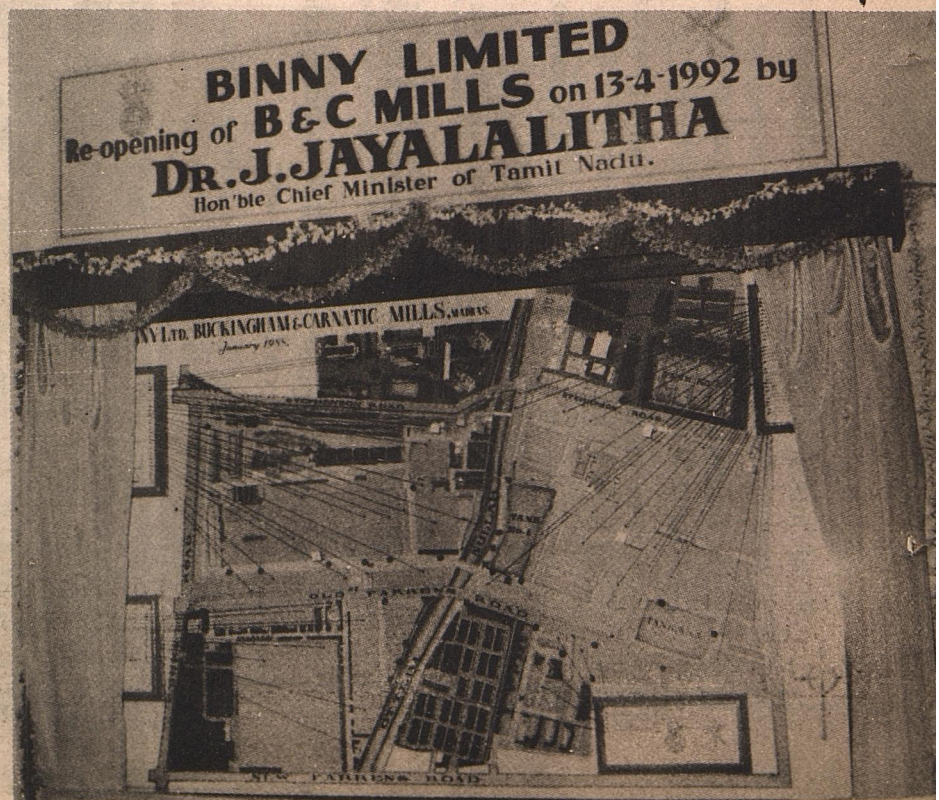
The Chief Minister urged the workers to think of their families before plunging into a strike or going to the point of closure, because it would put their wives and children on the streets. Even as you fight your rights you must remember your responsibilities to the family, she told them.

The Chief Minister noted that those who claim to fight for the rights of labour and proclaimed so from public platforms to earn the applause of the

workers, were the ones who worked behind the scene to see that the B and C Mills did not reopened earlier. 'I know this personally and I can say this with authority to you'.

The Chief Minister announced to the jubilation of the mill workers, the waiver of the Rs.9 lakhs loan given in the form of commodities by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation to the B and C Mills Co-operative

Society during the past one year. The State Government would bear the burden. This arrangement was made to ensure that the families of the workers could draw their rations when the mill was closed. The Madras Labour Union had petitioned the Chief Minister to collect the loan or credit in nine monthly instalments to avoid immediate financial strain to the employees.



The Chief Minister said last years' interest payable by the employees to the B and C Mills Cooperative Society would be deferred and collected in monthly instalments. She said it would not be proper to waive the interest as it was crucial to the continued credit facilities to employees.

She also announced, on behalf of the mill's management that beginning from this year, every employee completing 25 years of service would be presented a wrist watch. A few employees were handed over the watches at the function. Further the management would pay the school fees for the Children of the workers and also provide free uniforms to them.

In addition to one month's

salary as ex-gratia payment at the time of reopening of the mill, she said the company would also disburse another month's salary as bonus for last year.

Referring to reservations expressed in some quarters over the State Government's intervention in the B and C Mills dispute, as it was in the private sector, the Chief Minister said her main concern was the plight of the 8000 families which were affected by its closure. 'Today, I am happy not because my Government or I have solved the problem and reopened the mill, but because these families can lead a normal life with a regular income', she said.

The Minister for Education, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, ex-

plained the steps taken by the Government to reopen the

who called a tripartite meeting in February this year, wanted both the management and the labour to ensure that the mill was reopened for the Tamil New Year. He hoped that there would be mutual cooperation to ensure that the prestigious B and C Mills became not only viable, but also profitable.

Thiru E. Madhusoodhanan, the Handlooms Minister, told the workers that he was himself a victim of strike and lost his job in the Best and Crompton Company during the 1969 strike. You are fortunate in that the Chief Minister has ensured that the employees do not lose anything while reopening the mill.

In connection with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's birthday celebrations, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Dr. Ambedkar at Madras on 14th April 1992.





The Statue of

W.P.A. Soundarapandianar

Unveiled

Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, unveiled a seven-foot bronze statue of W.P.A. Soundarapandianar, the Leader of the Self-Respect Movement near Panagal Park, Madras on 14th April 1992 and said the Panagal Park - Venkatanarayana Road Junction at T.Nagar will henceforth be called Soundarapandian Square. The Chief Minister also announced the Pandy Bazaar hereafter called Soundarapandian Bazaar.

The Chief Minister said Soundarapandian had carved a niche in the history of Tamil Nadu by his relentless struggle against casteism and untouchability and for uplifting the backward classes and securing equal rights for women.

The Chief Minister said Soundarapandian was one of the pillars of the Dravidian Movement and had championed the cause of Tamil language, the Tamils and Tamil Nadu.

Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education, Thiru K.A.P. Viswanatham, a close associate of Soundarapandian and Thiru P. Sivanthi Aditan also spoke on the occasion.

THE AVOWED POLICY OF TAMIL NADU TO UPLIFT BACKWARD CLASSES

Hon'ble Chief Minister
Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha

PPrime Minister, Union Ministers, Chief Ministers, Lt. Governors, Ministers of States, Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, I wish to thank the Prime Minister for giving us an opportunity to offer our views on the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

The policy of reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and reservation of posts in Public Services has had a long history in Tamil Nadu dating back to 1921, when the First Government Order was issued on reservation of posts in public services. In the year 1947, a category of "Backward Class Hindus" was introduced for recruitment on rotation system with a separate allocation for them.

A significant development took place soon after the coming into force of the Constitution of India in 1950. Article 15(1) of the Constitution of India specifically bars the State from discriminating against any citizen of India on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Article 16(1) prescribes that there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Article 16(2) further prescribes that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State. Article 16(4) provides that nothing in Article 16 shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any Backward Classes of Citizens which, in the opinion of the State, are not adequately represented in the services under the State. Article 29(2) bars the denial of admission to any citizen into any Educational Institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of the State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.



While this was the position soon after the coming into force of the Constitution, reservations in regard to entry into the Educational Institutions came under challenge in the Supreme Court in the Champakam Dorairajan Vs. State of Madras case. Two candidates who could not get admission in Medical and Engineering Colleges challenged the First Government order of the then Madras

Government as being violative of the Fundamental Rights in Article 29(2). Matters relating to reservation in Public services were also taken up to the Supreme Court in the Venkataramana Vs. State of Madras case. In both cases, the Supreme Court struck down the order of the then Madras Government (The Government Order of 1921) as unconstitutional.

There were also state-wide agitations. The State Government took up the matter with the Central Government. Events finally led to the amendment of Article 15 of the Constitution. The amended Article 15(4) provides that nothing in Article 15 and 29(2) shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any Socially and Educationally Backward Class of citizen or for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. It specifically lays down that the protective discrimination contemplated therein is for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.

It would be appropriate if I refer here to the discussions in the Parliament on the amendment of the Article 15 of the Constitution and the reply by the then Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, mentioned in the Mandal Commission report itself. While participating in the discussions, K.T.Shah, Member of Parliament, strongly felt that the word "Economically" must be added while making special provision for the advancement of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. Panditji observed:-

"But if I added 'economically'. I would at the same time not make it kind of a cumulative thing but would say that a person who is lacking in any of these things should be helped. 'Socially' is a much wider word including many things and certainly including 'economically'."

Pandit Nehru further expressed the view that all inequalities associated with the social structure have to be done away with and the social structure meant the caste divisions or the religious divisions (and not so much economic divisions). Hence, the word 'Economically' has not been specifically included as a determining factor for socially and educationally Backward Classes under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of our Constitution.

The Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission headed by J.A. Ambashankar, which examined the relevance of economic criteria in the determination of Backwardness, did not subscribe to the relevance of economic criteria as a sole test for determination of Backward Classes or applying the same to individuals and denying them the benefits of reservation. According to this

Commission, poverty, i.e. economic criterion can be applied as a relevant factor in addition to the caste status to the limited extent of determining social backwardness of a caste as a whole and also for excluding individuals from the benefits of financial concessions (scholarships) only. The Commission has also observed: "Social backwardness contributes to educational backwardness; educational backwardness perpetuates social backwardness; and both of them often result in the extremes of poverty owing to the weight of custom and tradition. A caste should be both socially and educationally backward for eligibility for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution, as Social and Educational backwardness are inseparable and intertwined".

In Tamil Nadu, reservations for posts in Public Services were made as early as in 1921. Since then, several modifications have been effected to the quotas prescribed to each of these categories and the modifications have been to the advantage of other Backward Classes, who constitute 67% of the population of our State. To-day in Tamil Nadu, reservations for posts in Public Services and admission in educational institutions as well are made without any application of 'Economic criteria', at 18% for Scheduled Castes; 1% for Scheduled Tribes. 50% for Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes and 31% for Open Competition. However, benefits of monetary concessions/scholarships are given to Backward Class students for their study in educational institutions, whose parental income is below Rs.12,000 per annum. However, this is an additional benefit. The main principle of Social and Educational Backwardness is not affected.

In view of these factors and having regard to the long history of the Reservation Policy followed in Tamil Nadu without any 'economic criteria' woven into it, I am unable to subscribe to the proposal of introducing economic criteria in reservation of Civil posts and services for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, while implementing the Mandal Commission's recommendations. I have already conveyed our reaction to the Government of India on this issue. I am now reiterating the same in this august forum.

The firm view of the Government of Tamil Nadu is that, it is but fair and proper that socially and educationally backward classes, as a whole, should be given at least 50% reservation for employment opportunities in Central Government services and its undertakings and for admission in educational institutions run by the Central

Government. It is our view that it is only by doing this, that the Nation will help to uplift these unfortunate people. In consonance with this avowed policy in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed unanimously a resolution moved by me on 30.9.1991, urging the Government of India to adopt a policy of 50% reservation for the Backward Classes instead of 27%, and to apply this reservation not only for employment opportunities in all Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings, but also for admission in all Educational Institutions run by the Central Government. I have forwarded this resolution to the Prime Minister of India for consideration of the Central Government and for appropriate action.

In the circumstances, we are not in a position to subscribe to the introduction of the Economic Criteria while implementing the Mandal Commission recommendations. It is our considered view that the application of income limit on reservation will exclude those people whose income is above the 'cut off' limit and literally it means that they will come under the open competition quota. If caste is not the only sole or dominant criterion, income limit also cannot be the decisive and determining factor for social backwardness. The application of economic criteria and thereby the exclusion of certain people from the benefits of reservation will not bring about the desired effect for the advancement and improvement of the backward classes who have suffered deprivation from time immemorial. Hence, we consider that it will not be fair to make a distinction among the backward classes on the basis of the economic criteria. I have conveyed these views to the Prime Minister stating that we are not falling in line with the Government of India's decision in introducing the economic criteria for reservations in Civil posts and services under the Central Government.

The Government of India has also introduced reservation of 10% of the vacancies in Civil posts and services for the 'economically backward sections of the people who are not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservations'. The principle may be good but its implementation will bristle with a lot of difficulties. Even as one goes through the suggestions of the various State Governments in this regard, one can see that it will be, in practice, very difficult to arrive at a consensus in this regard. It is not merely a question of fixing a certain limit and excluding people above this limit from getting the concessions. In a vast country such as ours, where income is only one of the factors, adoption of a suitable economic criteria

would call for the incorporation of so many ingredients of economic backwardness, that it will almost make the scheme worthless in practice. Besides, I doubt whether any such criteria will be free from arbitrariness, confusion and manoeuvrability in practice.

These are our views. I am grateful to the Prime Minister for giving us an opportunity to mention our views. I would like to end by stating that the Constitutional protection has got to be guaranteed to the socially and educationally backward classes, in its spirit and essence, and our plea is that any policy of reservation modified by any criteria, other than social or educational backwardness, will deprive the vast section of these people from sharing any certain benefits which they may rightfully expect under the Constitution.

Thank you.

(The Chief Minister's speech read out by Hon'ble Minister for Backward Classes. Thiru Rm.Veerappan at the Chief Ministers' conference held at New Delhi on 10th April 1992).

WRAPPERS:

.. Paavendar Bharathidasan

.. Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha inaugurated the Exhibition on 'Bronzes of South India' at Government Museum, Madras on 14th April 1992.

ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



INDUSTRY

★ The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure Development (TACID) set up by the State Government will grant loans to entrepreneurs for providing infrastructure facilities within industrial estates set up in the private or co-operative sectors.

★ TACID will also extend financial assistance for acquiring land for promotion of Industrial Complexes and growth centres.

★ TACID will give suitable incentives and assistance to entrepreneurs within growth centres and industrial complexes to construct and maintain common facilities on a co-operative basis. This will include provision of effluent treatment plants, schools and colleges, recreation facilities and commercial complexes.

★ The Government will give all encouragement to the promotion of industries especially in the private, associate and joint sectors.

★ The sectors in which the State already have a strong base including leather, electronics, textiles, chemicals and petrochemicals, salt and marine based industries, pharmaceuticals, and agro-based industries, will be given special attention to ensure optimum utilisation of the potentialities in the State.

★ The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC) will advance Rs.250 crore as loans to tiny, small and medium industries which are expected to generate 48,000 jobs.

★ Trade in granite mined from both 'patta' and 'poromboke' lands will be canalised through Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd.

★ Leases for mining high-value stones such as paradiso and kashmir white from 'patta' lands will be granted only to State sector and joint sector undertakings. The new policy is aimed at better utilisation of granite resources available in the State.

★ The Government has decided to add to the list of 'backward taluks' the following areas with effect from this year, entitling them to special concessions in terms of the industrial policy. Avinashi (Coimbatore District), Srivilliputhur (Kamarajar District) Rasipuram (Salem District), Pudukkottai (Pudukkottai District), Sathankulam (Chidambaranar District) and Palayamkottai (Tirunelveli-Kottabomman District).

★ Sales Tax deferral for three years granted to units under revival through packages approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) will be increased in deserving cases to five years.

★ The Government will establish an Institute of Management in Madras with the support of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

★ With a view to attracting foreign investment, steps will be taken to establish an 'export city' on the east coast provided with all basic facilities.

★ A campaign to encourage investment by non-resident Indians and foreigners in Tamil

Nadu, through visits of officials and industrialists to foreign countries will be undertaken.

★ The Centre is being persuaded to locate in Madras the proposed 'India- Singapore Industrial Corridor'.

★ The Small Industries Development Corporation will provide basic facilities to enable entrepreneurs to establish a Knitwear industrial estate in Vedathakulam and Vallagundu in Madurai District, a multi industrial estate in Vadamugam-Kangeyampalayam in Periyar District and auto components industrial estate in Namakkal in Salem District.

★ The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation will start a scheme of lease financing from this year.

★ The Government has decided to disinvest the holding of TIDCO in nine joint sector undertakings.

★ Steps will be taken in phases to disinvest in public sector undertakings.

★ The State Government has requested the Centre to grant permission to Madras Refineries to invest in the proposed petrochemicals complex of NAPCO. Efforts are on to hand over 1656 acres of land required for the project. The Centre is also being persuaded to implement the Southern Gas Grid, Neyveli Lignite expansion and the Ennore satellite port projects.

★ The TIDCO has proposed Rs.450 crore unit for manufacture of titanium - dioxide from ilmenite sands in Chidambaranar District with technology from the U.K.

★ TIDCO has also proposed a Rs.400 crore tyres and tubes unit based on rubber available in Kanniyakumari District.

★ A Rs.24 lakh rubberrised coir mats unit would be set up at Verkilambi in Kanniyakumari District with financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

★ The Government has decided to increase the cess for the Child Welfare Labour Fund, levied on safety matches units, from Rs.2 per year per worker employed to Rs.10. The State Government will increase its contribution to the same extent.

★ The Centre has been requested to grant total exemption from Central Excise to small and tiny sector units in the matches industry since the present structure of differential duties for the fully mechanised, and small and tiny units affected the latter categories which provided livelihood to thousands of families.

★ The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has proposed to put up in the joint sector a Rs.75 crore plant to make aluminium rolled products in Thanjavur District.

★ A market survey has been undertaken for Rs.15 crore - 10,000 tonne capacity fruit processing plant at Bargur in Dharmapuri District.

★ Costic soda unit at Vedaranyam by the joint sector Tamil Nadu Petro Products.

★ Proposal to modernise the Tamil Nadu Steels at a cost of Rs.23 crore.

★ New sugar mills will be established in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam - Quaid-e-Milleth, South Arcot and Chengalpattu-MGR Districts in the next five years.

★ ELCOT to promote integrated circuits and telecommunication and television equipments units at a cost of Rs.300 crore.

★ The ELCOT will establish a liaison office as an 'Overseas Window' at San Francisco (U.S.).

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

★ A separate police force to protect temples and idols will be created. This temple protection force will be 4,000 - strong consisting 1000 grade-II Constables and 3000 ex-servicemen. Its main task will be to prevent thefts of idols and ornaments from temples. While on duty the personnel will be given arms. They will be attached to the jurisdictional police stations. The creation of this force will involve an annual expenditure of Rs.5.28 crore. The Government will bear the 90 per cent of the cost. The remaining 10 per cent will be met by temples. The working of the force will be reviewed every month by the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the HR and CE Department in the Districts and once in three months by a high-level committee consisting of the Secretary for Commercial Taxes and

Religious Endowments, the Director General of Police and the Commissioner, HR and CE Department.

★ The Government is considering to set up a special corpus fund of Rs.25,000 to perform pooja atleast once a day in temples in dire need of funds. The people in the respective area will be asked to render the necessary assistance in raising the funds. In the funds could not be generated in full out of public donation the Government will give a matching grant. In the first phase it has been proposed to create the corpus fund for 400 temples and for this purpose an allocation of Rs.50 lakh will be made from the Chief Minister's Temple Renovation and Maintenance Fund. Four hundred temples will benefit this year under the scheme.

★ An additional annual grant of Rs.10 lakh will be made to the Kanniyakumari Devaswom Board which is maintaining 490 temples in the District. For this purpose, Rupees one crore from the Chief Minister's Temple Renovation and Maintenance Fund will be put on fixed deposit in the Tamil Nadu Transport Development Corporation. The interest accrual will go to meet the additional grant of Rs.10 lakh.

★ A pension scheme to benefit 500 archakas will be introduced from this year. Under this, archakas who are 60 and have served for 20 years will be paid a pension of Rs.300 a month.

★ The income ceiling of temples will be raised from Rs.25,000 to Rs.40,000 to benefit from the scheme to defray the payment of arrears of salary to employees. The salary arrears are paid from the interest accrual of the corpus fund of Rupees one crore created from the surplus funds of Palani Dhandayuthapaniswamy Temple. The increase in the income ceiling of temples will mean the payment of arrears to employees receiving a salary of less than Rs.400.

★ The Government has proposed to instal burglar alarms to temples besides providing iron grill doors.

★ The process of selecting for locating the Veda-Agama-Sastra College is on. A 40 acre plot in a tranquil surrounding will be chosen for this purpose. Efforts will be made for starting the college from this academic year. The Govern-

ment is also considering upgrading the college into a University, setting up various research departments.

★ 'Puja' will be performed three days a week for the icons preserved at the Icon Preservation Centre in Tiruvarur against the practice of performing puja once a week now.

★ Rupees one crore commercial complex will be built on Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai, Madras on the property belonging to the Sidhi Buddhi Vinayakar Temple, Royapettah. The first phase of the work is nearing completion. A total of 103 construction works will be taken up shortly on temple properties at a cost of Rs.3.82 crore.

★ To improve the administration of the HR & CE Department, two more divisions will be created taking the number of divisions to 19.

EDUCATION

★ The Government has decided to appoint only women as Principals in Government Women Polytechnics in future.

★ The Government has evolved a long - term comprehensive school education project with a financial input of rupees 1,200 crore to be implemented over a period of seven years. The World Bank is to be approached for financial assistance for the project.

★ Around 1,400 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers (Juniors) are to be created during 1992-93. Of them 1000 would be posted in primary and middle schools for achieving additional enrolment of 85,000 pupils in the age group 6 - 11 and 1.25 lakh pupils in the age group 11-14.

★ Another 200 will be posted in 200 primary schools to be started in habitations having more than 500 population but without educational institutions.

★ 200 posts will be created to cope with additional enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 11-14 in high/higher secondary schools.

★ The target for additional enrolment in the age group 14-16 for 1992-93 is 50,000 pupils. For this 18 posts of B.Ed. Assistants (Junior) will be sanctioned.

★ The Government has proposed to open 21 Government High Schools and 10 Higher Secondary Schools during 1992-93.

★ Upgradation of private high schools into higher secondary schools is to be encouraged with any Government aid.

★ For 10 new Government High Schools, 50 Post-Graduate Assistant (Junior) posts will be sanctioned.

★ A sum of Rs.75 lakhs will be provided as seed money towards States' share for raising about Rs.22.5 crore loan from HUDCO for construction of 64 school buildings.

★ 51 Higher Secondary Schools will be provided with science equipment at a cost of Rs.50 lakh.

★ A sports hostel, exclusively for girls with an initial intake of 30 students will be opened in Dharmapuri.

★ Rupees one lakh will be allotted to create a Chair in the name of Poet Bharathidasan in Thanjavur Tamil University.

★ The microfilm unit in the Tamil Nadu Archives will be expanded. Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres will be provided with innovative and interactive exhibits.

★ The Rural Development Department will construct 1,068 Primary School buildings at a cost of Rs.14.79 crore.

★ It is proposed to convert 459 single teacher schools into double teacher schools and 6,545 double teacher schools into three teacher schools.

★ Proposals has been sent to the Centre for supplying science kits to the remaining 2,002 middle schools at a cost of Rs.40.04 lakh.

★ Under the free textbook distribution scheme, the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society will distribute 362 lakh copies worth Rs.18.51 crore to benefit 62 lakh primary and middle school students.

★ Rs.4 crore has been allocated, under the scheme for the benefit of girl children, to cover 2000 families during 1992-93. The scheme benefits one or two girl children whose parents undergo sterilisation. A sum of Rs.2000 will be invested in accounts of each family in a fund. Amounts will be given to the family at periodical intervals for the girl child to complete Primary, Middle and High School and Higher Secondary and Collegiate education.

When the child attains 20 years of age, a lump-sum amount of Rs.10,000 will be provided to establish a family or pursue higher education.

★ The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has agreed to fund a programme for training teachers working in polytechnics in Tamil Nadu, under the quality improvement programme.

★ The State Government has accepted the Union Government's 'Navodaya' scheme and decided to extend assistance for the location of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in all the Districts. Hindi shall not be the medium of instructions in these schools in Tamil Nadu. These residential schools for rural boys and girls will provide boarding, lodging, books and stationery free of cost to the selected students.

★ The Government has decided to set up 'Puratchi Thalaivi Model Residential School' in each District in a phased programme. This 'School of excellence' will provide the best type of Secondary and Higher Secondary education in mother tongue for talented rural children, similar to residential schools in Andhra Pradesh.

★ Tamil will be made either an alternative medium of instruction or a compulsory language in nursery schools from the coming academic year.

★ The Government has decided to concede the demand for opening English Medium sections in Government High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools. The Government has also decided to concede the popular demand for opening English medium sections by aided schools.

★ The State Education Department will be renamed as Education, Science and Technology Department.

★ The Government has taken a decision not to grant aid for new private Educational Institutions to be opened and recognised hereafter.

★ A common examination at the district level will be conducted at the end of eleventh standard from the next academic year.

★ The four diploma - level institutions in the State, namely the Institute of Textile Technology, Institute of Leather Technology, Institute of Printing Technology and the In-

stitute of Chemical Technology will be upgraded to provide graduate courses in these branches.

- ★ Facilities for post-graduate technical education like M.E., M.S., Ph.D., will be provided to prevent brain drain.

- ★ A State Advisory Committee for education will be set up to advise the Government on the measures to improve educational standards and on other policy matters.

- ★ A State literacy mission authority will be constituted for effectively implementing the total literacy campaign in the State.

- ★ The five regional centres of English language at Coimbatore, Tiruchi, Madurai, Salem and Tirunelveli will be strengthened to provide in-servicetraining to English teachers.

- ★ Suitable lessons will be included in the syllabus and curriculum in different standards for inculcating national pride and patriotism. One period a week will be devoted for this.

- ★ A self-financing engineering college will be started utilising the Teachers Welfare Fund on the same pattern as the one run by the State Transport Corporations and 50 per cent of the seats will be reserved for children of school teachers who contribute to the scheme.

- ★ The Thanthai Periyar Government Institute of Technology at Vellore will be shifted to Bargur in Dharmapuri District and located between Bargur and Krishnagiri abutting the Madras - Bangalore national highway.

- ★ A research and Development on solar energy will be set up under the auspices of Anna University with an initial grant of Rs.10 lakh from the State Government.

- ★ An award of Rs.10 lakh will be given to any outstanding scientist who would design and develop a cost-effective technology to convert sea water into potable water using solar energy.

The recruitment of Secondary Grade Teachers is to be revised. A screening test for all the applicants registered with the employment exchanges will be conducted at district level and those who pass the test with a minimum of 50 per cent marks will be interviewed by a committee for final selection.

- ★ The system of automatic promotion of

students from standard one to three will be discontinued and eighth standard will be merged with High Schools in future.

- ★ Inducted teachers will be considered for promotion as Head Masters of Higher Secondary Schools along with post-graduate assistants and Head Masters of High Schools in the ratio 2:5:2.

- ★ Training will be given to primary and middle school teachers in new syllabus.

- ★ One batch of 587 qualified double part-time Vocational Instructors will get regular scale of pay of School Assistants.

- ★ The remaining 450 unqualified double part-time instructors will be given training and absorbed.

- ★ College teachers numbering 242 who have Ph.D. and M.Phil. qualifications will be exempted from screening test but they have to go through the Teachers Recruitment Board and get absorbed in existing vacancies. The remaining teachers will have to write the screening test and also appear before the Recruitment Board.

- ★ Qualified part-time craft teachers will be appointed in secondary grade vacancies in elementary/middle schools.

- ★ Teaching grants will be sanctioned with effect from June, 1991 to 332 minority and non-minority schools recognised before 1987-88.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

- ★ The Government has cleared Rs.6.72 crore for sinking deep bore wells, open wells, deepening of existing wells, installation of pumpsets and distribution of water in tankers.

- ★ Comprehensive drinking water supply projects will be executed in 14 towns during 1992-93 at a cost of Rs.132.72 crore securing financial assistance from the World Bank.

- ★ TWAD Board is presently implementing several World Bank aided major and minor projects, including in Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem at a total cost of Rs.321.86 crore.

- ★ Augmented water supply schemes have been completed in 34 towns.

- ★ During 1992-93 as many as 3,653 Adi Dravidar habitation experiencing water shor-

tage would be provided with drinking water.

★ A special self-sufficiency project with a financial outlay of Rs.150 crore will be implemented in 647 Town Panchayats in the State.

★ The three-year scheme will provide the basic amenities like bus stands, trade complexes, Community halls and also houses for Adi-Dravidars.

★ For implementing various development projects in the three Corporations, 101 Municipalities and 7 Townships, a 5-year project will be implemented at a total cost of Rs.250 crore.

★ A new municipal corporation by name Tirunelveli Corporation will be formed during this year merging Tirunelveli, Palayamkottai and Melapalayam Municipalities.

★ Legislation will be introduced for upgrading Tiruchirappalli and Salem as Corporations shortly.

★ A State-level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister will evolve long-term strategies and perspective plans for municipalities and corporations and also monitor their implementation.

★ People's Committees are to be formed in all municipalities to supervise the implementation of various works.

★ The first phase of the 'Madras Vision 2000' will be executed during 1992-93 at a cost of Rs.240 crore for improving roads, providing culverts, street lights, multi-storey vehicle parking buildings and removal of cattle.

★ The Madras Corporation will take over the scheme for development of Marina beach from the PWD and take up a comprehensive project.

★ A multi-storey Mofussil bus stand complex at the site of the existing bus stand and also a new overbridge across Vaigai River in the place of existing causeway will be erected in Madurai.

★ Roads in Coimbatore Corporation will be improved at a cost of Rs.4 crore.

★ Special shelters for platform dwellers will be constructed at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs.20.5 lakh.

★ Village Development Officers are to be ap-

pointed at the rate of one officer for three or four Panchayats for monitoring the revenue collections and also protecting the Poramboke lands.

★ The Government has decided to bifurcate Uthiramerur, Kadaladi and Ottapidaram Panchayat Unions and trifurcate Thanjavur and Orathanad Unions.

★ The Government is considering upgradation of 29 Town Panchayats into Municipalities. Avadi, Usilampatti, Kulithalai and Koothanallur will be upgraded as Municipalities during the current year.

★ Commissioners of Municipalities have been instructed to conduct weekly greivances day in different parts of the town under their control and also organise special cleaning campaigns periodically.

★ The Government is also considering the scope for introducing biological vector control for mosquito control in all towns.

★ An allocation of Rs.46 crore have been made for Integrated Rural Development Programme for the current year.

★ The Scheme for Development of Women and Children in rural areas will be extended to Chengalpattu-MGR and Dindigul-Anna Districts during the current year.

★ 10,000 houses will be constructed for the benefit of Municipal employees in five years securing loan from HUDCO.

★ Housing loan for Madras Corporation employees will be increased from Rs.65 lakh to Rs.1.3 crore during this year.

★ Housing advances will be paid for teachers of Corporation schools.

★ A scheme have been introduced for awarding medals and prizes for best schools and also Collectors, and officers working in Municipalities and Corporations.

★ For enabling Tamils living in foreign countries to donate for any development activity in their native villages, the State Government has formed the Tamil Nadu Rural Development Authority (TANRUDA)

★ Model townships to be christened as 'Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha Nagar' will be developed in all the 21 Districts during current year.

★ Work on developing a township at Bargur in Dharmapuri District is in progress. The township costing Rs.3 crore will have all amenities including shopping complex and schools and also places of worship for Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

★ 'Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha' marriage halls will be erected in all Municipal towns in a phased programme.

★ In towns where there are no playground facilities 'Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha Stadium' will be constructed.

★ A medical and engineering colleges will be started by getting contributions from nearly three lakh employees working in local bodies and the Metro Water Board. The institutions to be named after the Chief Minister will have reservations made for children of employees in local bodies and a special reservation will be made for children of scavenging staff.

★ A Directorate of Institutes of Local Administration will be created for bringing under a single administration all Training institutes functioning in the Local Administration Department. This Directorate will also run the proposed Medical and Engineering Colleges.

★ Nine erstwhile panchayats which were brought under Madras Corporation will be provided sewage schemes at a cost of Rs.40 crore. A total of 730 private roads in the city will also get drainage facilities at a cost of Rs.5.5 crore during this year.

HANDLOOMS

★ The Government is planning to set up a Co-operative Bank exclusively for handloom weavers in the co-operative sector. The Government will get in touch with the Reserve Bank for setting up the bank at the State and regional level.

★ To boost exports of handloom products, the Government will appoint as agents either Tamils or Indian nationals living abroad.

★ A prize scheme will be introduced for workers and officers giving suggestions for improving the quality and standard of co-operative spinning mills. The first prize under the scheme will be Rs.5,000 in cash, the second Rs.3,000 and the third Rs.2,000.

★ The Government will adopt villages which have a predominantly weaver population and develop them as 'handloom villages' at a total cost of Rs.25 lakh. Under this, Valagam in Chingalpattu-MGR District will be developed during the current year.

★ "Quality Control Committees" comprising workers and officers will be formed to improve the production standard of co-operative spinning mills. It will provide workers an opportunity to participate in the administration of mills.

★ An Advisory Committee of experts will be set up to ensure that all co-operative mills earned profit.

★ Only 750 of the 1,473 weavers' co-operatives are earning profits, while the remaining societies are incurring loss. To help weavers the Government has decided in the first phase to amalgamate 152 of the loss-making societies with those earning profit.

★ Co-optex will construct regional godowns at Vellore, Tiruchi, Thanjavur, Ernakulam, Calcutta and Hyderabad with assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

★ Modernisation proposals have been prepared and submitted to the IDBI for financial assistance under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme.

★ The Government has sanctioned Rs.7 crore towards the rehabilitation and modernisation of co-operative spinning mills. A sum of Rs.42 crore has been set apart for the rebate subsidy scheme.

★ Two 'Powerloom service centres' will be set up at Rs.14.11 lakh each in Palladam Taluk in Coimbatore District and Sankarankovil in Tirunelveli District. These centres will provide training to 80 weavers every year, besides making available the latest designs in clothes. Four more centres are planned at Salem, Madurai, Orathanad in Thanjavur District and Gobichetypalayam in Periyar District.

★ Under the scheme to convert 37,500 handlooms into 75,000 powerlooms over a 10 year period, 500 beneficiaries have been provided with 1,000 powerlooms in Chengalpattu-MGR, Tiruchi and Kanniyakumari Districts.

CO-OPERATION

★ The Government has decided to set up 100 agro supermarkets to streamline the distribution of farm inputs. A hundred primary co-operative agricultural banks will be selected and upgraded as agro supermarkets with storage and other facilities, at a cost of Rs.18.5 lakh.

★ The instant credit card (green card) system will be extended to all the primary co-operative agricultural banks in the State. Under this system farmers who repay loans promptly can get credit without waiting for approval from district central banks.

★ Selling of alcoholic beverages through co-operative institutions will be stopped from May 31.

★ During the current year one lakh persons belonging to weaker sections will be given credit for starting small trades. Women will be given priority under the scheme to be named after the Chief Minister.

★ All Women Co-operative Banks and markets will be opened in all the Districts.

★ The Government has decided to Open District Co-operative Central Banks in Kamara-jar, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Ramanathapuram, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar and Chidambaranar.

★ The Ramanathapuram District Co-operative Central Bank, now functioning at Madurai, will be shifted to Ramanathapuram.

★ Industrial Training Institutes are to be started at Bargur and Pudukkottai.

★ The Co-operative Spinning Mills in Dhar-mapuri District will be named after Subramania Siva.

FOOD

★ All the inter-state check-posts are now manned by armed policemen to prevent smuggling of foodgrains.

★ Under the revamping of the Public Distribution System launched by the Centre, preference is being given to the people living in drought-prone, desert and tribal pockets and certain designated hill areas.

★ Family Cards are being issued to all those who have not got them so far.

★ Additional fair price shops are being opened wherever needed.

★ The Government has initiated steps to create the infrastructure needed to support these operations.

★ The North Arcot experimental for effective supervision of the Public Distribution System will be extended to all other Districts.

★ A co-operative Sub-Registrar is made responsible for the supply of controlled commodities for a group of 2 shops and he will be held responsible for any irregularity.

★ Tea shops and mobile canteens will be supplied 30 litres of Kerosene a month at Rs.4.90 a litre.

★ Consumer Protection Councils will be given representations in the vigilance committees set up to supervise the working of fair price shops.

★ Training Camps and seminars will be conducted to create awareness about the consumer protection movement.

★ Action will be taken to get Agmark certificate for chilly powder, turmeric powder, groundnut oil, toor dhal and Bengal gram.

SOCIAL WELFARE

★ An advisory body will be set up by the Government to deal with all social problems confronting women including torture for extracting dowry.

★ The Government has decided to create a separate department for the benefit of the physically handicapped during the current year.

★ An additional allocation of Rs.35 lakh has been made for distributing aids to all physically handicapped persons, who are in the waiting list.

★ The fourth phase of the "polio operation programme" will be extended to 40 taluks involving an outlay of Rs.76.17 lakh.

★ The special scheme for prevention of polio and also for rehabilitation of the affected will be implemented in two selected blocks in all

the Districts. This year the scheme will become operational in all taluks in Dharmapuri District.

★ A national institute of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped will be located at Mutukadu, near Madras.

★ A policy decision has been taken to give an additional investment subsidy of 5 per cent to private industries which employ maximum number of physically handicapped.

★ The existing grant given to all blind persons who have enrolled themselves in employment exchanges has been enhanced by Rs.50.

★ An annual award will be given to a private firm which employs maximum number of physically handicapped.

★ Ramps will be constructed in Government buildings.

★ A new Braille printing machine will be installed at the blind school, Poonamallee.

★ An export unit for readymade garments will be started by the social welfare department to help women trained in tailoring.

★ Five Women Co-operatives with employment potential for 250 persons will be formed for supplying nutritious food.

★ Two tailoring co-operatives for the benefit of 350 women will be started at Bargur.

★ The "Mahalir Manrams" and guidance bureaux in the Districts will be merged to form a new institution under the control of District Collectors for the purpose of conducting awareness campaigns and training programmes.

★ Under the Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project, 11,300 people will be involved in economic activities in the Districts of Salem, Dharmapuri and South Arcot at a cost of Rs.8.45 crore. The project has been extended to Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts for assisting 10,000 women in each District involving an outlay of Rs.15.65 crore.

★ One more working women's hostel will be started in Madras this year.

★ The personal assistants (noon meal) who are now under the control of the Collectors will be brought under the Social Welfare Department.

★ All child welfare centres will be provided with electricity.

★ The quantity of oil supplied daily to noon meal centres will be enhanced from one to two grams per beneficiary.

LABOUR

★ Serious efforts will be made by the Government for eliminating child labour in match and fireworks industry in a phased manner over a period of five years.

★ Committees under the chairmanship of District Judges have been constituted in Kamarajar, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Chidambaram and North Arcot-Ambekar Districts to oversee the implementation of the directions of the Supreme Court relating to employment of child labour in match factories.

★ Five posts of Inspectors of Factories are to be created specially for strengthening the enforcement machinery relating to labour laws concerning child and women labour.

★ A burns wing will be located in the ESI hospital at Sivakasi at a cost of Rs.31.24 lakh.

★ Four mobile hospitals will be introduced for the benefit of match industry labourers working in areas around Sivakasi.

★ A centre for imparting training to workers employed in match and fireworks units in safe handling of chemicals will be started at Sivakasi at a cost of Rs.2.5 lakh.

★ Industrial Cooperatives are to be organised to ensure that the various benefits under labour enactments reached the beedi workers.

★ Door-to-door survey to identify genuine beedi workers has been taken up for the purpose of issuing pass books to them. The Inspectors of Factories have been directed to take steps to eliminate the practice of employing child labour in this hazardous occupation.

★ The Government has proposed to formulate a separate scheme exclusively for the welfare of construction workers under which they will be given cash relief for accidents and sickness and other benefits, including Provident Fund, gratuity and maternity benefits.

★ A policy decision has been taken by the Government for fixing a minimum wage of Rs.15 a day, whenever wages were fixed or revised under the Minimum Wages Act.

★ It has been proposed to constitute a labour rehabilitation fund with a corpus of Rs.50 crore for the benefit of workers who were retrenched due to restructurement of units, sickness or closure. The Government has contributed Rs.1 crore.

★ A women's cell under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner will be created for initiating measures for the welfare of women employed in various industrial establishments.

★ It has been proposed to constitute a tripartite Committee for resolving bonus and other labour problems.

★ An Engineering College for the benefit of children of both organised and unorganised labourers will be started in the State under the auspices of the State Labour Welfare Board.

★ Four labour welfare centres will be started at Hosur, Ambur, Maraimalai Nagar and Madurai.

★ New trades, including food craft, beauticulture, export garment tailoring, interior decoration and knitting machine operator will be introduced in the Government I.I.T's. These trades will benefit 1,102 candidates.

★ The employment exchange at Madurai, Vellore and Madras will be computerised this year.

FISHERIES

★ The Government will introduce prawn culture in the coastal Districts to prevent fishermen going in for deep sea fishing endangering their lives. This new project is estimated to cost about Rs.75 crore. 1000 fishermen will be settled on 200 acres of land along the coast. Each family will get half acre on lease and a loan and grant will also be given for starting prawn culture. This will ensure an annual income of Rs.20,000 to each family. If the response is encouraging, the scheme will be extended to nearly one lakh

fishermen families in Rameswaram and other areas in phases. This scheme will prevent the fishermen, from crossing the international boundary unwittingly and from being attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy.

★ The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation has found a suitable site at Tharavaikulam in Chidambaranar District for establishing an aquaculture estate for prawn culture. Costing Rs.7.2 crore the project will be located on 89 acres of waterspread area. The Project will be similar to industrial estates set up by the SIPCOT. The Government equity will be 40 to 50 per cent of the project cost and the balance will be raised from financial institutions.

★ A training centre will be established at Karangadu for imparting training to fish farmers in prawn culture.

★ Aquaculture information centres will be started in coastal districts for helping fish farmers secure bank loans and imparting training to them in prawn culture and fisheries development.

★ The Government has also issued orders for leasing out land to private persons for taking up brackish water prawn culture. If there is no development within the first year of leasing the land will be restored.

★ A new scheme for integrated development of coastal fisheries for enhancing fish production is to be implemented in the Districts of Chengalpattu-MGR, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Chidambaranar and Kanniyakumari costing Rs.10.71 crore, the project will cover 34 villages and benefit 6,050 fishermen.

★ Under the Fishermen Accident Insurance Scheme, the Government has enhanced payment of insurance from Rs.15,000 to 21,000 to families of deceased or totally disabled fishermen and from Rs.7,500 to 10,500 for partially disabled men.

★ Nodal points are to be located in Madras, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari for rescuing missing boats.

★ VHF radio telephones will be installed for getting quick information to facilitate early launching of rescue missions.

★ A piolet project envisaging fish production at 6000 kg a hectare using sewage will be established at Koyambedu, Madras on five hectares.

★ Intermediary crafts for exploitation of pelagic resources in offshore waters will be introduced.

★ A brackishwater fish farmers development agency will be established in Chengalpattu-MGR District.

★ Rs.50 lakh will be provided for giving subsidy for purchasing mechanised boats.

★ A special grant will be provided to 20 girls of fishermen families for education.

RURAL INDUSTRIES

★ The Small Industries Development Corporation of Tamil Nadu will implement a functional industrial estates project with aid from the Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund totalling Rs.63 crore. New estates in the thrust areas of industrial/electronics, leather goods, hosiery and textile products, automobile accessories, petrochemicals, food processing and engineering goods will be set up under the project and executed with assistance from the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation. Entrepreneurs coming forward to set up units will be provided with technical guidance and financial aid. The proposal has been forwarded to the Centre.

★ The Government has proposed to constitute a special committee under the chairmanship of the Industries Secretary to check sickness among small scale industries. The Committee will be given special powers to take quick decisions on their rehabilitation.

★ District Industries centres will be established in Tiruvannamalai- Sambuvarayar and Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth Districts.

★ The SIDCO will help in setting up industrial estates in a number of places including Karur, Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi and Bargur.

★ A special scheme with assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is under consideration for expansion of Khadi and Village Industry activities at Bargur.

★ A permanent trade fair complex will be established at Taramani, Madras in collaboration with the Trade Fair Authority of India at a cost of Rs.25 crore. The Tamil Nadu Government's share of Rs.3 crore will be adjusted against the cost of land to be provided as equity participation. A joint sector company will be set up for this purpose.

★ The increase productivity in the industrial cooperative tea factories in the Nilgiris the Government has drawn up a Rs.4.16 crore scheme with assistance from the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

★ A separate board will be set up to deal with palm products and look after the interest of palmyra climbers. A special device developed by a person at Gobichettipalayam to help palmyra climbers will be tested and if found successful it will be popularised.

★ During the year, 15 gem cutting cooperative societies will be operated in Tiruchi, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli-Kattabomman Districts to benefit 450 artisans.

★ The National Sericulture Project, under implementation in 10 Districts, will be extended to Chengalpattu-MGR, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Kamarajar and Tirunelveli-Kattabomman with an additional expenditure of Rs.20 crore.

AGRICULTURE

★ Agriculture will be introduced in the high school curriculum. A high level committee with Vice-Chancellors of Universities and agricultural experts has been constituted to give recommendations on syllabus and also the level at which it should be introduced.

★ Students of standard VI will each be given a coconut sapling for planting in their places. When they reached standard X, Certificates will be issued on the basis of the growth of the tree. Priority will be given in farm training, farm education in employment in the Agriculture Department to those who secure the certificate.

★ A scheme will be introduced to facilitate landless agriculture graduates to start cooperative farming. The Government will provide fallow land and facilities for cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers.

★ A high-level expert committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Agriculture Scientist has been constituted to evolve schemes for providing jobs to rural men and women in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries to prevent their influx into urban areas. The Project will be implemented in phases till 2000.

★ A National Banana Research Centre for studying problems in cultivation and pest control will be located in Tiruchi under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research.

★ A Krishi Vigyan Centre will be located at Bargur in Dharmapuri District for providing technical information on crop cultivation.

★ Remote sensing facility will be used for assessing ground water potential and crop rotation in Dharmapuri District from the next year.

★ Chemical fertilizers valued at about Rs.100 crore with a 30 per cent subsidy will be distributed to farmers during the current year through agriculture extension centres. This scheme will provide employment to 800 persons.

★ Assistance will be given to agriculture graduates for manufacture of micro-nutrients and the entire quantity will be procured by the Government for distribution to farmers at subsidised rates.

★ The cash prize for crop competition will be enhanced from Rs.50,000 to one lakh for the first prize and from Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000 for the second prize.

★ 2000 power tillers will be distributed with a subsidy of Rs.10,000 each.

★ A department will be created to test the quality of fertilizers and pesticides.

★ A Deputy Directorate of Agriculture will be appointed in Collectorates.

★ Superintending engineers for Agriculture Engineering will be appointed in all Districts.

★ An artistic gateway and a glass house will be erected at the Botanical gardens at Udthagamandalam.

★ An integrated pest control centre will be opened at a cost of Rs.40 lakh for biological

control of pests and protection of environment.

★ Rs.1.05 crore will be provided to societies for purchase of cold storage equipments and also vehicles for procurement of vegetables and fruits on a cooperative basis.

★ Gardens will be formed in places of worship.

★ A new scented paddy variety, named "Jaya Jaya-92" will be introduced to farmers. This dwarf basmati, developed from a variety cultivated in the Dehra Dun Valley, has a 114-day duration and will yield nearly 3314 kg a hectare. The new seed variety has a 29.8 per cent higher output than the pusa variety and is suitable for Kuruvai and Samba cultivation.

★ The price of fine and super fine varieties of rice will be reduced from Rs.3.50 to Rs.3 a kg.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

★ A Rs.150 crore unit to make polythene sachets for packing milk will be set up at Ulundurpet in South Arcot District.

★ Integrated dairy development project will be extended to the Districts of Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Ramanathapuram and Kanniyakumari during the year with assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

★ The Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the University Grants Commission have given recognition to the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. The University will get grants totalling Rs.2.7 crore for various plan works. Work on a building for the University will commence this year and will be completed at a cost of Rs.3 crore on a 133-acre plot in Madhavaram.

★ 8,100 poultry farm will be set up in 18 Districts through 90 Co-operative Societies.

★ 400 Veterinary Hospitals will be set up in various parts of the State during the year.

ADI DRAVIDAR WELFARE

★ A major scheme for prawn culture will be implemented to benefit 1000 Adi Dravidar

families. About 1000 hectares of private land along the coast will be acquired for distribution at the rate of one hectare for each family. Provision of rearing ponds and other amenities and supply of prawn seedlings will be made by the Government.

- ★ Two functional industrial estates for manufacture of knitwear and related products are to be started exclusively for the benefit of Adi Dravidars in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts. Each estate will be located on 35 to 40 acres of land with 100 industrial sheds.

- ★ 3,000 families will be engaged in sericulture activity. The required land with ground water potential for mulberry cultivation will be acquired for distribution to the beneficiaries at the rate of one acre for each family.

- ★ The Government will implement a Rs.75 crore long-term project during the Eighth Plan period for providing all amenities in schools run by the Adi Dravidar Welfare Department, to make them on par with private schools.

- ★ To improve the standards of Adi Dravidar students, weekly tests and model examination will be conducted. Students who are found deficient will be given special coaching. Model question papers will be supplied free of cost to all students.

- ★ Libraries will be located in all Adi Dravidar hostels at a cost of Rs.12.33 lakh.

- ★ 30 new hostels are to be opened for accommodating 1,500 students.

- ★ Special in-service training will be arranged for teachers working in Adi Dravidar Schools.

- ★ In total 70,000 families will be given financial assistance under the 10 Point Programme for economic development during the current year.

- ★ Under the individual entrepreneurs scheme, financial assistance will be provided to 2000 persons for starting tiny industries.

- ★ As many as 37,000 houses will be constructed during the current year.

- ★ Training in computer programme, tailoring automobile mechanism, handloom weaving and carpentry will be imparted to 3,500 Adi Dravidars in rural areas to ensure subsidy in-

come for them.

- ★ It has been planned to give training to 5,840 Adi Dravidar Candidates appearing for various competitive examinations for Central services and banking services.

- ★ The Government has decided to provide a block guarantee of Rs.10 crore for helping those who want to start industries with capital exceeding Rs.5 lakh securing financial assistance from the National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation.

- ★ Under the special component plan for economic development, a target of Rs.293 crore has been fixed for the benefit of 2.5 lakh Adi Dravidar families.

- ★ A community hall to be named after Dr. Ambedkar will be constructed in Madras at a cost of Rupees one crore.

- ★ A central boarding school will be located on Pachchamalai in Tiruchi District for the benefit of 14,000 tribal students. If the scheme proves successful, it will be extended to other hill areas.

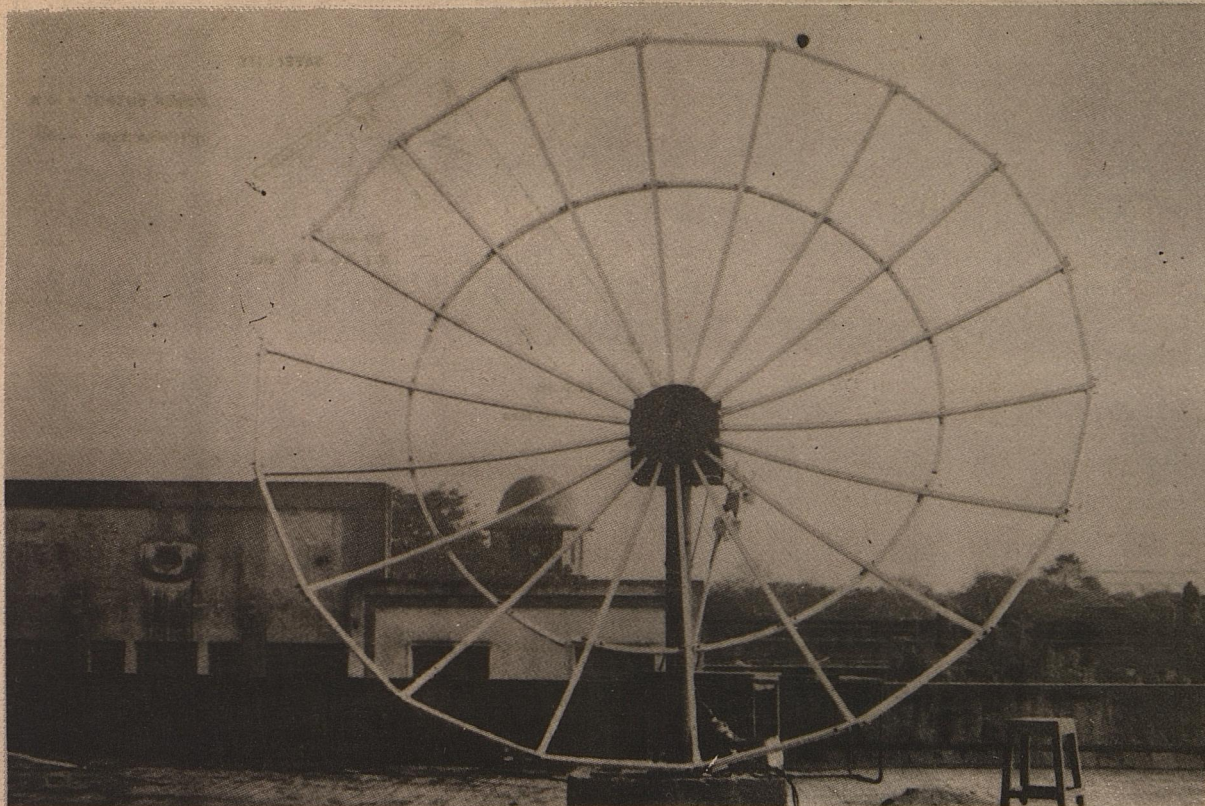
- ★ With a view to preserving the cultural heritages of tribals, a scheme for setting up a museum on tribals in the Tribal Research Centre at Udhagamandalam is in progress.

STATE LEGISLATURE

- ★ A new flat-type accommodation for MLAs with modern facilities will be constructed in Madras. A suitable site for constructing the complex will be chosen and if needed financial assistance will be sought from the HUDCO. The new complex will include facilities for a library, a reading room, a restaurant, committee rooms and indoor and outdoor playground facilities.

WOMEN'S WELFARE

- ★ The Government has decided to allot one per cent of the total number of houses available under the Government rental housing scheme to single women, divorcees and widows. A 5 per cent quota has been fixed for single women in respect of houses sold under hire purchase scheme or for out-right purchase.



Satellite, positioned in the Geostationary orbit, is practically a Microwave repeater station for Global broadcasting. A satellite in the Geostationary orbit which is concentric with equator and 36000 km away from the earth surface, is seen by an antenna on the ground all the time after initial installation and allignment, without any sustained tracking in future. The transmitting antenna with satellite radiates the signal covering a limited effective area on the ground called the foot print of the satellite. To collect as much radiated power as possible a reflector antenna (Dish antenna) of very large aperture (diameter) is used. The main functional blocks of the satellite receiver system are 1) Receiving antenna 2. LNA/LNB 3. Satellite receiver. The singnal level reaching. Dish antenna is very small due to 1) small transmitted power from satellite due to limited power supply (only due to solar cells). 2) due to the average Transmitted antenna gain limited

GLOBAL LINK

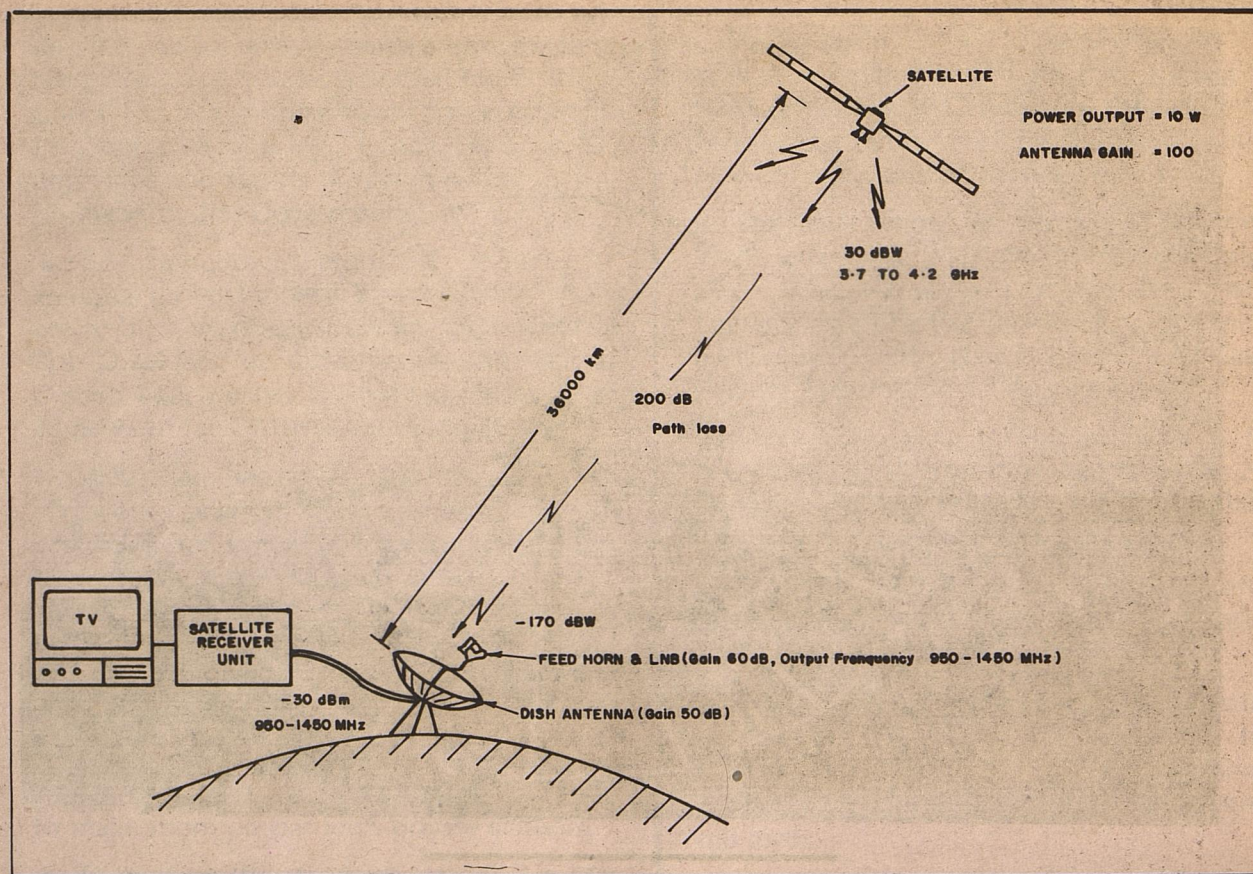
Dr. N. Gunasekaran

Asst. Professor
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Communication Engineering,
College of Engineering
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by the small size of antenna carried by the Satellite. 3) a distance of 36000 km between earth and satellite covered by the signal. 4) and loss of signal due to atmospheric conditions. The transmitting antenna with a gain of about 100 (20 dB) radiates signal power of about 10 watts (10 dB) in the range of 3.7 to 4.5 GHZ. So the effectived radiated power, called EIRP (equivalent isotropic radiated power) will be 30 dBW. (Antenna gain + radiated power). Under clear sky condition the path loss of about 200 dB occurs due the spreading effect over a distance of 36000 km. Hence the signal level

reaching the dish antenna will be $(30-200) = -140$ dBW. The signal is very weak (10-14W) requiring noice free amplification.

The goal of the front end of the receiving system is to ensure very high signal amplification without much addition of noice and at the same time keeping further signal loss to a minimum. The dish antenna of large diameters with a feed born at its focal point forms the front end of receiving system. The feed horn of about 65 millimeter diameter, called the primary antenna is used to detect the received signal. Since its aperture is very small, the gathered power is proportionately very small if the feed horn alone is used as receiving antenna without the reflector. In this case the receiver will not be able to recognize the signal. The large size of dish antenna helps to collect more power and its parabolic shape helps to focus the received power at its focal point where the feed horn is placed to the receive



the focused signal. The dish antenna is called the secondary Antenna and this offers a signal gain of about 50 dB. This gain is still insufficient and hence a Lownoise amplifier which offers a gain of 60 dB is included as an integral part of feed horn in the antenna structure itself. So the output signal from LNA will be $(-170+50+60)$ -60 dBW or -30dBm. The signal from LNA will be transmitted to receiver through coaxial cable. The coaxial cable which is very efficient transmission line at UHF range, but is very lossy line at microwave frequency. Hence it is better to downconvert the frequency of received signal (3.7 - 42 GHz) before it is back transmitted to Satellite receiver. For this purpose an LNB (Low noise block down converter) is used instead of LNA, to carryout both signal amplification as well as frequency down conversion to (900-1450 MHz). The satellite receiver can pickup the signal of

strength - 30 dBm from the LNB output. The receiver will further down convert the signal frequency, extract the composite video signal and separates the video and audio signals.

In the Satellite receiver system except LNB, the other blocks can be fabricated by an average technical person. The cost of this total system in the present market is more than Rs.60,000. A group of partime BE students (G. Srinivasan, B. Manivannan, C. Subramaniam, S. Murugesan, J. Muthukrishnan, S. Paranjothi, J.M. Ansari, M. Udayabaskar, R. Ganesan, W.R. Chandrasekar, M.A. Kadarsulaiman, S. Chandraprakasam and S. Karthikeyan) of School of Electronics and Communication Engineering, College of Engineering, Anna University, under my guidance has taken a project work to realize a cost effective satellite receiver system to receive signal from Asia Sat-I. The project is nearing completion and

cost of the project is about Rs.20,000.

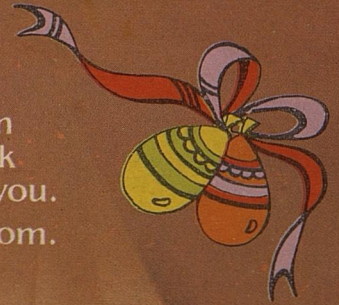
The students are also planning to establish an optical link using glass fibres to transmit video signal to various departments of the University. The University campus will be supplied with the Satellite programme in another six months time.

Three months back another batch of part time BE students, have successfully received the TV Programme from the Russian Satellite EGRON, using the designed helical antenna and receiver system and the project was costing Rs.500.

The cost of the Dish antenna receiver system can be further brought down on mass production and it can be made available easily to more people especially to people in rural areas. This will give them an opportunity to expose themselves to the worldwide programmes and promote their outlook.

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